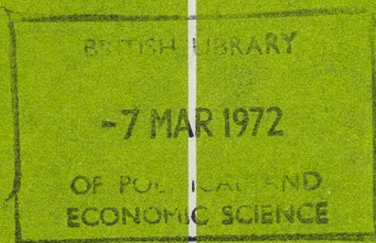


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# Department of Employment Gazette



## February 1972

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Major reorganisation plan for industrial training

New Earnings Survey—Part 4

Annual statistics of employment, June 1971

Earnings and hours of manual workers, October 1971

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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## Individual Employment Law

### An Introduction

by **B. A. HEPPLÉ**, M.A., LL.B.,  
of Gray's Inn, Barrister; Fellow of Clare College and University Lecturer in Law, Cambridge

and **PAUL O'HIGGINS**, M.A., PH.D.,  
of King's Inns and Lincoln's Inn, Barrister; Fellow of Christ's College and University Lecturer in Law, Cambridge.

This new book provides an introduction to the present law. In presenting a systematic and integrated view of Common Law and statutory duties, the authors place the main emphasis on actual industrial practice by drawing on their own wide experiences in this field to answer the concrete legal problems of managers and trade unions and they have had the benefit of advice from Mr. J. E. Mortimer, a member of the London Transport Executive with special responsibility for industrial relations, and Mr. E. S. Sandilands, Legal Officer, Engineering Employers' Federation. They show the extent to which industrial practices, crystallised in works rules books, collective agreements and the like, are recognised and enforced by law.

*Individual Employment Law* is essentially a modern book. It re-examines many old principles in the light of statutory controls. In particular, there is a valuable commentary on those sections of the Industrial Relations Act relevant to the relations between the individual worker and his employer (for example, unfair dismissal, strike notice, and written particulars of employment terms), of the Equal Pay Act, the Race Relations Act and the Social Security Act 1971, as well as earlier measures such as the Contracts of Employment and the Redundancy Payments Acts.

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## Major reorganisation plan for industrial training

A major reorganisation of industrial training in Britain is outlined by the Government in *TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE—A PLAN FOR DISCUSSION* a booklet published by the Department of Employment.

The plan includes:

- \* a large-scale expansion of the government's vocational training scheme into a much more comprehensive and widely available training opportunities scheme, with a target of 100,000 trainees as soon as possible, and, as a first step, no fewer than 60,000-70,000 by 1975;
- \* the proposed phasing out after 1972-73 of the general levy/grant schemes of the industrial training boards;
- \* a proposal for a new independent National Training Agency, responsible to the Secretary of State for Employment, to run the new training opportunities scheme and co-ordinate and complement the continuing work of the industrial training boards.

In a foreword to the document, which follows a review of industrial training in the context of manpower policies generally, Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, points out that the government's strategy is based on the achievement of sustained economic growth. "Vital to this," he writes, "is an adequate supply of trained manpower. This is of particular importance in the context both of regional policy and of our forthcoming entry into Europe. Changes in the pattern of skills will be needed to secure full employment in a modern economy."

### Strong social purpose

"Training also has a strong social purpose. Easy access to a wide variety of training courses both after leaving full-time education and throughout working life is the best way of giving people the opportunity to improve their economic prospects and to achieve greater satisfaction as they progress through their working lives. This is why a major review of the training facilities available in Britain has been from the beginning been one of the government's most important commitments."

Announcing the publication of the document in the House of Commons, Mr. Carr said that he would like to make clear its status. "The expansion of the government-sponsored training which the document announces—that is, the 100,000 target—represents a firm decision with which the government is proceeding urgently. On the other hand, the proposals relating to the future role of the training boards and the establishment of a single National Training Agency are for consultation on the widest basis."

The proposals concern a great many interests in

industry and commerce, among trade unions and employers' associations, among the staff of the industrial training boards and of the Department of Employment. Before reaching firm decisions on these questions during the summer, the government wishes to have the benefit of the views of interested bodies, and through the initiative of the responsible departments, will be seeking consultation with those concerned.

Other comments will also be welcome, and should be sent to the Department of Employment, Training Division (TB 1), 162-168 Regent Street, W1R 5TB by the end of May.

### Legislation foreshadowed

The government intends to introduce such legislation as may be necessary in the 1972-73 session of Parliament.

The booklet says that all modern industrial economies need to invest heavily in preparing people for employment both initially and throughout the individual's working life. In Britain about 500,000 young people enter employment each year, and many need broadly-based initial training; many already in jobs need training for new skills; several million change jobs and require some training for their new jobs.

All this means that each year a large number of people need training and education for their existing or future jobs and careers. In any one year more than two million people are involved in systematic training, and more than 600,000 are released from work for further education.

But, the document adds, training is not an end in itself. It will not necessarily pay off unless it is directed to real needs. There is, however, ample evidence that investment in improved training can pay off for firms, for individuals and for the community.

The aims of the Industrial Training Act were set out by the Central Training Council as:

"to ensure that enough workers with the requisite skills are available in the right places at the right time to do efficiently the jobs needing to be done.

To provide better opportunities to individuals to develop their skills and use their abilities to the full."

### Policy objectives defined

Future training policies must provide for both these aspects. But in setting policy objectives, a distinction must be drawn between training given by individual employers to their own workers, and training provided by public bodies to people wanting new jobs. Policy objectives are defined in four areas in the document, which also considers how the work of the industrial training boards and the government vocational training scheme meet them. The areas and objectives are:

**Training arranged by employers to meet their own needs**—to ensure that employers are adequately stimulated to assess their own training requirements, and to provide them with information and advice and with external training facilities where necessary;

**Training to meet the needs of a whole industry**—to maintain machinery for setting industry-wide training standards; to persuade firms to use modern training methods to train to such standards; and to ensure an adequate supply of trained workers for key occupations;

**Training to meet national economic needs**—to ensure that adequate facilities are available to acquire skills not specific to a particular industry, and to ensure that retraining facilities are available to workers from declining industries;

**Training in new skills for individuals who want to change their jobs**—to provide training for people who cannot find an employer to sponsor them; to provide reasonable financial support for them while they are training; and to encourage people to train for a new career.

The document states that under these four areas education has an essential contribution to make in helping people prepare for their jobs and careers, both in relation to their first entry into employment and during their working lives. The government would wish to see the role of the education service in helping to prepare individuals for employment maintained and strengthened on the basis of a continuing partnership that involves the service from the outset in planning the nature and extent of its contribution.

#### Work of boards reviewed

A full review of the work of the industrial training boards to see how far they are meeting satisfactorily these training objectives is included in the document. The government's main conclusions from this review are:

- i. the general levy/grant system provided an essential "shock treatment" which has led to a major change in the attitude of British industry to systematic training;
- ii. general levy/grant schemes now need to be phased out at a reasonably early date; they have never been relevant to the needs of small firms, and there is now a serious risk that they are becoming an obstacle to the effective development of the industrial training boards;
- iii. for many industries the industrial training boards system offers a good way of helping firms to recognise and meet their own training needs. It also encourages training activities useful to the industry as a whole but beyond the needs of individual firms;
- iv. the work of the industrial training boards in providing an advisory service, in setting sound standards of training, in encouraging the establishment of group training schemes, and in developing, in conjunction with the education service, programmes of training and further education, must be maintained and expanded;
- v. there will still be a need for financial incentives for training of particular importance to the

economy, but these incentives should be offered on a selective basis;

- vi. a central organisation will be needed to make arrangements to fill the gaps left at present by the industrial training board system, and to promote training in occupations which cut across industrial boundaries.

Reviewing the history of the government's vocational training scheme, the booklet says that the extent to which the national economy benefits from it depends for the most part on individuals seeking training on their own initiative.

Vocational training has been available at government training centres (GTCs) since 1925, and is now also available at colleges of further education and private establishments.

The government's scheme caters primarily for the individual, but its services are also offered to firms—through, for example, sponsored places at GTCs, and training within industry courses for supervisors and instructors. Grants are also available to promote training and employment of workers in development and intermediate areas.

#### Expansion of vocational scheme

The booklet also points out that action has recently been taken to expand the government vocational training scheme by increasing allowances paid to trainees, thus creating a real financial incentive for the unemployed to take courses, by increasing the range of courses, by seeking spare training capacity in employers' establishments and by asking local education authorities and colleges of further education to provide more special training courses.

The review of the government's vocational training scheme produced four criticisms:

- \* the volume of training undertaken under the vocational training scheme in this country is small, compared with that in other countries;
- \* the range of courses is restricted mainly to those in manual skills. Little or no training has been available for semi-skilled industrial occupations, and technical and professional training has been available only to the disabled;
- \* there are sometimes long periods of delay between acceptance for such courses and the beginning of training;
- \* there is a need for closer co-ordination between government training and that of industry.

#### Need for new developments

The review of the work of the industrial training boards and the government's training programme shows that a great deal has been achieved in the last decade, but that new developments are needed to achieve the objectives already mentioned.

The government, therefore, proposes:

- \* a massive expansion in the training facilities for individuals;
- \* the extension to all industry of the advisory and other services available at present only to certain sectors through industrial training boards;

- \* replacement of the present general levy/grant system by more selective grants for training activities essential to the needs of industries or the economy as a whole;

- \* better co-ordination of the contributions of the government and industrial training boards by the establishment of a National Training Agency.

The government intends to expand and develop its vocational training scheme into a new training opportunities scheme, which will offer much wider opportunities to men and women who wish to acquire new skills. Under the scheme more facilities for training will be provided, the range and level of courses will be extended, and adequate financial incentives will be given to those under training, and to those who have to leave home to find a new job after training.

#### Target of 100,000 trainees

The target is to raise the number of trainees from 18,400 in 1971 to 100,000 a year as soon as possible, and, as a first step, to train not fewer than 60,000–70,000 men and women a year by 1975.

The cost of running the present vocational training scheme is about £25 million a year. The proposed expansion would raise running costs to about £60 million a year by 1975. Total capital expenditure on the scheme to 1975 might be about £30 million.

These new training facilities would have to be marketed in close co-operation with the employment service provided by the department.

People who are employed or self-employed, provided they are prepared to give up their job, the unemployed, and those who wish to return to employment would be eligible for the new scheme. Training would be full-time, and anyone could apply to the National Training Agency for acceptance for a course. Employers would still have primary responsibility for training people they employ. The training opportunities scheme is intended to complement, not supplant, industry's responsibility.

A simple aptitude test may be appropriate for would-be trainees, although this should not be used as a means of deliberately reducing the number of people accepted. In the case of educational establishments, the final decision on admission would rest with the institution concerned.

**Range of courses**—The range of training courses provided under the scheme will be much wider than at present. The main demand is expected to be for skilled manual and non-manual occupations, ranging from craft and technician level through to professional and managerial qualifications. There will also be more courses in semi-skilled occupations, such as typing and machine operating.

As the purpose of the scheme is to enable people to prepare for new employment, it should be possible for people to receive education as well as training, according to their need. The educational scope of the scheme will, however, need to be considered further.

In selecting the courses, and deciding the number of places to be made available, the National Training Agency would seek within reasonable limits to meet the wishes of individuals rather than provide training where specific shortages are foreseen. But it would not provide for unlimited training in occupations where demand seemed well above the long-term employment prospects.

**Financial assistance to trainees**—People accepted for courses would have the cost of training met by the National Training Agency. They would also receive allowances on the same basis as those paid to trainees at GTCs. The level of these allowances must be sufficient to put an unemployed person in a better financial position than if he were simply drawing unemployment or supplementary benefit. It must also be sufficient to enable a mature worker to maintain his family during the period of retraining. Extra assistance to people who have to move home to get a job after retraining, in addition to the present grants available under the Department of Employment's Resettlement Transfer Scheme, would be available.

**Provision of courses**—Under the scheme the agency would be able to send people on courses in the GTCs, or on other suitable courses, for example in colleges of further education; employers' establishments, other independent organisations and, where appropriate, universities.

**Colleges of further education**—Colleges of further education already provide facilities for training under the Vocational Training Scheme. In 1972 about 3,000 people will receive training with government grants at these colleges. The government will be consulting the education service about expanding this service.

**Employers' establishments**—The training opportunities scheme will make maximum possible use of spare training capacity in employers' establishments, either by using employers' premises and equipment or sending people on training courses organised by individual firms.

**Government training centres**—There is no doubt that the National Training Agency will need to have more GTCs, which at present have about 11,000 places and are capable of training about 17,000 people a year. The present waiting list is over 10,000.

#### GTC building programme

The government is determined to reduce the waiting periods to more reasonable lengths. An immediate programme is now in hand for providing an additional 3,000 places in vacant industrial premises close to existing centres. Meanwhile, the planned programme for the building of GTCs will be further expanded. Centres at Dudley, South-East London and Portsmouth are at various stages of development, and new centres on the eastern side of Birmingham, in the Greater Manchester area, and in the Chesterfield/Mansfield/Alfreton area have already been announced for the period 1972–75.

In addition, it is proposed to build another six centres by 1975. They will be at Bradford, Ipswich, Milton Keynes, in the Oldham/Rochdale/Heywood area, in the Walsall/Wolverhampton/Darlaston/Willenhall area, and in the Newport/Cwmbran/Pontypool area. By 1975 there will be 64 centres, compared with the existing 52, and the number of places will have risen to above 17,000.

#### Future role of training boards

The document says that most of the industrial training boards should continue their present analytical and advisory work on behalf of their industries.

As levy/grant schemes are phased out, boards should identify those areas in which training by individual firms is inadequate to meet the needs of the industry as a whole and devise schemes of selective financial support for these areas.

- In addition to the boards, a national body is needed to:
- \* provide services for areas of the economy not covered by the boards;
  - \* operate where training services are best organised on an occupational rather than industrial basis;
  - \* unify efforts to improve management training and development schemes.

Legislation to relieve boards of the obligation to raise a levy would be introduced to take effect after 1972-73. The 1972-73 levy/grant schemes will be allowed to run their course, whatever the final decision, but thought would have to be given to the transition to the new scheme, and special transitional arrangements may be needed while arrangements are being made to replace the present grants. Boards which considered that continuation of a levy/grant was essential to meet the needs of the industry would have to satisfy the Secretary of State that there was a clear consensus within the industry in favour of a levy before he would feel justified in giving the proposals statutory force. He would also need to be satisfied that adequate exemption was given to small firms.

#### Duties of new agency

As industries move away from the levy/grant system, a different stimulus may be needed for training for skills which can be used in more than one industry. This stimulus could be provided by a system of selective grant to companies. Advisory services would be provided where necessary by the proposed new National Training Agency, which would pay special attention to management training.

The National Training Agency would:

- \* take on responsibility from the Department of Employment for the government's new training opportunities scheme; and for all other governmental schemes for promoting training;
- \* co-ordinate and complement the work of the boards (which would remain constituted as now);
- \* meet the cost of the boards approved programmes of work when they cease to operate the levy/grant system;
- \* develop an effective national training advisory service for employers, and operate this itself in sectors not covered by the industrial training boards;

- \* employ the staff required, including those carrying out the boards programmes.

The booklet says that the National Training Agency could be a "departmental agency", like the one recently established for the employment services, (see this GAZETTE, December 1971 page 1098) or could be hived-off with its own budget and staff. The main advantage of a departmental agency would be that co-ordination with the employment services would be easier and that the practical problems of creating a new organisation would be avoided.

#### Advantages of separation

It says that arguments in favour of establishing an independent agency are that much of the agency's work would be in association with the training boards or directly concerned with providing an advisory service to industry. This would require staff with personal experience of particular industries. The staff of the boards might prefer to move to an independent agency, rather than become civil servants. Interchange with industry might be easier and continuity of top management more likely.

As the agency would be drawing its funds through the Department of Employment, there would still have to be adequate government controls over its programme and budget. But an independent agency might also achieve more flexibility on day-to-day operation than could easily be secured even within a departmental agency. While there are arguments on both sides, the government has reached the provisional conclusion, subject to further discussion, that the balance of advantage lies in establishing a separate agency.

It would have a Chief Executive and a board of full-time executive directors, each responsible for a block of the agency's work, and would be required to prepare a three year rolling plan, to be agreed by the Secretary of State for Employment, in consultation with other Ministers. The Secretary of State for Employment would be empowered to give the agency general directives.

The Secretary of State has already suggested, (in PEOPLE AND JOBS—A MODERN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1097) the establishment of a Council on Manpower Services. If such a council were established the consultative document suggests that it should deal with training as well as other manpower questions and the Central Training Council ought then to be brought to an end.

# New earnings survey, 1971

## Part 4—Overtime earnings and hours

In the New Earnings Survey 1971, employers provided information about the earnings and hours of the employees in the survey sample, for the pay week or other pay-period which included April 21 1971. They reported whether, in this pay-period, the pay of the employee had been affected by absence (short-time working, holidays, sickness etc.) or because the employee's employment began or ended during the period. This fourth instalment of results relates only to those full-time adults whose pay was not reported to have been affected by absence and mainly to manual workers, since in many non-manual occupations relatively few receive overtime pay.

Except for overtime pay, details of the make-up of the gross pay of the employee were not asked for on the shortened questionnaire used in the 1971 survey. For those whose pay was not affected by absence, the following information was available:

- (i) *total gross pay* for the survey pay-period;
- (ii) *overtime pay*, if any, included in this total;
- (iii) *overtime hours* to which the overtime pay related (if, for example, the employee was paid "time and a half" for four hours, making six "pay hours", four hours were to be reported, not six; these hours might include some not actually worked but paid for under guaranteed minimum overtime arrangements);
- (iv) *normal basic hours*—that is the number of hours, excluding main meal breaks and excluding all overtime hours (whether worked regularly or not), which the employee was expected to work in a normal week.

If the pay-period was more than one week, entries (i) and (iii) were converted on to a weekly basis.

#### Analyses of overtime earnings and hours

The tables give, for each group of employees, the percentage who received overtime pay in the survey period and:

- average normal basic hours;
- average overtime hours;
- average gross weekly earnings, *excluding* overtime earnings;
- average weekly overtime earnings; and
- average weekly overtime earnings as a percentage of average weekly gross earnings, *including* overtime earnings

On the left-hand side of each table, the averages of earnings and hours relate to all employees in the group, including those who received no overtime pay. The two percentages correspond to those which were given in the analyses of the make-up of pay in the 1970 survey results: for example, in the first two rows in the overtime pay column in table 44 in the booklet of 1970 survey results.

To facilitate comparisons, these corresponding 1970 percentages are reproduced in the tables, except in the analyses by region.

On the right-hand side of each table, the averages of earnings and hours relate only to those employees in the group who received some overtime pay in the 1971 survey pay-period. The average weekly overtime earnings correspond to the average overtime payments which were given in the 1970 analyses of the make-up of pay; for example, the third row in the overtime pay column in 1970 survey table 44. The final column expresses average weekly overtime earnings as a percentage of average gross weekly earnings, including overtime earnings, in April 1971.

Tables 95 and 96 are analyses by agreement; tables 97 and 98 are analyses by industry for manual workers; tables 99 and 100 are analyses by occupation, including some non-manual occupations; and tables 101 and 102 are analyses by region for manual workers.

#### Commentary on the results

The tables enable comparisons to be made for each group of employees between the 1970 and 1971 figures and also between average earnings of those who received overtime pay and the overall average for the group.

In many groups, the percentage who received overtime pay in April 1971 was lower than in April 1970, and, on average for all employees in the group, overtime pay was a lower percentage of gross pay than in April 1970. For full-time manual men in all industries, 58.2 per cent. received overtime pay in 1971, compared with 63.6 per cent. in 1970, and overtime pay averaged 15.1 per cent. of gross pay in 1971, compared with 16.4 per cent. in 1970.

There is a tendency for men with lower than average pay for basic hours to work overtime. In many groups, when overtime earnings are excluded, the average earnings of men receiving overtime pay were lower than the average for all employees in the group. Their overtime hours and the consequential increase in their earnings were substantial. For example, for full-time manual men receiving overtime pay in all industries, an average of 10.1 overtime hours increased the average weekly earnings from £24.0 to £31.6 (compared with their average, including those who did not receive overtime pay, of £29.4), and overtime pay accounted for nearly one-quarter of their gross pay.

Relatively fewer women work overtime, and so overtime pay accounts for a much smaller percentage of gross pay. There is not the same tendency for those with below average pay for basic hours to work overtime. When overtime earnings are excluded, the average earnings of women receiving overtime pay were generally higher than the average for all employees in the group.









Table 99 Overtime hours and earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

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

APRIL 1971

Occupation (see note 1)	ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH NO OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD								EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD					
	Number in sample	Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay (see note 3)		Percentage who received overtime pay (see note 3)	Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay	
		Normal basic	Overtime (see note 2)	Excluding overtime	Overtime	1971	1970		1971	1970	Normal basic	Overtime (see note 2)		Excluding overtime
<b>2. Supervisors and foremen</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Office supervisor	837	36.9	1.6	33.9	1.8	5.0	4.6	33.5	29.5	36.7	4.9	34.1	5.3	13.5
Sales supervisor, etc	342	38.7	1.7	33.2	1.3	3.7	2.3	19.6	15.7	38.3	7.5	29.7	6.5	17.9
Senior or higher level foreman	773	39.8	2.9	36.1	2.9	7.4	8.3	36.7	38.5	39.7	7.8	33.8	7.8	18.8
Other foreman or supervisor (so described)	3,750	40.1	4.7	30.9	4.1	11.7	12.7	48.4	52.5	40.0	9.5	29.0	8.5	22.6
<b>4. Technicians</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Draughtsman	974	37.3	1.1	32.6	1.1	3.2	4.3	19.6	26.0	37.4	5.4	31.5	5.6	15.0
Systems analyst, computer programmer	312	37.0	0.8	39.3	1.1	2.7	3.2	14.7	22.5	36.9	5.5	36.1	7.2	16.7
Technician—laboratory, etc	724	37.9	1.2	30.5	1.1	3.5	3.0	18.8	18.1	38.2	6.3	28.9	5.9	17.0
Technician—design, costing, production	393	37.8	1.7	35.1	1.8	4.8	5.7	29.5	33.0	38.5	5.9	32.0	6.1	15.9
Other technician (so described)	752	38.2	2.2	32.4	2.1	6.1	6.9	33.5	35.9	38.6	6.5	30.2	6.3	17.3
<b>6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare</b>														
Ambulance man, hospital or ward orderly	205	40.0	6.2	23.7	4.7	16.7	17.5	69.3	75.0	40.0	8.9	23.6	6.8	22.3
<b>8. Office and communications</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Clerk—senior	1,923	37.0	1.3	32.9	1.2	3.6	4.0	27.2	27.6	36.7	4.6	30.6	4.6	13.0
Clerk—intermediate	3,179	37.1	2.1	24.4	1.8	7.0	7.1	37.3	38.8	37.1	5.7	24.3	4.9	16.7
Clerk—routine or junior	858	37.5	1.9	21.0	1.4	6.3	7.9	30.8	34.3	37.6	6.1	22.0	4.6	17.3
Other office and communications staff (so described)	605	38.1	3.2	26.4	2.8	9.7	9.9	37.7	40.8	38.3	8.4	25.4	7.6	23.0
<b>9. Sales</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Shop salesman, sales assistant	623	40.6	0.9	20.2	0.6	2.9	3.1	16.7	18.1	40.3	5.3	19.7	3.6	15.5
Roundsman—retail sales, van salesman	633	41.6	5.4	24.1	3.2	11.6	11.0	39.3	38.3	40.9	12.3	21.5	8.1	27.3
<b>10. Security</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Police sergeant or constable*	854	39.7	3.2	30.7	3.0	9.0	6.2	73.9	52.6	39.6	4.3	31.5	4.1	11.6
Guard, watchman	181	44.6	7.6	21.3	5.0	19.1	18.5	52.5	55.2	42.5	14.2	20.8	9.6	31.5
Caretaker, office keeper	351	40.5	4.0	20.0	2.7	11.8	15.4	40.5	52.2	40.6	9.6	20.3	6.6	24.7
Other security staff (so described)	359	41.2	6.6	24.3	4.6	15.8	15.1	52.9	53.2	41.0	12.0	22.9	8.6	27.4
<b>11. Catering, domestic and other service</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Other domestic and service staff (so described)	518	40.7	5.1	19.8	3.2	14.0	31.2	49.6	43.6	40.2	10.1	20.4	6.5	24.2
<b>12. Farming, forestry and horticultural</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Stockman	130	44.2	5.3	20.1	2.5	11.3	12.0	45.4	51.3	43.2	10.0	18.8	5.7	23.2
Agricultural machinery driver/operator	168	42.3	8.2	18.0	4.5	20.1	15.9	75.0	65.3	42.1	10.9	17.6	6.0	25.5
General farm worker	312	42.4	5.2	16.8	2.7	14.0	13.6	58.0	57.6	42.5	9.0	16.7	4.8	22.1
Groundsman, gardener	552	40.5	3.0	19.0	2.0	9.7	10.5	37.1	38.7	40.3	8.0	19.6	5.5	21.9
Other farming, forestry or horticultural worker (so described)	228	41.5	2.8	20.0	1.5	6.8	5.7	27.2	27.3	41.8	8.9	19.1	5.4	22.1
<b>13. Transport</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Railway engine driver, motorman, 2nd man†	292	39.9	4.0	27.9	3.5	11.1	13.7	61.0	69.4	39.9	6.9	28.0	5.9	17.4
Railway porter, ticket collector, railmant	287	40.0	8.9	19.1	6.7	26.2	25.6	78.4	78.0	40.0	11.9	19.2	7.7	28.7
Railway lengthman†	181	40.0	11.0	20.0	8.0	28.7	28.2	76.8	79.1	39.9	14.3	19.9	10.5	34.6
Bus conductor	284	40.7	9.1	22.5	6.8	23.3	28.2	77.5	89.5	40.3	11.8	21.8	8.8	28.7
Bus and coach driver	747	41.0	9.2	24.0	7.0	22.5	25.5	79.4	85.7	40.7	11.5	23.6	8.8	27.2
Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to 5 tons)	1,166	40.8	6.7	20.6	4.4	17.7	19.6	66.6	70.7	40.5	10.0	20.2	6.7	24.8
Lorry or van driver (vehicles 5 to 10 tons)	1,017	41.3	9.6	22.3	6.5	22.7	24.6	79.1	80.8	40.8	12.1	21.3	8.2	28.0
Lorry or van driver (vehicles 10 to 15 tons)	470	41.7	11.9	23.0	8.4	26.6	27.7	79.8	80.8	40.7	14.7	21.4	10.5	32.9
Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 15 tons)	610	41.5	12.4	25.9	10.2	28.1	28.1	83.9	84.1	40.7	14.7	24.9	12.1	32.7
Docker, stevedore	361	37.1	4.8	35.0	5.9	14.4	13.1	52.4	56.6	38.6	9.3	33.7	11.4	25.2
Other transport worker (so described)	863	40.3	8.3	23.7	6.2	20.8	22.1	65.1	71.8	40.3	12.6	22.6	9.5	29.7
<b>14. Building, engineering, etc</b>	<b>21,955</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Bricklayer	571	40.5	4.7	24.4	3.2	11.8	13.7	60.8	64.7	40.3	7.7	23.5	5.3	18.4
Carpenter and joiner	1,300	40.5	5.6	24.2	4.1	14.4	16.6	66.2	69.8	40.3	8.5	24.0	6.2	20.4
Plumber, pipe-fitter	504	40.5	6.4	25.6	5.0	16.4	16.8	64.3	71.0	40.2	9.9	24.7	7.9	24.1
Painter, decorator	863	40.6	5.2	23.4	3.6	13.4	15.3	56.8	62.7	40.2	9.2	22.7	6.4	21.9
Mechanical equipment operator	410	40.8	10.8	23.8	7.2	23.1	25.8	81.7	81.7	40.7	13.0	23.2	8.8	27.4
Electrician—building and wiring	414	40.2	8.0	26.1	6.5	19.8	23.3	67.2	74.6	40.2	11.9	25.7	9.6	27.2
Electrician—maintenance	645	39.9	6.6	29.1	6.0	17.0	20.3	63.6	70.0	39.8	10.4	28.0	9.4	25.1
Electrician—production	143	39.6	6.2	28.5	5.3	15.6	16.7	66.4	62.3	39.6	9.4	28.1	7.9	22.0
Fitter—electrical, electronic	466	39.7	5.1	29.8	5.2	14.8	14.3	66.5	61.8	39.7	7.6	29.9	7.8	20.6
Fitter—maintenance	1,401	40.1	7.6	27.4	6.6	19.4	20.2	66.2	73.4	40.0	11.4	26.5	10.0	27.3
Fitter—production	846	40.0	5.1	29.0	4.5	13.5	14.6	55.7	69.5	40.0	9.1	28.0	8.1	22.5
Fitter—toolroom, tool/diemaker	357	40.0	5.1	29.9	5.0	14.3	15.5	65.0	77.8	40.1	7.9	29.2	7.7	20.8
Motor vehicle fitter/mechanic—skilled	805	40.5	6.3	24.4	5.0	16.9	18.8	68.9	71.7	40.3	9.0	23.7	7.2	23.3
Motor vehicle mechanic—semi-skilled	209	40.6	6.2	21.9	4.4	16.9	19.4	63.6	63.6	40.4	9.7	21.2	7.0	24.8
Assembler—semi-skilled	426	40.0	3.0	28.5	2.5	8.1	11.0	42.0	53.9	40.0	7.2	27.5	6.0	17.9
Machine tool setter, setter-operator	609	39.9	4.3	28.5	3.7	11.4	14.0	57.6	72.9	40.0	7.4	27.9	6.4	18.6
Machine tool operator—skilled	337	39.9	4.1	29.0	3.6	11.0	15.3	56.1	80.3	40.0	7.2	28.1	6.4	18.5
Machine tool operator—semi-skilled	162	40.0	3.6	26.2	2.7	9.3	12.3	50.0	73.1	40.1	7.2	24.8	5.4	17.8
Machine operator(metal)—skilled	702	40.0	4.6	29.3	4.0	12.1	14.0	57.6	71.0	40.1	7.9	28.1	7.0	19.9
Machine operator (metal)—semi-skilled	1,024	39.9	3.8	27.3	3.1	10.1	11.4	50.7	63.4	39.9	7.6	26.2	6.0	18.7
Machine operator (wood)—skilled	164	40.3	4.0	26.1	3.0	10.2	10.0	56.1	58.0	40.3	7.2	25.5	5.3	17.2
Sheet metal worker	292	40.1	5.1	27.3	4.6	14.3	14.6	60.6	67.8	40.0	8.4	26.8	7.6	22.0
Welder—skilled	466	40.1	6.6	29.2	5.9	16.8	18.8	61.6	75.2	40.1	10.6	28.2	9.6	25.3
Linesman, cable-jointer	195	39.7	5.6	27.2	5.0	15.5	17.0	58.0	65.4	39.8	9.5	26.6	8.6	24.4
Telephone installer, repairman‡	373	39.5	4.3	25.3	4.2	14.1	18.3	53.4	78.3	39.6	8.1	25.5	7.8	23.4
Other craftsman or skilled building or engineering worker (so described)	1,312	40.3	5.6	27.5	4.6	14.4	15.8	57.9	66.2	40.2	9.6	26.6	8.0	23.2
Other semi-skilled building or engineering worker (so described)	2,4													

Table 100 Overtime hours and earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1971

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. APRIL 1971

Occupation (see note 1)	ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH NO OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD								EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD					
	Number in sample	Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay (see note 3)		Percentage who received overtime pay (see note 3)		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay
		Normal basic	Over-time (see note 2)	Exclud-ing over-time	Over-time	1971	1970	1971	1970	Normal basic	Over-time (see note 2)	Exclud-ing over-time	Over-time	
<b>2. Supervisors and forewomen</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Office supervisor	395	36.8	0.8	26.7	0.6	2.1	1.6	21.5	14.2	37.1	3.5	24.7	2.7	9.8
Other forewoman or supervisor (so described)	360	39.3	1.4	18.7	0.9	4.5	4.2	24.4	28.7	39.5	5.5	19.3	3.6	15.8
<b>4. Technicians</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>8. Office and communications</b>	<b>14,032</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Clerk—senior	884	36.6	0.4	20.7	0.3	1.5	1.3	14.0	12.0	36.2	3.0	23.1	2.2	8.7
Clerk—intermediate	3,868	36.8	0.7	18.3	0.4	2.3	1.8	22.4	17.9	36.6	2.9	18.4	1.9	9.3
Clerk—routine or junior	2,838	36.9	0.5	15.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	14.3	14.3	36.7	3.1	15.5	1.8	10.2
Receptionist	284	38.0	0.4	14.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	8.1	7.6	38.8	5.4	14.1	2.2	13.6
Telephonist	649	36.9	1.1	16.8	0.6	3.7	1.8	22.3	12.4	37.3	5.0	17.3	2.8	14.0
Office machine operator	1,014	36.6	0.8	17.0	0.5	3.1	2.4	20.1	18.3	36.4	4.1	17.2	2.7	13.4
Other office and communications staff (so described)	448	37.1	0.6	18.0	0.4	2.3	1.9	14.7	12.7	36.8	4.1	20.1	2.8	12.4
<b>9. Sales</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Cashier—retail shop	234	39.8	0.9	13.5	0.4	2.9	2.5	20.9	13.6	40.1	4.3	13.9	1.9	12.2
<b>11. Catering, domestic and other service</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Chef/cook	445	37.6	1.6	14.4	0.8	5.5	4.6	20.7	19.6	38.9	7.5	15.6	4.0	20.6
Kitchen/counter hand, school meals helper	767	37.4	1.0	11.9	0.4	3.5	3.6	18.1	20.3	38.9	5.4	12.8	2.3	15.5
Other catering staff (so described)	330	38.3	1.2	13.0	0.5	4.6	4.6	20.0	23.7	39.2	5.7	13.5	2.4	15.0
Cleaner, charwoman	762	37.7	0.8	12.8	0.4	2.8	2.9	16.0	16.8	38.9	5.0	13.6	2.3	14.4
Other domestic and service staff (so described)	697	38.8	1.1	13.8	0.5	3.6	3.7	17.4	21.8	39.5	6.3	14.8	3.0	16.6
<b>14. Building, engineering, etc</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Assembler—semi-skilled	504	39.4	0.6	16.4	0.3	1.9	3.3	14.7	23.7	39.7	4.1	16.3	2.1	11.6
Assembler—other (so described)	311	39.3	0.7	15.1	0.3	2.1	2.5	15.8	18.2	39.6	4.4	15.3	2.0	11.7
Machine operator (metal)—semi-skilled	285	39.3	0.8	16.8	0.5	2.7	3.6	17.9	24.9	39.7	4.7	17.9	2.6	12.8
Other semi-skilled building or engineering worker (so described)	136	39.5	0.4	16.4	0.3	1.6	3.3	8.8	28.9	39.2	4.7	18.4	3.0	13.8
<b>15. Textile, clothing and footwear</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Textile winder, reeler	127	39.3	0.4	15.3	0.2	1.2	2.6	11.0	20.9	39.4	3.7	15.0	1.7	10.4
Sewing machinist—skilled	679	38.2	0.5	15.2	0.2	1.4	1.3	11.3	12.2	39.1	4.0	15.8	1.9	10.9
Other textile, clothing or footwear worker—skilled (so described)	193	38.3	0.4	15.8	0.2	1.1	1.5	11.4	14.6	39.5	3.3	15.4	1.5	8.8
Other textile, clothing or footwear worker—semi-skilled (so described)	256	38.7	0.6	14.8	0.3	1.9	1.9	14.1	16.3	39.5	4.1	15.4	2.0	11.5
Unskilled textile, clothing or footwear worker	172	38.6	0.7	13.3	0.3	2.1	2.3	16.9	19.0	39.1	3.9	13.7	1.7	11.0
<b>16. Other occupations</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Inspector, etc—semi-skilled	285	39.4	0.9	15.9	0.4	2.7	3.6	22.8	24.7	39.2	3.9	15.5	2.0	11.3
Packer, bottler, canner	785	39.2	1.0	14.2	0.5	3.3	3.7	21.4	25.2	39.9	4.7	14.4	2.3	13.6
<b>Summary of groups 14-16</b>														
SKILLED	1,935	38.7	0.7	15.3	0.3	2.1	2.5	14.5	17.1	39.5	4.5	15.5	2.2	12.4
SEMI-SKILLED	3,051	39.2	0.8	15.6	0.4	2.5	3.0	17.5	21.4	39.6	4.4	15.8	2.3	12.5
UNSKILLED	2,336	39.2	1.0	14.6	0.4	3.0	3.7	19.9	23.9	39.7	4.8	14.8	2.3	13.3
<b>TOTAL: MANUAL</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<b>TOTAL: NON-MANUAL</b>	<b>23,778</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>

Notes: 1. Estimates are given, in general, only for those occupations for which estimates of average hourly earnings are included in table 48 of the December 1971 issue of this GAZETTE and in which overtime pay accounted for at least one per cent of average gross weekly earnings. Where only a small number in the sample received overtime pay, the standard error of the estimate of average overtime earnings may be relatively high. 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.  
2. See note 2 to table 95.  
3. The 1970 survey percentages, given for comparison, are taken from the 1970 survey table 51.

Table 101 Overtime hours and earnings of full-time manual men, by region, April 1971

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

Region	ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH NO OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD								EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD					
	Number in sample	Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay		Percentage who received overtime pay		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay
		Normal basic	Over-time (see note 1)	Exclud-ing over-time	Over-time	1971	1970*	1971	1970*	Normal basic	Over-time (see note 1)	Exclud-ing over-time	Over-time	
South East	15,951	40.3	6.3	25.7	4.9	16.1	..	60.0	..	40.1	10.4	24.9	8.2	24.8
Greater London	7,837	40.1	6.5	26.4	5.2	16.5	..	59.4	..	40.0	10.9	25.6	8.8	25.5
South East (excl. Greater London)	8,114	40.5	6.1	25.0	4.6	15.7	..	60.6	..	40.3	10.0	24.2	7.7	24.0
East Anglia	1,692	40.7	5.7	22.9	3.9	14.6	..	59.6	..	40.6	9.6	22.0	6.5	23.0
South Western	3,459	40.4	5.3	23.7	3.9	14.2	..	58.3	..	40.3	9.2	23.2	6.7	22.5
West Midlands	6,131	40.2	5.5	27.1	4.3	13.7	..	58.8	..	40.1	9.3	25.7	7.3	22.2
East Midlands	4,112	40.1	5.6	24.3	4.0	14.3	..	58.6	..	40.0	9.5	23.1	6.9	22.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,797	40.1	6.0	23.9	4.2	15.1	..	59.3	..	40.0	10.0	22.5	7.2	24.1
North Western	7,335	40.2	6.2	24.8	4.8	16.2	..	61.7	..	40.2	10.1	24.0	7.8	24.5
Northern	3,887	39.9	5.8	24.4	4.3	15.0	..	55.4	..	39.9	10.4	23.5	7.8	24.9
Wales	2,925	39.9	5.6	25.3	4.3	14.4	..	51.9	..	39.9	10.8	23.7	8.2	25.7
Scotland	5,729	40.3	6.0	24.0	4.5	15.8	..	58.1	..	40.2	10.3	23.3	7.8	25.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>57,018</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>

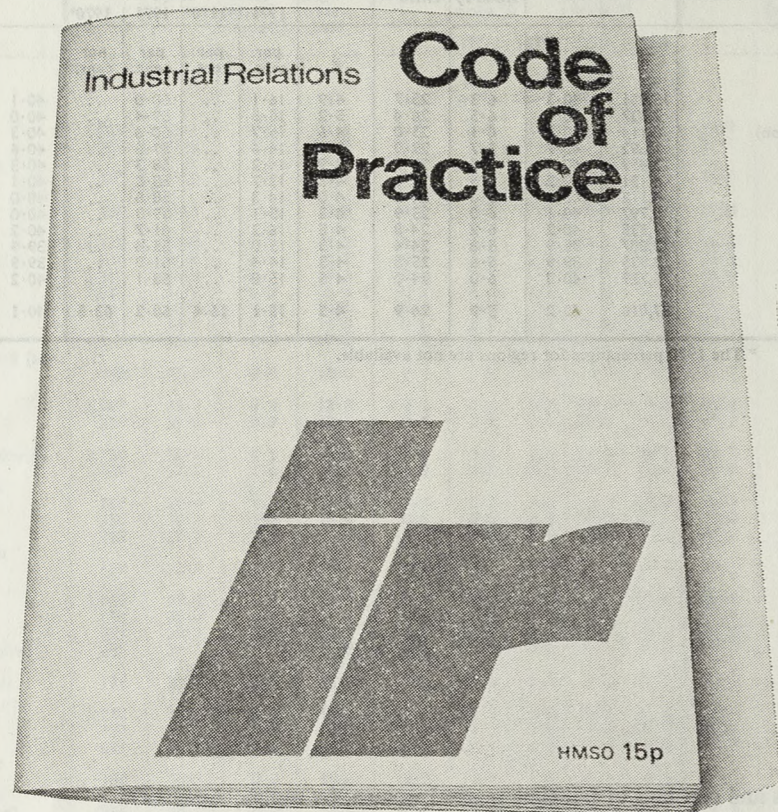
Note: 1. See note 2 to table 95. \* The 1970 percentages for regions are not available.

Table 102 Overtime hours and earnings of full-time manual women, by region, April 1971

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence. APRIL 1971

Region	ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH NO OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD								EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED OVERTIME PAY IN THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD					
	Number in sample	Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay		Percentage who received overtime pay		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Overtime pay as percentage of gross pay
		Normal basic	Over-time (see note 1)	Exclud-ing over-time	Over-time	1971	1970*	1971	1970*	Normal basic	Over-time (see note 1)	Exclud-ing over-time	Over-time	
South East	3,343	38.8	1.2	15.5	0.7	4.1	..	20.7	..	39.5	5.9	16.3	3.2	16.5
Greater London	1,733	38.8	1.4	16.4	0.8	4.6	..	21.3	..	39.6	6.5	17.0	3.7	17.8
South East (excl. Greater London)	1,610	38.7	1.1	14.5	0.5	3.6	..	20.0	..	39.5	5.3	15.5	2.7	14.8
East Anglia	286	38.8	0.8	14.0	0.3	2.3	..	19.1	..	39.6	4.0	13.5	1.7	11.4
South Western	573	39.0	0.8	14.2	0.4	2.8	..	18.3	..	39.2	4.5	15.3	2.2	12.7
West Midlands	1,361	38.8	0.8	15.0	0.4	2.4	..	16.7	..	39.4	4.8	15.2	2.2	12.9
East Midlands	887	38.6	0.7	14.6	0.3	1.9	..	13.6	..	39.6	4.8	14.7	2.1	12.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,185	38.7	0.9	14.0	0.4	3.0	..	18.0	..	39.5	4.9	14.7	2.4	14.2
North Western	1,765	38.9	0.9	14.8	0.4	2.9	..	16.9	..	39.4	5.3	14.9	2.6	14.7
Northern	781	39.3	0.8	14.5	0.4	2.8	..	16.8	..	39.9	4.9	14.7	2.5	14.4
Wales	457	38.9	1.0	14.0	0.5	3.3	..	18.7	..	39.5	5.4	14.2	2.6	15.3
Scotland	1,447	39.2	1.3	14.2	0.7	4.4	..	22.5</						

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# Annual and quarterly employment statistics: Great Britain, June 1971

It is estimated that the working population in Great Britain in June 1971 comprised 15,867,000 males and 8,960,000 females, a total of 24,827,000. Of this total 23,771,000 were in civil employment, 368,000 in HM Forces and 687,000 registered as wholly unemployed.

### Working population: Changes between June 1970 and June 1971

The total working population in June 1971 was 217,000 lower than in June 1970. There were 143,000 fewer men aged 18 and over, 13,000 fewer boys, 32,000 fewer women and 29,000 fewer girls.

There were 163,000 more registered wholly unemployed, but 4,000 fewer HM Forces in June 1971, and so the total number in civil employment was 377,000 lower than in June 1970, with decreases of 264,000 men, 26,000 boys, 52,000 women and 34,000 girls.

The June 1971 estimates and changes from June 1970 in the main categories in the working population are shown, in thousands, in table 1. However, recent estimates of the numbers of employers and self-employed persons, and hence the estimates of the working population, may be revised as further information

becomes available (see under Methods of Compilation for further details).

Table 1 Working population: June 1971 THOUSANDS

	June 1971			Changes June 1970- June 1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working population: Total	15,867	8,960	24,827	-156	-61	-217
H.M. Forces	353	15	368	-5	+1	-4
Civilian labour force	15,514	8,945	24,459	-151	-62	-213
Wholly unemployed	589	98	687	+139	+25	+163
Total in civil employment	14,925	8,847	23,771	-290	-87	-377
Employers and self-employed	1,383	361	1,744	*	*	*
Employees in employment	13,542	8,486	22,027	-290	-87	-377
Adults 18 and over	13,028	7,932	20,960	-264	-52	-316
Young persons	514	554	1,068	-26	-34	-60

\* Provisionally assumed no change.

### Industrial analyses

Tables 2, 3 and 4 show the numbers of employees and employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1971 analysed by order group and minimum list heading.

Table 2 Employees in employment June 1971 in broad industry groups and changes between June 1970 and June 1971 THOUSANDS

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	SIC Order	Employees in Employment June 1971	Estimated change June 1970 to June 1971	
			Numbers	Per cent.
<b>Total all industries and services*</b>		22,027.4	-376.7	-1.7
Males*		13,541.6	-290.0	-2.1
Females*		8,485.7	-86.9	-1.0
<b>Total Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>10,450.3</b>	<b>-395.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Total all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>8,431.6</b>	<b>-294.9</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	344.5	-25.9	-7.0
Mining and quarrying	II	401.3	-13.7	-3.3
Food, drink and tobacco	III	837.4	-24.3	-2.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	57.6	-5.5	-8.7
Chemical and allied industries	V	466.1	-6.4	-1.4
Metal manufacture	VI	554.8	-36.4	-6.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	1,142.3	-58.6	-4.9
Instrument engineering	VIII	157.4	+3.4	+2.2
Electrical engineering	IX	880.5	-17.9	-2.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	191.8	+3.0	+1.6
Vehicles	XI	812.9	-21.7	-2.6
Motor vehicles	MLH 381	507.8	-4.6	-0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	614.2	-21.7	-3.4
Textiles	XIII	612.3	-55.3	-8.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	51.9	-1.3	-2.4
Clothing and footwear	XV	472.8	-1.6	-0.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	324.9	-11.0	-3.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	293.3	-1.6	-0.5
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	617.8	-30.2	-4.7
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	343.6	-7.8	-2.2
Construction	XX	1,248.6	-73.2	-5.5
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	368.8	-13.4	-3.5
Transport and communication	XXII	1,564.0	-2.8	-0.2
Railways	MLH 701	260.1	+2.9	+1.1
Distributive trades	XXIII	2,582.2	-68.5	-2.6
Wholesale distribution	MLH 810-812	521.9	+5.5	+1.1
Retail distribution	MLH 820-821	1,809.0	-68.1	-3.6
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	971.3	+17.8	+1.9
Professional and scientific services	XXV	2,903.8	+85.9	+3.0
Educational services	MLH 872	1,439.6	+57.5	+4.2
Medical and dental services	MLH 874	1,036.0	+27.7	+2.7
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	1,794.0	-13.7	-0.8
Hotels and other residential establishments, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, public houses, clubs and catering contractors	MLH 884-888	558.7	-9.3	-1.6
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	MLH 894	405.7	+7.3	+1.8
Private domestic service	MLH 891	90.1	-8.2	-8.3
Public administration*	XXVII	1,416.3	+25.4	+1.8
National government service*	MLH 901	552.1	+3.6	+0.7
Local government service	MLH 906	864.1	+21.7	+2.6

Note: Each estimate is rounded to the nearest hundred and so the rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

\* Includes about 9,000 civil servants (7,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.

The corresponding regional analyses have not yet been completed but will be published in a subsequent issue of this GAZETTE, probably in March.

**Working population: changes between March and June 1971**

These June 1971 estimates form part of the quarterly employment series which were introduced in May 1966.

An analysis of changes in the quarterly estimates, including the seasonally adjusted figures, is given in table 5.

**Detailed analyses**

More detailed estimates for June 1971 are given in the following tables:

**Total employees in Great Britain and the United Kingdom analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of 1968 SIC) in table 3 on pages 149-151.** The estimates for the United Kingdom include figures for Northern Ireland provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland.

**Employees in employment in Great Britain analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of the 1968 SIC) in table 4 on pages 151-153.**

Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. The sampling errors of the estimates may become relatively important, particularly for estimates of under 10,000. Estimates of under 1,000 are subject to substantial margins of error, and so, except for SIC order group totals, such estimates are omitted from the tables.

**Methods of compilation**

The estimates of employees are based mainly on counts of national insurance cards due for exchange on the first Monday in June 1971. However, many cards are exchanged belatedly. The estimates take account of those cards which were actually exchanged before the first Monday in December 1971, together with estimates of the small numbers which were still outstanding then. These estimates are combined with estimates of those civil servants and Post Office employees who do not hold national insurance cards. The methods used for compiling the estimates were described in the March and May 1966 issues of the GAZETTE. The industrial analysis of employees in employment is based on information supplied by employers on voluntary returns (ED 205) of the numbers of insurance cards held at the beginning of June,

together with information relating to cards exchanged in the three months beginning on the first Monday in June; during this period all cards exchanged were allotted an industrial classification. Where an employer renders a return or exchanges a batch of cards, the return and the cards are given the appropriate classification of the establishment or business unit (SIC Minimum List Heading) for purposes of employment statistics. Cards exchanged individually are given the classification of the establishment in which the employees are employed or, if not in employment, in which they were last employed.

Estimates of the numbers of employers and self-employed persons in the working population were derived from the 1966 Census of Population. Information from the Department of Health and Social Security of changes in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons has since been obtained for the years 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 from estimates based on samples of Class II national insurance cards exchanged. It was not possible to obtain similar estimates of the change in the number of female employers and self-employed persons because many self-employed females have opted out of the national insurance scheme and do not exchange national insurance cards. The information between June 1969 and June 1970 showed no significant change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons. Therefore, in compiling the estimates of the total working population, it is assumed that there has been no change in the numbers of male employers and self-employed persons since June 1969 and in female employers and self-employed persons since June 1966. When further information is obtained from the Department of Health and Social Security records, and when information about the numbers of employers and self-employed persons is obtained from the 1971 Census of Population, it may be possible to improve these estimates.

**Monthly estimates**

For months other than June, monthly estimates are published only for industries covered by the Index of Production (Order Groups II to XXI of the 1968 SIC). Provisional estimates from July 1970 to November 1971 have been published in earlier issues of the GAZETTE. These have now been revised and they appear in table 103 (page 000) of this issue, together with estimates for December 1971. Further revisions may be made in the monthly estimates, particularly those from July 1971 onwards; it is hoped to publish these revised estimates in the April issue of this GAZETTE. Estimates from June 1971 will be subject to further revisions when estimates derived from the annual censuses of employment at June 1971 and June 1972 become available.

**Table 3 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at June 1971**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Males		Females		Total males and females
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	
<b>Total, all industries and services†</b>	<b>538.0</b>	<b>14,131.0</b>	<b>567.0</b>	<b>8,584.0</b>	<b>22,715.0</b>	<b>554.0</b>	<b>14,450.0</b>	<b>584.0</b>	<b>8,781.0</b>	<b>23,231.0</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>291.7</b>	<b>8,059.2</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>2,779.6</b>	<b>10,838.8</b>	<b>301.0</b>	<b>8,233.3</b>	<b>210.8</b>	<b>2,855.9</b>	<b>11,089.2</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>217.9</b>	<b>6,059.7</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>2,612.5</b>	<b>8,672.2</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>6,175.8</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>2,685.9</b>	<b>8,861.8</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>358.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>301.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>369.3</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	16.6	256.6	3.6	65.4	322.0	17.0	264.3	3.7	66.1	330.4
Forestry	*	14.3	*	1.5	15.8	*	16.0	*	1.5	17.6
Fishing	1.0	20.1	*	*	20.6	1.0	20.8	*	*	21.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>405.2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>422.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>408.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>425.9</b>
Coal mining	10.4	355.4	*	12.8	368.2	10.4	355.4	*	12.8	368.2
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	18.1	*	1.5	19.6	*	20.7	*	1.6	22.3
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	*	22.5	*	2.3	24.8	*	22.7	*	2.3	25.0
Petroleum and natural gas	*	2.3	*	*	2.6	*	2.3	*	*	2.6
Other mining and quarrying	*	7.0	*	*	7.8	*	7.0	*	*	7.9
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>509.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>353.4</b>	<b>862.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>528.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>364.4</b>	<b>893.2</b>
Grain milling	*	24.0	*	6.8	30.8	*	26.5	*	7.1	33.7
Bread and flour confectionery	5.6	86.8	6.4	70.9	157.7	5.8	92.2	6.5	72.8	164.9
Biscuits	*	19.3	1.6	30.7	50.0	*	19.5	1.7	30.8	50.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	5.1	67.3	5.1	56.8	124.7	5.4	70.9	5.2	58.0	128.9
Milk and milk products	1.5	43.4	1.3	17.7	61.0	1.7	46.0	1.3	18.3	64.3
Sugar	*	11.0	*	3.8	14.7	*	11.0	*	3.8	14.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.2	35.6	2.7	42.0	77.6	1.2	35.7	2.7	42.0	77.7
Fruit and vegetable products	*	30.9	2.1	34.8	65.8	*	31.5	2.1	35.5	67.0
Animal and poultry foods	*	26.3	*	6.3	32.6	*	27.2	*	6.5	33.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	*	6.8	*	1.5	8.3	*	6.8	*	1.5	8.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	*	23.0	1.2	17.0	40.0	*	23.1	1.2	17.1	40.2
Brewing and malting	1.3	74.6	1.0	19.1	93.6	1.3	74.9	1.0	19.2	94.2
Soft drinks	2.9	22.0	*	11.4	33.4	3.0	22.8	*	11.7	34.5
Other drink industries	*	19.8	1.1	13.4	33.2	*	19.9	1.1	13.4	34.3
Tobacco	*	17.9	2.2	21.3	39.2	*	20.8	3.0	26.7	47.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	16.6	*	*	17.3	*	16.6	*	*	17.3
Mineral oil refining	*	28.4	*	5.0	33.4	*	28.5	*	5.0	33.6
Lubricating oils and greases	*	6.5	*	1.8	8.3	*	6.5	*	1.8	8.3
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>341.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>343.3</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>479.3</b>
General chemicals	1.9	119.4	1.5	25.1	144.5	1.9	120.0	1.5	25.3	145.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	*	43.9	1.9	34.5	78.4	*	43.9	1.9	34.5	78.4
Toilet preparations	*	8.4	1.6	16.8	25.2	*	8.4	1.6	16.8	25.2
Paints	*	23.1	*	9.2	32.3	*	23.1	*	9.2	32.3
Soap and detergents	*	12.6	*	6.6	19.2	*	12.6	*	6.6	19.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	*	48.9	*	9.2	58.1	*	49.7	*	9.2	58.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	*	21.5	*	3.7	25.2	*	21.6	*	3.7	25.2
Fertilizers	*	10.7	*	2.1	12.8	*	11.4	*	2.2	13.6
Other chemical industries	1.1	52.5	1.9	28.4	80.9	1.1	52.6	1.9	28.5	81.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>506.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>576.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>507.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>577.3</b>
Iron and Steel (general)	6.3	245.9	1.7	25.0	270.9	6.3	245.9	1.7	25.0	270.9
Steel tubes	*	44.0	*	7.7	51.6	*	44.0	*	7.7	51.7
Iron castings, etc.	3.1	100.1	*	11.9	112.0	3.1	100.5	*	11.9	112.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1.1	46.6	*	9.9	56.4	1.1	46.6	*	9.9	56.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1.1	43.7	*	9.0	52.7	1.1	43.7	*	9.0	52.7
Other base metals	*	26.7	*	6.5	33.2	*	26.7	*	6.5	33.2
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>983.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>1,176.5</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>996.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>1,191.4</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	1.3	25.4	*	3.9	29.4	1.3	25.7	*	3.9	29.6
Metal-working machine tools	3.1	79.6	*	13.1	92.7	3.1	79.6	*	13.1	92.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	2.4	65.4	*	14.8	80.2	2.4	65.6	*	14.8	80.4
Industrial engines	4.4	25.8	*	6.4	30.1	4.4	25.8	*	6.4	30.2
Textiles machinery and accessories	1.3	35.9	*	6.4	42.3	1.5	40.1	*	7.1	47.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1.3	39.5	*	5.1	44.6	1.3	39.6	*	5.1	44.7
Mechanical handling equipment	2.1	59.8	*	8.7	68.5	2.1	60.0	*	8.8	68.8
Office machinery	*	39.8	*	17.0	56.8	*	40.0	*	17.1	57.2
Other machinery	8.7	228.1	2.9	45.7	273.8	8.9	231.9	2.9	46.1	278.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	5.7	176.0	1.2	20.3	196.4	5.7	176.7	1.2	20.4	197.2
Ordnance and small arms	*	15.5	*	5.0	20.6	*	15.8	*	5.0	20.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	8.4	192.6	2.2	48.6	241.2	8.6	195.6	2.2	49.0	244.7
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>162.0</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	*	10.8	*	3.9	14.7	*	10.8	*	3.9	14.7
Watches and clocks	*	6.7	*	7.8	14.5	*	6.7	*	7.8	14.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	1.1	18.1	1.0	13.9	32.0	1.1	19.0	1.0	14.5	33.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2.3	67.2	1.5	32.0	99.3	2.3	67.3	1.5	32.0	99.3
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>555.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>344.0</b>	<b>899.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>563.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>913.3</b>
Electrical machinery	4.9	129.5	2.3	44.2	173.7	5.1	131.4	2.4	44.6	176.1
Insulated wires and cables	*	35.8	*	15.1	50.9	*	36.2	*	15.4	51.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1.5	51.1	2.2	42.9	94.0	1.5	53.0	2.3	45.6	98.6
Radio and electronic components	2.4	69.2	4.2	70.6	139.8	2.4	69.8	4.2	71.1	140.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1.2	30.9	1.9	32.5	63.4	1.3	31.4	1.9	33.1	64.5
Electronic computers	*	42.8	*	16.3	59.0	*	44.6	*	16.8	61.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1.9	69.9	1.2	29.2	99.1	1.9	70.0	1.2	29.3	99.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1.1	41.9	1.4	24.3	66.2	1.1	42.2	1.4	24.6	66.8
Other electrical goods	2.2	84.5	3.2	69.0	153.5	2.3	84.7	3.2	69.5	154.3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>211.0</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6.5	155.7	*	11.5	167.2	6.6	162.8	*	11.7	174.5
Marine engineering	*	30.1	*	3.0	33.1	1.0	33.3	*	3.1	36.5
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>726.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>832.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>840.0</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	*	18.9	*	1.5	20.3	*	18.9	*	1.5	20.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	10.4	450.4	2.9	68.5	518.9	10.5	451.2	2.9	68.5	519.8
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	*	17.2	*	5.2	22.4	*	17.2	*	5.2	22.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3.8	191.3	1.2	28.2	219.5	3.9	197.0	1.2	28.8	225.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	*	22.0	*	1.5	23.5	*	22.0	*	1.5	23.5
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1.3	26.9	*	1.4	28.3	1.3	26.9	*	1.4	28.3

Table 3 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	THOUSANDS									
	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Males		Females		Total males and females
Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18		Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	22.8	446.2	10.0	189.5	635.7	23.1	449.5	10.1	190.5	640.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.1	61.1	*	16.0	77.1	3.2	61.4	*	16.1	77.5
Hand tools and implements	*	14.5	*	7.4	22.0	*	14.7	*	7.4	22.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	*	9.8	*	7.8	17.6	*	10.0	*	7.9	17.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1.2	29.8	*	15.5	45.3	1.2	29.8	*	15.5	45.3
Wire and wire manufactures	1.3	32.6	*	9.0	41.6	1.3	32.7	*	9.0	41.7
Cans and Metal boxes	*	17.5	*	17.4	34.9	*	17.8	*	17.6	35.4
Jewellery and precious metals	*	12.8	*	7.5	20.3	*	12.8	*	7.5	20.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	14.6	268.1	5.9	108.9	377.1	14.8	270.4	5.9	109.6	379.9
<b>Textiles</b>	14.5	342.4	23.8	291.5	633.9	15.8	369.1	25.9	311.6	680.7
Production of man-made fibres	*	38.2	*	7.1	45.3	*	46.9	*	8.0	54.8
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2.5	42.5	2.1	37.3	79.8	2.9	42.2	2.6	39.5	81.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1.5	31.7	1.2	26.6	58.4	1.7	36.0	1.4	29.9	65.9
Woolen and worsted	3.0	69.6	4.0	55.9	125.5	3.2	70.4	4.1	56.8	127.2
Jute	*	7.2	*	4.5	11.7	*	7.2	*	4.5	11.7
Rope, twine and net	*	3.7	*	4.2	8.0	*	4.2	*	4.7	8.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.2	45.7	9.7	85.8	131.5	2.3	48.3	10.4	89.5	137.7
Lace	*	3.2	*	3.3	6.5	*	3.3	*	3.4	6.7
Carpets	1.2	26.3	1.8	16.1	42.4	1.2	27.5	1.9	16.5	44.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	*	8.0	*	10.4	18.5	*	8.3	*	10.7	19.0
Made-up textiles	*	10.1	1.5	16.5	26.5	1.0	11.4	1.8	20.9	32.3
Textile finishing	1.3	38.2	1.2	17.2	55.4	1.4	40.5	1.3	18.0	58.5
Other textile industries	*	17.9	*	6.6	24.5	*	17.9	*	6.6	24.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	2.2	31.5	1.7	22.0	53.6	2.2	32.0	1.7	22.3	54.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1.1	18.7	*	5.0	23.7	1.1	19.0	*	5.1	24.1
Leather goods	*	8.9	1.2	13.8	22.7	*	9.0	1.3	13.9	22.9
Fur	*	3.9	*	3.2	7.1	*	4.0	*	3.2	7.2
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	9.1	126.0	45.2	355.2	431.2	9.6	130.0	50.5	380.5	510.5
Weatherproof outerwear	*	5.5	1.8	17.6	23.1	*	5.5	1.8	17.7	23.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	2.4	30.2	9.4	75.9	106.2	2.5	30.8	10.2	79.5	110.4
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	1.1	16.4	4.0	41.2	57.6	1.1	16.4	4.0	41.3	57.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	*	6.0	5.7	34.5	40.5	*	7.5	8.6	47.2	54.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	1.0	14.9	14.0	96.6	111.5	1.0	15.5	14.8	101.6	117.1
Hats, caps and millinery	*	2.8	*	5.4	8.2	*	2.9	*	5.7	8.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	*	7.6	4.6	27.7	37.3	*	7.8	4.9	31.3	39.1
Footwear	3.2	42.6	5.5	54.2	96.9	3.2	43.6	5.8	56.1	99.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	8.6	262.6	3.8	72.8	335.5	8.8	267.2	3.8	73.4	340.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2.1	51.1	*	5.9	57.1	2.1	52.2	*	6.0	58.3
Pottery	1.4	29.3	1.6	29.9	59.2	1.5	29.6	1.6	30.1	59.7
Glass	2.4	61.9	1.0	19.8	81.8	2.4	62.0	1.0	19.8	81.9
Cement	*	16.1	*	1.6	17.6	*	16.7	*	1.6	18.3
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2.4	104.2	*	15.6	119.8	2.5	106.7	*	15.9	122.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	18.0	244.7	4.2	57.6	302.3	18.5	249.2	4.3	58.3	307.5
Timber	7.3	93.8	1.0	13.5	107.3	7.5	96.0	1.0	13.7	109.6
Furniture and upholstery	5.5	74.7	1.3	18.3	93.0	5.7	76.1	1.3	18.6	94.7
Bedding, etc	*	12.5	*	11.2	23.7	*	12.6	*	11.3	23.8
Shop and office fitting	1.6	31.3	*	4.7	36.0	1.6	31.7	*	4.8	36.5
Wooden containers and baskets	1.5	17.7	*	5.0	22.7	1.6	18.0	*	5.0	23.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	1.4	14.8	*	4.8	19.6	1.4	14.9	*	4.9	19.8
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	13.9	421.7	17.9	209.0	630.7	14.2	426.1	18.2	211.4	637.5
Paper and board	2.0	66.5	1.4	15.9	82.4	2.0	66.7	1.4	16.0	82.6
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1.8	46.3	2.8	35.3	81.6	1.9	47.3	3.0	36.2	83.5
Manufactured stationery	*	13.4	1.5	13.8	27.2	*	13.4	1.5	13.8	27.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	*	15.3	*	10.5	25.8	*	15.3	*	10.5	25.8
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1.9	79.5	1.6	22.2	101.6	2.0	81.0	1.6	22.7	103.7
Printing, publishing of periodicals	*	36.7	*	17.4	54.1	*	36.9	*	17.4	54.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	6.6	164.0	8.8	94.0	258.0	6.8	165.5	8.9	94.7	260.3
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	7.3	221.3	8.5	133.1	354.4	7.4	228.6	8.6	135.1	363.7
Rubber	1.6	94.6	1.6	31.1	125.7	1.6	101.0	1.6	32.3	133.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	*	11.3	*	2.8	14.1	*	11.3	*	2.8	14.1
Brushes and brooms	*	6.0	*	6.5	12.5	*	6.1	*	6.6	12.7
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	1.1	18.3	2.2	27.5	45.8	1.1	18.3	2.2	27.6	45.9
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	*	5.4	*	5.8	11.2	*	5.4	*	5.8	11.2
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	2.6	69.0	2.5	44.4	113.5	2.6	69.6	2.5	45.0	114.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.1	16.7	1.0	14.9	31.6	1.1	16.8	1.0	15.0	31.8
<b>Construction</b>	56.2	1,279.9	5.9	86.3	1,366.1	59.7	1,327.7	6.1	88.1	1,415.8
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	6.0	314.4	3.2	63.2	377.6	6.1	321.7	3.2	64.0	385.7
Gas	3.2	97.4	1.0	24.1	121.5	3.2	98.8	1.0	24.2	123.0
Electricity	2.4	177.8	1.9	34.6	212.4	2.4	183.0	2.0	35.2	218.3
Water supply	*	39.2	*	4.5	43.8	*	39.9	*	4.6	44.5
<b>Transport and communication</b>	21.1	1,318.4	11.7	285.9	1,604.3	21.3	1,340.2	11.8	289.2	1,629.4
Railways	1.9	246.6	*	19.0	265.6	1.9	248.0	*	19.1	267.1
Road passenger transport	2.1	200.7	*	39.5	240.2	2.2	205.6	*	39.8	245.4
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	4.2	211.8	1.4	21.8	233.6	4.3	214.7	1.4	22.1	236.8
Other road haulage	*	17.9	*	2.0	19.9	*	18.1	*	2.2	20.3
Sea transport	2.7	73.1	*	9.7	82.8	2.7	74.8	*	9.8	84.6
Port and inland water transport	1.0	98.5	*	6.6	105.1	1.0	101.0	*	6.7	107.7
Air transport	*	57.3	*	21.4	78.6	*	57.9	*	21.5	79.4
Postal services and telecommunications	5.7	345.7	5.2	132.2	477.9	5.8	352.2	5.2	134.1	486.4
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	2.5	66.8	2.7	33.6	100.4	2.6	67.7	2.7	33.9	101.6
<b>Distributive trades</b>	109.0	1,176.7	204.0	1,471.4	2,648.1	111.7	1,205.4	208.2	1,498.0	2,703.4
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	9.7	163.2	6.8	78.9	242.1	10.2	168.5	7.1	81.4	249.9
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	*	31.1	*	6.0	37.0	*	32.0	*	6.1	38.0
Other wholesale distribution	8.6	146.9	9.8	111.8	258.7	8.9	150.2	10.0	113.6	263.8
Retail distribution of food and drink	39.5	272.1	51.0	414.5	686.5	40.2	277.9	52.1	421.6	699.5
Other retail distribution	42.4	366.3	131.1	794.5	1,160.8	43.2	373.9	133.5	807.9	1,181.7
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	3.8	89.9	2.5	31.0	120.9	4.0	94.0	2.6	32.1	126.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	4.8	107.2	2.5	34.9	142.1	4.9	109.0	2.5	35.3	144.3

Table 3 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	THOUSANDS									
	GREAT BRITAIN					UNITED KINGDOM				
	Males		Females		Total males and females	Males		Females		Total males and females
Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18		Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages		
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	9.8	471.1	38.1	515.5	986.6	9.9	476.9	38.4	520.5	997.5
Insurance	2.5	163.5	11.0	121.3	284.8	2.5	166.0	11.2	123.1	289.1
Banking and bill-discounting	3.1	139.1	17.1	157.3	296.4	3.1	141.2	17.3	159.3	300.5
Other financial institutions	1.2	40.8	3.1	39.6	80.4	1.2	41.2	3.1	40.2	81.4
Property owning and managing, etc	*	37.3	1.4	29.9	67.2	*	37.7	1.4	30.3	68.0
Advertising and market research	*	17.6	*	13.6	31.2	*	17.7	*	13.6	31.3
Other business services	1.4	42.5	3.9	132.9	175.4	1.4	42.8	3.9	133.1	175.9
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	*	30.2	*	21.1	51.2	*	30.2	*	21.1	51.2
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	12.9	955.2	35.6	1,967.5	2,922.7	13.1	981.2	36.5	2,018.1	2,999.3
Accountancy services	1.6	56.9	3.1	39.7	96.6	1.6	57.8	3.1	40.2	98.0
Educational services	3.6	452.7	6.4	993.5	1,446.2	3.7	467.9	6.6	1,017.5	1,485.4
Legal services	*	36.2	5.9	72.7	108.9	*	36.6	6.1	73.9	110.5
Medical and dental services	3.8	254.7	16.9	789.3	1,044.0	3.9	262.4	17.4	813.2	1,075.7
Religious organisations	*	8.0	*	11.1	19.1	*	8.3	*	11.5	19.8
Research and development services	1.2	66.9	*	19.6	86.5	1.2	67.1	*	19.6	86.7
Other professional and scientific services	1.7	79.7	2.2	41.7	121.4	1.7	81.1	2.2	42.1	123.2
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	60.8	841.1	59.3	1,007.8	1,848					

Table 4 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	THOUSANDS			THOUSANDS		
	Numbers employed at June 1971			Change + or - compared with June 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>						
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	50.1	7.5	57.6	- 4.3	- 1.2	- 5.5
Mineral oil refining	16.3	*	17.0	- 0.2	-	- 0.2
Lubricating oils and greases	27.4	5.0	32.3	- 3.8	- 1.1	- 5.0
	6.4	1.8	8.2	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>						
General chemicals	332.1	134.0	466.1	- 0.9	- 5.5	- 6.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	115.7	24.8	140.5	+ 3.4	- 0.6	+ 2.8
Toilet preparations	43.2	34.2	77.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Paint	8.2	16.6	24.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Soap and detergents	22.2	9.1	31.3	- 1.1	- 1.4	- 2.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	12.1	6.5	18.6	- 1.7	- 1.2	- 2.9
Dyes and pigments	47.6	9.0	56.6	- 2.2	- 0.7	- 2.9
Fertilisers	21.2	3.6	24.8	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 1.8
Other chemical industries	10.4	2.1	12.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
	51.5	28.0	79.5	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 2.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>						
Iron and steel (general)	485.9	68.9	554.9	- 33.2	- 3.2	- 36.4
Steel tubes	236.0	24.6	260.6	- 18.6	+ 0.4	- 18.2
Iron castings, etc.	42.0	7.6	49.6	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 2.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	95.2	11.6	106.8	- 5.4	- 0.8	- 6.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	44.7	9.7	54.4	- 1.9	- 0.3	- 2.2
Other base metals	42.3	8.9	51.2	- 4.0	- 2.2	- 6.2
	25.7	6.5	32.2	- 1.4	-	- 1.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>						
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	951.6	190.7	1,142.3	- 43.8	- 14.8	- 58.6
Metal-working machine tools	24.7	3.9	28.6	- 3.1	- 0.6	- 3.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	76.6	12.9	89.5	- 7.8	- 1.4	- 9.2
Industrial engines	64.0	14.6	78.5	+ 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Textiles machinery and accessories	24.9	4.3	29.1	- 1.8	- 0.4	- 2.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	34.6	6.3	40.9	- 4.4	- 1.4	- 5.8
Mechanical handling equipment	38.6	5.0	43.6	- 4.9	- 1.0	- 5.9
Office machinery	58.0	8.6	66.6	- 4.5	- 0.5	- 5.0
Other machinery	38.6	16.7	55.3	+ 2.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	219.3	45.1	264.4	- 13.4	- 4.5	- 17.8
Ordnance and small arms	170.8	20.2	191.0	+ 3.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	15.1	5.0	20.1	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 2.1
	186.5	48.1	234.6	- 13.6	- 5.7	- 19.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>						
Photographic and document copying equipment	100.6	56.9	157.4	+ 3.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Watches and clocks	10.5	3.8	14.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	6.4	7.5	13.9	+ 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	17.9	13.8	31.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.7
	65.8	31.7	97.5	+ 0.6	-	+ 0.4
<b>Electrical engineering</b>						
Electrical machinery	540.9	339.6	880.5	- 2.4	- 15.5	- 17.9
Insulated wires and cables	125.9	43.6	169.5	- 5.3	- 5.0	- 10.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	34.6	15.0	49.6	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 2.7
Radio and electronic components	49.8	42.3	92.1	- 2.4	+ 0.3	- 2.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	66.8	69.3	136.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.8	+ 3.8
Electronic computers	30.2	32.2	62.4	+ 4.2	+ 1.2	+ 5.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	42.3	16.1	58.3	+ 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	68.7	29.0	97.7	+ 1.0	- 3.1	- 2.1
Other electrical goods	40.5	23.9	64.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
	82.2	68.2	150.4	- 0.8	- 1.9	- 2.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>						
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	177.4	14.4	191.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Marine engineering	148.0	11.4	159.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.4	+ 3.2
	29.4	3.0	32.4	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
<b>Vehicles</b>						
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	708.1	104.8	812.9	- 16.2	- 5.5	- 21.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	18.1	1.4	19.5	- 2.9	- 0.4	- 3.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	440.1	67.7	507.8	- 4.0	- 0.6	- 4.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	16.6	5.1	21.7	+ 2.0	-	+ 2.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	185.4	27.6	213.1	- 10.6	- 4.8	- 15.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	21.5	1.5	23.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
	26.4	1.4	27.8	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>						
Engineers' small tools and gauges	427.5	186.7	614.2	- 11.2	- 10.4	- 21.7
Hand tools and implements	59.8	15.9	75.7	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 1.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	13.8	7.3	21.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2	-
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	29.0	15.4	44.3	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 1.0
Wire and wire manufactures	31.4	8.8	40.2	- 2.9	- 0.7	- 3.8
Cans and metal boxes	16.9	17.1	34.0	+ 0.1	- 1.4	- 1.3
Jewellery and precious metals	12.5	7.4	19.9	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	254.8	107.2	362.0	- 8.9	- 6.3	- 15.2
<b>Textiles</b>						
Production of man-made fibres	326.2	286.1	612.3	- 22.7	- 32.6	- 55.3
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	27.2	7.0	34.2	- 1.9	- 0.9	- 2.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	30.3	36.6	66.9	- 1.1	- 5.6	- 6.8
Woolen and worsted	65.4	54.7	120.1	- 1.9	- 4.1	- 6.1
Jute	6.1	4.2	10.3	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 2.1
Rope, twine and net	3.5	4.1	7.6	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 1.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	44.3	84.8	129.1	+ 0.8	- 2.4	- 1.6
Lace	3.1	3.3	6.4	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 1.4
Carpets	25.5	15.8	41.3	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 2.5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	7.7	10.3	18.0	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 1.3
Made-up textiles	9.6	16.2	25.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Textile finishing	36.4	16.8	53.2	- 2.3	- 2.1	- 4.4
Other textile industries	17.2	6.4	23.7	- 3.6	- 1.4	- 4.8
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>						
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	30.2	21.7	51.9	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 1.3
Leather goods	17.9	4.9	22.8	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.6
Fur	8.5	13.6	22.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.3
	3.8	3.2	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>						
Weatherproof outerwear	122.4	350.4	472.8	- 1.2	- 0.5	- 1.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	5.2	17.3	22.6	- 0.5	- 2.2	- 2.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	29.6	74.8	104.3	-	- 0.4	- 0.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	15.8	40.8	56.6	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	5.8	33.9	39.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Hats, caps and millinery	14.4	95.2	109.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.9	+ 3.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2.7	5.4	8.1	+ 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.2
Footwear	7.4	29.3	36.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
	41.6	53.7	95.3	- 1.5	- 0.2	- 1.8

Table 4 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	THOUSANDS			THOUSANDS		
	Numbers employed at June 1971			Change + or - compared with June 1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>						
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	252.8	72.1	324.9	- 8.6	- 2.4	- 11.0
Pottery	48.4	5.8	54.2	- 3.6	- 0.4	- 4.1
Glass	28.1	29.6	57.8	- 0.5	- 1.5	- 1.9
Cement	59.6	19.6	79.2	- 0.9	- 0.5	- 1.4
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	15.6	1.5	17.2	-	-	+ 0.2
	101.0	15.5	116.5	- 3.6	- 0.1	- 3.7
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>						
Timber	236.4	56.9	293.3	- 2.1	+ 0.5	- 1.6
Furniture and upholstery	90.7	13.3	104.0	- 2.8	- 0.3	- 3.0
Bedding, etc	71.8	18.1	89.9	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Shop and office fitting	12.1	11.1	23.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Wooden containers and baskets	30.6	4.7	35.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	17.0	4.9	21.9	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 1.2
	14.3	4.8	19.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>						
Paper and board	411.2	206.6	617.8	- 17.2	- 12.9	- 30.2
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	63.5	15.5	78.9	- 9.1	- 3.0	- 12.1
Manufactured stationery	44.9	34.7	79.6	+ 0.3	- 2.2	- 1.9
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	13.1	13.7	26.7	- 0.7	- 2.4	- 3.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers	14.8	10.3	25.1	- 1.9	- 1.6	- 3.5
Printing, publishing of periodicals	78.4	22.0	100.4	- 2.3	+ 0.4	- 1.9
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	35.3	17.2	52.5	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 3.3
	161.3	93.2	254.6	- 3.5	-	- 3.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>						
Rubber	212.6	131.0	343.6	- 1.5	- 6.3	- 7.8
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	91.6	30.8	122.3	- 0.6	- 1.4	- 2.2
Brushes and brooms	10.7	2.7	13.5	- 1.7	- 0.6	- 2.2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	5.8	6.4	12.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	17.2	26.8	44.1	- 0.7	- 3.2	- 3.7
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	5.2	5.7	10.9	- 0.8	- 1.4	- 2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	66.0	43.9	109.9	+ 2.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
	16.0	14.7	30.8	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
<b>Construction</b>						
	1,163.2	85.4	1,248.6	- 72.4	- 0.9	- 73.2
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>						
Gas	305.9	62.9	368.8	- 15.4	+ 2.0	- 13.4
Electricity	94.1	24.0	118.0	- 4.7	+ 0.6	- 4.2
Water supply	173.3	34.4	207.6	- 9.9	+ 1.0	- 9.0
	38.6	4.5	43.1	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 0.3
<b>Transport and communication</b>						
Railways	1,280.2	283.8	1,564.0	- 7.0	+ 4.1	- 2.8
Road passenger transport	241.2	18.8	260.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.9
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	195.4	38.9	234.3	- 1.9	- 2.3	- 4.2
Other road haulage	202.8	21.6	224.4	- 10.4	- 0.5	- 10.9
Sea transport	16.6	2.1	18.7	- 2.9	-	- 2.8
Port and inland water transport	67.8	9.6	77.4	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Air transport	95.1	6.5	101.6	- 2.8	+ 0.3	- 2.5
Postal services and telecommunications	56.2	21.2	77.5	+ 3.6	+ 1.3	+ 5.0
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	340.6	131.7	472.4	+ 4.2	+ 2.9	+ 7.1
	64.4	33.3	97.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+ 3.4
<b>Distributive trades</b>						
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	1,127.4	1,454.8	2,582.2	- 23.1	- 45.4	- 68.5
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	154.9	77.7	232.6	- 3.0	- 0.6	- 3.5
Other wholesale distribution						

Table 5 Working population: Great Britain

	June 1971			Changes March 1971 to June 1971			Changes June 1970 to June 1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>									
Working population	15,867	8,960	24,827	- 39	+ 83	+ 44	- 156	- 61	- 217
H.M. Forces	353	15	368	- 1	-	- 1	- 5	+ 1	- 4
Employers and self-employed	1,383	361	1,744	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employees	14,131	8,584	22,715	- 38	+ 83	+ 45	- 151	- 62	- 213
Wholly unemployed	589	98	687	- 1	- 12	- 13	+ 139	+ 25	+ 163
Total in civil employment	14,925	8,847	23,771	- 37	+ 95	+ 57	- 290	- 87	- 377
Employees in employment	13,542	8,486	22,027	- 37	+ 95	+ 57	- 290	- 87	- 377
<b>Adjusted for normal seasonal variations</b>									
Working population	15,918	8,959	24,877	- 43	+ 65	+ 22	- 140	- 62	- 202
Total in civil employment	14,947	8,835	23,782	- 104	+ 62	- 42	- 267	- 89	- 356
Employees in employment	13,564	8,474	22,038	- 104	+ 62	- 42	- 267	- 89	- 356

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders current on December 31, 1971, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	43,213	1,028	1,790	46,031
Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries	8,009	307	496	8,812
Metal manufacture	1,407	714	18	2,139
Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	37,428	656	1,228	39,312
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,396	401	269	10,066
Hosiery, and other knitted goods	2,624	221	342	3,187
Cotton, linen and lace	8,335	1,002	576	9,913
Wool and worsted	5,485	387	476	6,348
Other textiles	6,620	655	682	7,957
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	2,968	150	877	3,995
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3,658	195	31	3,884
Timber, furniture, etc	723	187	53	963
Paper, printing and publishing	10,773	1,046	977	12,796
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	18,991	616	443	20,050
Total	159,630	7,565	8,258	175,453

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1971\* were:

Period of validity	Numbers of new Orders	Numbers of renewal Orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	511	2,070
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	136	22
Three months or less	119	19
Total	766	2,111

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on December 31, 1971 and January 31, 1972, according to the type of employment permitted† were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
<b>Orders current on December 31, 1971</b>				
Extended hours‡	34,775	1,331	2,647	38,753
Double day shifts§	38,512	2,731	2,803	44,046
Long spells	9,548	453	1,072	11,073
Night shifts	20,921	1,207	-	22,128
Part-time work¶	19,561	147	55	19,763
Saturday afternoon work	6,561	284	294	7,139
Sunday work	26,473	1,137	1,309	28,919
Miscellaneous	3,279	275	78	3,632
Total	159,630	7,565	8,258	175,453
<b>Orders current on January 31, 1972</b>				
Extended hours‡	26,503	1,168	2,140	29,811
Double day shifts§	37,721	2,517	2,567	42,805
Long spells	9,464	464	1,352	11,280
Night shifts	17,472	1,284	-	18,756
Part-time work¶	18,158	27	54	18,239
Saturday afternoon work	6,582	297	282	7,161
Sunday work	23,458	1,056	1,314	25,828
Miscellaneous	2,197	263	65	2,525
Total	141,555	7,076	7,774	156,405

\* Corresponding information for 31 December 1970 was published on page 263 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

† The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.

‡ "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitation imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

§ Includes 15,187 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

¶ Includes 14,271 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

‡ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

## Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1971

In October 1971, the average earnings of adult full-time manual workers in industries covered by the regular enquiry conducted by the Department of Employment, were £30.93 a week and 69.19p an hour for men and £15.80 a week and 41.91p an hour for women. Average weekly hours worked by men were 44.7 and by women 37.7.

In manufacturing industries, average earnings were £31.37 a week and 71.95p an hour for men and £15.80 a week and 42.13p an hour for women. Average hours worked by men were 43.6 and by women 37.5.

These figures are compared with the corresponding figures for October 1970 and October 1969 in table 1.

From 1970, these enquiries have been made in October only: similar enquiries have continued to be made in April in a limited number of industries; for these industries April 1971 figures were published on page 724 of the August 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 1 Full-time manual workers: average earnings and hours

	October 1971	October 1970	October 1969
<b>All industries covered</b>			
Average weekly earnings			
men	£30.93	£28.05	£24.83
women	£15.80	£13.99	£12.11
Average hours worked			
men	44.7	45.7	46.5
women	37.7	37.9	38.1
Average hourly earnings			
men	69.19p	61.38p	53.40p
women	41.91p	36.91p	31.78p
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>			
Average weekly earnings			
men	£31.37	£28.91	£25.54
women	£15.80	£13.98	£12.11
Average hours worked			
men	43.6	44.9	45.7
women	37.5	37.7	37.9
Average hourly earnings			
men	71.95p	64.39p	55.89p
women	42.13p	37.08p	31.95p

These results were obtained from returns furnished on a voluntary basis for about 50,000 establishments employing nearly 6,000,000 manual workers, almost two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the enquiry in the United Kingdom. Foremen (except works and other higher level foremen), transport workers, warehousemen, canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) were included, but administrative, technical and office employees generally, commercial travellers, shop assistants and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors were excluded from the returns. The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the first pay-week in October 1971, that is, the pay-week which included October 6, 1971. Where an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about part-time workers, in other words, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

The regional analysis given in tables 8-10 show earnings and hours for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England.

## Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earnings in October 1971 in the industries covered. The average earnings for each group of industries have been calculated by weighting the averages in each individual industry by the estimated total number of manual workers employed in those industries in October 1970. This eliminates the effect of any disparities in the coverage of different industries.

Average earnings in individual industries are given in the tables on pages 158 and 159, and a regional analysis for men on page 162. All earnings in this article are general averages covering all classes of manual workers, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations. They represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: first pay-week, October 1971\*

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)†		Girls (under 18 years)
			Full-time	Part-time	
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	31.60	15.82	16.65	8.49	11.58
Coal and petroleum products	34.15	19.57	17.80	8.77	†
Chemicals and allied industries	32.73	17.37	16.41	8.58	11.13
Metal manufacture	31.67	16.95	15.18	7.60	8.63
Mechanical engineering	29.84	14.04	17.18	7.97	10.71
Instrument engineering	28.48	13.88	15.80	8.26	10.24
Electrical engineering	30.12	14.75	16.55	9.65	10.53
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	33.13	14.40	17.23	6.90	†
Vehicles	35.21	16.18	19.70	8.93	10.73
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	29.03	14.22	14.93	8.12	9.68
Textiles	28.02	16.19	15.09	8.25	10.93
Leather, leather goods and fur	26.56	14.67	13.64	7.81	8.34
Clothing and footwear	26.00	13.54	14.53	8.75	9.82
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	31.95	18.23	15.64	8.01	9.98
Timber, furniture, etc.	29.25	14.02	17.06	8.03	9.70
Paper, printing and publishing	36.04	15.46	17.10	8.68	10.29
Other manufacturing industries	30.96	15.62	15.03	8.07	10.18
All manufacturing industries	31.37	15.17	15.80	8.56	10.33
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	31.05	19.13	15.65	†	†
Construction	30.11	14.93	13.42	5.88	†
Gas, electricity and water	30.74	15.76	16.88	8.19	†
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	33.73	16.54	22.32	9.18	10.91
Certain miscellaneous services	26.67	12.24	12.64	6.50	8.72
Public administration	24.91	16.15	17.57	7.10	12.30
All industries covered	30.93	14.96	15.80	8.36	10.28

\* For details of earnings and hours of men and women working full-time, by industry group, for the most recent periods see table 122.

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

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

§ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in the detailed tables on pages 157-159.

|| Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire service are not covered by the enquiry.

Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

In view of the wide variations, between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the tables should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

**Weekly hours worked**

The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 7 on pages 159-161, and a regional analysis for men on page 162. Table 3 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of industry group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause, but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

The detailed figures in table 7 on pages 159-161 show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 40½ and 47½, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 39 and 43½, those worked by full-time women were mostly between 35½ and 40, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between 36 and 40; those worked by part-time women were mostly between 17 and 23½.

**Table 3 Average hours worked: first pay-week, October 1971\***

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)†		Girls (under 18 years)
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
Food, drink and tobacco	46.4	41.6	38.2	21.4	38.0	38.0	38.0
Coal and petroleum products	43.6	40.9	39.3	21.7	38.5	38.5	38.5
Chemicals and allied industries	44.0	40.6	38.4	21.5	37.7	37.7	37.7
Metal manufacture	43.3	39.9	37.3	21.1	38.6	38.6	38.6
Mechanical engineering	43.0	39.8	37.9	20.9	38.4	38.4	38.4
Instrument engineering	42.8	39.8	38.2	21.6	38.3	38.3	38.3
Electrical engineering	43.4	40.1	37.7	21.7	37.1	37.1	37.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	43.8	38.8	37.6	19.2	37.3	37.3	37.3
Vehicles	41.2	39.5	37.7	21.2	37.9	37.9	37.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.2	39.9	37.1	21.2	38.1	38.1	38.1
Textiles	44.1	41.2	37.3	21.8	38.7	38.7	38.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.5	40.8	37.0	22.8	38.1	38.1	38.1
Clothing and footwear	41.2	39.6	36.8	23.6	37.4	37.4	37.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	46.3	41.7	36.5	20.2	38.4	38.4	38.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	44.7	41.1	37.7	20.7	39.3	39.3	39.3
Paper, printing and publishing	44.4	41.4	38.7	21.2	38.4	38.4	38.4
Other manufacturing industries	44.2	40.9	37.6	21.5	38.2	38.2	38.2
All manufacturing industries	43.6	40.3	37.5	21.7	38.2	38.2	38.2
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	49.3	42.8	37.9	17.0	38.6	38.6	38.6
Construction	47.2	43.4	37.1	17.0	38.9	38.9	38.9
Gas, electricity and water	43.7	41.0	35.9	20.7	38.6	38.6	38.6
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	48.0	42.4	43.3	21.1	38.4	38.4	38.4
Certain miscellaneous services	43.9	41.3	38.5	20.6	38.9	38.9	38.9
Public administration	43.5	40.9	39.6	18.6	38.2	38.2	38.2
All industries covered	44.7	41.1	37.7	21.3	38.2	38.2	38.2

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 2.

**Hourly earnings**

Table 4 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 159-161, and a regional analysis for men on page 163.

**Table 4 Average hourly earnings: first pay-week, October 1971\***

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)†		Girls (under 18 years)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Food, drink and tobacco	68.10	38.03	43.59	39.67	30.47	30.47	30.47
Coal and petroleum products	78.33	47.85	45.29	40.41	28.91	28.91	28.91
Chemicals and allied industries	74.39	42.78	42.73	39.91	22.89	22.89	22.89
Metal manufacture	73.14	42.48	40.70	36.02	27.75	27.75	27.75
Mechanical engineering	69.40	35.28	45.33	38.13	26.67	26.67	26.67
Instrument engineering	66.54	34.87	41.36	38.24	27.49	27.49	27.49
Electrical engineering	69.40	36.78	43.90	44.47	28.92	28.92	28.92
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	75.64	37.11	45.82	35.94	25.95	25.95	25.95
Vehicles	85.46	40.96	52.25	42.12	28.84	28.84	28.84
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	67.20	35.64	40.24	38.30	26.68	26.68	26.68
Textiles	63.54	39.30	40.46	37.84	25.26	25.26	25.26
Leather, leather goods and fur	59.69	35.96	36.86	34.25	21.55	21.55	21.55
Clothing and footwear	63.11	34.19	39.48	37.08	26.82	26.82	26.82
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	69.01	43.72	42.85	39.65	25.26	25.26	25.26
Timber, furniture, etc.	65.44	34.11	45.25	38.79	26.51	26.51	26.51
Paper, printing and publishing	81.17	37.34	44.19	40.94	27.04	27.04	27.04
Other manufacturing industries	70.05	38.19	39.97	37.53	26.51	26.51	26.51
All manufacturing industries	71.76	37.64	42.16	39.45	27.04	27.04	27.04
Mining and quarrying (except coal)	62.98	44.70	41.29	34.59	28.26	28.26	28.26
Construction	63.79	34.40	36.17	34.59	28.26	28.26	28.26
Gas, electricity and water	70.34	38.44	47.02	39.57	28.26	28.26	28.26
Transport and communication (except railways, etc.)	70.27	39.01	51.55	43.51	28.26	28.26	28.26
Certain miscellaneous services	60.75	29.64	32.83	31.55	22.71	22.71	22.71
Public administration	56.34	39.49	44.37	38.17	31.62	31.62	31.62
All industries covered	69.19	36.40	41.91	39.25	26.91	26.91	26.91

\*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 2.

**Movement of earnings and hours**

The movement since April 1960 in average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked of full-time adult manual workers, as measured by these enquiries, are shown in table 5. The earnings figures are expressed in index form (April 1960 = 100).

**Table 5 Full-time manual workers: all industries covered**

Date	Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hours worked—actual	
	Men†		Women		Men†	
	Men†	Women	Men†	Women	Men†	Women
<b>Standard Industrial Classification 1958</b>						
1960 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.0	40.8
October	103.0	102.3	103.1	103.3	48.0	40.5
1961 April	106.8	105.2	107.1	107.7	47.9	39.9
October	108.8	106.6	110.2	109.6	47.4	39.7
1962 April	110.9	108.4	112.6	111.7	47.3	39.6
October	112.5	110.9	114.9	115.0	47.0	39.4
1963 April	114.5	112.9	117.3	116.7	46.9	39.5
October	118.7	116.0	119.7	119.5	47.6	39.7
1964 April	124.9	121.6	125.5	124.4	47.8	39.9
October	128.4	123.5	129.2	127.9	47.7	39.4
1965 April	134.1	127.0	135.5	132.6	47.5	39.1
October	138.9	132.4	141.8	139.7	47.0	38.7
1966 April	143.6	137.5	148.5	146.0	46.4	38.5
October	144.0	138.9	150.2	148.8	46.0	38.1
1967 April	145.9	140.8	151.9	150.5	46.1	38.2
October	151.6	145.6	157.4	155.6	46.2	38.2
1968 April	157.8	150.9	164.0	160.6	46.2	38.4
October	163.0	155.8	168.7	166.2	46.4	38.3
1969 April	169.5	161.8	175.5	172.5	46.4	38.3
<b>Standard Industrial Classification 1968</b>						
1969 October	176.0	167.0	181.7	178.8	46.5	38.1
1970 October	198.9	193.0	208.8	207.7	45.7	37.9
1971 October	219.3	217.9	235.4	235.9	44.7	37.7

† From and including October 1967 the figures include (i) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements, and (ii) postmen.

**Table 6 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the first pay-week in October 1971: manual workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers of workers shown on the returns received				Average earnings* in the first pay-week in October 1971			
		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†		Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and over)†	
				Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time
<b>Mining and quarrying (except coal)</b>									
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102	10,530	386	33	61	£ 32.07	£ 19.97	£ —	£ —
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	8,647	481	41	33	29.67	18.74	—	—
Other mining and quarrying	104-109	5,608	322	261	85	32.36	18.86	15.65	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>									
Grain milling	211	15,456	629	1,771	395	32.06	19.57	17.54	8.04
Bread and flour confectionery	212	43,936	4,104	11,676	11,598	28.30	13.45	13.45	7.42
Biscuits	213	9,046	654	8,578	13,615	31.16	17.13	15.02	8.52
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	25,475	3,335	15,350	8,881	30.36	16.25	15.54	8.59
Milk and milk products	215	21,012	1,485	4,789	344	30.96	18.45	18.23	8.26
Sugar	216	7,403	452	1,713	431	40.41	22.87	20.90	11.70
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	20,236	1,213	11,779	13,772	31.67	15.68	15.96	8.90
Fruit and vegetable products	218	15,390	744	13,424	7,242	30.81	18.58	16.39	8.60
Animal and poultry foods	219	8,636	227	750	426	32.60	18.68	16.68	8.50
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	2,814	127	444	36	30.93	—	15.03	7.82
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	12,559	676	5,907	3,065	35.02	16.77	17.29	9.16
Brewing and malting	231	40,348	1,459	3,691	1,793	35.35	20.43	19.73	8.13
Soft drinks	232	7,422	2,065	2,744	1,055	27.93	11.34	14.90	8.29
Other drink industries	239	9,691	534	5,746	420	32.33	18.52	19.12	7.18
Tobacco	240	9,594	537	12,446	3,176	36.70	24.16	22.20	10.99
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>									
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	8,244	361	20	43	30.84	18.74	—	—
Mineral oil refining	262	12,448	824	483	273	37.63	20.03	18.43	9.80
Lubricating oils and greases	263	2,080	51	188	132	32.28	—	—	7.73
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>									
General chemicals	271	62,608	3,698	4,724	2,624	34.55	17.62	17.01	8.63
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	11,762	679	8,760	4,042	30.31	15.99	15.94	8.19
Toilet preparations	273	2,908	184	4,416	2,298	28.27	—	14.97	8.15
Paint	274	9,013	551	1,468	825	29.25	16.27	16.20	8.14
Soap and detergents	275	5,665	248	1,592	1,208	34.90	19.94	16.91	10.30
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	18,704	597	1,059	554	33.63	18.61	15.38	8.54
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	8,120	326	428	383	34.13	19.77	18.54	10.75
Fertilizers	278	3,164	68	83	63	33.36	—	—	—
Other chemical industries	279	13,318	880	7,375	2,457	30.01	16.26	17.23	8.58
<b>Metal manufacture</b>									
Iron and steel (general)‡	311	150,671	12,352	4,047	2,049	32.			

















# News and Notes

## CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION AND INQUIRIES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DURING 1971

**Conciliation**—Calls on the Department of Employment's conciliation service continued at a high level during 1971. The department conciliated in 650 disputes during the year, compared with 647 in 1970 and a yearly average of 439 in the five years 1965-69. In many other cases the department's conciliation officers kept in touch with the parties involved, but did not formally conciliate: in most of these the parties themselves were able to resolve the issue.

The main issues in dispute were pay (31 per cent. of the total), union recognition (30 per cent.) and redundancy and dismissal (24 per cent.). Comparative figures for 1970 were respectively 48 per cent., 22 per cent., and 16 per cent.

Conciliation was initiated at the request of trade unions in 64 per cent of cases (compared with 55 per cent. in 1970); of employers in 20 per cent. (22 per cent. in 1970); and of employers and unions jointly in 11 per cent. (14 per cent. in 1970). In the other cases the department itself took the initiative in suggesting conciliation.

**Arbitration**—Under the Conciliation Act 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act 1919 the Secretary of State is empowered to refer industrial disputes for settlement by arbitration in one of a number of forms. During 1971, 76 disputes were the subject of arbitration hearings (compared with 63 in 1970 and a yearly average of 62 for the five years 1966-70). Fifty eight per cent. of the disputes concerned pay.

The forms of arbitration used were single arbitrators (48 cases); ad hoc Boards of Arbitration (8); the Industrial Arbitration Board—known as the Industrial Court before December 1971 (7); the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal (8); the Post Office Arbitration Tribunal—set up in November 1971 (3); and arbitral bodies appointed under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965 (2).

The Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959 requires the Secretary of State to refer for determination by the Industrial Arbitration Board claims that an employer is not observing the recognised terms or conditions of employment appropriate to the industry in which he is engaged. Seven such claims were heard by the board during 1971. In addition, the board heard two complaints concerning non-compliance by Government contractors with the obligation placed upon them by the Fair Wages Resolution of 1946 to

pay rates and observe conditions of employment not less favourable than those fixed or paid in the district.

**Inquiry and investigation**—In 1971 the Secretary of State appointed committees of inquiry into two disputes—between members of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs and Courtaulds Ltd.; and between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Transport and General Workers Union and Fine Tubes Ltd. The reports of these committees were published in September and November, respectively.

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From October 1 to December 31, 1971, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £29,009,000, of which £15,243,000 was borne by the fund and £13,766,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 93,921. These figures include payments to 603 employees in government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (11,800), construction (9,700) metal manufacture (7,200), electrical engineering (5,900), distributive trades (6,200), textiles (5,300), vehicles (6,000).

Applications to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,088 in England and Wales and 257 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by employees to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter, 1,812 were heard in England and Wales, and 754 were abandoned or withdrawn, while in Scotland 177 were heard and 54 were abandoned or withdrawn. At December 31, 1971 there were 1,319 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 263 in Scotland.

## PLEA TO EMPLOYERS ABOUT SCHOOL-LEAVERS

A personal appeal to 300,000 employers, urging them to consider taking on and training more young people this year to compensate for the drastic reduction in the number of school-leavers who will be seeking jobs next year because of the raising of the school leaving age, has been made by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

Asked in the House of Commons what steps he was taking to draw the attention

of employers to the implications for their recruitment plans of the raising of the school leaving age, Mr. Carr replied that he was sending the following personal message to employers, which the Youth Employment Service would distribute:

"My purpose in sending you this message now is to remind you that this is the last year in which you will be able to recruit 15 year old school-leavers.

"Next year there will be a drastic reduction in the number of school-leavers seeking jobs because of the raising of the school leaving age. More than 250,000 young people who might otherwise have left school at the age of 15 to enter employment in 1973 will now be continuing their education for at least a further year until they are 16.

"I would, therefore, urge you to consider taking on and training more young people than usual this year. Otherwise, you may face a shortage of trained young employees in the years immediately ahead.

"Your local careers officer will be pleased to explain in more detail the effects of raising the school leaving age, and to discuss with you your plans for the recruitment and training of young people in 1972".

Provisional estimates suggest that about 100,000 young people will leave school to enter employment this Easter, followed by a further 450,000 in the summer. Also coming on to the labour market this year will be about 4,000 young people who have been training under the special industrial training award schemes introduced last year. These young people will have completed their first year, and will be seeking to continue their apprenticeship training with an employer.

The decision to raise the school leaving age from September 1 this year was announced in 1968. Since then the education service has been making preparations for the change, and many schools are developing courses of an outward kind which will help pupils to see the relevance to their future life of what they do at school.

Many will have the opportunity to prepare themselves better for the transition from school to work by following courses which introduce them, within the context of a continuing general education, to vocational knowledge, skills and techniques.

The change has considerable implications for employers. It will affect all employers of school-leavers, not just those who recruit 15 year olds. This is because

the reduction in the numbers leaving school in 1973 will mean that employers will face greatly increased competition in recruiting 16 and 17 year old school-leavers that year.

It is clearly in the interests of the country and of industry to have an increasingly well-educated labour force. In the long-term, employers, particularly those who have traditionally recruited young people at the age of 15, will need to re-think and revise their recruitment, induction and training schemes to take account of the greater maturity and higher educational standards of future school-leavers.

In the short-term, however, they need to plan immediately for the situation in 1973 when there will be a drastic reduction in the numbers leaving school to enter employment. Statistics show that employers recruit considerable numbers of 15 year olds in virtually all types of employment. In 1971, for example, 53 per cent. of all boys entering apprenticeship and 62 per cent. of boys entering jobs with training lasting one year, were recruited at age 15. Among girls, 40 per cent. of those taking up clerical employment, and 59 per cent. of those entering jobs with at least a year's training did so at 15 years of age. Of all entrants to employment under 18 years of age in 1971, 62 per cent. were aged 15.

## EXPERIMENTAL WORK SCHEME FOR YOUNG UNEMPLOYED

Eight areas have now been chosen for the operation of the experimental scheme for employing young unemployed people on work of social value announced by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment last November (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1172).

Six of these are in England and Wales—at Newcastle, Sunderland, Teesside, Liverpool, the Mexborough area of South Yorkshire and Newport and South-West Monmouthshire. The other two are in Scotland—Glasgow and Dundee.

The government is to make £500,000 available for the scheme, which is known as "community industry" and will be introduced on a pilot basis for 12 months. It will provide work for about 500 young people in development and intermediate areas. The selected areas have been chosen after consideration of the extent of youth unemployment, the offers of close support from local authorities and other bodies and the availability of suitable work in the localities.

The scheme was proposed by the National Association of Youth Clubs, who will carry it through in close co-operation with the local authorities and other interested. It will be reviewed after a few months to see whether it can be usefully extended.

## SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN RETAIL PRICES

Seasonal variations in the index of retail prices are due largely to a very few items of "seasonal food", namely those items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations.

These items are home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and

fresh fruit. They account for only about five per cent. of total retail expenditure, but for the great bulk of the seasonal variation in retail prices. These variations, however, are far from regular. They are large in some years and small in others. Thus the standard methods of making estimated adjustments for seasonal effects, which assume that the seasonal pattern is regular, will not always provide a reliable correction. Sometimes, indeed, they will make the figures worse instead of better. In 1968, for example, there was very little variation in "seasonal food" so that the standard methods (if they had been applied at the time) would have corrected for a seasonal variation which did not happen, and which was known not to have happened.

Apart from the variation in seasonal food, there is a tendency for some prices to change in April. But here, too, the pattern varies from one year to another, depending in part on the size and direction of tax changes in the budget, and on changes in local rates. It is, of course, open to debate whether these are seasonal changes in the normal sense.

In these circumstances, the simplest method of detecting changes in the trend of prices is to examine the series for "all items except seasonal food". This excludes the main seasonal movements and does not require the use of estimated adjustments. It also has the advantage that the figures are not subject to retrospective revisions. There is no reason to suppose that the exclusion of seasonal food for this purpose introduces any long-term bias. Over the ten complete years from the base-date in January 1962 until January 1972, the index for "all items" increased by 59.0 per cent., while the index for "all items except seasonal food" increased by 59.1 per cent. The Department of Employment has, therefore, started regular publication of a separate index for "all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations". This index is given in table 132 of this GAZETTE. It is not intended as in any way a substitute for the "all items" index, but as an aid to the interpretation of the movement of that index.

## CIR TO CONSIDER FUTURE OF 15 WAGES COUNCILS

The Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, to advise him whether the time is right for abolition or variation of scope for 15 wages councils.

This was announced in the House of Commons by Mr Paul Bryan, Minister of State for Employment.

The 15 councils which have been referred to the commission by the Secretary of State are:

- The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council;
- The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales);
- The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland);
- The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council;

- The Shirtmaking Wages Council;
- The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council;
- The Corset Wages Council;
- The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales);
- The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland);
- The Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry Wages Council;
- The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council;
- The Hollow-ware Wages Council;
- The Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council;
- The Keg and Drum Wages Council;
- The Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Wages Council.

Mr Bryan, in his statement, said it was the government's policy to foster the growth of voluntary collective bargaining, and to this end the Secretary of State will encourage the abolition of wages councils where they are no longer needed to maintain reasonable standards of pay and conditions of work.

"The Wages Councils Act was recently amended by the Industrial Relations Act to assist this process, and the Secretary of State hopes that unions will make full use of their new right to apply unilaterally for the abolition of councils on the grounds that they represent a substantial proportion of the workers in the industries concerned."

"For his part the Secretary of State intends to make use of the amended powers to refer cases to the Commission on Industrial Relations for its advice on whether abolition or variation of scope in particular cases would be appropriate".

At present there are 53 wages councils covering about 3½ million workers, two-thirds of whom are women.

Successive governments have followed a policy of fostering the growth of voluntary collective bargaining in wages council industries so that the statutory machinery can be abolished wherever possible. Progress has been slow, mainly because, before the passage of the Industrial Relations Act, a wages council could not be abolished unless adequate joint voluntary machinery to take its place already existed. Fourteen councils have been abolished since the war.

To stimulate trade union recruitment in wages councils industries and to speed up abolition, the Industrial Relations Act amended the Wages Councils Act to permit a trade union representing a substantial proportion of the workers to apply unilaterally for abolition of a council. At the same time the requirement that adequate voluntary machinery should already exist was removed and the criterion substituted that the existence of the council was no longer necessary to maintain reasonable standards of pay and conditions of work.

The Wages Councils Act has also been amended to provide that the Commission on Industrial Relations should carry out investigations previously undertaken by ad hoc commissions of inquiry into the feasibility of abolition in individual cases.

The councils selected for reference to the CIR fall into two groups, those covering the 10 main branches of the clothing industry (about 450,000 workers), and a group of five small metal-ware trades covering about 35,000 workers.



The terms of the references have been sufficiently widely drawn to enable the CIR to consider all the options open to them under the Wages Councils Act: abolition of any or all the councils named, variation of their scope to exclude categories of workers or the transfer of workers from one council to another.

#### SAFETY CODE FOR DRY CLEANING MACHINES

A safety code of practice for do-it-yourself coin-operated dry cleaning machines, which use toxic solvents has been prepared jointly by the Home Office and the Department of Employment, and issued to owners and occupiers of establishments where these machines are installed.

It applies not only to machines used by the general public in shops and other premises, whether an attendant is present or not, but to those in commercial premises which are operated by other methods.

It gives guidance on the correct handling of the solvents used in the dry-cleaning processes, the precautions to be taken in their storage and transfer, on the installation, use and maintenance of the machines and on the ventilation arrangements necessary to prevent excessive concentrations of toxic vapour. Advice is also given on the first-aid measures to be taken in the event of accidents.

Additional information can be obtained about the legal requirements of the Factories Act 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 from HM District Inspectors of Factories or the local authority, for premises where either of these Acts applies. Copies of the code may be obtained free of charge by owners and occupiers of premises where these machines are installed from district offices of HM Factory Inspectorate or local authorities.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES SERIES: REVISED SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

The seasonal adjustments used for the unemployment series, and for the series of notified unfilled vacancies, have been revised. The method of seasonal adjustment described on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been further developed by the Central Statistical Office.

This method has been applied to the series of total unemployment in Great Britain, but because it is more complicated than before it cannot be applied in the time available to the numerous other unemployment and vacancies series which are also seasonally adjusted.

Accordingly, seasonal adjustments for these other series have been obtained from a standard seasonal adjustment computer programme (census method II variant XII) which gives results very close to those of the CSO method for the national total.

The revised seasonal adjustments have been applied retrospectively from April 1968 onwards, thus providing improved estimates of the seasonally adjusted series in recent

years. Revised seasonally adjusted series are given in tables 104-117 and in table 118.

#### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

When the annual (June) employment estimates become available (see page 147), table 103 in the statistical series is revised as soon as possible, and this has been done in this issue. In addition, revised monthly estimates from June onwards are normally published at this time for individual industries (Minimum List Headings). This has not been done in this issue, however, because further revisions may be made to the monthly estimates, particularly those from July 1971 onwards. It is hoped to publish these revised estimates in the April issue of this GAZETTE. At that time it is expected that the monthly estimates given in table 103 may be further revised, and corresponding estimates by industry (Minimum List Headings) will then be published in the monthly series section of the April 1972 GAZETTE.

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From February 9 employers within the scope of the Rubber and Plastics Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.4375 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971 under proposals by the board approved by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972, No 12, HMSO 8p).

Employers with fewer than 26 employees will be exempt from payment of levy, which relates only to a seven-month training period, and the rate is the equivalent of 0.75 per cent. for a full year. The previous levy was 0.75 per cent., and employers with fewer than 10 employees were exempt.

The seven-month period has been chosen to bring the training year, which now ends on September 1, in line with the financial and levy years ending on March 31. This will take effect from March 31, 1973.

The levy will be used for grants for the training of managers and supervisors; technologists and technicians; operatives; training officers and instructors; craftsmen; and shop stewards. Grant is also available for sales, commercial and office training; attendance at safety, health and fire courses; metrication and certain other training activities which the board wishes to encourage.

#### Forestry industry levy

Mr Carr has also approved proposals by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope in the private forestry sector (SI 1972 No 7 HMSO 8p).

This is the final levy to be imposed on this sector of the industry by the board, which ceased its activities in forestry training in August last year.

The levy is equal to 1.3 per cent. of employers' payroll in the year ended April 5, 1970. Those whose total payroll was less than £500 will be exempt from payment.

The order approving the board's proposals came into operation on February 4.

The levy will be used to meet the board's grant commitments and administration costs for forestry in the five-month period ended August 31, 1971, and any residual liabilities for that sector beyond that date, for example grant commitments for apprentices now being trained until completion of their two-year period of indenture.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 13 December 1971, 8,453 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 7,313 were able-bodied and 1,140 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 11,544 (9,624 able-bodied and 1,920 disabled), of whom 9,013 (8,180 able-bodied and 833 disabled) were at government training centres, 1,548 (1,090 able-bodied and 458 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 403 (354 able-bodied and 49 disabled) at employers' establishments and 580 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 4,147 persons (3,508 able-bodied and 639 disabled), and 3,528 (2,964 able-bodied and 564 disabled) were placed in employment.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In December, 38 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 48 in November. This total included 18 arising from factory processes, 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended December 25, compared with five in the four weeks ended November 27. These eight included five underground coal mine workers and one in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven fatal accidents in December and three in the previous month.

In December, one seaman employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with three in November.

In December, 22 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised six of chrome ulceration, 10 of lead poisoning, three of aniline poisoning and three of epitheliomatous ulceration.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on December 1, 1971 was 52,607 consisting of 46,637 men and 5,970 women, of whom 17,761 men and 1,677 women were in employment.

During the period September 9, 1971 to December 1, 1971 the number of vacancies filled was 3,266. The number of vacancies unfilled at December 1 was 7,589.

# Monthly Statistics

## SUMMARY

### Employment in Production Industries (see page 174)

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-December 1971 was 10,254,600 (7,550,200 males and 2,704,400 females). The total included 8,282,000 (5,743,800 males and 2,538,200 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,217,200 (1,131,800 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 42,500 lower than that for November 1971 and 524,700 lower than in December 1970. The total in manufacturing industries was 25,700 lower than in November 1971 and 450,200 lower than in December 1970. The number in construction was 13,100 lower than in November 1971 and 49,700 lower than in December 1970.

### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on January 10, 1972 was 918,557. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 871,900, representing 3.8 per cent. of employees compared with 855,400 in December 1971.

In addition, there were 10,063 unemployed school-leavers and 48,943 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 977,563, representing 4.3 per cent. of employees. This was 54,687 higher than in December when the percentage rate was 4.0.

Among those wholly unemployed in January 1972, 333,226 (36.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 314,516 (36.4 per cent.) in December 1971; 130,335 (14.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 105,373 (12.2 per cent.) in December 1971.

Between December and January, the number temporarily stopped fell by 6,146, and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 1,458.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on January 5, 1972 was 102,723; 4,419 lower than on December 1. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 118,500, compared with 116,300 in

December 1971. Including 31,234 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on January 5 was 133,957; 4,792 lower than on December 1.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended December 11, 1971 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,674,000. This is about 30.3 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 105,100 or about 1.9 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 12 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At January 31, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 223.9 and 259.5, compared with 232.0 and 257.5 at December 31.

### Index of retail Prices

At January 18 the official retail prices index was 159.0 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 158.1 at December 14 and 147.0 at January 19, 1971. The index for food was 163.9 compared with 162.8 at December 14.

### Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 156, involving approximately 394,900 workers. During the month, approximately 407,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 5,414,000 working days were lost, including 80,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.























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

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Table with 15 columns for industrial sectors and 10 columns for months (June 1960 to December 1971). Includes sub-headers for 'Index of production industries' and 'Manufacturing industries'. Sectors include Agriculture, Mining, Metal manufacture, Mechanical engineering, etc.

Table with 20 columns for industrial sectors and 10 columns for months (June 1960 to December 1971). Sectors include Metal goods, Textiles, Leather, Clothing and footwear, Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc., Paper, printing and publishing, Other manufacturing industries, etc.

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...

\* 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.)

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.











**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females**

TABLE 112

Year	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	..
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	..
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	..
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	..
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	2.8	..
1971	80.0	3.9	76.1	1.8	3.9	74.2	3.7	..
Monthly averages								
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	..
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	..
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	..
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	..
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	..
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	2.8	..
1971	80.0	3.9	76.1	1.8	3.9	74.2	3.7	..
1968								
July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	50.7	2.5
August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	51.7	2.5
September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	51.3	2.5
October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.5	2.5
November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	51.2	2.5
December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	50.0	2.4
1969								
January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	51.0	2.5
February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	51.1	2.5
March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	51.5	2.5
April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	50.3	2.5
May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	49.4	2.4
June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	49.7	2.4
July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	50.1	2.4
August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	51.3	2.5
September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	52.3	2.6
October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	53.0	2.6
November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	53.6	2.6
December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	55.0	2.7
1970								
January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	55.0	2.7
February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	56.0	2.8
March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	56.7	2.8
April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	56.6	2.8
May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	56.4	2.8
June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	56.5	2.8
July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	57.4	2.8
August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	58.3	2.9
September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	57.2	2.8
October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	55.9	2.8
November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	57.4	2.8
December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	58.2	2.9
1971								
January 11	67.3	3.3	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	60.3	3.0
February 8	69.7	3.4	65.4	0.3	4.3	61.6	61.6	3.0
March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	4.8	67.2	64.6	3.2
April 5	75.9	3.7	71.7	0.8	4.2	70.9	68.7	3.4
May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	3.9	71.3	72.8	3.6
June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	4.0	69.7	73.9	3.6
July 12	79.7	3.9	76.1	1.3	3.6	74.8	77.1	3.8
August 9	87.1	4.3	84.9	7.6	2.2	77.3	79.1	3.9
September 13	87.1	4.3	83.4	4.7	3.7	78.7	80.6	4.0
October 11	88.8	4.4	83.6	2.6	5.2	81.0	82.1	4.0
November 8	90.4	4.5	85.6	1.5	4.8	84.1	84.3	4.2
December 6	91.5	4.5	87.3	1.0	4.3	86.3	85.7	4.2
1972								
January 10	97.2	4.8	91.4	0.8	5.8	90.5	86.3	4.3

\* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(2,028,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 and 1972 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: North West Region**

TABLE 113

Year	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	..
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	..
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	..
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	..
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	..
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	..
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	..
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	..
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	..
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	..
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	..
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	..
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	..
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	..
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	..
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	..	..
1970	80.5	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.7	77.8	..	..
1971	117.4	4.0	111.1	2.0	6.3	109.1	..	..
Monthly averages								
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	..
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	..
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	..
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	..
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	..
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	..	..
1970	80.5	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.7	77.8	..	..
1971	117.4	4.0	111.1	2.0	6.3	109.1	..	..
1968								
July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	69.8	2.4
August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	69.7	2.3
September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	70.1	2.4
October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.0	2.4
November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.1	69.1	2.3
December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	68.3	2.3
1969								
January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	68.5	2.3
February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	68.9	2.3
March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	70.0	2.4
April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	68.3	2.3
May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	68.8	2.3
June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	70.1	2.4
July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	70.4	2.4
August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	71.7	2.4
September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	71.5	2.4
October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	72.4	2.4
November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.9	72.7	2.5
December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	74.0	2.5
1970								
January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	73.7	2.5
February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	73.9	2.5
March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	75.2	2.6
April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	76.4	2.6
May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	76.5	2.6
June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	76.9	2.6
July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	79.1	2.7
August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	79.9	2.7
September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	80.0	2.7
October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	1.1	78.4	79.5	2.7
November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	0.9	79.7	79.9	2.7
December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	1.4	81.6	83.1	2.9
1971								
January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	1.4	91.4	86.8	3.0
February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	8.7	93.2	89.2	3.1
March 8	106.3	3.6	97.6	0.3	8.7	97.3	94.8	3.3
April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	7.3	101.7	99.6	3.4
May 10	108.9	3.7	103.1	1.0	5.7	102.1	103.3	3.5
June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	2.8	100.8	105.8	3.6
July 12	116.7	4.0	110.9	1.5	5.8	109.4	111.4	3.8
August 9	132.2	4.5	123.2	8.2	9.0	115.1	115.7	4.0
September 13	131.7	4.5	123.5	5.1	8.2	118.4	119.7	4.1
October 11	130.2	4.5	125.1	2.9	5.1	122.2	123.5	4.2
November 8	136.4	4.7	129.0	1.7	7.4	127.3	127.6	4.4
December 6	136.8	4.7	131.3	1.2	5.5	130.1	131.8	4.5

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**North Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	2.1		
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7	1.6		
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5	1.4		
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4	1.6		
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6	2.2		
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2	3.0		
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0	2.7		
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2	2.3		
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8	4.3		
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1	5.3		
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8	3.2		
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3	2.4		
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7	2.4		
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3	3.8		
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3	4.5		
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1	4.6		
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3	4.6		
1971	76.9	5.8	74.8	2.4	2.1	72.4	5.5		
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	60.4	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	61.0	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	61.2	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.2	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	62.0	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	60.3	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	61.8	4.7
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	61.5	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	61.6	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	60.9	4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	3.4	57.8	60.2	4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	0.3	55.7	60.3	4.6
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	0.3	57.8	61.2	4.7
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	0.6	59.9	61.5	4.7
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	0.8	60.5	61.7	4.7
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	0.5	59.8	60.8	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	0.6	60.8	60.4	4.6
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	0.7	63.3	61.3	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	1.1	66.2	61.1	4.6
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	1.1	64.7	61.4	4.6
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	0.9	63.6	61.8	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	4.9	62.8	61.7	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	3.5	58.7	61.0	4.6
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	0.5	55.8	60.4	4.6
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	0.8	57.5	60.5	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	0.3	58.6	59.9	4.5
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	1.1	58.6	59.6	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	1.3	57.8	58.9	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	0.9	59.1	59.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	0.9	60.3	58.7	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.1	66.8	0.7	0.7	66.2	61.2	4.6
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	2.1	66.2	63.0	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.2	67.2	0.4	1.9	66.8	64.9	4.9
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	1.6	69.3	68.0	5.1
	May 10	72.1	5.4	70.0	1.1	2.1	68.8	71.1	5.4
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	1.6	67.1	71.7	5.4
	July 12	73.4	5.6	73.4	1.5	0.4	71.8	74.6	5.6
	August 9	93.5	7.1	85.1	10.2	8.4	74.9	76.1	5.7
	September 13	83.8	6.3	82.4	5.5	1.4	76.9	77.8	5.9
	October 11	81.4	6.1	80.0	3.1	1.4	76.8	78.0	5.9
	November 8	84.8	6.4	82.9	2.1	1.9	80.8	80.8	6.1
	December 6	86.2	6.5	84.6	1.5	1.6	83.0	81.5	6.1
1972	January 10	91.8	6.9	90.1	1.4	1.7	88.8	83.8	6.3

\* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(1,326,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 and 1972 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Wales: males and females**

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6	2.3		
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5	1.7		
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8	1.9		
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9	2.4		
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4	3.4		
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0	3.4		
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3	2.5		
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4	2.2		
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4	2.9		
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9	3.2		
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7	2.4		
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8	2.5		
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5	2.7		
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3	3.9		
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2	3.9		
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3	3.9		
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9	3.8		
1971	45.8	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.7	43.9	4.5		
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	38.7	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	38.3	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.4	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	37.3	3.8
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	37.7	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	38.2	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.6	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	0.2	36.6	38.0	3.9
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	0.1	34.5	38.3	3.9
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	0.4	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.5	3.9
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	2.0	37.9	39.1	4.0
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	0.6	38.9	39.2	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	38.6	4.0
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	40.0	38.4	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41.4	37.9	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	0.3	40.6	37.8	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	0.3	39.4	37.7	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	0.2	38.9	37.8	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	0.7	35.9	37.1	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	0.2	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	0.4	33.8	36.8	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	0.2	34.9	36.6	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	3.1	35.3	36.3	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	3.2	35.2	35.8	3.7
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	0.7	36.6	35.9	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	0.1	38.2	36.8	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	0.2	41.6	38.2	3.9
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	0.7	41.9	39.2	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	2.4	42.0	40.3	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	0.9	43.4	42.1	4.3
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	1.3	41.8	43.0	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	0.7	39.4	43.2	4.5
	July 12	44.1	4.6	43.5	1.1	0.7	42.4	45.3	4.7
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	0.2	44.6	46.2	4.8
	September 13	48.8	5.0	48.3	2.7	0.5	45.6	46.6	4.8
	October 11	48.3	5.0	47.9	1.5	0.4	46.4	47.1	4.9
	November 8	50.2	5.2	49.7	1.1	0.5	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	51.0	5.3	50.5	0.8	0.6	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	56.2	5.8	55.7	0.8	0.5	54.9	51.5	5.3

\* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 and 1972 will be recalculated.

### UNEMPLOYMENT North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
								(000's)	per cent.	
1954		28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	2.1		
1955		22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7	1.6		
1956		19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5	1.4		
1957		21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4	1.6		
1958		31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6	2.2		
1959		43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2	3.0		
1960		37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0	2.7		
1961		32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2	2.3		
1962		49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	4.9	43.8	3.3		
1963		65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	8.2	57.1	4.3		
1964		44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8	3.2		
1965		34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3	2.4		
1966		35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7	2.4		
1967		53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3	3.8		
1968		61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3	4.5		
1969		63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1	4.6		
1970		63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3	4.6		
1971		76.9	5.8	74.8	2.4	2.1	72.4	5.5		
1968	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	60.4	4.6	
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	61.0	4.7	
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	61.2	4.7	
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.2	4.7	
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	62.0	4.7	
December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	60.3	4.6		
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	61.8	4.7	
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	61.5	4.7	
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	61.6	4.7	
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	60.9	4.6	
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	3.4	57.8	60.2	4.6	
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	0.3	55.7	60.3	4.6	
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	0.3	57.8	61.2	4.7	
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	0.6	59.9	61.5	4.7	
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	0.8	60.5	61.7	4.7	
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	0.5	59.8	60.8	4.6	
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	0.6	60.8	60.4	4.6	
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	0.7	63.3	61.3	4.7	
	1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	1.1	66.2	61.1	4.6
		February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	1.1	64.7	61.4	4.6
		March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	0.9	63.6	61.8	4.7
April 13		68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	4.9	62.8	61.7	4.7	
May 11		62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	3.5	58.7	61.0	4.6	
June 8		56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	0.5	55.8	60.4	4.6	
July 13		59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	0.8	57.5	60.5	4.6	
August 10		65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	0.3	58.6	59.9	4.5	
September 14		63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	1.1	58.6	59.6	4.5	
October 12		60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	1.3	57.8	58.9	4.4	
November 9		61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	0.9	59.1	59.0	4.4	
December 7		61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	0.9	60.3	58.7	4.4	
1971		January 11	67.6	5.1	66.8	0.7	0.7	66.2	61.2	4.6
		February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	2.1	66.2	63.0	4.8
		March 8	69.1	5.2	67.2	0.4	1.9	66.8	64.9	4.9
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	1.6	69.3	68.0	5.1	
	May 10	72.1	5.4	70.0	1.1	2.1	68.8	71.1	5.4	
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	1.6	67.1	71.7	5.4	
	July 12	73.7	5.6	73.4	1.5	0.4	71.8	74.6	5.6	
	August 9	93.5	7.1	85.1	10.2	8.4	74.9	76.1	5.7	
	September 13	83.8	6.3	82.4	5.5	1.4	76.9	77.8	5.9	
	October 11	81.4	6.1	80.0	3.1	1.4	76.8	78.0	5.9	
	November 8	84.8	6.4	82.9	2.1	1.9	80.8	80.8	6.1	
	December 6	86.2	6.5	84.6	1.5	1.6	83.0	81.5	6.1	
	1972	January 10	91.8	6.9	90.1	1.4	1.7	88.8	83.8	6.3

\* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(1,326,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 and 1972 will be recalculated.

### UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
								(000's)	per cent.	
1954		22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6	2.3		
1955		17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5	1.7		
1956		19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8	1.9		
1957		24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9	2.4		
1958		36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4	3.4		
1959		36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0	3.4		
1960		26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3	2.5		
1961		24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4	2.2		
1962		30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4	2.9		
1963		36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9	3.2		
1964		25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7	2.4		
1965		25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8	2.5		
1966		29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5	2.7		
1967		40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3	3.9		
1968		39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2	3.9		
1969		40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3	3.9		
1970		38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9	3.8		
1971		45.8	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.7	43.9	4.5		
1968	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	38.7	3.9	
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	38.5	3.9	
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	38.3	3.9	
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	37.8	3.8	
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.4	3.8	
December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.4	3.8		
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	37.3	3.8	
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	37.7	3.9	
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	38.2	3.9	
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.6	3.8	
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	0.2	36.6	38.0	3.9	
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	0.1	34.5	38.3	3.9	
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	0.4	35.2	38.4	3.9	
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.5	3.9	
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	2.0	37.9	39.1	4.0	
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	0.6	38.9	39.2	4.0	
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	38.6	4.0	
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	40.0	38.4	3.9	
	1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41.4	37.9	3.9
		February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	0.3	40.6	37.8	3.9
		March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	0.3	39.4	37.7	3.9
April 13		39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	0.2	38.9	37.8	3.9	
May 11		37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	0.7	35.9	37.1	3.8	
June 8		33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	0.2	32.6	36.4	3.8	
July 13		34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	0.4	33.8	36.8	3.8	
August 10		37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	0.2	34.9	36.6	3.8	
September 14		40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	3.1	35.3	36.3	3.8	
October 12		39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	3.2	35.2	35.8	3.7	
November 9		37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	0.7	36.6	35.9	3.7	
December 7		38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	0.1	38.2	36.8	3.8	
1971		January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	0.2	41.6	38.2	3.9
		February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	0.7	41.9	39.2	4.0
		March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	2.4	42.0	40.3	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	0.9	43.4	42.1	4.3	
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	1.3	41.8	43.0	4.4	
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	0.7	39.4	43.2	4.5	
	July 12	44.1	4.6	43.5	1.1	0.7	42.4	45.3	4.7	
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	0.2	44.6	46.2	4.8	
	September 13	48.8	5.0	48.3	2.7	0.5	45.6	46.6	4.8	
	October 11	48.3	5.0	47.9	1.5	0.4	46.4	47.1	4.9	
	November 8	50.2	5.2	49.7	1.1	0.5	48.7	48.1	5.0	
	December 6	51.0	5.3	50.5	0.8	0.6	49.7	48.4	5.0	
	1972	January 10	56.2	5.8	55.7	0.8	0.5	54.9	51.5	5.3

\* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(968,000) is for

### UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7	
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6	
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4		4.1	
1971	128.6	6.0	124.8	2.8	3.9	121.9		5.6	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	79.9	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	79.7	3.7
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	78.6	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	79.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	77.5	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	76.2	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	76.2	3.5
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	76.5	3.5
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	76.5	3.5
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	76.2	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	76.2	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	77.4	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	79.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	79.2	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	78.7	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	79.9	3.7
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	80.2	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	81.7	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	82.8	3.8
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	82.8	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	84.4	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	85.1	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	86.5	4.0
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	87.7	4.1
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	89.9	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	91.7	91.7	4.2
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	93.5	4.3
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	94.6	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	96.2	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.3	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	102.2	4.7
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	106.4	4.9
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	6.7	114.6	110.4	5.1
	April 5	123.1	5.7	120.3	1.2	2.8	119.1	117.7	5.5
	May 10	120.7	5.6	117.4	0.8	3.3	116.6	119.2	5.5
	June 14	121.6	5.6	115.5	0.9	6.1	114.6	121.0	5.6
	July 12	134.6	6.2	128.7	6.8	5.9	122.0	125.0	5.8
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	126.0	127.5	5.9
	September 13	133.8	6.2	132.1	5.0	1.7	127.1	130.6	6.0
	October 11	136.4	6.3	132.6	3.2	3.9	129.4	132.3	6.1
	November 8	141.4	6.5	136.0	2.3	5.4	133.8	134.8	6.2
	December 6	141.1	6.5	138.9	1.8	2.3	137.1	136.3	6.3
1972	January 10	154.3	7.1	150.2	3.7	4.1	146.5	138.0	6.4

\* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(2,159,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 and 1972 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Transport and communication XXII	Distributive trades XXIII	Catering, hotels, etc. MLH 884-888	All other industries and services XXIV-XXVII*
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1958		402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959		433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965	Monthly averages	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130
1969		535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131
1970		573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140
1971		744	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	176
1970	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	22	130
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	19	124
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	19	146
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	20	149
	September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	22	144
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	28	143
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	31	145
	December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	30	147
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	31	154
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	31	156
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	30	159
	April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	165
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152
	July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	188
	August	762	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	198
	September	776	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	196
	October	800	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191
	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199
1972	January	919	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	210
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1970	April	564	300	160	108	13	36	56	26	137
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	138
	June	565	299	163	104	13	36	56	26	138
	July	584	301	166	104	13	36	57	25	149
	August	583	304	169	104	13	36	57	25	144
	September	583	307	172	104	14	36	56	26	143
	October	580	307	174	102	13	36	57	25	141
	November	583	312	176	102	13	36	57	25	143
	December	597	317	182	104	13	37	58	26	145
1971	January	624	331	190	108	14	38	60	26	149
	February	636	341	198	112	14	39	63	27	152
	March	666	357	213	115	14	40	66	27	157
	April	701	383	233	121	15	43	68	29	164
	May	717	402	245	127	15	43	70	29	166
	June	722	404	245	128	16	43	71	29	166
	July	766	414	252	131	16	44	73	30	190
	August	781	422	259	132	16	44	75	30	191
	September	799	435	267	135	16	45	77	32	194
	October	813	448	277	139	16	47	79	33	190
	November	840	465	288	142	17	49	81	35	196
	December	855	471	296	143	17	50	82	36	198
1972	January	872	473	302	135	17	52	84	36	205

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

unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959, before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC.  
‡ See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118

TABLE 118 (continued)

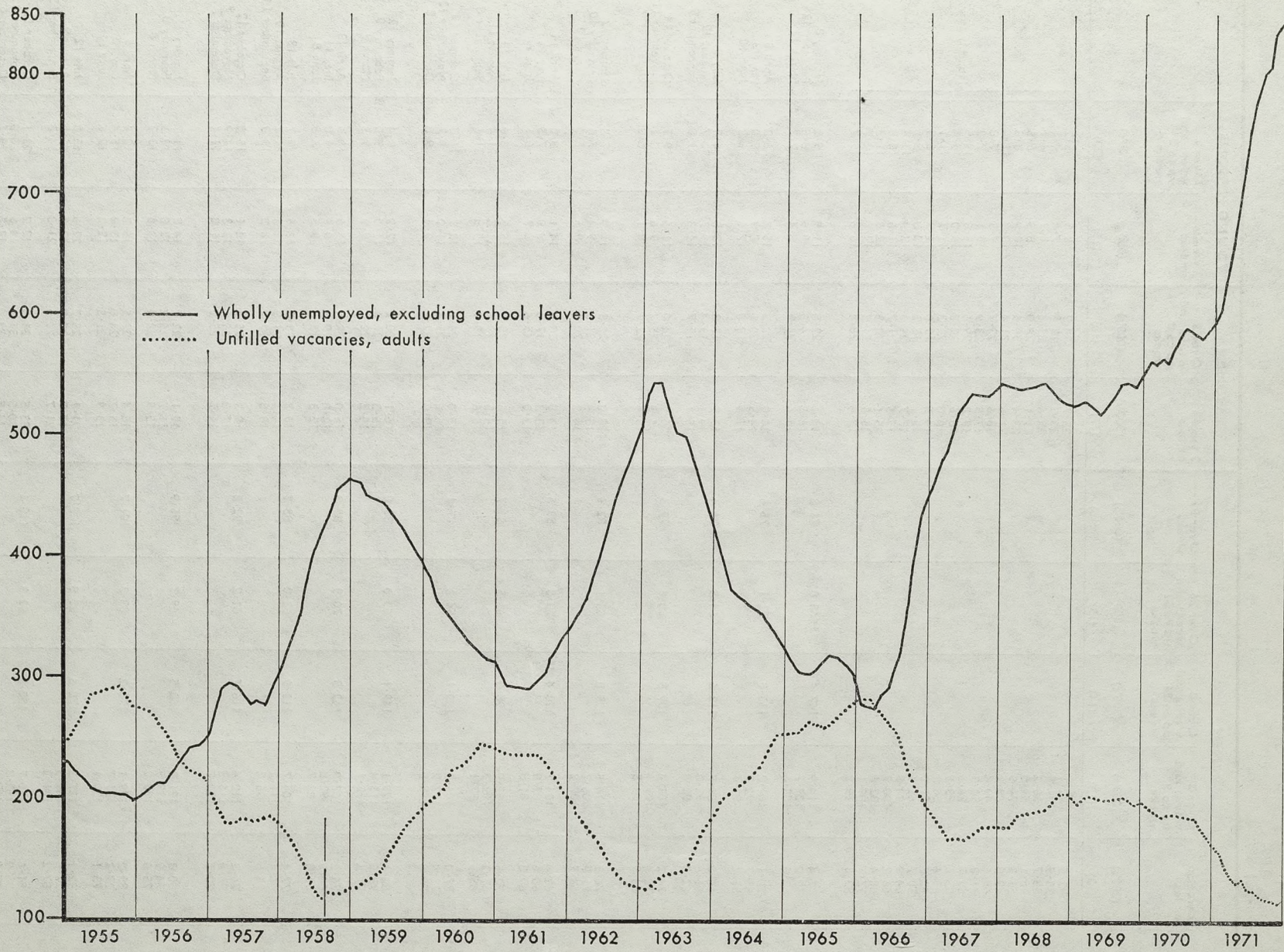
		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5							
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1971		755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
	Monthly averages										
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0

Note: Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

		MEN						WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
1961		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
1963		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
1968		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8
1969		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3
1970		471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7
1971		604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7
	Monthly averages										
1968	January 8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2
	February 12	476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5
	March 11	458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7
	April 8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8
	May 13	432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0
	June 10	414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8
	July 8	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5
	August 12	421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7
	September 9	417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0
	October 14	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7
	November 11	439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1
	December 9	441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8
1969	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3
	February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6
	March 10	467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0
	April 14	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0
	May 12	419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3
	June 9	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1
	July 14	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9
	August 11	422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4
	September 8	423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6
	October 13	433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3
	November 10	446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7
	December 8	464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0
1970	January 12	505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4
	February 9	500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0
	March 9										

### 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	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
	1967								
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
	1968								
	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.7	92.1	179.8	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	88.3	93.4	181.7	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	88.5	93.6	182.1	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	90.9	96.0	186.9	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	90.9	95.4	186.3	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	92.5	97.2	189.7	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.5	98.6	193.1	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.5	203.4	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	105.1	104.4	209.5	71.5
	1969								
	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	98.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
	1970								
	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.0	91.5	196.5	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.7	91.3	195.0	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.5	88.3	190.8	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.9	86.8	189.7	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.1	86.3	188.4	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.5	85.5	186.0	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.8	84.1	186.9	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.8	83.6	183.4	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	100.5	84.4	184.9	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	100.9	81.3	182.2	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	95.6	80.2	175.8	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.9	77.3	169.2	51.6
	1971								
	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	87.0	73.7	160.7	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.6	68.7	151.3	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.0	61.6	137.6	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.3	58.9	128.2	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.2	60.4	128.6	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	66.8	60.6	127.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.4	56.2	118.6	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.8	57.4	122.2	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.0	52.8	114.8	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.6	54.6	118.2	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.6	56.7	120.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.7	54.6	116.3	31.6
	1972								
	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.3	55.3	118.5	31.2

\* 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 page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries\*

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

TABLE 120

Table 120: Overtime and Short-time. Columns include Working Overtime (Hours, Total Actual, Total Seasonally Adjusted), On Short-time (Number of operatives, Hours lost, Total), and Total (Hours lost, Average per operative on short-time).

Note: Annual figures relate to a particular week in June of each year. \* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Table 121: Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked. Columns include Index of Total Weekly Hours Worked by All Operatives and Index of Average Weekly Hours Worked per Operative across various manufacturing sectors.

\* The index of total weekly hours worked for all months from July 1970 has been revised to take account of information derived from the mid-1971 count of National Insurance cards.

Notes: A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of this GAZETTE.



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

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

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
1971 Oct.	31.60	34.15	32.73	31.67	29.84	28.48	30.12	33.13	35.21	29.03	28.02	26.56	26.00
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	£ 50.59	£ 58.04	£ 54.82	£ 57.99	£ 55.19	£ 54.17	£ 54.65	£ 57.73	£ 65.85	£ 54.13	£ 50.11	£ 47.45	£ 51.19
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12
1971 Oct.	68.10	78.33	74.39	73.14	69.40	66.54	69.40	75.64	85.46	67.20	63.54	59.69	63.11

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
1971 Oct.	16.65	17.80	16.41	15.18	17.18	15.80	16.55	17.23	19.70	14.93	15.09	13.64	14.53
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.0	36.8
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	£ 30.75	£ 31.63	£ 30.77	£ 32.00	£ 34.24	£ 33.19	£ 33.37	£ 30.94	£ 38.58	£ 31.54	£ 31.64	£ 28.98	£ 31.08
1970 Oct.	37.25	38.98	36.93	36.44	40.18	38.09	38.62	36.90	45.01	35.75	35.92	32.39	35.35
1971 Oct.	43.59	45.29	42.73	40.70	45.33	41.36	43.90	45.82	52.25	40.24	40.46	36.86	39.48

\* Working full time.

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

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

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	£ 24.86	£ 23.34	£ 29.40	£ 25.15	£ 25.54	£ 24.74	£ 24.46	£ 22.51	£ 25.88	£ 21.06	£ 18.46	£ 24.83
1970 Oct.	28.72	26.06	33.68	28.60	28.91	28.86	26.85	26.02	29.68	23.89	18.60	28.05
1971 Oct.	31.95	29.25	36.04	30.96	31.37	31.05	30.11	30.74	33.73	26.67	24.51	30.93
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	£ 52.01	£ 50.96	£ 63.77	£ 54.44	£ 55.89	£ 48.04	£ 50.75	£ 51.04	£ 50.84	£ 47.22	£ 42.15	£ 53.40
1970 Oct.	61.24	57.15	74.35	62.86	64.39	55.71	56.53	59.14	60.33	53.81	49.43	61.38
1971 Oct.	68.67	65.44	80.47	70.41	71.76	63.11	63.79	70.34	70.48	60.75	56.34	69.19

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	£ 11.92	£ 12.88	£ 12.61	£ 11.75	£ 12.11	£ 10.77	£ 11.39	£ 12.73	£ 16.88	£ 10.35	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
1970 Oct.	13.88	14.43	15.51	13.25	13.98	13.05	12.83	14.45	19.30	11.59	15.39	13.99
1971 Oct.	15.64	17.06	17.10	15.03	15.80	15.65	13.42	16.88	22.32	12.64	17.57	15.80
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.5	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
1971 Oct.	36.5	37.7	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.9	43.3	38.5	39.6	37.7
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	£ 32.04	£ 34.35	£ 32.09	£ 30.68	£ 31.95	£ 28.72	£ 29.97	£ 33.86	£ 38.19	£ 26.54	£ 29.58	£ 31.78
1970 Oct.	37.62	38.58	39.87	35.05	37.08	34.71	33.67	40.03	45.09	30.10	38.77	36.91
1971 Oct.	42.85	45.25	44.19	39.97	42.13	41.29	36.17	47.02	51.55	32.83	44.37	41.91

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

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

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

TABLE 123

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

1968 SIC October	Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instru-ment engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
<b>Males</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1969	32.69	38.01	35.83	30.70	31.36	33.23	31.76	30.88	32.51	31.58	31.95	31.16
1970	37.26	44.14	40.95	33.65	35.13	36.75	35.95	35.29	37.44	34.93	35.16	33.94
<b>Females</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1969	13.17	16.84	14.68	13.05	12.56	14.42	13.55	12.11	13.73	12.54	12.28	12.90
1970	15.55	19.75	17.15	14.67	14.53	16.27	15.92	14.82	16.84	14.19	13.98	14.27

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

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	105.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.3	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9	176.6
1970	199.3	200.4	202.9

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1958 SIC October
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Males</b>
25.63	26.26	28.54	27.01	26.79	25.18	26.71	26.25	26.70	26.66	26.69	1966
27.23	27.94	29.86	27.75	28.07	25.76	28.17	26.72	27.93	27.87	27.90	1967
28.63	29.40	31.82	30.38	30.04	28.15	30.08	28.54	29.90	29.58	29.77	1968
30.63	31.45	34.25	32.31	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07	1969
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Female</b>
10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25	1966
11.18	10.84	12.61	11.31	11.62	12.98	11.21	13.34	11.74	16.83	14.90	1967
11.80	11.41	13.39	12.05	12.36	14.17	11.81	14.05	12.47	17.75	15.76	1968
12.40	12.21	14.51	13.06	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1958 SIC October
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Males</b>
30.63	31.46	34.25	32.33	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07	1969
34.49	34.22	38.01	36.16	36.49	32.80	35.45	35.25	36.25	35.94	36.12	1970
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Females</b>
12.40	12.22	14.51	13.04	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969
14.54	13.39	16.37	14.47	15.44	16.74	13.83	17.18	15.51	21.82	19.59	1970

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

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

TABLE 126

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

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

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

TABLE 127

	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.	Standard Industrial Classification 1958													
												Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1958													Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1968													1968												
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	116.4	111.9	112.6	117.1	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	86.1	85.6	87.3	86.2	
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	116.4	115.1	112.6	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	87.4	87.1	88.4	87.6	
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	116.4	115.8	113.4	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	88.9	87.4	89.7	87.5	
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	115.0	113.9	113.9	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	88.7	87.8	89.4	88.0	
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	115.4	112.7	112.7	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	87.2	88.4	88.5	88.9	
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	117.0	113.3	112.7	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	88.2	89.0	89.7	89.4	
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	116.7	119.8	112.8	112.0	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	88.8	89.2	90.2	89.8	
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3	119.3	117.8	118.3	113.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	90.5	90.3	91.5	90.9	
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	118.2	117.8	118.4	111.9	118.8	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	90.3	91.6	90.6	91.7	
1969													1969												
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	122.0	120.7	118.6	115.9	117.4	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2	
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	120.3	120.3	118.6	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.7	
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	122.3	129.7	124.0	118.8	121.7	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	93.9	92.2	94.6	92.4	
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.6	123.6	123.3	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.5	95.0	93.9	
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	121.6	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	121.1	124.2	125.2	120.9	126.1	126.0	120.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.0	94.1	93.3	
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	124.4	129.1	129.9	120.9	137.2	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.2	97.1	94.7	
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8	123.8	127.5	123.5	120.5	132.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.7	96.5	95.1	
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1	122.1	126.7	123.6	120.3	134.9	118.7	128.3	126.1	123.7	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.6	
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1	124.1	127.0	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	128.3	127.6	95.6	96.6	96.9	96.6	
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5	126.5	129.9	131.0	127.7	124.0	130.6	120.8	134.3	130.6	98.2	97.9	98.7	98.0	
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3	127.3	135.5	130.5	125.1	123.8	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.5	
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3	125.3	1970	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7	
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7	129.7	1970	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7	129.7

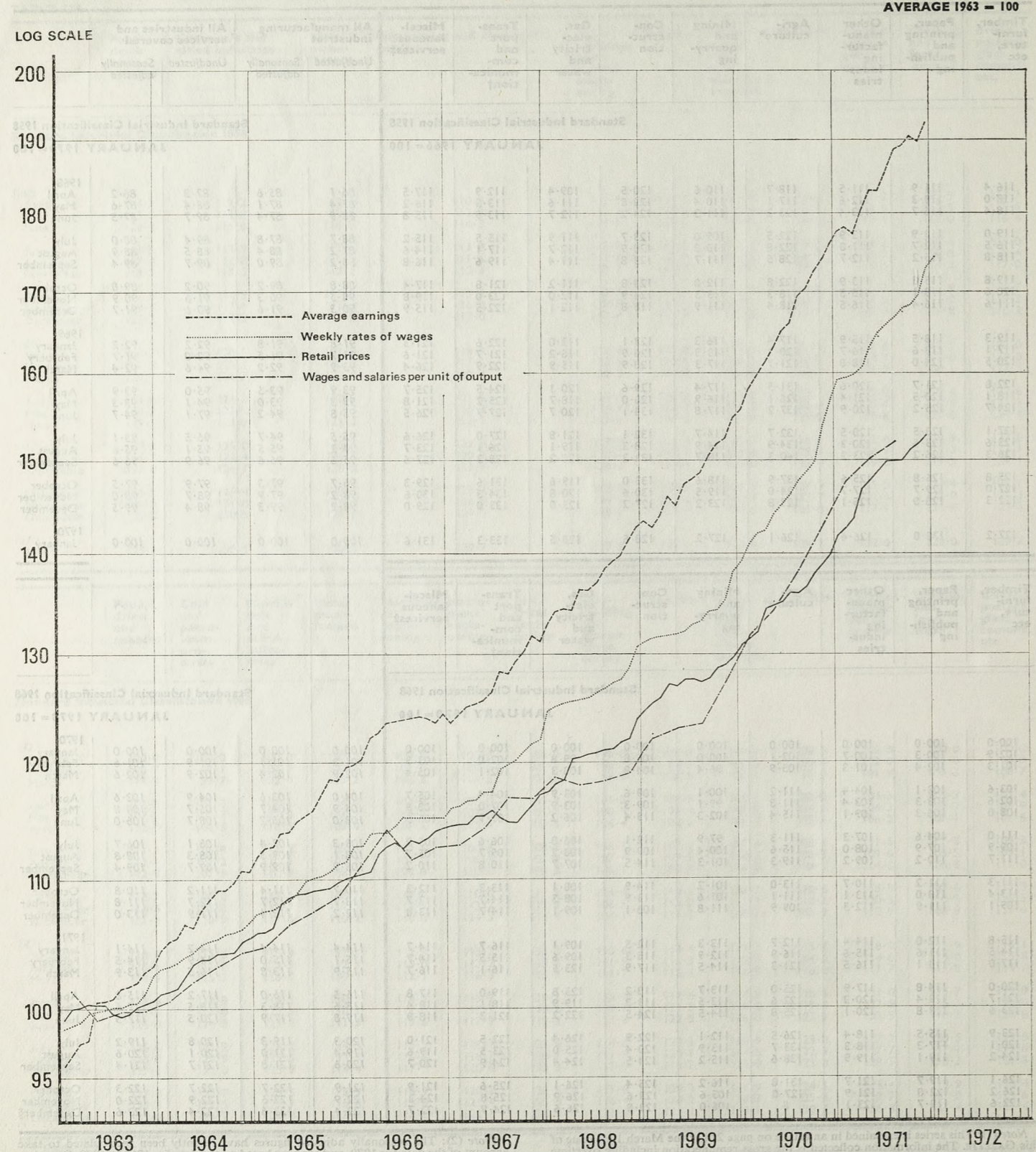
\* England and Wales only.  
† Except sea transport and postal services.  
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.  
§ Provisional.  
|| Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for 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)

	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
Standard Industrial Classification 1958													
JANUARY 1966=100													
1968	116.4	111.9	111.5	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	86.1	85.6	87.3	86.2
April	118.0	113.3	112.6	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	87.4	87.1	88.4	87.6
May	118.4	116.7	113.4	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	88.9	87.4	89.7	87.5
June	119.0	113.9	113.9	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	88.7	87.8	89.4	88.0
July	116.5	112.7	111.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	87.2	88.4	88.5	88.9
August	118.8	115.2	112.7	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	88.2	89.0	89.7	89.4
September	119.8	115.8	113.9	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	88.8	89.2	90.2	89.8
October	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	90.5	90.3	91.5	90.9
November	111.6	116.4	116.5	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	90.3	91.6	90.6	91.7
December	119.3	118.5	115.9	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2
1969	117.1	118.6	116.7	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.7
January	120.5	124.0	118.8	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	93.9	92.2	94.6	92.4
February	122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.5	95.0	93.9
March	118.1	120.5	121.4	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.0	94.1	93.3
April	124.7	125.2	120.9	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.2	97.1	94.7
May	127.1	123.5	120.5	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.7	96.5	95.1
June	123.6	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.6
July	126.3	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	95.6	96.6	96.9	96.6
August	125.8	126.8	125.6	137.9	118.6	133.0	119.6	131.6	129.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	97.5
September	127.0	129.7	127.7	124.0	119.5	130.6	120.8	134.3	130.6	98.2	97.9	98.7	98.0
October	122.3	128.0	125.1	123.8	123.2	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.5
November	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
December	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
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January	102.9	100.3	100.7	102.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	102.0	103.3	101.2	100.1	101.9	101.6
February	101.3	102.4	101.3	105.9	96.4	104.8	100.3	102.1	105.4	102.9	102.4	102.9	102.6
March	103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.6	104.9	103.6
April	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	103.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.8
May	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.2	108.7	106.0
June	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.4	108.1	106.7
July	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	108.7	108.8	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.8
August	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.9	109.7	109.4
September	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.4	111.2	11

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



EARNINGS  
 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 1971	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1970	January 1971	June 1970	January 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 SHIPREPAIRING †</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; 393; 399.  
 † 370.1.  
 ‡ 271-272; 276.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
	Basic weekly rates of wages‡	Basic hourly rates of wages‡	Normal weekly hours‡	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.0	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.0	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	222.9
1970	202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	251.6
1971	228.1	253.1	90.1	—	—	—	—
1968	April 173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	July 174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October 176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969	January 181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February 182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March 182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April 182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May 182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June 183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July 183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	August 184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
	September 185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	October 185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November 187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
	December 191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970	January 192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
	February 195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
	March 196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
	April 197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
	May 199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
	June 201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July 202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
	August 204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
	September 206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—	—
	October 207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	251.6
	November 213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
	December 217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971	January 220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February 220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	March 221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	April 222.4	246.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	May 225.6	250.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
	June 227.8	252.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	July 229.7	254.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
	August 231.0	256.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
	September 232.3	257.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	October 232.9	258.5	90.1	91.9	287.9	313.3	—
	November 234.7	260.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	December 239.1	265.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
1972	January 241.1	267.6	90.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.3	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1971	218.1	227.4	254.9	221.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	241.8	252.5	283.1	245.4
1971	January 211.4	216.8	244.4	213.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.3	240.7	271.3	237.1
	February 211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	272.1	237.4
	March 212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April 213.1	219.7	248.4	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	244.0	275.8	239.3
	May 216.2	223.2	250.9	218.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.7	247.6	278.6	242.8
	June 218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	249.1	280.9	245.1
	July 219.8	228.2	256.7	222.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.6	253.5	285.1	247.1
	August 220.6	231.6	258.6	224.1	90.2	90.1	90.1	90.1	244.7	257.2	287.2	248.6
	September 221.8	233.3	260.1	225.3	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	245.9	259.1	288.9	250.0
	October 222.1	235.0	262.2	225.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	246.3	261.0	291.1	250.7
	November 223.4	238.7	264.9	227.7	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	247.8	265.1	294.3	252.6
	December 227.8	242.5	269.5	232.0	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	252.7	269.4	299.4	257.5
1972	January 229.5	244.5	273.1	233.9	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	254.6	271.6	303.3	259.5
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	116.7	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.7	125.9	128.8	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.1	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.2	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.7	90.7	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.3	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1971	213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1
1971	January 207.5	220.1	253.6	211.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.0	244.5	280.8	234.1
	February 207.6	220.6	253.8	211.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.1	245.1	281.1	234.3
	March 208.0	221.8	254.8	212.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.6	246.4	282.1	234.9
	April 209.3	224.4	258.6	214.1	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	231.0	249.3	286.4	236.7
	May 212.6	229.1	261.9	217.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	234.6	254.6	290.0	240.6
	June 213.7	230.3	262.9	218.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	235.9	255.8	291.1	241.9
	July 214.6	231.8	264.3	219.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.8	257.5	292.7	242.9
	August 215.5	232.8	265.5	220.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	238.0	258.7	294.0	244.2
	September 216											

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

TABLE 131 JANUARY 31, 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1971	226	219	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
February	226	217	214	227	210	200	205	209	225
March	226	217	214	231	210	200	205	210	232
April	226	219	216	240	210	200	205	216	240
May	226	219	221	262	211	215	205	216	243
June	226	219	223	262	213	215	205	217	243
July	226	219	224	265	213	217	214	217	245
August	226	219	226	265	213	217	214	217	245
September	226	219	231	265	214	219	214	219	245
October	226	219	233	265	214	219	214	219	250
November	226	219	238	265	214	219	214	219	250
December	226	219	239	267	228	219	214	237	250
1972	245	219	241	268	228	222	214	237	250
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1961	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	96.3	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	96.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.4	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	91.3	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1968	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1969	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.2	90.5	90.6
1970	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
November	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
December	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	162	174	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232
1971	253	237	252	276	235	238	236	241	266
February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	231	248
March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	232	256
April	253	237	243	261	231	226	230	239	265
May	253	237	248	285	232	242	230	239	269
June	253	237	251	285	234	242	230	240	269
July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	240	270
August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	240	271
September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	242	271
October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	242	275
November	253	237	267	289	235	246	241	254	275
December	253	237	268	291	251	246	241	262	275
1972	274	237	271	292	251	250	241	262	275

\* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.  
 † Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.  
 ‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.  
 Notes:  
 1. If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the

months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.  
 2. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JANUARY 31, 1956=100

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services	
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125	
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132	
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137	
143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143	
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147	
156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159	
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161	
171	170	177	172	175	177	179	179	172	
178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177	
194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188	
235	223	213	216	236	240	217	242	207	
233	213	207	205	232	229	203	237	200	February
233	213	207	207	232	231	204	237	200	March
233	218	207	207	233	232	204	237	200	April
233	218	207	207	233	241	210	237	200	May
233	218	209	222	233	241	211	237	200	June
234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201	July
234	229	217	222	233	246	226	240	208	August
238	229	221	222	243	246	226	242	214	September
238	232	221	222	243	246	226	244	218	October
238	235	222	222	245	246	234	257	219	November
238	235	222	222	245	246	234	262	219	December
263	235	222	224	251	247	234	262	219	January
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125	
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132	
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137	
143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143	
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147	
156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159	
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161	
171	170	177	172	175	177	179	179	172	
178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177	
194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188	
235	223	213	216	236	240	217	242	207	
233	213	207	205	232	229	203	237	200	February
233	213	207	207	232	231	204	237	200	March
233	218	207	207	233	232	204	237	200	April
233	218	207	207	233	241	210	237	200	May
233	218	209	222	233	241	211	237	200	June
234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201	July
234	229	217	222	233	246	226	240	208	August
238	229	221	222	243	246	226	242	214	September
238	232	221	222	243	246	226	244	218	October
238	235	222	222	245	246	234	257	219	November
238	235	222	222	245	246	234	262	219	December
263	235	222	224	251	247	234	262	219	January
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(4					

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

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption			
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100											
1956	102.0	102.2								650	102.0
1957	105.8	104.9								681	106.3
1958	109.0	107.1								681	110.0
1959	109.6	108.2								686	110.4
1960	110.7	107.4								689	112.5
1961	114.5	109.1								702	117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7								707	121.2
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.4-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.9-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3

\* See footnote on page 193.  
† 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)

Weights	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	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡												
												JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100											
												1956	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		
1957	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5														
1958	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4														
1959	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5														
1960	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1														
1961	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1														
1962 January 16	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2														
1962	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1														
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100																							
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56													
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56													
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56													
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	103	63	55													
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56													
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58													
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57													
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56													
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57													
1970	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55													
1971	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54													

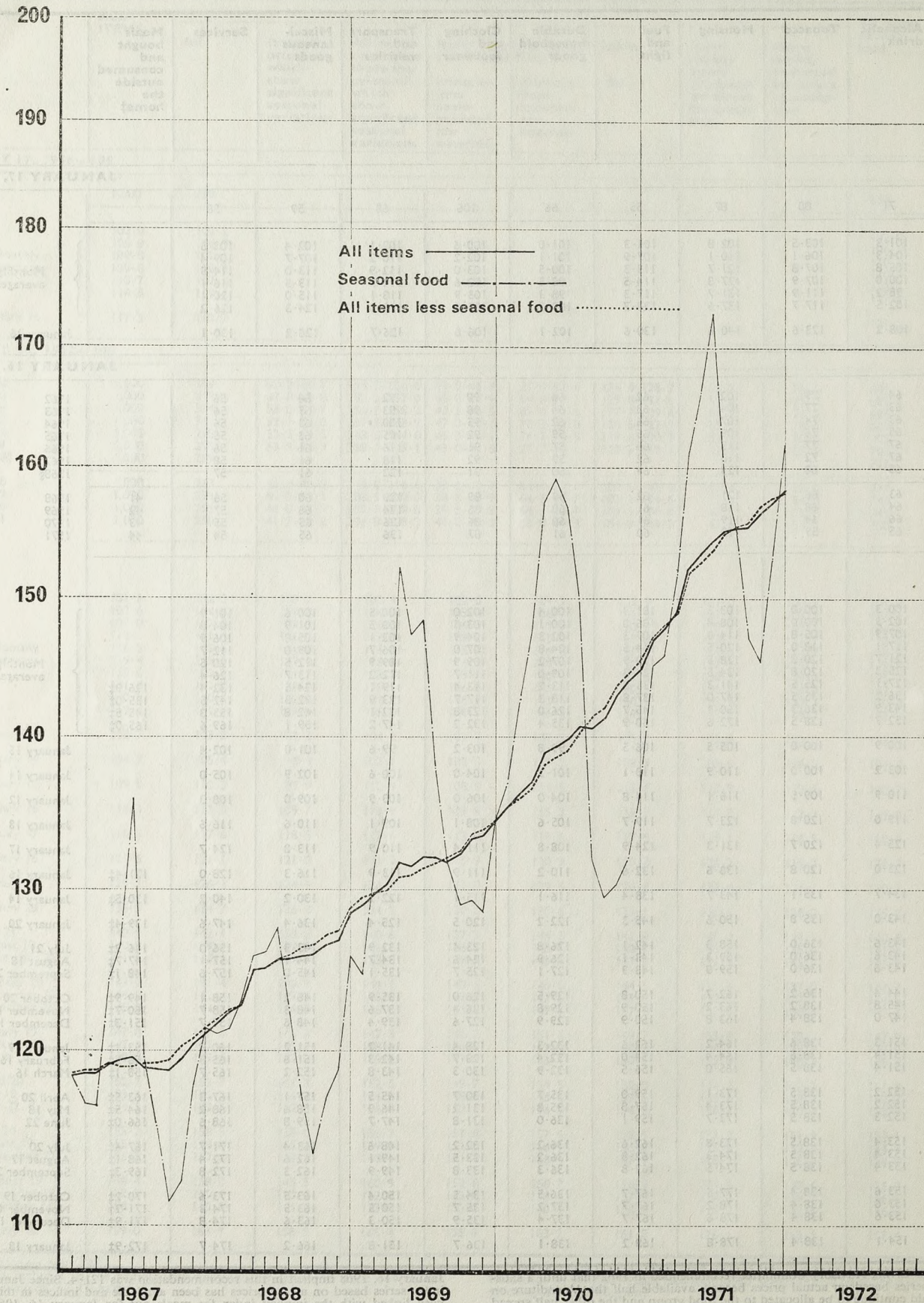
‡ The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food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

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734§	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,665§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,906	3,943	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409	
1971	2,223	2,258	1,166	1,173	13,558	65	6,041	71	255	6,540	585	
1968	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	75	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	219	286	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	217	46	303	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	439	5	332	3	19	28	51
	June	217	275	141	157	538	4	396	10	29	26	72
	July	186	242	62	75	275	3	191	6	29	22	24
	August	161	217	72	83	438	3	366	3	20	12	33
	September	197	241	99	120	569	7	473	9	15	12	53
	October	183	245	97	138	409	9	304	11	17	20	49
	November	185	238	99	155	614	12	469	10	27	62	35
	December	89	141	41	54	283	6	240	3	12	4	19
1972	January	156	188	399	407	5,414	4,874	438	16	30	20	36

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

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

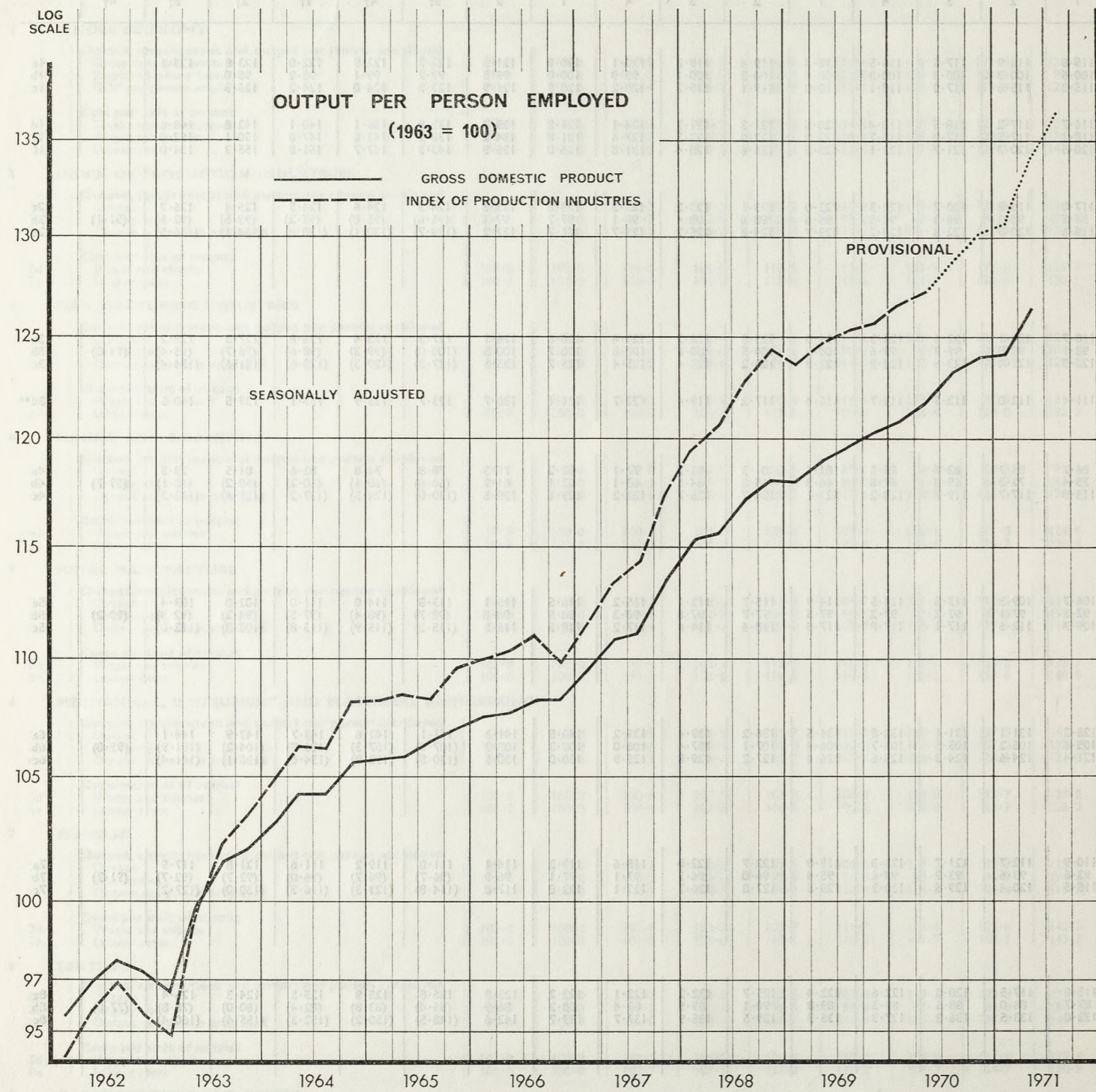
‡ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

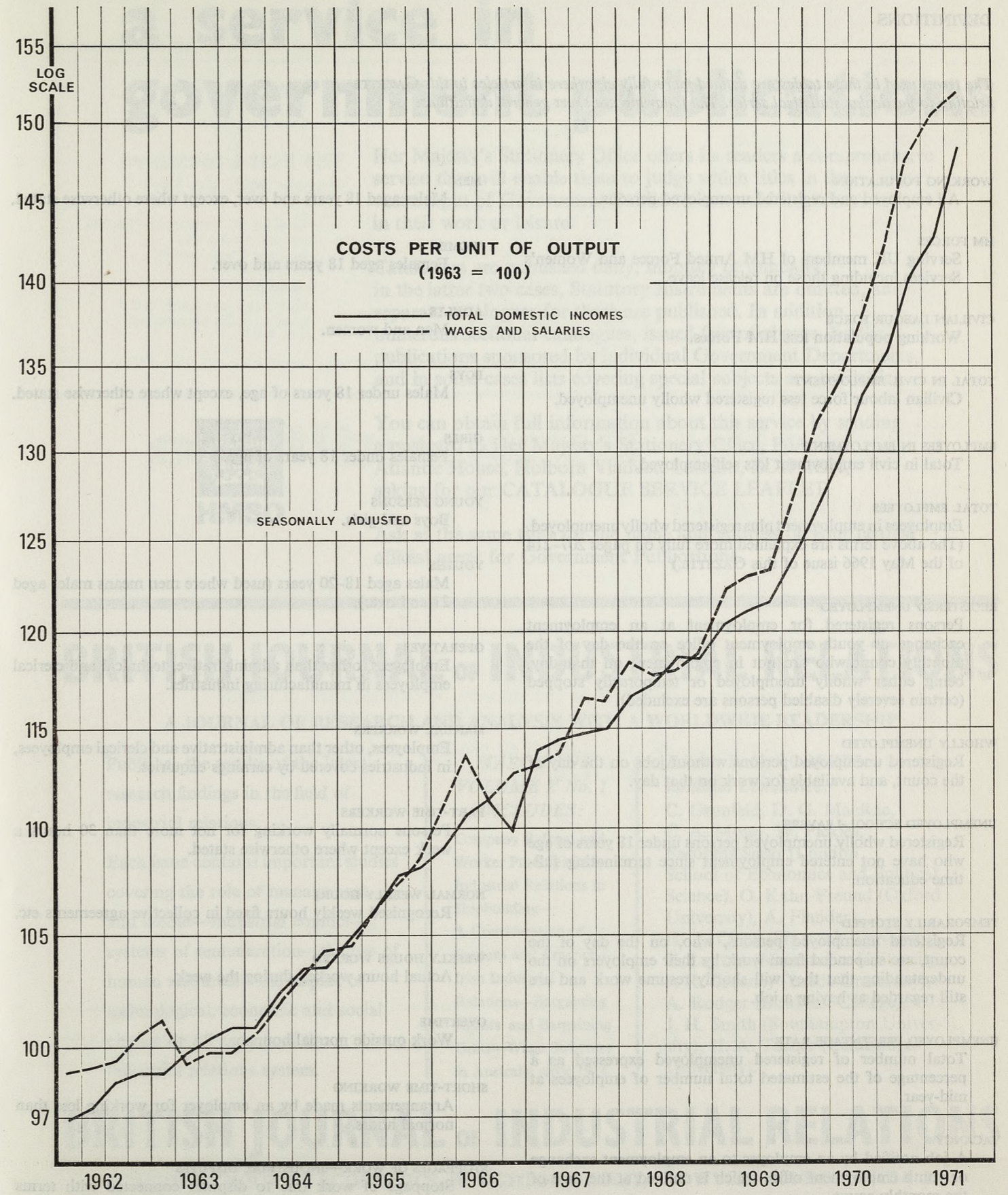
|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in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







† Figures shown in brackets are provisional. It has not been possible to correct for the various reasons to include in this table the employment figures derived from the 1966 Census of the Gambia and revised in February 1967 to the best available 1967-1971 trend of national industrial output.



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

## 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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