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New occupational classification

Code of Industrial Relations Practice

New Earnings Survey—Part 3

Rates of wages and hours of work in 1971

Stoppages of work in 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

January 1972 (pages 1-128)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

PAGE	3	New occupational classification
	6	Code of Industrial Relations Practice
	16	New Earnings Survey—Part 3
	64	Rates of wages and hours of work in 1971
	68	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1971
	72	Unemployed coloured workers
	73	Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults, of notified vacancies and placings March 1971-June 1971
	76	Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries
	77	Average retail prices of items of food

NEWS AND NOTES

78	Better safeguards at work—Medical survey of asbestos workers—Payment to dependants of union members—Equal pay plan by wages council—Health and safety in pottery industry—Glossary of training terms—Training developments—Disabled Persons Register—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Unemployment benefit
----	--

MONTHLY STATISTICS

81	Summary
82	Employees in employment—industrial analysis
84	Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
85	Unemployment
86	Industrial analysis of unemployment
88	Area statistics of unemployment
90	Unfilled vacancies
91	Stoppages of work
92	Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
93	Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES

94	Introduction
95	Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

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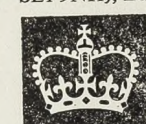
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by C. G. Heath

This book contains the new Act and draft Code of Industrial Relations Practice. It is a guide to all the provisions of the Act, particularly those governing trades unions and the trades union/employer relationship. Of particular use are the tables showing procedures under the Act.

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by B. A. Hepple and P. O'Higgins, with advisory editors from Industry.

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New occupational classification

By S. Tolson, Employment Services Division, Department of Employment

A new and comprehensive occupational classification, which will help to improve the use of manpower and the compilation of manpower statistics, has been prepared by the Department of Employment. It is due to be published in July 1972, and will be available to anyone wishing to identify and classify occupations.

The Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT), as it is called, provides definitions, titles and a coding system to cover the full spread of occupations found in Great Britain. The document will, therefore, be an invaluable reference source for a wide range of purposes.

This background article by Mr. Tolson, who has been in charge of the later stages of the preparation of the classification, explains its principles, contents and uses.

CODOT has been prepared by staff of the Department of Employment on the basis of some 20,000 detailed job studies at individual firms throughout the country, and a wealth of background research into occupational information. These two sources have been supplemented by consultations with a large number of organisations, and the department is indebted to many employers, workers, their representative organisations, and other organisations and individuals for their willing co-operation in compiling a document which, it is hoped, will have wide application.

Uses of the classification

Occupational classifications are used not only by employment placing organisations, but also in the compilation of national government statistics, individual industry statistics and the detailed manpower records of individual companies. A common system of defining and classifying occupations suitable for all these purposes is highly desirable but difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, CODOT has been designed to be useful over as wide an area as possible. It has been made simple to understand and operate, and is generally compatible with other national and international classifications.

Three main purposes

The new classification has three main purposes. It is primarily intended for use in the department's employment and career guidance services to help match clients and vacancies. It will replace the present unpublished classification, which has gradually become less useful in both content and form as employment conditions have changed over the past 20 years.

In the future there will be more and more movement from one job to another. Occupations have, therefore, been grouped in such a way that it will be easier for Department of Employment staff to consider clients for a wider range of occupations than the present system

permits. CODOT is also suitable for use in a computerised employment service, and has already had a successful trial run in a computer-assisted vacancy matching experiment in the department's professional and executive service in London.

List of key occupations

Secondly, the classification will be used as a reference document for a new system of occupational statistics. To improve the compatibility of occupational information, the department, after consultation with a wide range of interested organisations, including employers' associations, trade unions and industrial training boards, has prepared a "list of key occupations for statistical purposes". This key list will be published in CODOT, and used by industrial training boards and government departments as a base for occupational statistics, including, it is hoped, those in the Census of Population. All key list occupations are defined in CODOT and grouped in the same broad structure. Generally, occupations included in future statistical returns will be identified by their title and CODOT number. This will make it simpler for employers who use the classification to complete official returns, and also improve the consistency and reliability of official statistics.

Company records

Thirdly, CODOT will be available to any organisations outside government who wish to identify and classify occupations. For example, large employers could use the classification to codify all the occupations in which their workers have had experience. This, together with a suitable retrieval system, could assist the planning of training and careers and the re-deployment of labour as well as improve manpower information generally within their organisations. These employers would also be able to use CODOT references when notifying vacancies to the department. A number of companies, including the British Steel Corporation and the Rover Company, are already using the CODOT system, amplified or adapted to their needs, and a number of others, such as the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Triumph Car Company, are planning to do so.

Basic principle

The basic principle of CODOT is the classification by work content or job activity. Occupations are defined according to what the worker does, and are grouped according to similarity of the work done. Occupations are not, therefore, grouped on the basis of qualifications, status, level of skill or industry, although these aspects are often reflected in the grouping by similar work.

The principle of grouping by work done is not new. It is similar to that recommended by and used in the

International Standard Classification of Occupations, developed by the International Labour Office to help countries develop their national classifications, and to provide a systematic basis for the presentation of occupational data for different countries to facilitate international comparisons. It is, therefore, the principle adopted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for our own national census.

An occupation is defined as a collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped under a common title for classification purposes. This means that while there are many thousands of different jobs, CODOT identifies and classifies only about 3,500 individual occupations. It also lists a number of residual occupational groups for occupations not separately identified.

Four-tier structure

The structure of CODOT is based upon a four-tier system of major, minor and unit groups and occupations as follows:

Major groups—Occupations are grouped in 18 broad divisions known as MAJOR groups. These are:

- I Managerial occupations (general management)
- II Professional and related occupations supporting management and administration
- III Professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health
- IV Literary, artistic and sports occupations
- V Professional and related occupations in science, engineering, technology and similar fields
- VI Managerial occupations (excluding general management)
- VII Clerical and related occupations
- VIII Selling occupations
- IX Security and protective service occupations
- X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations
- XI Farming, fishing and related occupations
- XII Materials processing occupations (excluding metal)
- XIII Making and repairing occupations (excluding metal and electrical)
- XIV Processing, making, repairing and related occupations (metal and electrical)
- XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related occupations
- XVI Construction, mining and related occupations not elsewhere classified
- XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related occupations
- XVIII Miscellaneous occupations

This general structure of the major groups is based on the organisational pattern of many large manufacturing firms, with top management first, followed by supporting professional and technical specialists, and then by line management and the production and service occupations under their control.

Minor groups—Each major group is divided into MINOR groups of occupations which are related in terms of work performed or which reflect a common area of activity usually found in employment. A two-digit

number between 00 and 99 has been allotted to each minor group, such as:

- 10 Social science, welfare and religious occupations
- 77 Pipe, sheet and structural metal working and related occupations

Unit groups—Each minor group is divided into UNIT groups of occupations which are more closely related to each other in terms of work performed than to occupations outside the unit group. A third digit is added to the minor group number for each unit group, for example:

- 101 Social scientists and related occupations
- 102 Welfare occupations
- 773 Metal plate working and riveting occupations
- 779 Pipe, sheet and structural metal working and related occupations not elsewhere classified

Occupations—Each unit group contains definitions for OCCUPATIONS in which similar tasks are grouped together. A fourth and fifth digit is added to the unit group number and separated from it by a point for each occupational number, for instance:

- 101.10 Sociologist
- 101.40 Historian
- 102.14 Child-care officer
- 102.38 Mental welfare officer
- 773.08 Boiler plater
- 773.18 Caulker
- 779.10 Ornamental metal worker
- 779.50 Rivet heater

Unit groups generally contain a residual occupation (fourth and fifth digits .99) defined in general terms, to provide a classification for the few occupations which are appropriate to the unit group, but not separately identified, for example:

- 101.99 Other social scientists and related occupations
- 773.99 Other metal plate working and riveting occupations

The following example shows the link between major, minor and unit groups and occupations:

Major group VII	Clerical and related occupations
Minor group 31	Clerical occupations
Unit group 311	Costing and accounting clerical occupations
Occupations	311.05 Audit clerk
	311.10 Book-keeper
	311.15 Cost clerk
	311.20 Stocktaker
	311.25 Wages clerk
	311.50 Invoice clerk
	311.55 Ledger clerk
	311.98 Trainee
Residual occupation	311.99 Other costing and accounting clerical occupations

Gaps have been left in the code numbering system for the introduction of additional minor or unit groups or occupations to meet the individual needs of users without causing disturbance of the existing grouping or numbering. The classification is, therefore, a flexible system which can be used at four different levels, or can be further adapted or sub-divided, according to the varying needs and circumstances of industrial users.

In addition to using five digits to identify an occupation, sixth and seventh digits are used to identify specialisations within an occupation. Thus the book-keeper (311.10) who prepares trial balances for audit purposes is given sixth and seventh digits (01)—311.10(01). This is achieved by means of numbering what are called "may" items within the occupational definitions (see next section).

Pattern of definitions

Each major, minor and unit group begins with a brief statement of the range of activities contained in the group.

Occupations consist of:

- (1) An occupational number and title;
- (2) A short opening ("flag") statement giving the essential characteristics of the occupation;
- (3) A series of short statements (the "how" item) describing the more important tasks normally carried out in the occupation and giving a "thumbnail" picture of the occupation as a whole;
- (4) As necessary a few short statements ("may" items) indicating specialisations within the occupations and tasks additional to those implicit in the flag statement which are frequently associated with the occupation;
- (5) Additional factors of importance when considering employment in the occupation;
- (6) Other titles commonly used for workers in the occupation.

The following definition illustrates these points:

- (1) OCCUPATIONAL NO. AND TITLE
311.15 Cost clerk
- (2) FLAG
Calculates estimated or final costs, or one or more factors of the cost of a product or service
- (3) HOW ITEM
Examines records such as time and production sheets, payrolls, operations charts and schedules, and extracts data for calculations; calculates actual or estimated cost of individual items such as labour, materials and time costs, overhead expenses; prepares analyses, statements or comparisons of unit or total costs as required.

(4) MAY ITEM

May (01) specialise in the calculation of production costs for budgetary control purposes, and be known as Budgetary control clerk.

(5) ADDITIONAL FACTOR

Additional factor: knowledge of a particular costing method such as contract, prime, standard or unit costing.

(6) OTHER TITLES

Other titles include Cost and works accountant's clerk, Cost control clerk, Estimating clerk, Production and cost control clerk.

Companies, industrial organisations and associations, industrial training boards and other government departments were invited to comment on draft occupational definitions, and their comments were taken into account when final drafts were prepared. In addition, special validation checks were carried out at several large companies to ensure that all occupations in these companies were classifiable in CODOT.

11,000 titles in three volumes

CODOT will consist of three volumes and about 1,000 pages in all. Volume 1 will contain the introduction; the structure of the classification showing major, minor and unit groups; a list of occupational titles and code numbers; the "list of key occupations for statistical purposes"; an alphabetical index of about 11,000 titles and a glossary. Volume 2 will contain the occupational definitions for major groups I to X and Volume 3 the occupational definitions for major groups XI to XVIII. All three volumes will be available through HMSO bookshops or other booksellers (price approximately £7.50).

It is hoped that a general revision of the new classification will not be necessary for at least ten years. In the interim supplements will be issued at intervals to amplify and amend the original publication so as to take account of the changes in industrial practice which lead to the emergence of new and the disappearance of old occupations. The Department of Employment will welcome information about any such changes, and will also provide further information about the classification. (Mr. L. Houseman, 7 St. Martin's Place, LONDON, WC2, Tel: 01-930 4346, ext. 301.)

Code of Industrial Relations Practice

The final draft of the Code of Industrial Relations Practice was presented to Parliament by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, on January 19.

The code, a practical guide to good industrial relations, is a revised version of the draft published as a consultative document in June last year (see this GAZETTE, June 1971 p. 522).

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the Secretary of State will bring it into force on February 28.

Copies of the draft, which is reproduced in full in this article, are available from HMSO or any bookseller, price 15p.

The purpose of the code is to give practical guidance for promoting good industrial relations. It does so in accordance with the four general principles set out in the Industrial Relations Act. These stress the importance of freely conducted collective bargaining, orderly procedures for settling disputes, free association of workers and employers and freedom and security for workers.

The code interprets industrial relations in the widest sense. It does not confine itself to procedural matters such as collective agreements and negotiating machinery. It is also concerned with human relations, and, therefore, with policies which directly affect the individual employee¹ in the performance of his job.

Two main themes underlie the code:

- i the vital role of collective bargaining carried out in a reasonable and constructive manner between employers and strong representative trade unions²;
- ii the importance of good human relations between employers and employees in every establishment³, based on trust and confidence.

In any undertaking⁴ management needs to use its resources efficiently, while employees look for continuity of employment, security of earnings and satisfaction in their work. Both have a common interest in the undertaking's success, because without it their aims cannot be achieved. But some conflicts of interest are bound to arise. With good industrial relations they can be resolved in a responsible and constructive way.

Good industrial relations are a joint responsibility. They need the continuing co-operation of all concerned—managements, trade unions, employers' associations and individual employees—and the discussion of day-to-day problems as they occur. The code is designed to encourage and assist that co-operation.

In this code:

¹ "Employee" includes any worker covered by the Industrial Relations Act (see Section 167 of the Act).

² "Trade union" and "employers' association" include unregistered organisations, except where otherwise indicated.

³ "Establishment" means an individual factory, plant, office, shop etc in which employees work.

⁴ "Undertaking" means a business or organisation controlling one or more establishments.

Application and use

The code applies wherever people are employed. Most of it will apply in most employment situations. But some of the detailed provisions may need to be adapted to suit particular circumstances, especially in small establishments, or particular types of employment. Any adaptations should be consistent with the code's general intentions.

In many cases changes will be needed to meet the standards set by the code. Where they cannot be made at once, those concerned should ensure that there is reasonable and continuing progress towards achieving the code's standards.

The code complements the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act. It provides guidelines for all concerned with the day-to-day problems of industrial relations, as well as for the Commission on Industrial Relations and for courts of inquiry and similar bodies.

The code imposes no legal obligations. Failure to observe it does not by itself render anyone liable to proceedings. But section 4 of the Industrial Relations Act requires any relevant provisions to be taken into account in proceedings under the Act before the National Industrial Relations Court or an industrial tribunal.

Revision

The code sets standards which reflect existing good industrial relations practice. It is not meant to restrict innovation and experiment or to inhibit improvements on those standards.

Industrial relations can never be static. Just as individual undertakings should review and improve their own practices, so the code will need to be revised periodically. Under the Industrial Relations Act this must be done after consultation with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry, and after taking account of advice from the Commission on Industrial Relations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Management

The principal aim of management is to conduct the business of the undertaking successfully. Good industrial relations need to be developed within the framework of an efficient organisation, and they will in turn help management to achieve this aim.

One of management's major objectives should, therefore, be to develop effective industrial relations policies which command the confidence of employees. Managers at the highest level should give, and show that

they give, just as much attention to industrial relations as to such functions as finance, marketing, production or administration.

Good industrial relations are the joint responsibility of management and of employees and trade unions representing them. But the primary responsibility for their promotion rests with management. It should, therefore, take the initiative in creating and developing them.

Where trade unions are recognised for negotiating purposes management should:

- i maintain jointly with the trade unions effective arrangements for negotiation, consultation and communication and for settling grievances and disputes;
- ii take all reasonable steps to ensure that managers observe agreements and use agreed procedures;
- iii make clear to employees that it welcomes their membership of an appropriate recognised union and their participation in the union's activities.

Where trade unions are not recognised for negotiating purposes management should:

- i maintain effective arrangements for consultation and communication and for settling grievances;
- ii take all reasonable steps to ensure that managers use those arrangements;
- iii make clear to employees that it respects their rights under the Industrial Relations Act to join a registered trade union and to take part in its activities, which include seeking recognition for negotiating purposes.

Effective organisation of work is an important factor in good industrial relations. Management should, therefore, ensure that:

- i responsibility for each group of employees is clearly defined in the organisational structure;
- ii each manager understands his responsibilities and has the authority and training necessary to do his job;
- iii individual employees or work groups know their objectives and priorities and are kept informed of progress towards achieving them.

All managers should receive training in the industrial relations implications of their jobs. This is as necessary for line managers, including supervisors, as for personnel managers.

The supervisor⁵ is in a key position to influence industrial relations. Management should ensure that he:

- i is properly selected and trained;
- ii has charge of a work group of a size that he can supervise effectively;
- iii is fully briefed in advance about management's policies as they affect his work group;
- iv is an effective link in the exchange of information and views between management and members of his work group.

Management should recognise that each employee has his individual needs and aspirations at work and should take this into account in its day-to-day conduct of business. In particular, management should recognise the employee's need to achieve a sense of satisfaction in his job and should provide for it so far as practicable.

In this code:

⁵ "Supervisor" means a member of the first line of management who is responsible for his work group to a higher level of management.

Trade unions

The principal aim of trade unions is to promote their members' interests. They can do this only if the undertakings in which their members are employed prosper. They, therefore, have an interest in the success of those undertakings, and an essential contribution to make to it by co-operating in measures to promote efficiency. They also share with management the responsibility for good industrial relations.

Trade unions should, therefore:

- i where appropriate, maintain jointly with employers' associations and others concerned effective arrangements at industry or other levels for settling disputes and for negotiating terms and conditions of employment;
- ii maintain, jointly with individual managements, effective arrangements for negotiation, consultation and communication and for settling grievances and disputes;
- iii take all reasonable steps to ensure that their officials, including shop stewards, and members observe agreements and use agreed procedures;
- iv maintain effective procedures for resolving particular issues with other unions and, where appropriate, make full use of the procedures established by the Trades Union Congress for settling inter-union disputes.

Trade unions should ensure that officials, including shop stewards:

- i understand the organisation, policies and rules of the union;
- ii understand their powers and duties;
- iii are adequately trained to look after their members' interests in an efficient and responsible way.

To ensure their organisation is effective, trade unions should also:

- i employ enough full-time officials to maintain adequate contact with management and with their members in every establishment where the union is recognised, and with any employers' associations concerned;
- ii maintain effective communication, including the exchange of information and views, between different levels in the union;
- iii encourage their members to attend union meetings and to take part fully in union activities by holding branch meetings at times and places convenient to the majority; and, where there is a large enough membership, consider basing the branch organisation on the establishment;
- iv maintain effective procedures for settling disputes within the union.

Members of a trade union should be prepared to provide their union with the authority and resources needed to carry out its functions.

Employers' associations

The principal aim of employers' associations is to promote those interests of their members which can best be served by co-operation at industry or other appropriate levels.

Employers' associations should, therefore:

- i where appropriate, maintain jointly with the trade unions concerned effective arrangements at industry or other levels for settling disputes, and for negotiating terms and conditions of employment;
- ii encourage their members to develop effective arrangements for settling grievances and disputes at the level of the establishment or undertaking;
- iii take all reasonable steps to ensure that their members observe agreements and use agreed procedures;
- iv identify trends in industrial relations to help their members to anticipate and keep abreast of change;
- v collect and analyse information about industrial relations and distribute it to their members;
- vi provide an advisory service to their members on all aspects of industrial relations.

Members of an employers' association should be prepared to provide their association with the authority, resources and information needed to carry out its functions.

The individual employee

The individual employee has obligations to his employer, to his trade union if he belongs to one and to his fellow-employees. He shares responsibility for the state of industrial relations in the establishment where he works, and his attitudes and conduct can have a decisive influence on them.

The legal relationship between employer and employee derives from the individual contract of employment. Often many of its terms are fixed by collective bargaining and stated in collective agreements. With certain exceptions, employees are entitled to a written statement about their main terms and conditions of employment (see page 10).

Each employee should:

- i satisfy himself that he understands the terms of his contract and abide by them;
- ii make himself familiar with any arrangements for dealing with grievances and other questions which may arise on his contract, and make use of them when the need arises.

Some employees have special obligations arising from membership of a profession, and are liable to incur penalties if they disregard them. These may include obligations, for example in regard to health, safety and welfare, over and above those which are shared by the community as a whole.

A professional employee who belongs to a trade union should respect the obligations which he has voluntarily taken on by joining the union. But he should not, when acting in his professional capacity, be called on by his trade union to take action which would conflict with the standards of work or conduct laid down for his profession if that action would endanger:

- i public health or safety;
- ii the health of an individual needing medical or other treatment;
- iii the well-being of an individual needing care through the personal social services.

Professional associations, employers and trade unions should co-operate in preventing and resolving any

conflicts which may occur between obligations arising from membership of a profession and those which the professional employee owes to his employer and to his trade union if he belongs to one.

EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

Clear and comprehensive employment policies are essential to good relations between management and employees. They help management to make the most effective use of its manpower resources and give each employee opportunity to develop his potential.

Management should initiate and accept primary responsibility for these policies. But they should be developed in consultation or negotiation, as appropriate, with employee representatives.

The Race Relations Act 1968 makes it unlawful to discriminate on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origins about recruitment, terms and conditions of employment, training, promotion and dismissal. But management should not merely avoid such discrimination; it should develop positive policies to promote equal opportunity in employment.

Management should equally ensure that its employment policies are not influenced by conditions relating to age, sex or other personal factors except where they are relevant to the job.

Planning and use of manpower

Manpower planning in the undertaking consists of:

- i taking stock of existing manpower resources;
- ii working out future manpower needs;
- iii identifying what should be done to ensure that future manpower resources match those needs.

Manpower planning should be conducted in ways suited to the size and nature of the undertaking and should be:

- i backed by the authority of management at the highest level;
- ii integrated with other aspects of planning in the undertaking;
- iii based on adequate and up-to-date personnel records.

In operating its manpower policies management should:

- i avoid unnecessary fluctuations in manpower;
- ii where changes are necessary, make them with as little disruption as is practicable to the employees concerned;
- iii maintain arrangements for transferring employees from one job to another within the undertaking;
- iv record information which will help it to identify the causes of, and to control, absenteeism and labour turnover.

Recruitment and selection

In recruiting and selecting employees management should:

- i decide the qualifications and experience needed by applicants;
- ii consider filling vacancies by transfer or promotion from within the undertaking;

- iii obtain as much information about applicants as is relevant to selection for the job, but avoid enquiries which are unnecessary for that purpose;
- iv base selection on suitability for the job;
- v explain the main terms and conditions of employment and give any relevant information about trade union arrangements before an applicant is engaged.

Management should also:

- i check recruitment and selection methods regularly to ensure that they are effective;
- ii ensure that those who carry out recruitment and selection are competent to do so.

Training

Management should ensure that new employees are given:

- i induction training, including information about the matters referred to in the paragraphs dealing with statutory and other information to be given to employees (see page 10).
- ii any training in the job needed to supplement previous education, training and experience.

Management should ensure that young people entering employment for the first time are also given broader initial instruction covering:

- i a general introduction to their working life, including the importance of health and safety precautions;
- ii basic training in related skills, where appropriate, as well as specific training in their particular job.

Management should:

- i ensure that any necessary further education and training is provided when there is a significant change in the content or level of the job;
- ii encourage employees to take advantage of relevant further education and training opportunities at all stages of their careers.

Payment systems

Payment systems vary according to the nature and organisation of the work, local conditions and other factors, but the following principles apply generally.

Payment systems should be:

- i kept as simple as possible, consistent with their purpose, so that employees can understand them;
- ii based on some form of work measurement where payment is linked to performance;
- iii jointly negotiated where trade unions are recognised.

Differences in remuneration should be related to the requirements of the job, which should wherever possible be assessed in a rational and systematic way in consultation with employee representatives.

Payment systems should be kept under review to make sure that they suit current circumstances and take account of any substantial changes in the organisation of work or the requirements of the job.

Status and security of employees

As far as is consistent with operational efficiency and the success of the undertaking management should:

- i provide stable employment, including reasonable job security for employees absent through sickness or other causes beyond their control;

- ii avoid unnecessary fluctuations in the level of earnings of employees.

Where practicable management should provide occupational pension and sick pay schemes.

Differences in the conditions of employment and status of different categories of employee, and in the facilities available to them, should be based on the requirements of the job. The aim should be progressively to reduce and ultimately to remove differences which are not so based. Management, employees and their representatives and trade unions should co-operate in working towards this objective.

In deciding how and when the changes mentioned in the two previous paragraphs are to be introduced, their cost should be taken into account as part of total labour costs.

Responsibility for deciding the size of the work force rests with management. But before taking the final decision to make any substantial reduction, management should consult employees or their representatives, unless exceptional circumstances make this impossible.

A policy for dealing with reductions in the work force if they become necessary, should be worked out in outline in advance so far as practicable and should form part of the undertaking's employment policies. As far as is consistent with operational efficiency and the success of the undertaking, management should, in consultation with employee representatives, seek to avoid redundancies by such means as:

- i restrictions on recruitment;
- ii retirement of employees who are beyond the normal retiring age;
- iii reductions in overtime;
- iv short-time working to cover temporary fluctuations in manpower needs;
- v re-training or transfer to other work.

If redundancy becomes necessary, management, in consultation, as appropriate, with employees or their representatives, should:

- i give as much warning as practicable to the employees concerned and to the Department of Employment;
- ii consider introducing schemes for voluntary redundancy, retirement, transfer to other establishments within the undertaking and a phased rundown of employment;
- iii establish which employees are to be made redundant and the order of discharge;
- iv offer help to employees in finding other work in co-operation, where appropriate, with the Department of Employment, and allow them reasonable time off for the purpose;
- v decide how and when to make the facts public, ensuring that no announcement is made before the employees and their representatives and trade unions have been informed.

Working conditions

The Factories Act and other legislation lay down minimum standards about working conditions. Management should aim at improving on these standards in consultation and co-operation with employees and their representatives.

Management should, therefore, take all reasonable steps to:

- i improve standards of "housekeeping", including the cleanliness, tidiness, lighting, heating, ventilation and general appearance of the workplace;
- ii reduce noise, strain and monotony as far as practicable;
- iii ensure that hazards are reduced to a minimum and the work done as safely as possible.

Management and employee representatives should:

- i take all reasonable steps to ensure that employees use protective equipment (for example, guards, safety helmets, goggles and ear defenders), observe the standards laid down by law and co-operate in agreed safety measures;
- ii make the best use of arrangements for consultation about safety and health.

Every employee should:

- i ensure that he understands the health and safety precautions and observes them;
- ii make use of protective equipment.

COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION

Communication and consultation are essential in all establishments. They are necessary to promote operational efficiency and mutual understanding, as well as the individual employee's sense of satisfaction and involvement in his job. Management, employee representatives and trade unions should co-operate in ensuring that effective communication and consultation take place.

Communication and consultation are particularly important in times of change. The achievement of change is a joint concern of management and employees and should be carried out in a way which pays regard both to the efficiency of the undertaking and to the interests of employees. Major changes in working arrangements should not be made by management without prior discussion with employees or their representatives.

When changes in management take place, for example following a merger or take-over, the new managers should make prompt contact with employee representatives and take steps to explain changes in policy affecting employees.

Communication

In its day-to-day conduct of business, management needs both to give information to employees and to receive information from them. Effective arrangements should be made to facilitate this two-way flow.

The most important method of communication is by word of mouth, through personal contact between each manager and his immediate work group or individual employees, and between managers and employee representatives.

Personal contact should be supplemented as necessary by:

- i written information provided through, for example, notice boards, house journals or handbooks;
- ii training, particularly induction courses for new employees;

- iii meetings arranged for special purposes.

Subject to the limitations on disclosure of information referred to later in the code, (see page 13) management should regularly provide employees with information about:

- i the performance and plans both of the establishment, and, so far as they affect it, of the undertaking;
- ii organisational and management changes which affect employees.

Management should ensure that:

- i managers, including supervisors, regard it as one of their principal duties to explain management's policies and intentions to those responsible to them and have the information needed to do so;
- ii work instructions are conveyed clearly.

Management in co-operation with employee representatives should:

- i provide opportunities for employees to discuss matters affecting their job with those to whom they are responsible;
- ii ensure that managers are kept informed of the views of employees and of the problems which they may face in meeting management's objectives.

The Contracts of Employment Act, as amended in Schedule 2 of the Industrial Relations Act, entitles every employee other than those in certain categories⁶ to be notified in writing within 13 weeks of starting a job about:

- i his main terms and conditions of employment;
- ii his rights under section 5 of the Industrial Relations Act in respect of trade union membership;
- iii how he can seek redress for a grievance.

The written statement should be as comprehensive and easy to understand as possible. Where it refers the employee to another document, the Act requires that he must have reasonable opportunities of reading that document in the course of his employment or that it must be made reasonably accessible to him in some other way. He should be told clearly, in the written statement, where he can see the document.

Apart from the statutory requirements, management should ensure that each employee is given information about:

- i the requirements of his job and to whom he is directly responsible;
- ii disciplinary rules and procedures and the type of circumstances which can lead to suspension or dismissal;
- iii trade union arrangements;
- iv opportunities for promotion and any training necessary to achieve it;
- v social or welfare facilities;
- vi fire prevention and safety and health rules;
- vii any suggestion schemes.

Employee representatives and trade unions should:

- i ensure that they have the means to communicate effectively with those whom they represent;
- ii recognise that management has a responsibility for communicating directly with its employees.

Management, employee representatives and trade unions should co-operate in keeping employees informed of the conclusions reached through negotiation and consultation.

⁶ Contracts of Employment Act, 1963 sections 4(8) and 6.

Consultation

Consultation means jointly examining and discussing problems of concern to both management and employees. It involves seeking mutually acceptable solutions through a genuine exchange of views and information.

Consultation between management and employees or their representatives about operational and other day-to-day matters is necessary in all establishments whatever their size. Establishments with more than 250 employees should have systematic arrangements for management and employee representatives to meet regularly.

Management should take the initiative in setting up and maintaining consultative arrangements best suited to the circumstances of the establishment, in co-operation with employee representatives and trade unions concerned. The arrangements should not be used to by-pass or discourage trade unions.

In setting up the consultative arrangements, management should ensure that:

- i the arrangements provide opportunities for employees to express their views on proposed changes which affect them and encourage discussion, at whatever level is most appropriate, of matters closely associated with the work situation;
- ii employee representatives have all the information they require to enable them to participate effectively in discussions;
- iii senior managers take an active part in consultation;
- iv the arrangements include effective means of reporting back to employees.

Where committees are set up, management and employee representatives should agree on:

- i the composition, objectives and functions of the committee and of any sectional or functional sub-committees;
- ii the arrangements for the election or nomination of representatives;
- iii the rules of procedure;
- iv the range of subjects to be discussed.

Consultation and negotiation are closely related but distinct processes. Management and employee representatives should consider carefully how to link the two. It may often be advantageous for the same committee to cover both. Where there are separate bodies, systematic communication between those involved in the two processes is essential.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Freely conducted collective bargaining is a joint activity which establishes a framework for relations between management and employees. It requires from both sides a reasonable and constructive approach in negotiation, with due regard to the general interests of the community, and a determination to abide by agreements which have been made.

Collective bargaining may take place at various levels, ranging from an industry or part of one to a group of employees within an establishment. Negotiations for the same group of employees may be conducted at different levels about different subjects.

Where negotiation takes place at more than one level, the matters to be bargained about at each level should be

defined by agreement. The aim should be to assign to each level the matters which can be realistically settled at that level. Equally, whatever the level at which an agreement is reached, its terms should be capable of being applied effectively at the place of work.

Bargaining units

Collective bargaining in an establishment or undertaking is conducted in relation to defined groups of employees which can appropriately be covered by one negotiating process. In the Industrial Relations Act and in the code these are called "bargaining units".

Although bargaining unit is a new term, it describes what has long been established as part of the pattern of negotiation. Any negotiating arrangements need periodic review, but arrangements which are found to be working well should not be disturbed without good reason.

A bargaining unit should cover as wide a group of employees as practicable. Too many small units make it difficult to ensure that related groups of employees are treated consistently. The number of separate units can often be reduced by the formation of a joint negotiating panel representing a number of unions.

The interests of employees covered by a bargaining unit need not be identical, but there should be a substantial degree of common interest. In deciding the pattern of bargaining arrangements, the need to take into account the distinct interests of employees who form a minority group (including professional employees) should be balanced against the need to avoid unduly small bargaining units.

Factors which should be taken into account in defining a bargaining unit include:

- i the nature of the work;
- ii the training, experience and professional or other qualifications of the employees concerned;
- iii the extent to which they have interests in common;
- iv the general wishes of the employees concerned;
- v the organisation and location of the work;
- vi hours, working arrangements and payment systems;
- vii the matters to be bargained about;
- viii the need to fit the bargaining unit into the pattern of union and management organisation;
- ix the need to avoid disruption of any existing bargaining arrangements which are working well;
- x whether separate bargaining arrangements are needed for particular categories of employees, such as supervisors or employees who represent management in negotiation.

When proposals are made for establishing or varying a bargaining unit, the first aim of management and unions should be to reach agreement on a voluntary basis. Where this proves impossible, either or both parties should consider:

- i referring the matter to the employers' association, where appropriate, and to a higher level within the trade union;
- ii seeking advice and conciliation from the Department of Employment;
- iii asking the Department of Employment to refer the matter to the Commission on Industrial Relations for examination and advice.

Failing a solution by any of these means, the employer, a registered trade union involved, or the Secretary of State, may apply to the National Industrial Relations Court for a settlement under sections 45 to 50 of the Industrial Relations Act.

In certain circumstances individual employees have a right under sections 51 to 53 of the Industrial Relations Act to apply to the National Industrial Relations Court for their bargaining unit to be varied.

Recognition of trade unions

A trade union may claim recognition for negotiating purposes either where management already has agreed bargaining arrangements with other unions or where no arrangements exist. In either case management should take into account:

- i the extent of support for the claim among the employees concerned, whether members of the union or not;
- ii the effect of granting recognition on any existing bargaining arrangements;
- iii whether or not recognition should be granted to the same union (or section of a union) in respect of supervisors and of the members of their work groups.

Management is entitled to know the number, but not the identities, of the employees covered by the proposed bargaining unit who are members of the union making the claim. Where the extent of support cannot be agreed it should be determined by arrangements agreed between the parties, for example, a secret ballot.

Where a trade union has members in a category of employees for which no union has secured negotiating rights, management should consider receiving representations from an official of the union on behalf of any of those members about grievances or other matters which can be dealt with on an individual basis.

Responsibility for avoiding disputes between trade unions about recognition lies principally with the unions themselves, and, in the case of affiliated unions, with the Trades Union Congress. Unions concerned should make full use of the available procedures.

Claims for recognition should, as far as possible, be settled voluntarily between the parties. If they cannot reach agreement the procedures set out in the last three paragraphs of the previous section "bargaining units" may be used.

After recognition

Relations between management and trade unions which it recognises for negotiating purposes should be based on agreed procedures which provide a clear set of rules and a sound basis for resolving conflicts of interest.

Management should agree with recognised unions the provision of reasonable facilities to enable them to keep in touch with their members and to represent them effectively.

Management and recognised unions at the highest level should facilitate and encourage personal contact and discussion between managers and officials of the unions, including shop stewards. Contacts should not be left until trouble arises.

Collective agreements

Collective agreements deal with matters of procedure and matters of substance which are of joint concern to management and employees. A single agreement may contain provisions of both kinds or they may be dealt with in separate agreements. In either case the agreement should be in writing and there should be agreed arrangements for checking that procedural provisions have not become out of date.

Procedural provisions should lay down the constitution of any joint negotiating body or specify the parties to the procedure. They should also cover:

- i the matters to be bargained about and the levels at which bargaining should take place;
- ii arrangements for negotiating terms and conditions of employment and the circumstances in which either party can give notice of their wish to re-negotiate them;
- iii facilities for trade union activities in the establishment and the appointment, status and functions of shop stewards;
- iv procedures for settling collective disputes and individual grievances and for dealing with disciplinary matters;
- v the constitution and scope of any consultative committees.

Substantive provisions settle terms and conditions of employment. They should indicate the period for which they are to apply and cover:

- i wages and salaries, and, where appropriate, overtime rates, bonuses, piecework and other systems relating earnings to performance;
- ii hours of work and, where appropriate, provisions for overtime, and shift working;
- iii holiday entitlement and pay.

Agreements may also cover such matters as:

- i techniques for determining levels of performance and job grading (for example, work measurement and job evaluation);
- ii procedures for handling redundancy and temporary lay-offs;
- iii guaranteed pay, sick pay and pensions schemes;
- iv the deduction by management of trade union contributions from the pay of members.

There is advantage in agreeing at industry level as much as is suitable for adoption over the industry as a whole, including:

- i terms and conditions of employment suitable for general application.
- ii general guidelines for negotiating at a lower level matters which cannot be decided satisfactorily at industry level;
- iii a procedure for settling disputes, either for the industry as a whole or as a model for individual undertakings to adopt by agreement.

To maintain fair and stable pay structures, an agreement reached at the level of the establishment or undertaking should define:

- i how and within what limits any negotiations at a lower level should be conducted;
- ii how it relates to any relevant industry-wide agreement.

Disclosure of information

Collective bargaining can be conducted responsibly only if managements and unions have adequate information on the matters being negotiated.⁷

Management should aim to meet all reasonable requests from trade unions for information which is relevant to the negotiations in hand. In particular it should make available, in the most convenient form, the information which is supplied to shareholders or published in annual reports.

Management is not obliged to disclose certain kinds of information, including information which would be of advantage to a competitor. (See Industrial Relations Act, section 158(1)).

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION AT THE PLACE OF WORK

Employees need representatives to put forward their collective views to management, and to safeguard their interests in consultation and negotiation. It is also an advantage for management to deal with representatives who can speak for their fellow employees.

This function is widely carried out by employees who are accredited as union representatives to act on behalf of union members in the establishment where they themselves are employed. The title given to these representatives varies, but the most usual one is "shop steward". This is, therefore, used in the code.

A shop steward has responsibilities both to trade union members in the establishment and to the union organisation outside it, in addition to his responsibilities as an employee. Most shop stewards spend only a part of their time on shop steward duties, but their role in the effective conduct of industrial relations at the place of work is always important.

Where there are shop stewards, trade unions should:

- i provide for their election or appointment;
- ii define the manner in which they can be removed from office;
- iii specify their powers and duties within the union.

Functions

A shop steward's function at the place of work cover:

- i trade union matters such as recruitment, maintaining membership and collecting contributions;
- ii industrial relations matters such as handling members' grievances, negotiation and consultation.

His role varies according to the industrial relations system in which he operates. Agreements at the level of the industry may lay down, or provide guidelines on, some of his functions. Others are best determined in the individual establishment. But all the functions of a shop steward should be clearly defined and those relating to industrial relations agreed between the parties.

⁷ Section 56 of the Industrial Relations Act will require employers to disclose certain information about their undertakings to representatives of registered trade unions which they recognise for negotiating purposes. This section of the Act is not yet in operation. It will be brought into force, and this part of the code amended to provide further guidance, when the results of the inquiry carried out by the Commission on Industrial Relations have been considered, and after consultation with interested organisations.

A shop steward should observe all agreements to which his union is a party and should take all reasonable steps to ensure that those whom he represents also observe them.

Appointment and qualifications

Trade unions and management should seek agreement on:

- i the number of shop stewards needed in the establishment, including senior stewards and deputies;
- ii the work groups for which each steward is responsible.

Both will depend on the size and organisation of the establishment and the number of union members employed.

Trade unions should decide on any conditions of eligibility for election and appointment such as a minimum age and length of service in the establishment. These matters may be the subject of consultation between management and unions.

To encourage union members to vote in elections of shop stewards, management should offer the trade unions facilities to conduct elections in the establishment and to publicise the dates and details.

Trade unions should notify management promptly in writing when shop stewards are appointed and when changes are made.

Status

Trade unions should:

- i give their shop stewards written credentials, setting out their powers and duties within the union, including any authority to call for industrial action;
- ii seek agreement with management on the issue of joint written credentials setting out the relevant rights and obligations of the steward and of management.

All credentials should state:

- i the period of office of the shop steward;
- ii the work group he represents.

Coordination

In an establishment where there are a number of shop stewards of one trade union, they should consider electing a senior steward to coordinate their activities.

Where more than one union is recognised, but each union has only a small number of members, the unions should seek to agree on the election of one steward to represent all their members in the establishment.

Where there are a number of senior shop stewards of different unions which negotiate jointly, the unions should seek to agree on the election of one of them to coordinate their activities in the establishment.

In each of these cases trade unions should seek agreement with management on the coordinating functions of the steward concerned.

Facilities

The facilities needed by shop stewards will depend on their functions. The nature and extent of these facilities should be agreed between trade unions and management.

As a minimum they should be given:

- i time off from the job to the extent reasonably required for their industrial relations functions; permission should be sought from the appropriate manager and should not be unreasonably withheld;
- ii maintenance of earnings while carrying out these functions.

Management should also make available other facilities appropriate to the circumstances. These may include:

- i lists of new employees;
- ii accommodation for meetings with the employees whom they represent, with other stewards and with full-time union officials;
- iii access to a telephone and the provision of notice boards;
- iv the use of office facilities where the volume of the steward's work justifies it.

Training

Trade unions and management should:

- i review the type of training most appropriate for the steward's needs and take all reasonable steps to ensure that stewards receive the training they require;
- ii seek to agree on the arrangements for leave from the job to attend training courses, including compensation for loss of earnings;
- iii accept joint responsibility for training in the use of arrangements for communication and consultation and for handling grievances.

Each union should ensure that its own shop stewards are adequately informed about its policies and organisation and about the agreements to which it is a party. Management should ensure that the stewards are adequately informed about its objectives and employment policies.

GRIEVANCE AND DISPUTES PROCEDURES

All employees have a right to seek redress for grievances relating to their employment. Each employee must be told how he can do so (see page 10).

Management should establish, with employee representatives or trade unions concerned, arrangements under which individual employees can raise grievances and have them settled fairly and promptly. There should be a formal procedure except in very small establishments where there is close personal contact between the employer and his employees.

Where trade unions are recognised, management should establish with them a procedure for settling collective disputes.

Individual grievances and collective disputes are often dealt with through the same procedure. Where there are separate procedures they should be linked so that an issue can, if necessary, pass from one to the other, since a grievance may develop into a dispute.

Individual grievance procedures

The aim of the procedure should be to settle the grievance fairly and as near as possible to the point of origin. It should be simple and rapid in operation.

The procedure should be in writing and provide that:

- i the grievance should normally be discussed first between the employee and his immediate superior;
- ii the employee should be accompanied at the next stage of the discussion with management by his employee representative if he so wishes;
- iii there should be a right of appeal.

Collective disputes procedures

Disputes are broadly of two kinds:

- i disputes of right, which relate to the application or interpretation of existing agreements or contracts of employment;
- ii disputes of interest, which relate to claims by employees or proposals by management about terms and conditions of employment.

A procedure for settling collective disputes should be in writing and should:

- i state the level at which an issue should first be raised;
- ii lay down time limits for each stage of the procedure, with provision for extension by agreement;
- iii preclude a strike, lock-out, or other form of industrial action until all stages of the procedure have been completed and a failure to agree formally recorded.

The procedure should have the following stages:

- i employee representatives should raise the issue in dispute with management at the level directly concerned;
- ii failing settlement, it should be referred to a higher level within the establishment;
- iii if still unsettled, it should be referred to further agreed stages, for example to a stage of an industry-wide procedure, or to a higher level within the undertaking.

Independent conciliation and arbitration can be used to settle all types of dispute if the parties concerned agree that they should. Arbitration by the Industrial Arbitration Board or other independent arbitrators is particularly suitable for settling disputes of right, and its wider use for that purpose is desirable. Where it is used the parties should undertake to be bound by the award.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Management should ensure that fair and effective arrangements exist for dealing with disciplinary matters. These should be agreed with employee representatives or trade unions concerned and should provide for full and speedy consideration by management of all the relevant facts. There should be a formal procedure except in very small establishments where there is close personal contact between the employer and his employees.

Management should make known to each employee:

- i its disciplinary rules and the agreed procedure;
 - ii the type of circumstances which can lead to suspension or dismissal.
- The procedure should be in writing and should:
- i specify who has the authority to take various forms of disciplinary action, and ensure that supervisors do not have the power to dismiss without reference to more senior management;
 - ii give the employee the opportunity to state his case and the right to be accompanied by his employee representative;
 - iii provide for a right of appeal, wherever practicable to a level of management not previously involved;
 - iv provide for independent arbitration if the parties to the procedure wish it.

Where there has been misconduct the disciplinary action to be taken will depend on the circumstances,

including the nature of the misconduct. But normally the procedure should operate as follows:

- i the first step should be an oral warning or, in the case of more serious misconduct, a written warning setting out the circumstances;
- ii no employee should be dismissed for a first breach of discipline except in the case of gross misconduct;
- iii action on any further misconduct (for example final warning, suspension without pay or dismissal) should be recorded in writing;
- iv details of any disciplinary action should be given in writing to the employee and, if he so wishes, to his employee representative;
- v no disciplinary action should be taken against a shop steward until the circumstances of the case have been discussed with a full-time official of the union concerned.

New earnings survey, 1971

Part 3—Analyses by region and other results

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

This is the third instalment. Detailed analyses of earnings of full-time adult men and women reported to be affected by 90 major collective agreements and wages boards and councils were given in the first instalment in the November 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, together with some summary analyses for board categories of workers. Corresponding analyses by industry and by occupation were given in the second instalment in the December 1971 issue. The general terms used in presenting the results have been described in the earlier instalments.

Measures of earnings

The basis and method of calculating the following four measures of earnings used in the analyses were described in the November 1971 issue:

average weekly earnings, *including* in the average those persons whose pay was affected by absence for part of the survey pay-period, but excluding those who received no pay:

average weekly earnings, *excluding* all those whose pay was affected by absence for part of the whole of the survey pay-period:

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

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

Analyses of earnings by region

Region means the Standard Region used generally for purposes of official statistics, except that Greater London and the remainder of the South-East region have been treated as separate regions. Sub-region means a standard sub-division of a Standard Region as defined in the Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 7, 1971, except that Greater London has been further subdivided into Central London and the rest of Greater London. Employees were classified to the region and sub-region in which they were employed or based.

Average earnings in April 1971

Tables 59 to 62 give, for each region, average gross weekly earnings in April 1971 of full-time adults, analysed by industry group, separately for manual and non-manual workers.

These tables relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Corresponding analyses of average gross hourly earnings are given in tables 63 to 66. These relate to hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours and to all those for whom hourly earnings were calculated, including those whose pay was affected by absence. Corresponding analyses by occupational group (as distinct from industry group) are given in tables 67 to 70.

Tables 71 to 73 give average earnings in the sub-regions. Tables 71 and 72 give separate figures for manual and non-manual workers; table 73 does not. Workers whose pay was affected by absence are excluded from the averages of weekly earnings in table 71 but are included in the averages of hourly earnings in table 72. In table 73, average weekly earnings are given on two bases; first including, and then excluding, those whose pay was affected by absence. In these tables, an estimate of average earnings is given provided that it is based on a sample of not less than 50 persons and also provided that the standard error of the estimate is not more than £1 for weekly earnings or not over 3 new pence for hourly earnings.

As explained in earlier instalments, the April 1971 estimates of earnings are not fully comparable with those published in tables 58 to 72 in the 1970 survey results, due to shortening of the questionnaire for the 1971 survey and consequential changes in the survey questions.

Distributions of earnings in April 1971

Distributions and quantiles of weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adults in April 1971, by region, are given in tables 74 to 79. For weekly earnings, they relate to those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey pay-period. For hourly earnings, overtime pay and overtime hours are included in the calculations, and those whose pay was affected by absence are included.

Measures of hours

Normal basic hours are defined as the number of hours which the employee is expected to work in a normal

week, excluding main meal breaks and excluding all overtime hours whether these are worked regularly or not: a small number of employees, because of the nature of their jobs, do not have specified normal basic hours.

For each employee in the sample, the return generally showed the employee's normal basic hours and his or her overtime hours in the survey pay-period. For those whose pay was not affected by absence, *total hours* shown in the tables is the sum of these two entries. For those whose pay was affected by absence, the return also showed the number of basic hours in the survey pay-period for which the employee was paid. In most cases the employee will have worked these hours; but in some cases they will include hours paid for under guarantee, holiday or sick pay schemes. For these employees, *total hours* is taken as the sum of these basic hours and the overtime hours (if any). If the pay-period was more than one week, the basic hours and overtime hours reported were first converted to a weekly basis.

Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours

The joint (or two-way) distributions in tables 80 to 85 indicate, in summary form, the relationship between gross weekly earnings and total hours. They give the number of adults in the sample whose gross weekly earnings were in a particular range and whose total hours were in a particular range. Tables 80 to 83 relate to full-time adults. Tables 84 and 85 relate to all adults, including part-time workers.

Distributions of hours

Tables 86 and 87 give summary distributions of total hours for broad categories of employees. Tables 88 to 94 give the distributions of total hours for full-time adults, analysed by industry, agreement, occupation and region.

Table 59 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry group within region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 58)

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

APRIL 1971

Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	15,951	7,837	8,114	1,692	3,459	6,131	4,112	5,797	7,335	3,887	2,925	5,729	57,018
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.6	31.6	29.6	26.8	27.6	31.4	28.3	28.1	29.6	28.7	29.6	28.5	29.4
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	9,271	4,211	5,060	1,013	2,175	4,800	3,093	4,282	5,290	2,883	2,181	3,771	38,759
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.0	33.0	31.1	28.1	28.9	32.4	29.3	28.7	30.5	29.9	30.6	29.8	30.5
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
All manufacturing industries III-XXIX													
Number in sample	6,956	3,132	3,824	760	1,457	4,002	2,089	3,109	4,297	1,859	1,385	2,552	28,466
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.5	33.4	31.9	28.4	29.9	33.1	29.2	28.8	30.7	30.9	31.5	30.5	31.1
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	8,995	4,705	4,290	932	2,002	2,129	2,023	2,688	3,038	2,028	1,540	3,177	28,552
Average weekly earnings (£)	29.1	30.4	27.6	25.5	26.0	28.1	27.3	26.7	28.2	26.7	27.8	27.0	27.8
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing I													
Number in sample	251		248	152	82		64	117				195	1,019
Average weekly earnings (£)	21.4		21.4	23.2	22.0		21.2	26.3				24.1	23.0
Standard error (£)	0.4		0.4	0.9	0.7		0.7	1.0				0.9	0.3
Mining and quarrying II													
Number in sample	72		64		97	153	532	496	112	467	323	267	2,530
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.4		29.9		28.8	31.6	30.8	29.4	32.1	28.1	28.6	29.0	29.6
Standard error (£)	0.8		0.8		0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	641	362	279	136	209	236	157	257	379	115	73	344	2,547
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.1	33.8	30.0	27.0	28.6	32.7	27.1	29.1	31.0	27.1	28.7	28.5	30.0
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2
Chemicals and allied industries V													
Number in sample	311	157	154	57	70	72	85	134	432	272	80	131	1,644
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.8	30.1	31.6	32.4	29.0	29.2	25.9	29.2	32.4	32.2	30.5	31.8	31.0
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2
Metal manufacture VI													
Number in sample	152		98			596	256	606	152	348	476	221	2,855
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.0		32.1			31.6	30.1	30.6	31.2	32.6	32.1	31.4	31.4
Standard error (£)	0.7		0.9			0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	1,090	444	646	128	242	464	411	430	576	337	130	475	4,283
Average weekly earnings (£)	31.3	31.5	31.3	27.7	28.1	31.5	30.0	28.7	30.9	32.5	31.5	32.1	30.8
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.1
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	848	425	423	64	80	291	108	92	365	130	78	136	2,192
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.5	31.2	29.8	28.2	28.3	30.6	28.8	27.9	29.8	29.6	31.1	29.2	29.9
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing X													
Number in sample	194		173						189			214	872
Average weekly earnings (£)	34.0		34.2						32.4			32.2	33.5
Standard error (£)	0.8		0.9						0.7			0.7	0.4
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	864	336	528	110	266	980	253	220	565		107	218	3,641
Average weekly earnings (£)	36.2	38.4	34.8	28.2	33.1	39.3	30.4	29.8	32.1		33.9	34.2	34.9
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4		0.9	0.6	0.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	507	272	235			616	79	267	198	56	95		1,990
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.7	31.1	30.2			30.8	29.5	28.1	29.6	29.0	29.5		29.9
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.5			0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9		0.2
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample						93	259	467	486	57	84	170	1,744
Average weekly earnings (£)						29.9	29.3	26.7	26.5	27.9	30.0	25.0	27.4
Standard error (£)						0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	117	91				118	73	74					544
Average weekly earnings (£)	25.5	26.3				25.8	25.2	25.1					25.9
Standard error (£)	0.7	0.8				0.7	0.9	0.8					0.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI													
Number in sample	290		197			256	111	187	215	91		116	1,398
Average weekly earnings (£)	33.4		33.0			30.9	31.4	30.8	31.4	31.0		29.2	31.3
Standard error (£)	0.5		0.6			0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8		0.8	0.2
Timber, furniture, etc. XVII													
Number in sample	363	152	211		77	59	62	90	98				941
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.0	30.4	29.7		27.2	27.9	27.6	26.7	25.4				28.2
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.7	0.6		0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7				0.3
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	926	432	494		113	66		130	344			202	2,022
Average weekly earnings (£)	37.2	41.0	33.9		31.8	29.1		29.3	33.2			29.8	34.1
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.7	0.4		1.0	1.0		0.7	0.6			0.6	0.3

Table 59 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry group within region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 58)

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

APRIL 1971

Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
Other manufacturing industries XIX													
Number in sample	283	124	159		72	211			204				1,071
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.4	30.8	30.2		32.0	33.0			29.0				30.4
Standard error (£)	0.6	0.9	0.7		0.9	0.6			0.6				0.3
Construction XX													
Number in sample	1,680	815	865	199	475	506	351	510	727	482	392	806	6,128
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.0	32.2	28.0	25.9	25.8	27.4	27.1	27.4	30.0	27.9	29.7	28.2	28.5
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
Gas, electricity and water XXI													
Number in sample	563	256	307		146	139	121	167	154	75	81	146	1,635
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.7	31.7	29.9		28.1	30.9	30.0	28.1	27.7	29.6	28.4	28.7	29.6
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.4		0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	2,444	1,526	918	162	426	510	312	547	923	392	295	755	6,766
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.9	33.1	32.5	29.7	30.0	31.2	28.7	30.9	31.2	28.7	30.1	29.5	31.2
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,058	540	518	121	241	230	246	284	340	151		275	3,064
Average weekly earnings (£)	27.9	29.0	26.7	23.5	24.7	26.9	24.2	23.4	24.0	23.4		23.1	25.6
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7		0.5	0.2
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	633	268	365	64	117	140	82	135	216	96	91	171	1,745
Average weekly earnings (£)	26.5	27.8	25.5	23.6	23.2	25.8	22.3	24.2	24.4	23.0	23.9	25.3	25.0
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	1,006	541	465	91	160	150	132	174	197	127		204	2,300
Average weekly earnings (£)	24.8	25.1	24.5	23.9	23.2	24.2	23.1	22.2	23.2	21.9		22.8	23.8
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6		0.6	0.2
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	958	487	471	83	237	227	140	228	281	170	151	314	2,789
Average weekly earnings (£)	26.3	28.0	24.6	21.9	23.0	25.1	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.0	22.2	24.4	24.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1

Note: Figures are not shown for groups with less than 50 persons in the sample, or for which the estimate of average weekly earnings had a standard error of more than £1

Table 60 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry group within region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 59)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence													APRIL 1971
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	13,257	7,823	5,434	858	2,034	2,898	1,817	2,372	3,884	1,554	1,186	2,632	32,492
Average weekly earnings (£)	42.1	44.5	38.6	36.5	36.5	38.1	36.4	36.7	37.4	35.8	37.4	37.2	39.1
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	4,823	2,446	2,377		823	1,553	882	1,083	1,762	678	473	998	13,397
Average weekly earnings (£)	41.7	43.6	39.8		37.6	39.4	38.3	37.7	38.2	38.3	39.4	37.7	39.6
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.5	0.4		0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	4,027	1,975	2,052		649	1,340	715	875	1,513	540	370	799	11,087
Average weekly earnings (£)	41.8	43.8	39.8		38.5	39.4	38.6	37.9	38.1	38.6	39.6	37.3	39.7
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.5		0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.2
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	9,230	5,848	3,382	599	1,385	1,558	1,102	1,497	2,371	1,014	816	1,833	21,405
Average weekly earnings (£)	42.2	44.7	37.8	34.7	35.6	37.0	35.0	36.1	37.1	34.4	36.4	37.2	38.8
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample						272			162			72	1,403
Average weekly earnings (£)						39.9			34.2			32.4	38.6
Standard error (£)						0.8			1.0			0.9	0.5
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	1,139	842			99	113			272				2,160
Average weekly earnings (£)	43.3	45.4			33.3	35.0			35.5				39.4
Standard error (£)	0.7	0.9			1.0	1.0			0.9				0.4
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,375	863	512						385	124		266	3,197
Average weekly earnings (£)	36.2	39.7	30.3						31.8	26.2		29.1	33.0
Standard error (£)	0.7	1.0	0.8						1.0	1.0		1.0	0.5
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	1,825	935	890		331	443	322		533				4,913
Average weekly earnings (£)	42.5	44.4	40.6		39.3	37.3	36.8		41.5				40.9
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.8	0.6		1.0	0.7	0.9		0.8				0.3
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,903	1,144	759		351	296		280	489	277		412	4,582
Average weekly earnings (£)	41.9	44.4	38.1		36.3	37.2		35.4	35.1	32.6		35.0	38.1
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.7	0.6		0.9	0.9		0.8	0.7	0.7		0.8	0.3

Note: See footnote to table 59.

Table 61 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual women, by industry group within region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 60)

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence													APRIL 1971
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	3,343	1,733	1,610	286	573	1,361	887	1,185	1,765	781	457	1,447	12,085
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.2	17.2	15.0	14.3	14.6	15.4	14.9	14.4	15.2	14.9	14.5	14.9	15.3
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	1,640	830	810	162	309	965	659	779	1,222	489	291	823	7,339
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.4	17.1	15.8	15.0	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.8	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.7
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	1,607	808	799	160	306	949	652	771	1,216	483	288	818	7,250
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.5	17.1	15.8	15.0	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.8	15.9	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.7
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	1,736	925	811	126	267	412	235	414	549	298	169	629	4,835
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.9	17.4	14.2	13.4	13.3	14.0	13.5	13.6	13.6	14.0	13.4	14.3	14.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	186	100	86		62	59	66	76	132	56		201	901
Average weekly earnings (£)	17.0	17.6	16.2		16.2	15.5	15.6	14.5	16.2	15.0		15.7	15.9
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.3	0.1
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	106		61			60			65				389
Average weekly earnings (£)	17.7		17.4			15.6			17.2				16.4
Standard error (£)	0.4		0.5			0.4			0.4				0.2
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	299	150	149			133		55	163	121		116	1,040
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.2	17.1	15.3			16.6		15.4	16.9	16.0		16.5	16.2
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.3			0.3		0.3	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	87					212		70					490
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.6					14.7		14.8					15.0
Standard error (£)	0.4					0.2		0.5					0.2
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample						58	252	195	262			162	1,047
Average weekly earnings (£)						16.6	16.0	14.3	15.8			13.9	15.2
Standard error (£)						0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2			0.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	255	167	88		67		174	141	252	104		121	1,224
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.5	17.5	14.7		16.0		14.3	14.3	14.7	14.7		13.5	15.1
Standard error (£)	0.6	0.9	0.5		0.7		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.2
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	170	77	93						77			65	470
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.9	17.0	16.8						15.3			15.5	15.7
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.4						0.4			0.4	0.2
Other manufacturing industries XIX													
Number in sample	127	58	69			51			57				368
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.9	15.7	14.2			15.9			15.3				15.1
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4			0.6			0.5				0.2
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	149	99										63	350
Average weekly earnings (£)	22.5	23.9										21.4	20.9
Standard error (£)	0.7	0.8										1.0	0.4
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	232	142	90			57		88	95			70	683
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.8	15.9	12.9			13.7		12.4	12.7			12.2	13.5
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4			0.4		0.4	0.3			0.4	0.2
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	548	254	294	53	83	155	91	159	217	113	66	247	1,732
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.7	16.9	14.6	13.6	13.6	14.1	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.3	14.6	14.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	469	235	234		91	101	63	95	158	84	50	171	1,313
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.3	15.5	13.1		12.2	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.1	12.2	11.8	12.9
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.3		0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2

Note: See footnote to table 59.

Table 62 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry group within region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 61)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over whose pay was not affected by absence												APRIL 1971	
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	9,160	5,414	3,746	562	1,312	2,097	1,286	1,806	2,915	1,319	905	2,416	23,778
Average weekly earnings (£)	21.6	23.0	19.4	18.3	18.2	19.0	18.6	18.3	18.8	18.5	19.4	18.9	19.8
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	1,924	1,092	832	134	285	703	393	481	743	294	181	508	5,646
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.8	21.4	17.8	15.8	16.2	16.9	16.5	15.9	17.1	16.2	17.7	16.5	17.7
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	1,657	929	728	118	230	617	333	418	677	245	137	413	4,845
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.7	21.3	17.7	15.9	16.0	16.7	16.2	15.6	17.1	16.2	17.6	16.4	17.6
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	7,503	4,485	3,018	444	1,082	1,480	953	1,388	2,238	1,074	768	2,003	18,933
Average weekly earnings (£)	22.0	23.4	19.9	19.0	18.7	19.9	19.5	19.1	19.3	19.1	19.8	19.5	20.4
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	165	120				58		52	91			81	588
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.5	21.8				16.3		14.3	17.0			16.0	17.2
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.6				0.6		0.5	0.5			0.6	0.2
Chemicals and allied industries V													
Number in sample	183	97	86						89				433
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.5	21.4	19.5						19.7				19.2
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.7	0.7						1.0				0.4
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	200	95	105			88	53	56	86			69	653
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.6	20.2	17.1			16.2	16.0	15.5	15.6			16.4	16.8
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.7	0.4			0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4			0.4	0.2
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	303	150	158			71			87				614
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.0	20.2	18.0			16.3			17.7				17.8
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4			0.4			0.5				0.2
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	90					113			61				385
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.1					18.7			17.2				18.1
Standard error (£)	0.6					0.4			0.5				0.2
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample							53	52	62				278
Average weekly earnings (£)							13.5	16.5	15.0				15.7
Standard error (£)							0.4	0.8	0.4				0.3
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	609	434	175		61	85	65	60	137			98	1,216
Average weekly earnings (£)	22.1	23.2	19.2		18.7	18.9	18.5	18.3	17.7			19.2	20.3
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.3	0.5		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5			0.6	0.2
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,353	743	610	82	257	287	189	329	503	281	163	473	3,917
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.8	19.0	14.2	12.9	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	14.1	13.6	12.7	13.0	14.6
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV													
Number in sample	1,315	1,000	315		97	145	89	121	254	77	67	172	2,380
Average weekly earnings (£)	22.0	23.4	17.8		17.7	17.8	18.2	17.1	17.7	16.6	16.4	17.7	20.0
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3		0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	2,315	1,137	1,178	183	376	581	379	575	875	395	291	834	6,804
Average weekly earnings (£)	24.5	25.3	23.7	22.4	23.1	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.2	24.2	25.4	24.3	24.0
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	583	385	198		65	92	52	81	138	57		104	1,242
Average weekly earnings (£)	21.3	23.3	17.4		15.7	17.3	15.8	14.9	16.8	16.3		15.1	18.6
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0		0.6	0.2
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,045	621	424		167	203	117	158	263	165	130	220	2,533
Average weekly earnings (£)	23.8	26.0	20.7		19.2	20.5	19.9	19.7	21.0	19.5	19.3	20.0	21.6
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2

Note: See footnote to table 59.

Table 63 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry group within region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 62)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over													APRIL 1971
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	16,992	8,304	8,688	1,768	3,768	6,916	4,535	6,414	8,200	4,342	3,258	6,344	62,537
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.7	67.8	63.7	57.5	60.7	69.3	62.0	61.0	63.9	63.0	65.0	62.0	64.0
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	10,167	4,594	5,573	1,096	2,427	5,557	3,501	4,876	6,059	3,318	2,481	4,376	43,858
Average hourly earnings (p)	68.2	70.0	66.8	60.8	63.8	72.0	64.4	62.7	66.1	65.8	67.8	65.1	66.5
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	7,668	3,427	4,241	825	1,674	4,682	2,388	3,533	4,952	2,182	1,574	2,950	32,428
Average hourly earnings (p)	70.2	71.7	69.0	62.5	66.4	74.1	64.6	62.8	66.7	67.7	70.7	66.8	68.2
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	9,324	4,877	4,447	943	2,094	2,234	2,147	2,881	3,248	2,160	1,684	3,394	30,109
Average hourly earnings (p)	62.0	65.1	58.8	53.3	56.4	59.9	59.2	58.7	59.9	58.3	60.0	57.9	59.6
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing I													
Number in sample	243		240	144	79		63	90				153	912
Average hourly earnings (p)	45.0		45.0	45.1	45.3		43.9	46.0				48.0	45.9
Standard error (p)	0.7		0.7	1.0	1.4		1.3	1.1				1.6	0.5
Mining and quarrying II													
Number in sample	82		73		102	177	604	593	133	492	372	316	2,880
Average hourly earnings (p)	60.8		60.4		67.0	66.8	67.8	67.6	70.1	65.6	65.4	67.1	66.7
Standard error (p)	1.6		1.7		1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	660	376	284	144	212	229	151	263	406	118	71	368	2,622
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.9	67.6	63.6	56.8	61.3	68.2	59.0	60.0	64.8	56.7	60.2	60.7	62.8
Standard error (p)	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries V													
Number in sample	337	173	164	56	72	79	89	146	469	291	89	140	1,768
Average hourly earnings (p)	66.7	64.9	68.6	71.6	65.6	67.0	55.2	64.8	71.9	73.1	68.8	72.0	69.0
Standard error (p)	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.5	0.4
Metal manufacture VI													
Number in sample	170	61	109			721	316	708	181	409	550	265	3,380
Average hourly earnings (p)	66.6	64.7	67.6			69.6	69.0	67.2	66.3	67.5	74.7	68.4	69.1
Standard error (p)	1.4	2.3	1.7			0.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	1,213	490	723	139	299	541	488	506	662	423	158	572	5,001
Average hourly earnings (p)	67.5	67.3	67.6	61.9	63.0	69.3	65.2	62.2	65.2	69.7	69.1	69.4	66.7
Standard error (p)	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.2
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	928	477	451	67	101	329	124	104	410	159	90	149	2,461
Average hourly earnings (p)	67.0	68.0	66.1	61.0	61.6	68.0	63.2	61.5	65.5	67.5	70.2	63.9	66.0
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing X													
Number in sample	238		213		109				169	246		266	1,123
Average hourly earnings (p)	69.4		69.5		70.6				72.8	69.5		71.5	70.1
Standard error (p)	1.2		1.2		1.4				1.1	1.1		1.0	0.5
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	1,017	389	628	122	311	1,189	283	259	689	66	121	253	4,310
Average hourly earnings (p)	80.3	84.1	77.8	67.3	74.8	91.5	69.4	68.1	73.6	69.6	75.3	78.1	79.6
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	564	297	267			717	104	308	241	68	108	133	2,311
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.0	65.4	64.5			68.6	63.9	61.1	62.4	63.7	67.5	64.1	65.2
Standard error (p)	0.7	1.0	1.0			0.7	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.4
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample	72					112	294	524	558	68	104	188	1,986
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.5					66.4	65.3	58.0	58.5	63.0	71.7	56.3	60.9
Standard error (p)	1.9					1.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.4
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	124	96			65		135	83	84				608
Average hourly earnings (p)	60.8	62.8			66.4		62.8	57.7	59.7				61.3
Standard error (p)	1.6	1.8			2.3		1.5	1.7	1.9				0.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI													
Number in sample	318	104	214	54		293	119	211	235	95		138	1,554
Average hourly earnings (p)	66.1	69.2	64.7	59.3		64.8	61.6	64.7	66.1	62.7		62.4	64.3
Standard error (p)	1.0	2.0	1.2	2.0		1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7		1.7	0.4
Timber, furniture, etc. XVII													
Number in sample	401	168	233		82	70	68	108	116	54		86	1,063
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.1	66.0	64.4		59.7	60.7	58.9	58.0	57.6	55.1		57.9	61.3
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.2	1.1		1.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.6		2.0	0.5
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	988	450	538	60	124	78	86	140	382			229	2,210
Average hourly earnings (p)	82.5	92.3	74.5	68.8	70.3	64.8	68.2	66.0	71.3			66.1	75.0
Standard error (p)	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.3			1.2	0.7

Table 63 (continued) Average gross hourly earnings of full-time manual men, by industry group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 62)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over													APRIL 1971
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
Other manufacturing industries XIX													
Number in sample	306	132	174		83	255	77	56	248	52		71	1,233
Average hourly earnings (p)	63.7	64.6	63.0		70.1	75.5	64.1	59.8	62.6	67.3		68.9	66.5
Standard error (p)	1.1	1.7	1.3		2.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.0		2.3	0.5
Construction XX													
Number in sample	1,829	890	939	217	500	550	383	580	812	563	443	955	6,832
Average hourly earnings (p)	60.9	64.0	57.9	53.9	55.2	57.9	56.8	57.1	62.6	59.3	61.1	59.5	59.4
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
Gas, electricity and water XXI													
Number in sample	588	268	320		151	148	126	170	162	81	92	155	1,718
Average hourly earnings (p)	67.5	69.5	65.8		64.3	67.6	67.5	64.1	62.9	63.0	64.3	65.1	65.9
Standard error (p)	0.7	1.0	0.9		1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.4
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	2,509	1,580	929	165	459	523	320	563	998	411	311	788	7,047
Average hourly earnings (p)	68.7	70.0	66.5	59.9	62.3	63.6	59.1	63.2	63.3	59.1	61.2	60.5	64.2
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.2
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,067	542	525	121	244	232	251	294	352	149	126	282	3,118
Average hourly earnings (p)	60.9	63.9	57.9	51.5	52.6	57.5	53.3	51.0	53.1	51.1	58.2	51.0	55.8
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.3
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	659	270	389	65	119	145	82	138	223	99	90	169	1,789
Average hourly earnings (p)	58.6	61.0	56.9	52.9	53.6	57.0	52.8	54.0	54.0	51.7	52.8	54.6	55.7
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.3
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	1,018	550	468	90	165	152	134	184	201	130	61	205	2,340
Average hourly earnings (p)	54.0	54.6	53.2	51.1	50.9	53.3	50.6	49.7	51.1	48.2	52.7	50.8	52.2
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.4
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,003	508	495	83	259	237	143	239	288	177	159	329	2,917
Average hourly earnings (p)	58.3	62.3	54.3	50.5	51.9	57.0	52.4	52.4	52.8	51.3	50.4	53.4	54.7
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2

Note: Figures are not shown for groups with less than 50 persons in the sample or for which the estimate of average hourly earnings had a standard error of more than 3 new pence.

Table 64 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time non-manual men, by industry group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 63)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over													APRIL 1971
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	12,490	7,344	5,146	782	1,932	2,767	1,741	2,228	3,682	1,478	1,130	2,462	30,692
Average hourly earnings (p)	107.2	114.0	79.7	92.8	93.3	97.2	92.7	92.4	94.3	91.1	97.2	92.1	99.2
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.3
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	4,686	2,371	2,315		795	1,512	850	1,051	1,736	660	470	986	13,052
Average hourly earnings (p)	106.2	112.0	100.5		93.5	98.4	94.9	94.0	96.0	96.1	101.0	94.3	99.8
Standard error (p)	0.9	1.4	1.1		1.6	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.3	0.5
All manufacturing industries III-XXIX													
Number in sample	3,906	1,900	2,006		626	1,310	691	848	1,489	529	365	787	10,798
Average hourly earnings (p)	106.6	112.6	101.0		95.5	98.4	95.9	95.2	95.8	97.5	102.3	94.2	100.3
Standard error (p)	1.0	1.6	1.3		1.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.4	0.5
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	8,584	5,444	3,140	535	1,306	1,457	1,050	1,380	2,193	949	765	1,675	19,894
Average hourly earnings (p)	107.5	114.6	95.5	86.6	92.1	96.2	90.6	90.6	93.4	87.6	94.8	91.1	98.6
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	594		325			224		176	254				1,889
Average hourly earnings (p)	99.9		94.5			96.2		90.9	88.6				94.9
Standard error (p)	2.1		2.4			2.8		2.8	2.5				1.0
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	909	434	475			170						93	1,630
Average hourly earnings (p)	103.5	109.3	98.4			91.2						97.5	100.1
Standard error (p)	1.7	2.8	1.9			2.6						3.0	1.3
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample						274			172			75	1,430
Average hourly earnings (p)						100.7			86.8			83.3	97.8
Standard error (p)						2.0			2.6			2.4	1.4
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	1,059	772	287		99	110		120	252		76	162	2,032
Average hourly earnings (p)	97.9	101.8	87.7		82.3	81.6		81.8	81.4		82.3	82.9	90.0
Standard error (p)	1.6	1.8	2.8		2.7	2.6		2.7	2.2		2.9	2.5	1.0
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,293	812	481	91					362	119		244	3,027
Average hourly earnings (p)	88.3	98.3	72.1	61.1					76.8	62.7		71.3	80.1
Standard error (p)	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.9					2.6	2.1		2.7	1.2
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	1,611	789	822			420			480			401	4,440
Average hourly earnings (p)	117.4	121.8	113.3			111.3			119.1			114.1	116.4
Standard error (p)	1.6	2.6	2.0			2.3			2.7			3.0	0.9
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,907	1,143	764		356	295	210	281	490	279		411	4,593
Average hourly earnings (p)	106.0	114.1	94.2		91.1	90.8	89.0	86.3	85.1	79.2		84.2	94.5
Standard error (p)	1.3	1.9	1.6		2.6	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.0		2.1	0.7

Note: See footnote to table 63.

Table 65 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time manual women, by industry group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 64)

APRIL 1971													
FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over													
Industry group (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	3,731	1,903	1,828	340	687	1,678	1,093	1,449	2,212	928	534	1,719	14,371
Average hourly earnings (p)	40.3	42.6	37.8	36.4	37.0	39.1	38.2	36.6	38.2	37.3	36.4	37.2	38.3
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	1,994	992	1,002	205	406	1,246	838	1,028	1,608	629	361	1,080	9,395
Average hourly earnings (p)	41.2	42.7	39.7	37.8	39.5	40.3	39.4	37.5	39.8	38.1	37.6	38.2	39.4
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	1,957	967	990	203	403	1,230	830	1,019	1,601	623	358	1,073	9,297
Average hourly earnings (p)	41.3	42.9	39.7	37.8	39.5	40.4	39.4	37.5	39.8	38.2	37.6	38.2	39.5
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	1,774	936	838	137	284	448	263	430	611	305	176	646	5,074
Average hourly earnings (p)	39.2	42.3	35.7	34.4	33.6	35.6	34.5	34.4	34.1	35.6	34.1	35.5	36.4
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	203	109	94	51	68	69	75	99	162	63		246	1,066
Average hourly earnings (p)	41.3	42.4	40.1	37.5	39.0	38.0	38.6	35.4	39.5	36.5		37.9	38.5
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9		0.6	0.3
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	139	57	82			83		52	87				520
Average hourly earnings (p)	43.6	45.3	42.4			40.1		39.3	42.0				41.3
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.6	0.9			1.1		2.1	0.8				0.4
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	396	193	203		53		52	69	219	171	60	151	1,382
Average hourly earnings (p)	41.2	43.4	39.1		41.5		36.6	38.5	41.3	39.8	37.3	40.4	40.3
Standard error (p)	0.5	0.8	0.6		1.3		0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	107	54	53			275		96	56				642
Average hourly earnings (p)	39.1	40.3	37.8			37.7		37.5	37.6				38.1
Standard error (p)	0.9	1.3	1.2			0.5		0.8	1.1				0.3
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample						82	312	262	374	55		220	1,402
Average hourly earnings (p)						41.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	35.8		35.5	38.5
Standard error (p)						1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1		1.3	0.3
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	296	193	103		89	53	217	186	308	148	64	162	1,554
Average hourly earnings (p)	42.2	44.5	37.9		40.7	39.7	39.8	36.6	38.5	36.9	34.2	34.8	38.7
Standard error (p)	1.3	1.9	1.0		1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	199	90	109					50	101			81	576
Average hourly earnings (p)	42.1	42.3	41.9					35.8	37.7			38.3	39.1
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.3	0.9					1.0	0.7			0.7	0.4
Other manufacturing industries XIX													
Number in sample	163	77	86			60			85				482
Average hourly earnings (p)	37.5	39.5	35.8			39.4			37.6				37.9
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.2	0.9			1.4			0.9				0.4
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	239	143	96			61		92	115			73	729
Average hourly earnings (p)	37.5	40.3	33.3			34.0		31.4	32.3			30.4	34.0
Standard error (p)	0.7	1.1	0.8			0.9		0.8	0.7			0.9	0.4
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	579	275	304	51	86	170	96	163	247	116	68	251	1,827
Average hourly earnings (p)	39.2	41.6	37.0	35.8	35.7	36.5	36.1	35.5	36.2	37.1	34.9	37.9	37.3
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	467	236	231		95	109	76	99	166	82	54	169	1,349
Average hourly earnings (p)	34.9	37.3	32.4		29.5	30.8	29.5	29.8	30.2	29.8	30.7	28.3	31.5
Standard error (p)	0.5	0.8	0.7		0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.3

Note: See footnote to table 63.

Table 66 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time non-manual women, by industry group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 65)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over													APRIL 1971
Industry (Order of S.I.C. 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West- ern	West Mid- lands	East Mid lands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West- ern	North- ern	Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	9,120	5,351	3,769	567	1,314	2,140	1,308	1,817	2,960	1,320	918	2,438	23,902
Average hourly earnings (p)	57.9	62.1	52.0	49.4	48.3	50.9	50.1	48.9	50.1	49.5	52.1	50.2	53.0
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.2
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	1,948	1,098	850	136	289	712	404	495	760	295	183	517	5,739
Average hourly earnings (p)	53.2	57.9	47.4	42.2	43.0	44.9	43.9	42.6	45.3	43.0	47.1	44.2	47.2
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.2
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	1,677	933	744	118	234	626	342	430	690	243	139	422	4,921
Average hourly earnings (p)	53.0	57.8	47.1	42.6	42.5	44.4	43.3	42.0	45.3	42.8	47.1	44.0	47.0
Standard error (p)	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.2
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	7,443	4,418	3,025	449	1,080	1,514	966	1,387	2,270	1,077	779	2,016	18,981
Average hourly earnings (p)	59.1	63.1	53.3	51.3	49.5	53.6	52.6	51.0	51.6	51.1	53.0	51.5	54.6
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	166	120				57		52	96			83	596
Average hourly earnings (p)	54.9	58.8				43.1		37.8	44.5			43.4	45.7
Standard error (p)	1.5	1.8				1.5		1.3	1.3			1.7	0.7
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	204	98	106			90	54	56	88			71	665
Average hourly earnings (p)	50.3	55.2	45.9			43.3	42.9	41.8	41.6			43.0	45.1
Standard error (p)	1.1	1.8	1.2			1.1	1.9	1.8	1.1			0.9	0.5
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	318	153	165			77		90					635
Average hourly earnings (p)	50.6	53.9	47.6			42.7		46.1					47.0
Standard error (p)	0.7	1.0	1.0			1.1		1.3					0.5
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	93		62			114		61					393
Average hourly earnings (p)	52.8		50.9			49.2		45.4					47.7
Standard error (p)	1.5		1.7			0.9		1.3					0.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	82					91		50					290
Average hourly earnings (p)	47.2					43.2		42.9					44.1
Standard error (p)	1.6					1.1		1.9					0.7
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample							54	55	62				283
Average hourly earnings (p)							36.5	43.8	40.6				42.1
Standard error (p)							1.2	2.1	1.0				0.8
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	615	440	175		63	84	65	60	138	51		102	1,233
Average hourly earnings (p)	58.4	61.8	49.9		48.0	48.6	48.0	47.9	45.8	44.5		49.5	53.0
Standard error (p)	0.7	0.8	1.2		1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.8		1.6	0.5
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,374	754	620	82	262	296	196	336	523	287	166	480	4,002
Average hourly earnings (p)	43.8	49.9	36.6	32.4	33.1	35.3	34.6	34.2	35.9	34.7	32.2	32.9	37.4
Standard error (p)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2
Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV													
Number in sample	1,306	988	318		98	145	90	121	258	77	66	178	2,382
Average hourly earnings (p)	61.2	65.0	49.3		48.3	49.1	49.4	47.0	48.3	45.6	44.5	47.8	55.1
Standard error (p)	0.7	0.8	0.9		1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.4
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	2,228	1,059	1,169	186	362	601	380	568	872	397	299	833	6,726
Average hourly earnings (p)	66.9	68.1	65.7	63.3	65.8	68.3	67.9	65.8	65.0	69.2	71.7	66.5	66.9
Standard error (p)	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.5
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	572	380	192		65	93	52	78	142			101	1,219
Average hourly earnings (p)	56.8	62.9	45.3		40.3	44.1	39.7	36.2	43.9			38.3	48.4
Standard error (p)	1.0	1.3	1.2		2.0	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5			1.5	0.6
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,060	629	431	65	171	208	119	158	265	165	130	220	2,561
Average hourly earnings (p)	64.1	70.3	55.2	55.1	50.8	53.4	53.3	52.1	54.8	50.2	51.1	52.3	57.3
Standard error (p)	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.4

Table 67 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 66)

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

APRIL 1971

Occupation group	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	North-east	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
2. Supervisors and foremen													
Number in sample	1,921	983	938	162	358	613	362	590	724	300	273	491	5,794
Average weekly earnings (£)	37.1	38.1	36.0	32.8	33.8	35.9	33.2	33.5	35.6	36.3	35.4	35.0	35.6
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
3. Engineers, scientists, technologists													
Number in sample	1,392	696	696		327	176	179	385				239	3,257
Average weekly earnings (£)	46.2	47.6	44.8		41.2	40.2	42.3	43.3				42.6	44.1
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.7	0.6		0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7				0.9	0.3
4. Technicians													
Number in sample	1,264	580	684		227	326	188	187	404	155	98	241	3,155
Average weekly earnings (£)	36.0	37.2	35.0		34.5	33.5	32.8	32.5	33.5	32.5	34.6	34.3	34.5
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.4		0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2
5. Academic and teaching													
Number in sample	724		405		199	262	200	226		155			2,522
Average weekly earnings (£)	42.6		39.5		38.9	37.6	38.0	39.3		39.5			41.4
Standard error (£)	0.7		0.7		0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8		1.0			0.3
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	3,653	2,478	1,175	211	515	584	412	549	925	385	305	612	8,151
Average weekly earnings (£)	29.6	30.5	27.8	26.1	26.5	28.6	25.6	26.5	27.1	26.5	28.0	25.8	28.1
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
9. Sales													
Number in sample	1,444	783	661	146		369	250	370	479	167	140	339	3,956
Average weekly earnings (£)	31.9	33.2	30.4	26.8		31.2	28.6	29.9	30.1	26.0	27.7	28.4	30.2
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7		0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.2
10. Security													
Number in sample	774	465	309		137	181	139	161	339	139	87	261	2,279
Average weekly earnings (£)	34.3	34.8	33.5		28.2	31.9	29.8	31.8	30.6	27.4	30.2	28.7	31.4
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.7		0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2
11. Catering, domestic and other service													
Number in sample	781	522	259	58	88	86	74	94	181	58		131	1,597
Average weekly earnings (£)	23.8	24.1	23.1	20.8	20.0	22.5	20.3	22.3	21.7	20.2		20.7	22.5
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8		0.7	0.2
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural													
Number in sample	458	85	373	151	127	100	109	111	104	101		226	1,532
Average weekly earnings (£)	21.6	24.5	21.0	20.4	20.7	21.2	20.7	20.3	21.7	20.2		20.8	21.0
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.4	0.1
13. Transport													
Number in sample	1,925	993	932	162	412	555	371	668	908	422	349	767	6,539
Average weekly earnings (£)	31.7	32.8	30.6	29.9	28.7	30.6	28.0	29.8	30.5	28.9	29.8	29.2	30.2
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
14. Building, engineering, etc.													
Number in sample	5,907	2,720	3,187	634	1,418	2,841	1,492	2,078	2,779	1,529	1,054	2,223	21,955
Average weekly earnings (£)	31.6	32.9	30.4	27.6	28.6	33.1	29.3	28.8	30.8	30.4	30.8	30.5	30.7
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
15. Textile, clothing and footwear													
Number in sample	134	104			65	61	262	344	354	57	61	128	1,494
Average weekly earnings (£)	26.3	26.6			26.7	28.2	29.0	25.7	25.3	26.2	29.3	24.2	26.4
Standard error (£)	0.7	0.7			0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2
16. Other occupations													
Number in sample	4,312	2,060	2,252	454	930	1,838	1,354	1,856	2,167	1,353	1,073	1,632	16,969
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.2	31.3	29.1	26.2	26.9	29.6	27.7	27.1	28.8	27.6	28.5	27.0	28.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Summary of groups 14-16													
SKILLED													
Number in sample	5,681	2,595	3,086	530	1,299	2,354	1,878	2,236	2,491	1,647	1,111	2,198	21,425
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.6	34.2	31.3	28.9	29.5	33.4	30.1	29.5	31.7	30.6	31.1	30.8	31.3
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
SEMI-SKILLED													
Number in sample	2,759	1,313	1,446	319	691	1,612	792	1,230	1,603	736	658	1,031	11,431
Average weekly earnings (£)	29.6	30.5	28.8	26.3	27.5	31.5	27.3	27.5	28.9	28.6	29.5	28.4	29.0
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
UNSKILLED													
Number in sample	1,913	976	937	267	423	774	438	812	1,206	556	419	754	7,562
Average weekly earnings (£)	27.7	28.8	26.6	24.1	23.5	26.9	24.3	23.8	26.2	24.9	25.8	23.8	25.7
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
TOTAL: MANUAL													
Number in sample	15,951	7,837	8,114	1,692	3,459	6,131	4,112	5,797	7,335	3,887	2,925	5,729	57,018
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.6	31.6	29.6	26.8	27.6	31.4	28.3	28.1	29.6	28.7	29.6	28.5	29.4
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL													
Number in sample	13,257	7,823	5,434	858	2,034	2,898	1,817	2,372	3,884	1,554	1,186	2,632	32,492
Average weekly earnings (£)	42.1	44.5	38.6	36.5	36.5	38.1	36.4	36.7	37.4	35.8	37.4	37.2	39.1
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
TOTAL: ALL FULL-TIME MEN													
Number in sample	29,208	15,660	13,548	2,550	5,493	9,029	5,929	8,169	11,219	5,441	4,111	8,361	89,510
Average weekly earnings (£)	35.8	38.0	33.2	30.1	30.9	33.5	30.7	30.6	32.3	30.8	31.8	31.3	32.9
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Note: Figures are not shown for groups with less than 50 persons in the sample or for which the estimate of average weekly earnings had a standard error of more than £1.

Table 68 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 67)

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

APRIL 1971

[illegible]

Note: See footnote to table 67.

Table 69 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 68)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Occupation group	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	North Eastern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
2. Supervisors and foremen													
Number in sample	1,906	975	931	155	362	606	342	581	727	298	273	491	5,741
Average hourly earnings (p)	85.5	88.7	82.2	74.6	79.0	82.1	77.7	77.4	81.6	82.5	83.4	79.4	81.9
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.3
4. Technicians													
Number in sample	1,269	582	687	65	230	327	191	194	413	156	99	247	3,191
Average hourly earnings (p)	92.2	97.5	87.9	80.7	88.0	85.3	84.9	83.8	85.2	83.7	88.4	87.3	88.2
Standard error (p)	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.5
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	3,672	2,484	1,188	210	515	590	417	551	931	386	307	619	8,198
Average hourly earnings (p)	73.7	77.1	66.9	63.6	64.6	69.6	62.9	65.4	65.6	64.8	69.5	62.8	69.1
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.3
10. Security													
Number in sample	755	446	309	61	138	177	137	159	340	142	86	257	2,252
Average hourly earnings (p)	73.5	74.8	71.7	67.2	62.1	66.5	64.8	69.2	65.4	60.9	66.8	59.2	67.3
Standard error (p)	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.1	0.6
11. Catering, domestic and other service													
Number in sample	782	515	267	55	93	86	77	92	183	58		130	1,603
Average hourly earnings (p)	50.6	51.5	48.9	45.7	44.4	48.2	43.8	47.1	47.1	45.0		46.2	48.4
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6		1.8	0.4
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural													
Number in sample	455	86	369	150	115	98	105	112	104	93		211	1,491
Average hourly earnings (p)	47.6	56.1	45.7	43.2	44.6	46.5	44.0	43.6	48.2	43.9		45.4	45.7
Standard error (p)	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0		0.7	0.3
13. Transport													
Number in sample	2,012	1,059	953	155	435	577	378	668	977	438	364	774	6,778
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.0	67.4	62.3	56.6	58.2	60.8	56.3	59.2	61.1	57.5	60.3	58.1	60.8
Standard error (p)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2
14. Building, engineering, etc.													
Number in sample	6,559	3,011	3,548	696	1,618	3,330	1,740	2,386	3,235	1,834	1,206	2,627	25,231
Average hourly earnings (p)	67.7	69.9	65.8	60.1	63.2	74.4	64.4	62.1	66.8	65.9	67.0	66.4	66.9
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
15. Textile, clothing and footwear													
Number in sample	147	113		77	76	300	397	418	71	73		145	1,733
Average hourly earnings (p)	61.5	61.9		65.1	65.3	67.0	56.8	57.1	61.0	71.5		55.2	60.4
Standard error (p)	1.4	1.6		2.1	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.4		1.1	0.4
16. Other occupations													
Number in sample	4,634	2,192	2,442	490	1,016	2,119	1,504	2,127	2,438	1,483	1,229	1,831	18,871
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.6	68.1	63.3	57.1	59.8	65.8	61.1	60.8	62.8	62.1	64.1	60.1	62.9
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
Summary of groups 14-16													
SKILLED													
Number in sample	6,151	2,784	3,367	580	1,456	2,741	2,138	2,583	2,824	1,886	1,283	2,522	24,164
Average hourly earnings (p)	71.0	73.8	68.6	63.3	65.8	75.0	67.2	65.0	69.5	68.8	69.6	68.2	69.3
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
SEMI-SKILLED													
Number in sample	3,041	1,439	1,602	336	787	1,902	912	1,400	1,846	844	740	1,184	12,992
Average hourly earnings (p)	63.8	65.4	62.3	56.8	60.9	71.4	59.7	60.4	62.8	62.4	65.5	62.5	63.6
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2
UNSKILLED													
Number in sample	2,148	1,093	1,055	299	468	882	494	927	1,421	658	485	897	8,679
Average hourly earnings (p)	59.0	61.6	56.4	52.7	51.7	58.2	52.7	51.7	56.8	53.5	56.1	52.0	55.5
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2
TOTAL: MANUAL													
Number in sample	16,992	8,304	8,688	1,768	3,768	6,916	4,535	6,414	8,200	4,342	3,258	6,344	62,537
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.7	67.8	63.7	57.5	60.7	69.3	62.0	61.0	63.9	63.0	65.0	62.0	64.0
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL													
Number in sample	12,490	7,344	5,146	782	1,932	2,767	1,741	2,228	3,682	1,478	1,130	2,462	30,692
Average hourly earnings (p)	107.2	114.0	97.7	92.8	93.2	97.2	92.7	92.4	94.3	91.1	97.2	92.1	99.2
Standard error (p)	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.3
TOTAL: ALL FULL-TIME MEN													
Number in sample	29,482	15,648	13,834	2,550	5,700	9,683	6,276	8,642	11,882	5,820	4,388	8,806	93,229
Average hourly earnings (p)	81.6	87.4	75.1	67.1	70.7	76.5	69.7	68.2	72.4	69.4	72.5	69.6	74.4
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1

Notes: 1. Figures are not shown for groups with less than 50 persons in the sample or for which the estimate of average hourly earnings had a standard error of more than 3 new pence.
2. Information on hourly earnings of non-manual workers is given only for those main occupational groups for which 1970 Survey results were published.

Table 70 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation group within region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 69)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Occupation group	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	North-ern	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
2. Supervisors and forewomen													
Number in sample	419	271	148			91	63	69	142			113	1,055
Average hourly earnings (p)	65.8	70.6	57.0			52.1	48.4	48.4	53.2			51.9	57.0
Standard error (p)	1.2	1.5	1.7			1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5			1.5	0.7
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	5,880	3,724	2,156	328	781	1,308	773	1,045	1,731	689	462	1,247	14,244
Average hourly earnings (p)	54.4	58.8	47.1	43.4	43.1	45.1	43.7	43.5	44.6	43.6	44.7	44.7	48.4
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
9. Sales													
Number in sample	787	356	431	54	173	192	141	228	277	197	118	384	2,551
Average hourly earnings (p)	36.2	41.2	32.1	30.7	31.7	32.3	31.1	31.0	31.2	31.4	29.5	30.4	32.6
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2
11. Catering, domestic and other service													
Number in sample	1,274	636	638	96	197	346	207	335	524	252	152	516	3,899
Average hourly earnings (p)	36.4	38.3	34.6	34.9	32.5	34.0	33.0	32.7	32.9	32.9	33.2	33.3	34.3
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
14. Building, engineering, etc.													
Number in sample	551	259	292	107	454	64	194	309	127	102	214	2,166	41.0
Average hourly earnings (p)	41.3	42.6	40.1	41.0	41.5	38.7	40.1	41.3	39.8	40.8	42.1	41.0	41.0
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
15. Textile, clothing and footwear													
Number in sample	382	241	141	117	172	497	438	637	198	83	362	2,928	38.8
Average hourly earnings (p)	42.4	44.6	38.5	39.3	40.3	40.7	36.8	39.7	36.6	35.5	34.5	34.5	38.8
Standard error (p)	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2
16. Other occupations													
Number in sample	1,153	549	604	122	226	623	252	377	618	283	159	483	4,296
Average hourly earnings (p)	40.3	41.9	38.9	35.7	36.6	39.0	36.6	35.9	38.4	38.2	35.9	38.5	38.4
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
Summary of groups 14-16													
SKILLED													
Number in sample	496	296	200	100	262	332	300	384	159	79	293	2,447	39.8
Average hourly earnings (p)	43.6	46.1	39.7	39.6	40.2	41.5	37.9	40.0	36.8	35.6	35.4	35.4	39.8
Standard error (p)	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
SEMI-SKILLED													
Number in sample	838	402	436	84	203	642	291	436	665	260	135	453	4,007
Average hourly earnings (p)	41.4	42.3	40.6	36.1	39.2	41.3	37.3	40.7	39.1	39.7	39.7	39.7	40.0
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
UNSKILLED													
Number in sample	752	351	401	82	147	345	190	273	515	189	130	313	2,936
Average hourly earnings (p)	38.6	40.1	37.3	35.3	36.2	37.9	35.4	35.9	37.6	37.5	35.7	37.7	37.4
Standard error (p)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
TOTAL: MANUAL													
Number in sample	3,731	1,903	1,828	340	687	1,678	1,093	1,449	2,212	928	534	1,719	14,371
Average hourly earnings (p)	40.3	42.6	37.8	36.4	37.0	39.1	38.2	36.6	38.2	37.3	36.4	37.2	38.3
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL													
Number in sample	9,120	5,351	3,769	567	1,314	2,140	1,308	1,817	2,960	1,320	918	2,438	23,902
Average hourly earnings (p)	57.9	62.1	52.0	49.4	48.3	50.9	50.1	48.9	50.1	49.5	52.1	50.2	53.0
Standard error (p)	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.2
TOTAL: ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN													
Number in sample	12,851	7,254	5,597	907	2,001	3,818	2,401	3,266	5,172	2,248	1,452	4,157	38,273
Average hourly earnings (p)	52.6	56.8	47.3	44.4	44.3	45.6	44.6	43.3	44.9	44.3	46.2	44.6	47.4
Standard error (p)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1

Table 71 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region and sub-region, April 1971

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Region and sub-region	Full-time manual men			Full-time non-manual men			Full-time manual women			Full-time non-manual women		
	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error
South East		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
Greater London	7,837	31.6	0.1	7,823	44.5	0.3	1,733	17.2	0.2	5,414	23.0	0.1
Central London*	1,951	32.2	0.3	3,637	47.2	0.5	363	17.9	0.5	2,312	24.3	0.2
Rest of Greater London	5,886	31.4	0.1	4,186	42.1	0.4	1,370	17.1	0.2	3,102	22.1	0.2
Outer Metropolitan	4,442	30.5	0.1	3,188	39.7	0.4	882	15.5	0.2	2,013	19.7	0.2
Outer-South East: Essex	315	27.2	0.4				73	13.7	0.4	111	18.7	0.7
: Kent	493	27.4	0.4				91	13.9	0.4	187	19.3	0.5
: Sussex	667	26.2	0.3	429	34.1	0.7	154	14.7	0.3	438	20.0	0.4
: Solent	1,606	29.3	0.3	1,017	36.9	0.6	293	14.4	0.2	711	18.5	0.3
: Beds, Berks, Bucks, Oxford	591	30.4	0.4	427	39.5	0.9	117	15.4	0.4	286	19.5	0.4
TOTAL: South East	15,951	30.6	0.1	13,257	42.1	0.2	3,343	16.2	0.1	9,160	21.6	0.1
East Anglia												
South East	394	27.3	0.5				67	14.3	0.4	106	17.1	0.5
North East	639	26.3	0.3				107	15.0	0.4	202	18.8	0.6
North West	384	27.1	0.4				57	17.0	0.4	103	17.0	0.6
South West	275	26.6	0.5				55	13.5	0.4	151	19.5	0.7
TOTAL: East Anglia	1,692	26.8	0.2	858	36.5	1.0	286	14.3	0.2	562	18.3	0.3
South Western												
Central	648	26.4	0.3				125	14.4	0.4	246	18.2	0.5
Southern	686	25.8	0.3	380	34.2	0.9	111	14.1	0.5	225	18.0	0.6
Western	358	25.5	0.4	177	32.1	1.0				120	18.4	0.8
Northern	1,767	29.3	0.2	1,137	37.4	0.6	292	14.9	0.3	721	18.3	0.3
TOTAL: South Western	3,459	27.6	0.1	2,034	36.5	0.4	573	14.6	0.2	1,312	18.2	0.2
West Midlands												
Central	1,078	29.2	0.2	502	36.3	0.7	237	15.1	0.3	355	19.0	0.4
Conurbation	3,217	31.8	0.2	1,548	38.8	0.7	690	15.3	0.2	1,123	19.0	0.2
Coventry Belt	946	36.1	0.4	443	38.8	0.7	170	16.5	0.4	322	18.6	0.4
The Rural West	247	25.7	0.5							111	19.9	0.8
North Staffordshire	643	28.2	0.3				219	15.5	0.3	186	18.7	0.7
TOTAL: West Midlands	6,131	31.4	0.1	2,898	38.1	0.4	1,361	15.4	0.1	2,097	19.0	0.2
East Midlands												
Nottingham/Derbyshire	2,210	28.5	0.2	904	36.3	0.6	408	14.7	0.2	665	18.7	0.3
Leicester	934	28.6	0.3	487	36.9	1.0	268	15.6	0.3	326	18.8	0.5
Eastern Lowlands	425	25.9	0.3				88	13.8	0.4	157	18.9	0.7
Northampton	543	28.6	0.4				123	14.8	0.4	138	17.5	0.6
TOTAL: East Midlands	4,112	28.3	0.1	1,817	36.4	0.5	887	14.9	0.1	1,286	18.6	0.2
Yorkshire and Humberside												
North Humberside	507	28.7	0.4				98	14.5	0.4	186	17.1	0.5
South Humberside	463	31.0	0.4				55	14.9	0.6	93	18.2	0.8
Mid Yorkshire	401	26.1	0.4				69	14.0	0.5	137	18.9	0.6
South Lindsey	87	24.0	0.7									
South Yorkshire	997	29.5	0.3				162	14.0	0.4	337	18.5	0.5
Yorkshire Coalfield	957	29.2	0.3	246	35.2	0.9	187	14.9	0.3	193	18.7	0.5
West Yorkshire	2,385	26.8	0.1	1,116	36.5	0.7	603	14.4	0.2	831	18.2	0.3
TOTAL: Yorkshire and Humberside	5,797	28.1	0.1	2,372	36.7	0.4	1,185	14.4	0.1	1,806	18.3	0.2
North Western												
South Cheshire (High Peak)	548	27.9	0.3				125	14.6	0.4	206	19.4	0.6
South Lancashire	732	29.8	0.3				163	15.4	0.4	234	18.8	0.5
Manchester	2,710	28.7	0.2	1,604	37.2	0.5	722	14.9	0.2	1,142	18.6	0.2
Merseyside	1,975	32.8	0.2	1,033	38.5	0.6	411	15.8	0.2	850	19.1	0.3
Furness	119	31.9	0.9									
Fylde	187	26.0	0.6							108	18.3	0.6
Lancaster	111	27.9	0.7									
Mid-Lancashire	417	28.2	0.4	229	38.0	1.0	104	15.2	0.4	130	18.9	0.6
North East Lancashire	536	26.6	0.3				172	15.6	0.3	168	18.9	0.6
TOTAL: North Western	7,335	29.6	0.1	3,884	37.4	0.3	1,765	15.2	0.1	2,915	18.8	0.1
Northern												
Industrial North East—North	1,935	28.8	0.2	881	35.8	0.5	393	15.0	0.2	757	18.7	0.3
Industrial North East—South	1,217	30.0	0.3	409	36.2	0.7	230	15.3	0.3	303	18.1	0.4
Rural North East—North	145	25.6	0.7									
Rural North East—South	171	25.1	0.7				53	13.7	0.5			
Cumberland and Westmorland	419	27.3	0.4				87	14.3	0.5	144	18.0	0.6
TOTAL: Northern	3,887	28.7	0.1	1,554	35.8	0.4	781	14.9	0.2	1,319	18.5	0.2
Wales												
Industrial South Wales:												
Central and Eastern valleys	769	28.3	0.3				123	14.9	0.3	148	19.6	0.7
West South Wales	688	31.4	0.3				105	14.4	0.4	161	19.6	0.8
Coastal belt	861	30.0	0.3	508	37.3	0.8	123	14.4	0.4	402	19.5	0.5
North East Wales	245	31.2	0.6									
North West Wales: (excluding North coast)	116	27.5	1.0									
South West Wales	140	25.6	0.8									
TOTAL: Wales	2,925	29.6	0.2	1,186	37.4	0.5	457	14.5	0.2	905	19.4	0.3

Table 71 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region and sub-region, April 1971

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Region and sub-region	Full-time manual men			Full-time non-manual men			Full-time manual women			Full-time non-manual women		
	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error
Scotland		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
Glasgow	2,866	30.2	0.2	1,304	37.0	0.4	785	15.3	0.2	1,195	18.5	0.3
Falkirk/Stirling	355	29.6	0.4				79	15.0	0.5	128	18.2	0.6
Edinburgh	1,121	27.6	0.2	646	38.7	0.8	278	14.7	0.2	567	19.7	0.4
Tayside	466	25.0	0.4				125	14.8	0.3	185	18.7	0.6
Borders	126	22.7	0.6									
South West	143	28.1	0.8									
North East	435	25.6	0.5				70	14.4	0.5	161	20.8	0.8
Highlands	217	26.4	0.6				93	19.5	0.5	93	19.5	1.0
TOTAL: Scotland	5,729	28.5	0.1	2,632	37.2	0.4	1,447	14.9	0.1	2,416	18.9	0.2
Great Britain	57,018	29.4	0.0	32,492	39.1	0.1	12,085	15.3	0.0	23,778	19.8	0.1

Notes: Figures are not shown for groups with under 50 persons in the sample or for which the estimate of average weekly earnings had a standard error of more than £1.
 * Central London comprises the areas covered by the Bermondsey, Borough, City of London, King's Cross and Westminster local employment offices.

Table 72 Average gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region and sub-region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 71)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, manual and non-manual

APRIL 1971

Region and sub-region	Full-time manual men			Full-time non-manual men			Full-time manual women			Full-time non-manual women		
	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error
South East		new pence	new pence		new pence	new pence		new pence	new pence		new pence	new pence
Greater London	8,304	67.8	0.2	7,344	114.0	0.9	1,903	42.6	0.3	5,351	62.1	0.4
Central London*	2,006	70.2	0.6	3,489	123.0	1.6	389	44.3	1.1	2,295	66.2	0.5
Rest of Greater London	6,298	67.0	0.2	3,855	106.1	1.0	1,514	42.2	0.3	3,056	59.1	0.6
Outer Metropolitan	4,783	65.7	0.3	3,043	101.0	1.0	1,000	39.2	0.3	2,028	52.9	0.7
Outer—South East: Essex	335	58.6	0.9				78	36.6	1.6	114	50.2	2.8
Kent	509	59.4	0.8				113	34.3	0.8	185	52.9	2.2
Sussex	694	56.7	0.6	407	85.8	2.1	172	35.7	0.7	441	53.0	1.4
Solent	1,717	62.1	0.4	951	93.1	1.6	332	36.0	0.5	712	49.0	0.9
Beds., Berks., Bucks, Oxford	650	66.5	0.9	399	99.6	2.5	133	38.7	0.9	289	52.6	1.5
TOTAL: South East	16,992	65.7	0.2	12,490	107.2	0.6	3,731	40.3	0.2	9,120	57.9	0.3
East Anglia												
South East	410	58.7	0.9				70	35.8	0.9	110	47.4	2.2
North East	679	55.8	0.5				137	37.9	0.9	200	50.0	1.9
North West	394	59.0	0.8				68	35.1	0.8	102	45.6	2.3
South West	285	57.6	1.0				65	35.4	0.8	155	52.5	2.3
TOTAL: East Anglia	1,768	57.5	0.4	782	92.8	2.4	340	36.4	0.5	567	49.4	1.1
South Western												
Central	683	57.3	0.6				146	36.7	0.8	247	49.2	1.8
Southern	754	56.9	0.5	354	86.9	2.6	129	35.1	1.0	225	47.9	2.1
Western	390	57.3	0.8	171	83.5	3.0	54	35.9	1.6	123	50.1	2.8
Northern	1,941	64.2	0.4	1,084	95.5	1.5	358	38.0	0.5	719	47.7	0.9
TOTAL: South Western	3,768	60.7	0.3	1,932	93.2	1.2	687	37.0	0.4	1,314	48.3	0.7
West Midlands												
Central	1,164	64.0	0.5	480	92.3	2.0	279	38.6	0.7	362	51.5	1.6
Conurbation	3,623	70.0	0.3	1,488	98.9	1.7	845	38.7	0.8	1,138	51.0	0.8
Coventry belt	1,161	81.1	0.7	422	99.1	2.0	220	41.5	0.8	332	49.6	1.3
The Rural West	262	56.0	0.9				54	34.6	1.2			
North Staffordshire	706	60.9	0.6				280	39.7	0.6	195	49.2	2.1
TOTAL: West Midlands	6,916	69.3	0.2	2,767	97.2	1.1	1,678	39.1	0.5	2,140	50.9	0.6
East Midlands												
Nottingham/Derbyshire	2,458	62.2	0.3	874	93.3	1.7	512	37.4	0.4	669	50.0	1.1
Leicester	1,022	63.1	0.5	455	93.9	2.8	331	40.6	0.6	336	51.6	1.8
Eastern Lowlands	453	57.0	0.7				100	35.0	0.9	160	50.3	2.4
Northampton	602	63.2	0.7				150	38.2	0.9	143	47.2	2.3
TOTAL: East Midlands	4,535	62.0	0.2	1,741	92.7	1.2	1,093	38.2	0.3	1,308	50.1	0.8
Yorkshire and Humberside												
North Humberside	531	63.1	0.9	222	86.7	2.9	118	36.8	0.8	187	45.7	1.8
South Humberside	501	65.4	0.9				65	36.0	1.2			
Mid Yorkshire	434	56.2	0.8				81	34.8	1.0	141	48.5	1.9
South Lindsey	95	51.3	1.3									
South Yorkshire	1,120	63.4	0.5	414	99.8	2.9	201	36.1	0.6	336	49.4	1.5
Yorkshire coalfield	1,095	64.8	0.5	230	90.1	2.6	233	37.2	0.6	193	50.6	2.0
West Yorkshire	2,638	58.3	0.3	1,050	91.6	1.6	740	36.9	0.4	839	48.7	0.9
TOTAL: Yorkshire and Humberside	6,414	61.0	0.2	2,228	92.4	1.1	1,449	36.6	0.3	1,817	48.9	0.6
North Western												
South Cheshire (High Peak)	592	61.3	0.7				148	37.2	0.7	207	52.3	2.1
South Lancashire	805	63.8	0.6				219	38.6	0.6	230	49.4	1.8
Manchester	3,022	61.3	0.3	1,506	93.7	1.4	918	37.7	0.3	1,165	49.6	0.7
Merseyside	2,256	70.2	0.4	973	96.0	1.8	486	39.5	0.5	870	51.1	0.9
Furness	139	67.3	1.3									
Fylde	193	58.2	1.2							108	49.1	2.2
Lancaster	130	61.4	1.3									
Mid Lancashire	456	62.9	0.7	225	96.2	2.9	125	37.4	0.8	133	50.4	2.2
North East Lancashire	607	58.5	0.6				227	39.7	0.5	173	50.4	2.0
TOTAL: North Western	8,200	63.9	0.2	3,682	94.3	0.9	2,212	38.2	0.2	2,960	50.1	0.5
Northern												
Industrial North East—North	2,186	63.4	0.4	847	91.3	1.5	475	38.0	0.5	754	49.8	1.0
Industrial North East—South	1,368	65.7	0.5	384	93.1	2.2	276	38.0	0.5	302	48.4	1.4
Rural North East—North	153	55.0	1.2									
Rural North East—South	177	53.8	1.4				54	34.8	1.2			
Cumberland and Westmorland	458	59.1	0.8				102	35.3	0.8	147	48.3	2.5
TOTAL: Northern	4,342	63.0	0.3	1,478	91.1	1.2	928	37.3	0.3	1,320	49.5	0.8
Wales												
Industrial South Wales:												
Central and Eastern valleys	861	63.9	0.6				147	37.2	0.6	150	53.1	2.7
West South Wales	773	69.2	0.7				123	36.7	0.9	168	51.5	2.6
Coastal belt	935	64.4	0.6	488	96.4	2.5	144	36.2	0.9	406	52.8	1.6
North East Wales	301	69.3	1.1									
North West Wales: North coast	70	58.7	2.0									
Remainder	127	58.2	1.5									
South West Wales	146	56.9	1.5									
TOTAL: Wales	3,258	65.0	0.3	1,130	97.2	1.6	534	36.4	0.4	918	52.1	1.1

Table 72 (continued) Average gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region and sub-region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 71)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, manual and non-manual

APRIL 1971

Region and sub-region	Full-time manual men			Full-time non-manual men			Full-time manual women			Full-time non-manual women		
	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error	Number	Average earnings	Standard error
Scotland		new pence	new pence		new pence	new pence		new pence	new pence		new pence	new pence
Glasgow	3,246	64.9	0.3	1,247	91.6	1.2	943	37.9	0.4	1,218	48.7	0.8
Falkirk/Stirling	409	64.5	0.9				96	37.8	1.0	131	48.0	2.0
Edinburgh	1,260	60.6	0.5	580	94.7	2.1	317	36.5	0.5	564	51.7	1.3
Tayside	497	55.6	0.7				152	37.2	0.7	183	50.6	2.0
Borders	124	50.7	1.4									
South West	147	59.5	1.4				85	34.3	0.8	165	57.5	3.0
North East	445	55.4	0.7									
Highlands	216	57.5	1.4									
TOTAL: Scotland	6,344	62.0	0.2	2,462	92.1	0.9	1,719	37.2	0.3	2,438	50.2	0.6
Great Britain	62,537	64.0	0.1	30,692	99.2	0.3	14,371	38.3	0.1	23,902	53.0	0.2

Notes: Figures are not shown for groups with under 50 persons in the sample or for which the estimate of average hourly earnings had a standard error of more than 3 new pence.

* See note * to table 71.

Table 73 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region and sub-region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 72)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over APRIL 1971

Region and sub-region	Full-time men (aged 21 and over)			Full-time women (aged 18 and over)		
	No. in sample*	Average gross weekly earnings		No. in sample*	Average gross weekly earnings	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
South East		£	£		£	£
Greater London	16,336	37.5	38.0	7,470	21.3	21.6
Central London†	5,708	41.6	42.0	2,750	23.2	23.4
Rest of Greater London	10,628	35.3	35.9	4,720	20.2	20.6
Outer metropolitan	8,059	33.8	34.4	3,072	18.1	18.4
Outer—South East: Essex				194	16.6	16.8
Kent	729	29.5	30.0	303	17.0	17.5
Sussex	1,134	29.1	29.3	620	18.2	18.6
Solent	2,772	31.7	32.2	1,064	17.0	17.3
Beds, Berks, Bucks, Oxford }	1,087	33.9	34.2	430	18.0	18.3
TOTAL: South East	30,627	35.3	35.8	13,153	19.8	20.1
East Anglia						
South East	616	29.9	30.3	181	16.0	16.0
North East	980	28.5	29.0	341	17.0	17.5
North West	553	30.0	30.3	173	15.5	15.8
South West	522	31.2	31.5	223	17.4	17.9
TOTAL: East Anglia	2,671	29.7	30.1	918	16.6	17.0
South Western						
Central	1,042	30.0	30.4	401	16.7	16.9
Southern	1,148	28.5	28.8	362	16.3	16.7
Western	581	27.3	27.7	177	16.8	17.3
Northern	3,115	31.9	32.5	1,097	17.0	17.3
TOTAL: South Western	5,886	30.4	30.9	2,037	16.8	17.1
West Midlands						
Central	1,695	30.9	31.4	648	17.1	17.5
Conurbation	5,222	33.2	34.1	1,995	17.1	17.6
Coventry belt	1,618	36.3	37.0	557	17.2	17.9
The Rural West	394	28.3	28.7	168	17.6	18.2
North Staffordshire	997	30.4	31.2	480	16.2	16.9
TOTAL: West Midlands	9,926	32.9	33.5	3,848	17.0	17.6
East Midlands						
Nottingham/Derbyshire	3,432	30.0	30.8	1,191	16.6	17.2
Leicester	1,530	30.7	31.5	668	16.8	17.4
Eastern Lowlands	671	28.6	29.0	261	16.7	17.0
Northampton	829	30.1	30.8	295	15.8	16.3
TOTAL: East Midlands	6,462	30.0	30.7	2,415	16.6	17.1
Yorkshire and Humberside						
North Humberside	798	31.1	31.5	309	15.7	16.2
South Humberside	642	31.1	32.0	158	16.6	17.0
Mid Yorkshire	628	29.1	29.6	227	16.8	17.2
South Lindsey	126	24.8	25.3	0.8		
South Yorkshire	1,572	31.3	32.2	540	16.6	17.1
Yorkshire Coalfield	1,377	29.2	30.4	429	16.3	16.9
West Yorkshire	3,777	29.2	29.9	1,596	16.1	16.6
TOTAL: Yorkshire and Humberside	8,921	29.8	30.6	3,299	16.3	16.7
North Western						
South Cheshire (High Peak)	901	31.2	31.7	356	17.2	17.6
South Lancashire	1,105	31.4	32.1	459	16.6	17.4
Manchester	4,674	31.0	31.9	2,102	16.6	17.2
Merseyside	3,323	33.9	34.7	1,365	17.6	18.1
Furness	194	32.7	33.4	0.8		
Fylde	300	27.8	27.9	140	16.8	17.5
Lancaster	188	29.4	29.5	0.7		
Mid Lancashire	691	31.3	31.7	260	16.6	17.2
North East Lancashire	835	28.0	29.0	401	16.4	17.2
TOTAL: North Western	12,211	31.6	32.3	5,219	16.9	17.4
Northern						
Industrial North East—North	3,120	30.2	31.0	1,246	17.1	17.4
Industrial North East—South	1,791	30.9	31.6	591	16.4	16.9
Rural North East—North	190	26.1	26.6	0.7		
Rural North East—South	248	26.9	27.1	118	16.1	16.2
Cumberland and Westmorland	632	29.4	30.1	254	16.2	16.6
TOTAL: Northern	5,981	30.1	30.8	2,287	16.8	17.2
Wales						
Industrial South Wales:						
Central and Eastern valleys	1,061	29.1	30.1	301	16.8	17.4
West South Wales	998	32.0	32.9	297	16.9	17.5
Coastal belt	1,465	32.1	32.7	553	18.1	18.3
North East Wales	375	31.7	32.7	0.6		
South West Wales	229	29.8	30.1	1.0		
TOTAL: Wales	4,493	31.1	31.8	1,472	17.3	17.8

Table 73 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region and sub-region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 72)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over APRIL 1971

Region and sub-region	Full-time men (aged 21 and over)			Full-time women (aged 18 and over)		
	No. in sample*	Average gross weekly earnings		No. in sample	Average gross weekly earnings	
		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
Scotland		£	£		£	£
Glasgow	4,613	31.6	32.4	2,181	16.9	17.2
Falkirk/Stirling	546	30.6	31.8	230	16.5	17.0
Edinburgh	1,928	30.8	31.6	894	17.7	18.0
Tayside	716	28.4	28.7	342	16.7	17.1
Borders	164	24.6	25.0			
South West	190	29.8	30.2			
North East	669	27.9	28.1	250	18.2	18.8
Highlands	304	29.2	29.2	143	17.3	17.4
TOTAL: Scotland	9,130	30.6	31.3	4,205	17.1	17.4
Great Britain	96,308	32.3	32.9	38,853	17.8	18.3

Notes: Figures are not shown for groups with under 50 persons in the sample or for which the estimate of average weekly earnings had a standard error of more than £1. * These numbers are the totals in the sample including those whose pay was affected by absence but excluding those who received no pay in the period. † The standard errors given in the table relate to gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of average gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are generally similar. ‡ Central London comprises the areas covered by the Bermondsey, Borough, City of London, Kings Cross and Westminster local employment offices.

Table 74 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 52)

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

Region	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£15	£17	£20	£25	£30	£35	£40	£50	£60	£70	£80
Full-time manual men												
South East	15,951	1.5	3.5	10.8	31.0	54.3	73.0	85.3	95.5	98.6	99.6	99.8
Greater London	7,837	1.4	3.2	9.2	27.3	49.9	68.9	82.3	94.5	98.3	99.5	99.8
South East (excl. Greater London)	8,114	1.5	3.8	12.5	34.5	58.6	76.9	88.2	96.4	98.8	99.6	99.9
East Anglia	1,692	2.1	6.7	18.7	48.1	72.0	87.4	94.9	98.1	99.4	99.7	99.8
South Western	3,459	1.7	5.4	16.6	42.8	67.5	83.6	91.9	97.9	99.4	99.9	100.0
West Midlands	6,131	0.8	2.5	9.1	27.2	49.5	68.0	81.8	96.5	98.4	99.7	99.9
East Midlands	4,112	1.4	4.3	13.4	37.6	63.4	82.0	92.6	98.4	99.7	99.9	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,797	1.1	4.4	14.7	38.7	65.0	83.1	92.0	98.4	99.7	100.0	100.0
North Western	7,335	1.3	4.9	12.2	33.8	57.5	76.4	88.3	97.1	99.0	99.7	99.9
Northern	3,887	1.4	4.4	15.0	36.5	60.9	80.3	90.3	97.8	99.4	99.9	100.0
Wales	2,925	1.0	3.4	12.6	33.9	56.6	77.0	88.7	97.4	99.3	99.7	99.9
Scotland	5,729	1.7	5.3	16.2	38.8	63.0	79.8	89.9	97.5	99.2	99.7	99.9
Great Britain	57,018	1.4	4.0	12.9	34.7	58.7	77.0	88.2	97.0	99.1	99.7	99.9
Full-time non-manual men												
South East	13,257	0.8	2.1	5.9	17.7	32.1	46.2	59.5	77.0	86.5	91.5	94.6
Greater London	7,823	0.7	1.7	5.0	16.3	29.5	42.7	55.3	73.3	83.7	89.3	92.9
South East (excl. Greater London)	5,434	1.0	2.6	7.1	19.8	35.9	51.2	65.6	82.4	90.4	94.6	97.0
East Anglia	858	2.0	4.8	10.8	26.1	42.9	58.7	70.1	85.2	93.0	95.8	97.7
South Western	2,034	0.8	2.6	8.8	25.9	40.9	57.0	70.7	86.2	92.3	95.8	97.3
West Midlands	2,898	0.9	1.7	5.2	16.4	33.8	52.2	67.9	84.9	93.1	96.3	97.4
East Midlands	1,817	1.2	3.1	8.0	23.1	42.4	59.1	72.4	86.9	92.7	95.8	97.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,372	1.4	3.3	8.9	24.4	41.9	57.3	70.7	86.1	92.7	95.6	97.3
North Western	3,884	0.9	2.8	7.9	22.0	38.3	53.6	67.7	84.3	91.9	95.5	97.3
Northern	1,554	1.5	3.4	8.7	24.8	41.9	57.2	71.0	86.6	92.7	96.0	97.8
Wales	1,186	0.8	2.3	6.5	20.7	38.6	54.7	68.7	85.4	91.8	95.0	97.0
Scotland	2,632	1.8	4.4	10.1	24.0	39.7	54.6	67.4	82.8	91.9	95.6	97.3
Great Britain	32,492	1.0	2.6	7.2	20.6	36.4	51.7	65.3	81.8	90.0	94.0	96.2
All full-time men												
South East	29,208	1.2	2.9	8.6	25.0	44.2	60.8	73.6	87.1	93.1	95.9	97.5
Greater London	15,660	1.1	2.5	7.1	21.8	39.7	55.8	68.8	83.9	91.0	94.4	96.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	13,548	1.3	3.3	10.3	28.6	49.5	66.6	79.2	90.8	95.4	97.6	98.7
East Anglia	2,550	2.1	6.0	16.1	40.7	62.2	77.7	86.5	93.8	97.2	98.4	99.1
South Western	5,493	1.3	4.4	13.7	36.5	57.6	73.7	84.0	93.6	96.9	98.4	99.0
West Midlands	9,029	0.8	2.2	7.9	23.7	44.4	62.9	77.3	92.8	97.3	98.7	99.1
East Midlands	5,929	1.3	3.9	11.7	33.1	56.9	75.0	86.4	94.9	97.6	98.7	99.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,169	1.2	4.1	13.0	34.6	58.3	75.6	85.8	94.8	97.6	98.7	99.0
North Western	11,219	1.2	3.5	10.7	29.7	50.9	68.5	81.2	92.7	96.6	98.2	99.3
Northern	5,441	1.5	4.1	13.2	33.2	55.5	73.7	84.8	94.6	97.5	98.7	99.0
Wales	4,111	1.0	3.0	10.8	30.0	51.4	70.6	82.9	93.9	97.2	98.4	99.1
Scotland	8,361	1.7	5.0	14.3	34.2	55.6	71.8	82.8	92.9	96.9	98.4	99.1
Great Britain	89,510	1.2	3.5	10.8	29.6	50.6	67.8	79.9	91.5	95.8	97.7	98.6

Table 75 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 53)

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

APRIL 1971

Region	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than									
		£8	£10	£12	£15	£17	£20	£22	£25	£30	£40
Full-time manual women											
South East	3,343	2.0	6.7	19.4	47.4	65.0	82.1	88.6	93.6	97.7	99.1
Greater London	1,733	1.4	4.3	13.3	38.8	57.5	76.9	84.5	90.8	96.9	98.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	1,610	2.6	9.3	26.0	56.6	73.1	87.8	93.1	96.6	98.6	99.8
East Anglia	286	1.8	10.1	21.3	66.4	82.2	93.0	96.5	99.3	99.7	100.0
South Western	573	3.0	12.7	30.4	57.9	75.2	90.6	94.1	97.0	99.0	99.7
West Midlands	1,361	1.4	7.1	20.1	52.5	69.4	87.4	92.7	96.3	99.3	99.8
East Midlands	887	2.0	8.5	23.9	58.3	74.2	88.7	93.9	97.4	99.7	99.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,185	2.1	10.2	30.0	62.8	78.3	91.2	95.1	97.8	99.4	100.0
North Western	1,765	1.4	7.7	21.4	54.0	70.9	87.9	94.0	97.7	99.5	99.9
Northern	781	1.7	9.6	23.8	57.5	74.5	90.7	95.0	97.6	99.2	99.7
Wales	457	1.8	10.5	28.5	61.3	78.6	90.4	94.8	97.4	99.1	100.0
Scotland	1,447	2.9	9.1	25.6	55.6	73.1	88.7	93.5	97.3	98.9	99.5
Great Britain	12,085	2.0	8.4	23.1	54.3	71.3	87.3	92.6	96.3	98.9	99.6
Full-time non-manual women											
South East	9,160	0.4	2.2	6.7	19.6	30.9	49.8	61.7	74.9	87.1	93.3
Greater London	5,414	0.2	0.8	3.2	11.6	21.0	40.3	53.9	70.3	85.4	92.5
South East (excl. Greater London)	3,746	0.6	4.1	11.8	31.3	45.1	63.6	73.1	81.5	89.5	94.6
East Anglia	562	1.1	4.1	14.1	36.7	52.0	70.5	79.7	87.0	92.9	95.4
South Western	1,312	1.1	5.3	16.2	40.6	54.7	71.7	78.8	84.9	91.6	95.2
West Midlands	2,097	0.4	2.9	9.9	31.9	48.3	68.2	77.5	84.5	91.5	95.4
East Midlands	1,286	0.5	4.4	13.6	37.8	52.6	69.4	78.5	85.9	91.6	95.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,806	1.0	5.4	15.6	40.9	54.7	70.4	78.0	85.3	91.7	95.4
North Western	2,915	0.7	3.6	11.7	35.1	50.1	68.0	77.1	84.2	90.9	95.0
Northern	1,319	1.0	6.9	16.5	38.2	52.2	69.1	77.0	83.6	89.7	95.5
Wales	905	1.0	5.2	15.5	36.2	51.1	63.9	72.0	79.3	87.1	93.3
Scotland	2,416	1.0	6.0	15.7	38.8	52.2	68.1	75.6	83.0	88.8	93.5
Great Britain	23,778	0.7	3.8	11.1	30.4	43.7	61.4	71.2	80.6	89.3	94.3
All full-time women											
South East	12,503	0.8	3.4	10.1	27.1	40.0	58.4	68.9	79.9	89.9	94.9
Greater London	7,147	0.5	1.7	5.6	18.2	29.9	49.2	61.3	75.3	88.2	93.9
South East (excl. Greater London)	5,356	1.2	5.7	16.1	38.9	53.5	70.8	79.1	86.0	92.2	96.1
East Anglia	848	1.3	6.1	16.5	46.7	62.2	78.1	85.4	91.2	95.2	98.7
South Western	1,885	1.7	7.5	20.5	45.9	61.0	77.5	83.5	88.6	93.9	96.6
West Midlands	3,458	0.8	4.5	13.9	40.0	56.6	75.8	83.5	89.1	94.6	97.1
East Midlands	2,173	1.1	6.1	17.3	46.2	61.4	77.3	84.8	90.6	94.9	97.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,991	1.4	7.3	21.3	49.6	64.0	78.6	84.8	90.3	94.8	97.2
North Western	4,680	1.0	5.1	15.4	42.2	58.0	75.5	83.5	89.3	94.2	96.8
Northern	2,100	1.2	7.9	19.2	45.4	60.5	77.1	83.7	88.8	93.2	97.1
Wales	1,362	1.3	7.0	19.8	44.6	60.3	72.8	79.7	85.4	91.1	95.5
Scotland	3,863	1.7	7.2	19.4	45.1	60.1	75.8	82.3	88.3	92.6	95.8
Great Britain	35,863	1.1	5.3	15.2	38.5	53.0	70.1	78.4	85.9	92.5	96.1

Table 76 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region, April 1971
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 54)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Region	£ per week					As percentage of the median				Standard error of the median	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	£	Per cent.
Full-time manual men											
South East	19.7	23.7	29.0	35.7	43.1	68.0	81.7	123.2	148.5	0.1	0.3
Greater London	20.2	24.4	30.0	37.0	44.9	67.4	81.4	123.2	149.4	0.1	0.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	19.2	23.1	28.1	34.3	41.2	68.5	82.1	122.2	146.5	0.1	0.4
East Anglia	18.1	21.1	25.3	30.8	36.3	71.6	83.4	121.9	143.4	0.2	0.8
South Western	18.5	21.8	26.3	32.0	38.4	70.2	82.7	121.8	146.1	0.2	0.7
West Midlands	20.3	24.5	30.1	37.4	44.0	67.5	81.5	124.3	146.2	0.1	0.5
East Midlands	19.0	22.7	27.3	32.5	38.6	69.5	83.1	119.0	141.1	0.2	0.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	18.9	22.4	27.0	32.4	38.5	69.8	82.9	120.0	142.6	0.1	0.4
North Western	19.4	23.1	28.4	34.6	41.0	68.3	81.6	121.9	144.6	0.1	0.4
Northern	18.7	22.5	27.8	33.4	39.8	67.4	80.7	120.0	143.1	0.2	0.6
Wales	19.3	23.0	28.4	34.4	41.0	68.0	80.8	121.2	144.4	0.2	0.8
Scotland	18.5	22.1	27.2	33.3	40.1	68.0	81.2	122.5	147.5	0.1	0.5
Great Britain	19.2	23.0	28.1	34.3	41.2	68.2	81.8	122.1	146.5	0.0	0.2
Full-time non-manual men											
South East	22.1	27.5	36.3	48.5	66.5	60.8	75.7	133.6	183.3	0.2	0.5
Greater London	22.6	28.2	37.9	51.2	71.5	59.7	74.4	135.3	188.8	0.2	0.6
South East (excl. Greater London)	21.3	26.6	34.6	44.8	59.3	61.7	77.0	129.6	171.4	0.2	0.7
East Anglia	19.7	24.7	32.3	42.0	55.7	61.0	76.4	130.0	172.4	0.7	2.3
South Western	20.4	24.8	32.8	42.2	55.5	62.2	75.6	128.9	169.3	0.3	1.0
West Midlands	22.6	27.6	34.4	43.3	55.5	65.7	80.2	125.8	161.5	0.3	0.8
East Midlands	20.7	25.5	32.2	41.5	53.9	64.2	79.2	129.0	167.4	0.4	1.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	20.5	25.2	32.4	42.3	55.5	63.2	77.7	130.5	171.5	0.4	1.1
North Western	20.9	25.8	33.7	43.5	56.4	61.9	76.4	129.0	167.2	0.3	0.7
Northern	20.5	25.0	32.5	42.2	56.3	63.1	76.9	129.7	173.0	0.4	1.2
Wales	21.4	26.3	33.5	42.9	56.4	63.9	78.6	128.0	168.5	0.4	1.3
Scotland	20.0	25.3	33.4	44.4	57.5	59.8	75.9	132.9	172.2	0.3	1.0
Great Britain	21.2	26.3	34.4	45.1	60.0	61.7	76.5	131.2	174.4	0.1	0.3
All full-time men											
South East	20.5	25.0	31.6	40.7	53.9	64.9	79.1	128.6	170.6	0.1	0.3
Greater London	21.1	25.8	33.1	43.4	57.8	63.8	78.1	131.1	174.6	0.1	0.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	19.9	24.2	30.1	38.2	48.9	66.0	80.3	126.7	162.4	0.1	0.4
East Anglia	18.5	22.0	27.1	33.9	43.3	68.3	81.1	125.4	159.9	0.2	0.7
South Western	19.0	22.7	28.0	35.5	45.0	67.9	81.0	126.7	160.6	0.2	0.6
West Midlands	20.9	25.3	31.3	39.0	47.1	66.6	80.9	124.6	150.6	0.1	0.5
East Midlands	19.4	23.3	28.5	35.0	43.0	68.0	81.8	122.7	150.9	0.1	0.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	19.2	23.0	28.2	34.8	43.7	68.0	81.7	123.3	154.9	0.1	0.4
North Western	19.8	24.0	29.8	37.3	46.6	66.4	80.5	125.2	156.5	0.1	0.4
Northern	19.1	23.1	28.8	35.5	44.0	66.2	80.3	123.3	153.0	0.1	0.5
Wales	19.8	23.8	29.7	36.5	45.3	66.6	80.3	123.1	152.7	0.2	0.7
Scotland	18.8	22.8	28.5	36.2	46.2	65.9	79.8	126.8	161.9	0.1	0.5
Great Britain	19.7	24.0	29.8	37.8	48.0	66.1	80.3	126.5	160.7	0.0	0.1
Full-time manual women											
South East	10.6	12.6	15.3	18.6	22.7	69.6	82.7	121.7	148.6	0.1	0.6
Greater London	11.4	13.5	16.1	19.7	24.5	70.8	83.7	122.0	152.1	0.1	0.9
South East (excl. Greater London)	10.1	11.9	14.3	17.3	20.7	70.4	82.9	120.9	144.5	0.1	0.9
East Anglia	10.0	12.2	13.8	16.1	18.7	72.1	88.4	116.3	135.4	0.2	1.3
South Western	9.5	11.4	14.1	17.0	19.8	67.3	80.9	120.1	140.3	0.2	1.6
West Midlands	10.5	12.5	14.8	17.7	20.8	70.9	84.6	120.0	141.1	0.1	0.9
East Midlands	10.2	12.1	14.3	17.1	20.4	71.6	84.9	120.3	142.8	0.2	1.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	10.0	11.5	13.9	16.6	19.7	71.6	82.5	119.0	141.2	0.1	0.8
North Western	10.4	12.4	14.6	17.6	20.5	71.0	84.5	120.4	140.2	0.1	0.8
Northern	10.0	12.1	14.4	17.1	19.8	69.9	84.3	118.7	138.1	0.2	1.1
Wales	9.9	11.7	14.0	16.6	19.8	71.1	83.5	119.2	142.2	0.2	1.5
Scotland	10.1	11.9	14.4	17.3	20.5	70.3	82.9	120.0	142.2	0.1	1.0
Great Britain	10.2	12.2	14.6	17.6	20.9	70.2	83.6	120.4	143.0	0.0	0.3
Full-time non-manual women											
South East	12.9	16.0	20.0	25.0	32.2	64.5	79.9	125.0	160.6	0.1	0.4
Greater London	14.6	17.7	21.4	26.2	33.0	68.1	82.4	122.1	154.2	0.1	0.5
South East (excl. Greater London)	11.6	14.1	17.8	22.7	30.4	65.3	79.6	125.6	171.1	0.1	0.7
East Anglia	11.2	13.5	16.7	20.9	27.5	66.9	80.9	125.0	164.7	0.3	1.8
South Western	10.9	12.9	16.3	20.9	27.9	67.1	79.1	128.2	171.0	0.2	1.2
West Midlands	12.0	14.1	17.2	21.4	28.8	69.7	82.0	124.0	166.9	0.2	0.9
East Midlands	11.3	13.4	16.7	21.2	28.6	67.8	80.7	127.4	171.5	0.2	1.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	11.0	13.2	16.3	21.2	28.4	67.6	80.7	129.8	174.0	0.2	1.1
North Western	11.6	13.7	17.0	21.5	29.0	68.5	80.6	126.8	170.5	0.1	0.8
Northern	10.9	13.2	16.6	21.4	30.2	65.4	79.2	128.9	181.7	0.2	1.4
Wales	11.0	13.4	16.9	23.1	32.7	65.5	79.3	136.7	193.5	0.2	1.3
Scotland	10.9	13.1	16.7	21.8	31.4	65.2	78.6	130.5	187.9	0.1	0.8
Great Britain	11.7	14.2	18.0	23.1	30.6	65.0	78.8	128.2	169.9	0.1	0.3
All full-time women											
South East	12.0	14.7	18.6	23.5	30.1	64.2	78.8	126.1	161.3	0.1	0.4
Greater London	13.3	16.2	20.1	24.9	31.3	66.0	80.3	123.8	155.6	0.1	0.5
South East (excl. Greater London)	11.0	13.2	16.5	21.0	27.6	66.6	79.9	126.9	166.9	0.1	0.6
East Anglia	10.7	12.8	15.4	19.4	24.4	69.5	83.3	125.7	158.2	0.2	1.4
South Western	10.4	12.5	15.5	19.5	25.8	67.1	80.4	125.9	166.2	0.1	0.9
West Midlands	11.2	13.4	16.2	19.9	25.5	69.0	82.3	122.4	157.4	0.1	0.6
East Midlands	10.7	12.8	15.5	19.5	24.7	69.1	82.4	125.9	158.9	0.1	0.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	10.4	12.4	15.1	19.3	24.8	69.1	82.6	128.1	165.0	0.1	0.8
North Western	11.1	13.1	15.9	19.9	25.5	69.4	82.1	124.8	159.7	0.1	0.9
Northern	10.4	12.7	15.6	19.6	25.7	66.7	81.3	126.0	165.3	0.1	0.6
Wales	10.5	12.6	15.8	20.6	28.2	66.7	80.1	130.3	178.9	0.2	1.3
Scotland	10.5	12.6	15.7	19.8	26.6	66.8	80.2	126.0	169.0	0.1	0.8
Great Britain	11.0	13.3	16.6	21.1	27.5	66.6	80.2	127.3	165.8	0.0	0.2

Table 77 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 55)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over													APRIL 1971	
Region	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than												
		35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p		
Full-time manual men														
South East	16,992	1.7	4.0	9.5	19.0	43.3	65.9	80.9	89.3	93.8	98.4	99.5		
Greater London	8,304	1.6	3.5	7.4	14.9	38.3	61.8	78.2	87.6	92.9	98.1	99.3		
South East (excl. Greater London)	8,688	1.7	4.5	11.5	22.9	48.1	69.9	83.5	90.9	94.6	98.7	99.8		
East Anglia	1,768	1.5	7.9	18.2	34.5	62.8	82.5	91.9	96.7	98.4	99.7	99.8		
South Western	3,768	1.6	5.7	13.8	27.6	54.9	75.1	87.4	94.1	97.6	99.7	99.9		
West Midlands	6,916	1.0	2.7	7.6	16.1	36.5	56.5	71.7	81.9	89.9	98.8	99.8		
East Midlands	4,535	1.6	4.0	11.1	23.1	50.1	70.7	85.8	94.6	97.8	99.7	100.0		
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,414	1.5	5.1	13.0	26.2	53.7	74.3	86.7	94.0	97.1	99.6	99.9		
North Western	8,200	1.3	3.9	10.8	21.9	46.1	67.6	83.3	92.1	96.5	99.4	99.8		
Northern	4,342	1.5	4.3	11.1	23.0	48.8	68.6	84.2	93.2	96.8	99.3	99.9		
Wales	3,258	1.4	3.9	9.1	20.9	45.1	63.4	79.8	89.7	95.5	99.4	99.9		
Scotland	6,344	1.9	5.2	12.9	25.6	51.5	71.4	85.1	93.3	96.9	99.4	99.9		
Great Britain	62,537	1.5	4.3	10.9	22.1	47.0	67.9	82.4	90.9	95.3	99.1	99.8		
Full-time non-manual men														
South East	12,490	0.5	1.3	3.0	5.6	13.8	25.0	36.7	47.1	56.8	73.3	83.7		
Greater London	7,344	0.3	1.0	2.2	4.2	11.6	22.1	33.0	43.3	52.7	69.6	80.5		
South East (excl. Greater London)	5,146	0.8	1.8	4.3	7.5	16.9	29.1	42.1	52.7	62.7	78.5	88.1		
East Anglia	782	1.2	3.8	6.4	11.1	23.4	36.5	48.7	59.3	66.9	80.4	89.3		
South Western	1,932	0.5	1.7	4.1	8.9	21.7	35.6	46.0	56.8	65.7	80.1	88.8		
West Midlands	2,767	0.5	1.4	2.5	4.9	13.3	25.6	39.0	51.1	62.6	80.4	89.7		
East Midlands	1,741	1.0	2.5	4.8	8.6	19.6	33.8	46.6	58.0	66.9	81.3	89.1		
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,228	0.9	2.2	4.7	8.9	20.3	33.8	46.7	58.4	67.2	81.8	90.6		
North Western	3,682	0.5	1.7	4.4	8.7	19.2	32.5	44.5	55.1	65.5	81.0	89.2		
Northern	1,478	1.0	2.4	4.4	8.2	22.5	35.8	47.6	57.4	66.2	80.9	88.6		
Wales	1,130	0.9	1.5	3.2	5.8	16.3	29.0	42.6	53.8	63.7	79.5	87.8		
Scotland	2,462	1.3	3.0	5.9	10.1	22.1	34.6	46.2	56.7	66.0	80.5	88.9		
Great Britain	30,692	0.7	1.8	3.8	7.2	17.1	29.5	41.5	52.3	62.0	77.7	87.0		
All full-time men														
South East	29,482	1.2	2.9	6.8	13.3	30.8	48.6	62.2	71.4	78.1	87.7	92.8		
Greater London	15,648	1.0	2.3	4.9	9.9	25.8	43.1	57.0	66.8	74.0	84.7	90.5		
South East (excl. Greater London)	13,834	1.4	3.5	8.8	17.2	36.5	54.7	68.1	76.7	82.7	91.2	95.4		
East Anglia	2,550	1.4	6.6	14.6	27.3	50.8	68.4	78.7	85.2	88.8	93.8	96.6		
South Western	5,700	1.2	4.3	10.5	21.3	43.6	61.7	73.4	81.5	86.8	93.0	96.2		
West Midlands	9,683	0.8	2.3	6.1	12.9	29.9	47.6	62.3	73.1	82.1	93.5	96.9		
East Midlands	6,276	1.4	3.6	9.4	19.1	41.6	60.5	74.9	84.4	89.2	94.6	97.0		
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,642	1.3	4.4	10.9	21.7	45.1	63.9	76.4	84.8	89.4	95.0	97.5		
North Western	11,882	1.1	3.2	8.8	17.8	37.8	56.7	71.3	80.7	86.9	93.7	96.5		
Northern	5,820	1.4	3.8	9.4	19.3	42.1	60.2	74.9	84.1	89.1	94.6	97.0		
Wales	4,388	1.3	3.3	7.6	17.0	37.7	45.6	70.2	80.5	87.3	94.3	96.8		
Scotland	8,806	1.7	4.6	10.9	21.3	43.3	61.1	74.2	83.1	88.3	94.1	96.8		
Great Britain	93,229	1.2	3.5	8.6	17.2	37.2	55.3	69.0	78.2	84.3	92.1	95.6		

Table 78 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women, by region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 56)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over													APRIL 1971
Region	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than											
		20p	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	60p	70p	80p	100p	
Full-time manual women													
South East	3,731	1.4	4.5	13.9	34.6	56.8	73.3	84.6	94.5	98.1	99.3	99.7	
Greater London	1,903	1.1	3.3	10.2	25.2	48.5	66.3	79.2	92.6	97.2	99.0	99.5	
South East (excl. Greater London)	1,828	1.8	5.7	17.8	44.4	65.5	80.7	90.2	96.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	
East Anglia	340	0.9	5.3	16.8	50.0	72.7	88.2	94.1	98.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	
South Western	687	1.8	8.4	24.3	46.1	67.0	83.8	90.7	96.8	99.3	99.7	100.0	
West Midlands	1,678	0.7	4.6	14.8	38.7	60.9	77.2	88.1	95.2	98.3	99.4	99.8	
East Midlands	1,093	1.1	5.7	17.8	41.8	63.2	79.1	87.7	96.5	99.1	99.8	99.9	
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,449	1.2	6.9	23.3	48.7	71.5	83.9	92.3	98.1	99.5	99.7	99.9	
North Western	2,212	1.0	4.8	16.1	41.7	63.7	78.3	89.2	97.7	99.2	99.8	99.9	
Northern	928	1.4	6.6	19.0	45.3	65.1	82.4	91.5	98.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	
Wales	534	0.9	7.1	24.9	52.1	71.4	84.8	90.5	97.4	99.1	99.8	100.0	
Scotland	1,719	2.3	8.3	22.0	45.1	65.3	82.6	90.8	98.3	99.7	99.9	99.9	
Great Britain	14,371	1.3	5.8	17.9	41.7	63.3	79.0	88.6	96.6	98.9	99.6	99.9	
Full-time non-manual women													
South East	9,120	0.3	1.7	5.2	12.1	20.6	31.2	41.6	62.0	76.9	85.8	93.4	
Greater London	5,351	0.2	0.8	2.5	6.4	12.5	20.6	30.5	54.0	73.0	84.1	93.1	
South East (excl. Greater London)	3,769	0.5	3.0	9.1	20.2	32.2	46.1	57.4	73.4	82.5	88.1	93.9	
East Anglia	567	0.7	3.4	10.9	24.0	38.1	51.0	64.0	77.8	84.5	89.1	94.2	
South Western	1,314	0.8	4.6	13.2	28.2	41.1	55.3	66.3	79.3	85.9	90.6	93.8	
West Midlands	2,140	0.5	2.4	8.7	19.2	33.8	49.0	62.3	77.1	84.6	89.3	93.5	
East Midlands	1,308	0.2	3.7	11.0	24.5	39.3	53.4	62.9	77.3	84.6	89.1	92.7	
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,817	0.8	3.9	12.8	27.5	42.2	55.5	64.6	78.0	86.2	89.7	94.1	
North Western	2,960	0.6	3.0	9.6	22.8	37.0	50.6	62.9	77.2	84.3	89.4	94.0	
Northern	1,320	0.5	4.9	12.7	26.7	41.4	53.7	63.1	77.8	83.9	88.4	92.4	
Wales	918	0.8	4.5	12.6	27.1	38.7	51.6	60.2	73.3	80.4	84.8	91.2	
Scotland	2,438	0.7	4.8	13.2	27.7	39.8	53.0	64.1	76.6	83.9	87.8	92.5	
Great Britain	23,902	0.5	3.0	9.0	20.1	31.8	44.3	55.1	71.4	81.5	87.7	93.3	
All full-time women													
South East	12,851	0.6	2.5	7.7	18.6	31.1	43.4	54.1	71.5	83.1	89.7	95.3	
Greater London	7,254	0.4	1.5	4.5	11.3	22.0	32.6	43.3	64.1	79.3	88.0	94.8	
South East (excl. Greater London)	5,597	0.9	3.9	11.9	28.1	43.1	57.4	68.1	81.0	87.9	91.9	95.9	
East Anglia	907	0.8	4.1	13.1	33.7	51.1	64.9	75.3	85.7	90.2	93.1	96.3	
South Western	2,001	1.1	6.0	17.0	34.4	50.0	65.1	74.7	85.3	90.5	93.8	95.9	
West Midlands	3,818	0.6	3.4	11.4	27.8	45.7	61.4	73.6	85.1	90.7	93.7	96.2	
East Midlands	2,401	0.6	4.6	14.1	32.4	50.2	65.1	74.2	86.1	91.2	94.0	96.0	
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,266	1.0	5.2	17.5	36.9	55.2	68.1	76.9	86.9	92.1	94.1	96.7	
North Western	5,172	0.8	3.8	12.4	30.9	48.4	62.4	74.2	86.0	90.7	93.8	96.5	
Northern	2,248	0.9	5.6	15.3	34.3	51.2	65.6	74.8	86.2	90.4	93.2	95.5	
Wales	1,452	0.8	5.4	17.2	36.3	50.7	63.8	71.4	82.2	87.3	90.3	94.4	
Scotland	4,157	1.3	6.3	16.8	34.9	50.3	65.2	75.1	85.6	90.4	92.8	95.6	
Great Britain	38,273	0.8	4.1	12.4	28.2	43.6	57.3	67.7	80.9	88.1	92.2	95.8	

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 74 for full-time men and table 75 for full-time women.

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 77 for full-time men and table 78 for full-time women.

Table 79 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men and women, by region, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 57)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over

APRIL 1971

Region	As percentage of the median					Standard error of the median				
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of the median
new pence per hour										
Per cent.										
new pence Per cent.										
Full-time manual men										
South East	45.3	52.5	62.7	74.5	91.5	72.3	83.8	120.4	146.0	0.2 0.3
Greater London	47.1	54.3	64.6	77.6	94.0	73.0	84.1	120.1	145.5	0.2 0.3
South East (excl. Greater London)	44.0	50.9	60.8	73.2	88.3	72.4	83.7	120.6	145.4	0.2 0.4
East Anglia	41.0	47.3	54.9	65.0	77.7	74.7	86.1	118.3	141.3	0.4 0.8
South Western	43.0	49.1	58.1	69.9	83.3	74.0	84.5	120.4	143.3	0.3 0.5
West Midlands	46.5	54.2	66.5	83.0	100.1	69.9	81.5	124.8	150.5	0.3 0.4
East Midlands	44.3	50.7	60.0	72.9	83.7	73.9	84.5	121.5	139.5	0.3 0.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	43.3	49.6	58.6	70.5	83.3	73.9	84.6	120.3	142.1	0.2 0.4
North Western	44.5	51.2	61.6	74.2	86.5	72.2	83.1	120.4	140.4	0.2 0.4
Northern	44.3	50.7	60.6	74.0	84.9	73.2	83.7	122.2	140.2	0.4 0.6
Wales	45.4	51.6	62.6	76.9	90.4	72.5	82.5	122.8	144.5	0.5 0.7
Scotland	43.3	49.8	59.3	72.1	85.2	73.0	83.9	121.6	143.7	0.3 0.5
Great Britain	44.4	51.1	61.2	74.5	88.6	72.5	83.5	121.6	144.6	0.1 0.1
Full-time non-manual men										
South East	55.9	70.0	92.8	128.4	177.5	60.2	75.5	138.4	191.2	0.5 0.5
Greater London	58.0	72.6	97.0	135.9	189.7	59.8	74.9	140.1	195.5	0.6 0.6
South East (excl. Greater London)	53.1	66.8	87.5	118.5	159.5	60.7	76.4	135.5	182.3	0.6 0.7
East Anglia	48.9	61.0	80.9	114.0	152.9	60.5	75.5	141.0	189.1	1.3 1.6
South Western	51.0	62.2	83.1	115.7	154.5	61.4	74.9	139.3	186.0	1.1 1.4
West Midlands	56.6	69.5	89.2	115.1	151.4	63.4	77.9	129.0	169.7	0.7 0.8
East Midlands	51.2	63.7	82.7	112.4	155.2	61.9	77.0	135.8	187.6	1.0 1.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	51.1	63.9	83.0	112.3	148.6	61.5	77.0	135.2	179.0	0.9 1.1
North Western	51.3	64.4	85.1	114.1	152.8	60.3	75.7	134.1	179.6	0.8 0.9
Northern	51.4	62.2	82.8	112.8	155.5	62.0	75.1	136.2	187.7	1.6 1.9
Wales	54.8	66.7	86.8	117.7	159.9	63.1	76.9	135.6	183.0	1.5 1.7
Scotland	49.9	62.4	83.3	115.0	154.4	60.0	74.9	138.1	185.5	1.1 1.3
Great Britain	53.2	66.4	87.8	119.9	162.1	60.6	75.6	136.5	184.5	0.3 0.3
All full-time men										
South East	47.6	56.8	70.9	95.2	134.2	67.2	80.1	134.2	189.3	0.2 0.3
Greater London	50.1	59.5	74.4	101.5	147.5	67.3	80.0	136.3	198.1	0.3 0.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	45.7	54.2	67.2	87.7	120.7	68.1	80.7	130.5	179.7	0.2 0.3
East Anglia	42.1	49.2	59.6	76.0	106.0	70.7	82.5	127.5	177.9	0.5 0.8
South Western	44.7	51.7	63.1	81.6	111.5	70.8	81.9	129.3	176.7	0.4 0.6
West Midlands	47.9	57.0	71.5	92.1	112.6	67.1	79.8	128.9	157.6	0.3 0.4
East Midlands	45.3	52.5	63.9	80.1	102.1	71.0	82.2	125.3	159.8	0.3 0.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	44.4	51.4	62.3	78.8	101.5	71.3	82.5	126.4	167.0	0.3 0.4
North Western	45.7	53.6	65.0	83.4	108.1	69.2	81.1	126.4	163.7	0.2 0.4
Northern	45.3	52.3	64.1	80.1	102.8	70.7	81.7	125.0	160.4	0.3 0.5
Wales	46.3	53.9	67.3	84.1	107.0	68.9	80.1	125.0	159.1	0.5 0.7
Scotland	44.4	51.6	63.3	80.8	104.9	70.0	81.5	127.6	165.6	0.3 0.4
Great Britain	45.9	53.9	66.8	86.0	115.8	68.7	80.7	128.8	173.5	0.1 0.1
Full-time manual women										
South East	28.2	32.8	38.4	45.7	54.1	73.4	85.5	118.9	140.8	0.2 0.5
Greater London	29.9	34.9	40.4	48.2	57.5	74.0	86.5	119.5	142.5	0.3 0.7
South East (excl. Greater London)	27.1	31.5	36.2	43.0	49.9	74.8	86.9	118.7	137.6	0.3 0.7
East Anglia	27.2	31.4	35.0	40.7	46.5	77.8	89.6	116.3	132.9	0.4 1.2
South Western	25.5	30.2	35.9	42.2	49.4	71.1	84.1	117.6	137.7	0.4 1.2
West Midlands	27.8	32.3	37.4	44.3	51.9	74.4	86.4	118.6	138.9	0.3 0.7
East Midlands	26.9	32.0	36.7	43.5	51.9	73.4	87.3	118.7	141.4	0.3 0.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	26.1	30.4	35.3	41.2	48.5	74.0	86.1	116.8	137.5	0.3 0.7
North Western	27.6	31.7	36.7	43.8	50.5	75.2	86.5	119.2	137.6	0.2 0.6
Northern	26.4	31.0	36.1	42.7	49.0	73.1	85.8	118.3	135.7	0.4 1.1
Wales	26.0	30.0	34.6	41.3	49.6	75.0	86.7	119.1	143.2	0.4 1.1
Scotland	25.6	30.7	36.1	42.7	49.5	71.0	85.1	118.1	137.1	0.3 0.8
Great Britain	26.9	31.6	36.8	43.6	51.2	73.3	85.9	118.6	139.2	0.1 0.2
Full-time non-manual women										
South East	33.4	42.1	53.9	68.4	88.6	62.0	78.2	126.9	164.5	0.2 0.4
Greater London	38.1	47.1	58.0	71.5	90.7	65.7	81.2	123.3	156.3	0.3 0.6
South East (excl. Greater London)	30.4	37.2	46.8	61.7	84.8	64.9	79.5	131.7	181.1	0.4 0.8
East Anglia	29.4	35.4	44.6	56.8	82.2	66.0	79.4	127.3	184.4	0.9 2.0
South Western	28.3	33.6	43.3	54.9	78.3	65.4	77.7	126.9	180.9	0.5 1.1
West Midlands	30.7	37.0	45.4	57.8	82.3	67.5	81.4	127.4	181.4	0.4 0.9
East Midlands	29.4	35.2	43.8	57.4	84.1	67.1	80.3	131.0	191.8	0.5 1.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	28.4	34.1	42.9	57.2	80.8	66.3	79.5	133.3	188.5	0.5 1.1
North Western	30.2	35.8	44.8	57.5	82.0	67.4	79.9	128.4	183.1	0.4 0.8
Northern	28.2	34.3	43.4	57.5	84.7	65.0	79.0	132.3	195.0	0.6 1.4
Wales	28.5	34.2	44.4	61.9	96.1	64.1	77.1	139.2	216.3	0.6 1.3
Scotland	28.0	34.0	43.9	58.4	87.1	63.8	77.3	132.9	198.4	0.4 0.8
Great Britain	30.4	37.2	47.6	63.1	86.1	63.9	78.1	132.6	181.0	0.2 0.3
All full-time women										
South East	31.1	37.6	48.0	62.6	80.7	64.7	78.3	130.4	168.1	0.2 0.5
Greater London	34.1	41.4	53.0	66.5	83.9	64.2	78.0	125.3	158.2	0.3 0.5
South East (excl. Greater London)	29.0	34.0	42.4	54.6	74.6	68.3	80.2	128.7	175.9	0.2 0.6
East Anglia	28.4	32.8	39.7	49.9	69.5	71.6	82.6	125.7	175.2	0.5 1.4
South Western	27.0	32.1	40.0	50.2	68.8	67.5	80.3	125.4	172.0	0.4 0.9
West Midlands	29.2	34.2	41.4	50.9	68.6	70.5	82.6	122.8	165.7	0.3 0.7
East Midlands	28.1	33.2	40.0	50.5	66.8	70.3	83.2	126.5	167.2	0.3 0.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	27.1	31.9	38.4	48.9	65.8	70.6	83.1	127.1	171.3	0.3 0.7
North Western	28.8	33.4	40.5	50.5	68.5	71.0	82.4	124.6	169.0	0.2 0.6
Northern	27.3	32.2	39.6	50.1	69.2	68.9	81.3	126.4	174.6	0.3 0.8
Wales	27.2	32.1	39.7	52.7	79.3	68.6	80.7	132.7	199.5	0.5 1.3
Scotland	26.8	32.3	39.9	50.0	68.4	67.1	80.9	125.2	171.5	0.3 0.7
Great Britain	28.7	34.0	42.3	54.9	74.1	67.9	80.4	129.8	175.2	0.1 0.2

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 77 for full-time men and table 78 for full-time women.

Table 82 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours* of full-time manual women, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 87)

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Range of earnings	Less than £8	£8 but less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £22	£22 but less than £25	£25 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 and over	Total full-time manual women	Average earnings
Range of hours	Number of persons in the sample													£
Over 0 but not over 8	44												45	2.8
Over 8 but not over 16	106	12	2	1	1	1		1					125	6.1
Over 16 but not over 21	86	18	6	5								1	116	7.4
Over 21 but not over 24	72	68	29	18	4	4							195	9.2
Over 24 but not over 26	36	19	18	6	3								83	9.3
Over 26 but not over 28	25	37	16	11	3	3							95	9.7
Over 28 but not over 30	9	34	35	32	11	5	1	1					128	11.7
Over 30 but not over 32	45	180	275	216	51	43	8	7	2	1			828	11.9
Over 32 but not over 34	47	146	331	229	58	28	6	3	2			1	851	11.8
Over 34 but not over 35	21	103	286	244	69	41	14	12	4	1	1		797	12.7
Over 35 but not over 36	13	43	68	103	41	35	8	5	2	1		2	322	13.7
Over 36 but not over 37	7	21	78	148	56	90	26	11	2	2			441	14.9
Over 37 but not over 38	13	55	120	279	140	151	61	33	20	4	3	2	881	15.4
Over 38 but not over 39	7	19	78	161	79	67	16	13	6		1		447	14.7
Over 39 but not over 40	61	226	650	2,261	1,316	1,141	287	191	103	13	3	3	6,255	15.4
Over 40 but not over 41	3	16	43	93	63	39	13	14	9	1			294	15.3
Over 41 but not over 42	18	53	84	182	91	89	36	28	14	3			598	14.9
Over 42 but not over 43	3	7	33	99	66	53	22	13	8	2	1		307	16.0
Over 43 but not over 44	5	21	39	94	88	59	42	26	14	4			432	16.6
Over 44 but not over 45	5	6	16	56	58	57	33	17	14	3			265	17.2
Over 45 but not over 46	1	6	9	30	24	36	25	12	5	2	1		151	17.6
Over 46 but not over 47		3	5	19	16	31	18	13	7			1	113	18.3
Over 47 but not over 48	1	5	12	30	17	41	23	24	27	2			182	18.9
Over 48 but not over 49			3	12	14	16	11	12	7	9	1		85	20.5
Over 49 but not over 50			1	11	10	11	12	8	11	3	1		68	20.2
Over 50 but not over 52	1	3	2	6	11	17	7	8	13	8	4	2	82	20.2
Over 52 but not over 54	1		2	6	3	16	1	7	4	2	46		20.5	
Over 54 but not over 56				4	8	6	6	7	9	9	2	2	53	24.1
Over 56 but not over 58		1		1	4	2	5	9	2	2	1		27	24.2
Over 58 but not over 60				2		3	2	3	4	1	3		19	24.5
Over 60 but not over 70		2	1		1	3	2	2	5	3	5	4	28	28.1
Over 70						1		1	2	5	2	1	12	36.7
Women in above analysis	630	1,104	2,242	4,361	2,307	2,129	683	477	303	81	33	21	14,371	14.7
Average total hours per week	25.8	34.6	36.6	38.8	39.9	40.4	41.3	42.1	44.2	48.6	52.7	49.3	38.4	
Women whose hours were not reported	25	25	19	25	17	11	2	8	16	5		3	156	14.9
Total full-time manual women	655	1,129	2,261	4,386	2,324	2,140	685	485	319	86	33	24	14,527	14.7

Table 83 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours* of full-time non-manual women, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 88)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Range of earnings	Less than £8	£8 but less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £22	£22 but less than £25	£25 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 and over	Total full-time non-manual women	Average earnings
Range of hours	Number of persons in sample													£
Over 0 but not over 8	16	1											20	8.2
Over 8 but not over 16	15	2	6	3	4	3	1					1	34	10.1
Over 16 but not over 21	14	10	11	7	4	1	4						55	12.2
Over 21 but not over 24	12	7	9	4	3	4	1						47	14.3
Over 24 but not over 26	1	9	6	8	7	57	68	74	85	113			585	29.2
Over 26 but not over 28	2	6	4	10	5	137	136	160	157	191	186	119	1,113	29.1
Over 28 but not over 30	3	10	6	14	12	18	33	33	55	51	54	55	344	29.4
Over 30 but not over 32	22	57	59	86	44	53	15	15	10	2	1	4	368	14.6
Over 32 but not over 34	16	60	99	187	121	144	62	50	51	16	10	8	824	16.9
Over 34 but not over 35	20	74	203	562	405	518	300	336	242	103	45	63	2,871	19.4
Over 35 but not over 36	8	34	74	189	141	284	169	156	156	64	39	47	1,361	21.0
Over 36 but not over 37	7	54	245	664	627	814	340	311	224	80	57	51	3,474	18.7
Over 37 but not over 38	22	156	455	1,220	900	1,185	662	575	478	169	80	90	5,992	18.8
Over 38 but not over 39	5	36	83	234	121	124	78	71	49	20	7	21	849	18.2
Over 39 but not over 40	27	139	262	736	285	308	134	120	94	52	26	28	2,211	16.4
Over 40 but not over 41	4	17	50	61	52	77	16	38	30	13	4	4	366	18.0
Over 41 but not over 42	19	108	172	513	346	341	182	162	262	217	49	17	2,388	19.3
Over 42 but not over 43	2	11	16	60	42	39	17	22	22	9	3	5	248	18.4
Over 43 but not over 44	4	10	31	55	30	38	16	14	27	8	2	7	242	18.3
Over 44 but not over 45			11	5	22	30	21	17	18	9	4	2	142	20.8
Over 45 but not over 46	2		7	10	6	16	7	13	17	8	2	3	90	22.0
Over 46 but not over 47			3	5	10	4	6	11	8	2	1	1	52	21.5
Over 47 but not over 48			6	12	12	8	5	12	7	5	4		71	20.4
Over 48 but not over 49			2	1	2	8	4		4		2	1	24	21.9
Over 49 but not over 50			1		3	14	4	3	5	1	2		38	22.4
Over 50 but not over 52					3	8	4	2	1	4	2		30	21.8
Over 52 but not over 54					2	2	2	2	3	5	2		21	27.8
Over 54 but not over 56			2	1	1	4		1	4	2	2		20	26.4
Over 56 but not over 58													8	25.4
Over 58 but not over 60													2	17.5
Over 60 but not over 70												3	9	31.9
Over 70												1	3	32.6
Women in above analysis	221	804	1,825	4,659	3,210	4,240	2,291	2,201	2,016	1,152	676	607	23,902	19.5
Average total hours	31.1	37.0	37.5	37.9	37.7	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	35.3	32.9	33.8	36.9	
Women whose hours were not reported	6	9	19	31	18	38	53	50	62	54	30	54	424	27.2
Total full-time non-manual women	227	813	1,844	4,690	3,228	4,278	2,344	2,251	2,078	1,206	706	661	24,326	19.7

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 80 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours* of full-time manual men, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 85)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Range of earnings	Less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £25	£25 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 but less than £70	£70 but less than £80	£80 and over	Total full-time manual men	Average earnings
Range of hours	Number of persons in the sample													£
Over 0 but not over 8	150		1										151	4.8
Over 8 but not over 16	186	10	7	5	2	1							211	9.8
Over 16 but not over 21	130	14	16	11	5								177	13.0
Over 21 but not over 24	170	48	60	38	22	8	1			1			349	16.5
Over 24 but not over 26	44	11	16	15	7	1	1						96	17.1
Over 26 but not over 28	47	19	10	24	15	4							120	18.2
Over 28 but not over 30	42	50	51	99	52	22	10	3					329	21.8
Over 30 but not over 32	145	122	174	290	128	60	77	28	5				1,029	22.6
Over 32 but not over 34	55	40	54	75	48	25	13	19	2			1	332	23.0
Over 34 but not over 35	51	34	89	102	91	47	40	33	16	12	3	3	521	27.2
Over 35 but not over 36	24	59	73	99	87	37	16	18	7	2			422	24.4
Over 36 but not over 37	25	53	161	195	209	113	62	40	9	3			870	26.0
Over 37 but not over 38	46	74	215	453	536	387	214	136	24	2	3		2,099	28.3
Over 38 but not over 39	25	45	205	283	260	160	60	37	8				1,085	25.7
Over 39 but not over 40	392	817	2,528	4,518	4,072	2,553	1,278	761	97	16	4	2	17,038	26.2
Over 40 but not over 41	27	54	195	382	319	173	76	68	10	1	2		1,307	26.2
Over 41 but not over 42	126	179	371	744	609	441	197	130	18	6		2	2,824	26.0
Over 42 but not over 43	29	71	292	696	490	305	161	108	22	5	1		2,180	26.6
Over 43 but not over 44	69	113	400	1,077	815	538	281	172	23	3		1	3,492	26.7
Over 44 but not over 45	21	62	231	929	701	486	238	178	19	5	1	1	2,872	27.7
Over 45 but not over 46	8	30	149	609	602	382	259	139	27	4			2,209	28.8
Over 46 but not over 47	7	9	133	562	508	331	192	136	22	4			1,904	28.7
Over 47 but not over 48	19	33	140	737	940	661	423	284	60	15	1	1	3,314	30.1
Over 48 but not over 49	4	12	55	399	583	442	248	173	36	5			1,958	30.5
Over 49 but not over 50	12	17	69	398	648	479	300	227	42	5	2		2,199	30.9
Over 50 but not over 52	6	13	55	427	866	696	402	354	77	20	6		2,922	32.1
Over 52 but not over 54	9	7	27	237	643	584	347	350	96	12	3	5	2,320	33.6
Over 54 but not over 56	4	6	16	146	549	611	427	341	88	23	1	6	2,218	34.5
Over 56 but not over 58	1	3	8	66	277	377	269	256	62	25	3	2	1,349	35.9
Over 58 but not over 60	3	2	4	69	202	397	321	262	83	15	5		1,363	36.4
Over 60 but not over 70	2	6	11	52	222	513	607	706	233	66	19	5	2,442	39.8
Over 70 but not over 80				4	7	18	70	103	205	121	58	24	617	46.8
Over 80			2	6	3	8	19	68	53	28	15	16	218	53.7
Men in above analysis	1,879	2,013	5,822	13,750	14,529	10,912	6,642	5,236	1,260	345	94	55	62,537	28.8
Average total hours per week	30.5	39.1	40.6	42.8	44.8	46.9	48.7	51.3	56.0	59.7	65.9	64.9	45.0	
Men whose hours were not reported	29	28	84	169	207	208	95	72	18	11	2	4	927	29.4
Total full-time manual men	1,908	2,041	5,906	13,919	14,736	11,120	6,737	5,308	1,278	356	96	59	63,464	28.8

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 81 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours* of full-time non-manual men, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 86)

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence APRIL 1971

Range of earnings	Less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £25	£25 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 but less than £70	£70 but less than £80	£80 and over	Total full-time non-manual men	Average earnings
Range of hours	Number of persons in the sample													£
Over 0 but not over 8	4												4	3.8
Over 8 but not over 16	11	1	3	3		3	2						24	19.1
Over 16 but not over 21	15	1	3	7	4	1	3	3					36	21.1
Over 21 but not over 24	6		2	3			4						18	24.9
Over 24 but not over 26	1	1	14	35	51	61	86	102	37	10	2		400	37.6
Over 26 but not over 28	4	3	34	91	124	125	235	203	62	16	5	4	906	36.5
Over 28 but not over 30	3	2	6	22	34	33	73	113	69	16	5	3	379	42.1
Over 30 but not over 32	6	4	2	12	11	7	12	16	5	5	2	20	102	50.1
Over 32 but not over 34	7	7	16	38	51	39	43	77	39	21	11	30	379	45.4
Over 34 but not over 35	37	48	102	275	286	340	305	404	295	147	108	204	2,551	45.6
Over 35 but not over 36	14	14	60	166	168	119	146	227	112	71	58	77	1,232	42.7
Over 36 but not over 37	50	96	222	584	628	642	648	791	437	239	131	196	4,664	40.1
Over 37 but not over 38	87	94	317	1,056	1,301	1,245	1,069	1,437	734	404	213	285	8,242	39.6
Over 38 but not over 39	9	21	65	189	192	151	111	111	62	22	9	43	985	36.0
Over 39 but not over 40	46	107	280	724	764	695	567	549	227	104	58	92	4,213	34.9
Over 40 but not over 41	9	13	34	107	152	124	80	62	25	3	1	5	615	31.9
Over 41 but not over 42	39	57	130	297	337	288	161	149	43	16	4	6	1,527	30.0
Over 42 but not over 43	9	10	22	89	110	101	74	84	19	8	3	5	534	33.6
Over 43 but not over 44	10	11	47	141	173	141	105	91	26	11	3	2	761	32.0
Over 44 but not over 45	4	7	18	81	97	91	67	92	27	12	4	8	508	35.7
Over 45 but not over 46	1	2	13	68	71	90	85	132	42	7	1	2	514	36.3
Over 46 but not over 47		2	8	33	67	53	41	56	12	3			275	33.8
Over 47 but not over 48	4	2	16	54	71	67	58	59	16	3		2	352	33.3
Over 48 but not over 49		5	19	21	34	25	31	7	4		2		148	35.9
Over 49 but not over 50		2	5	25	45	46	37	38	20	7	1	6	232	41.0
Over 50 but not over 52	1		6	20	34	46	42	55	21	8	2		235	37.4
Over 52 but not over 54	1		6	25	21	35	45	10	2	1			147	38.4
Over 54 but not over 56			16	55	87	58	53	17	8	4	4		303	37.1
Over 56 but not over 58			2	8	27	13	22	9	5	1			88	39.9
Over 58 but not over 60	1	1	3	9	21	13	32	12	3	6	4		105	46.9
Over 60 but not over 70			3	8	19	16	50	26	12	6	4		144	46.9
Over 70 but not over 80			1	3	8	3	5	12	16	9	5		52	53.6
Over 80							1	3	5	3		5	17	64.7
Men in above analysis	379	506	1,434	4,169	4,898	4,720	4,220	5,100	2,433	1,179	642	1,012	30,692	38.4
Average total hours per week	36.1	38.5	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.3	38.5	38.7	38.4	38.3	37.8	37.8	38.7	
Men whose hours were not reported	23	30	86	248	296	269	243	310	221	122	88	216	2,152	46.8
Total full-time non-manual men	402	536	1,520	4,417	5,194	4,989	4,463	5,410	2,654	1,301	730	1,228	32,844	38.9

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 84 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours* of adult men, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 89)

MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Range of earnings	Less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £25	£25 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 but less than £70	£70 but less than £80	£80 and over	Total men	Average earnings
Range of hours	Number of persons in the sample													£
Over 0 but not over 8	343	2	2										347	4.2
Over 8 but not over 16	602	23	17	14	5	5	3	1					671	8.3
Over 16 but not over 21	774	21	28	27	18	6	7	24	5	1			913	11.0
Over 21 but not over 24	366	53	44	44	27	15	10	10	7	2			601	15.6
Over 24 but not over 26	148	15	31	51	60	65	90	104	37	11	5		617	29.5
Over 26 but not over 28	100	25	44	119	145	131	239	210	64	16	5	6	1,104	33.4
Over 28 but not over 30	110	56	61	136	94	59	87	120	69	16	5	7	820	31.0
Over 30 but not over 32	157	126	178	304	139	67	91	44	11	5	2	20	1,144	25.1
Over 32 but not over 34	64	48	70	113	99	66	56	96	41	21	11	31	716	34.9
Over 34 but not over 35	88	82	191	379	377	387	346	438	311	159	111	207	3,076	42.5
Over 35 but not over 36	38	73	133	266	255	156	162	245	119	73	58	77	1,655	38.0
Over 36 but not over 37	75	149	383	779	837	755	711	832	446	242	131	196	5,536	37.9
Over 37 but not over 38	133	168	532	1,509	1,837	1,632	1,283	1,573	758	413	215	288	10,341	37.3
Over 38 but not over 39	35	66	270	473	452	311	171	148	70	24	9	43	2,072	30.6
Over 39 but not over 40	438	924	2,809	5,242	4,836	3,248	1,845	1,310	324	120	62	94	21,252	27.9
Over 40 but not over 41	36	67	230	489	471	297	156	130	35	4	3	5	1,923	28.0
Over 41 but not over 42	166	236	501	1,041	946	729	358	279	61	22	5	8	4,352	27.4
Over 42 but not over 43	38	81	315	785	600	406	235	192	41	13	4	5	2,715	28.0
Over 43 but not over 44	79	124	447	1,218	988	679	387	263	49	14	3	3	4,254	27.7
Over 44 but not over 45	25	69	249	1,010	798	577	305	270	46	17	5	9	3,380	28.9
Over 45 but not over 46	9	32	162	677	673	473	344	271	69	11	1	2	2,724	30.2
Over 46 but not over 47	7	11	141	595	575	384	233	192	34	7			2,179	29.3
Over 47 but not over 48	23	35	156	791	1,011	728	481	343	76	18	1	3	3,666	30.4
Over 48 but not over 49	4	12	60	418	604	476	273	204	43	9	3		2,106	30.9
Over 49 but not over 50	12	19	74	423	693	525	337	265	62	12	3	6	2,431	31.9
Over 50 but not over 52	7	13	61	448	900	742	444	409	98	28	8		3,158	32.5
Over 52 but not over 54	10	7	28	243	668	605	382	395	106	14	4	5	2,467	33.8
Over 54 but not over 56	4	6	17	162	604	698	485	394	105	31	5	10	2,521	34.8
Over 56 but not over 58	1	3	9	68	286	404	282	278	71	30	4	2	1,438	36.1
Over 58 but not over 60	4	3	4	72	211	418	335	294	95	18	11	4	1,469	37.2
Over 60 but not over 70			11	55	230	532	623	756	259	78	25	9	2,586	40.2
Over 70 but not over 80	2	6		7	18	73	108	217	137	67	25	12	669	47.3
Over 80			5	6	3	8	20	71	58	31	15	21	235	54.5
Men in above analysis	3,898	2,555	7,287	17,964	19,460	15,657	10,889	10,378	3,707	1,529	739	1,075	95,138	31.5
Average total hours per week	25.8	38.7	40.1	41.8	43.3	44.6	44.7	45.0	44.3	43.1	41.3	39.1	42.5	
Men whose hours were not reported	181	66	182	431	514	482	345	389	240	135	91	229	3,285	40.2
Total men	4,079	2,621	7,469	18,395	19,974	16,139	11,234	10,767	3,947	1,664	830	1,304	98,423	31.8

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 85 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings and total hours* adult women, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 90)

WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Range of earnings	Less than £8	£8 but less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £22	£22 but less than £25	£25 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 and over	Total women	Average earnings
Range of hours	Number of persons in the sample													£
Over 0 but not over 8	1,682	21	4	5	2				1	1		1	1,717	2.7
Over 8 but not over 16	3,399	155	70	89	39	30	8	2	5				3,797	5.2
Over 16 but not over 21	3,948	940	408	158	45	37	19	10	5	4		12	5,588	7.5
Over 21 but not over 24	1,240	716	290	167	35	23	11	8	8	9	6	5	2,518	8.9
Over 24 but not over 26	535	512	268	145	44	74	72	79	87	114	92	70	2,092	15.0
Over 26 but not over 28	304	490	267	162	44	168	141	167	160	193	186	120	2,402	18.8
Over 28 but not over 30	232	626	482	406	127	97	51	51	66	53	55	59	2,305	14.0
Over 30 but not over 32	85	264	367	328	106	102	26	22	12	4	1	4	1,321	12.6
Over 32 but not over 34	68	222	459	445	184	174	68	55	53	16	10	9	1,763	14.2
Over 34 but not over 35	42	182	499	810	478	564	314	350	246	104	46	64	3,699	17.9
Over 35 but not over 36	22	81	145	301	185	319	178	161	158	65	40	49	1,704	19.5
Over 36 but not over 37	14	77	326	817	688	904	366	322	227	82	57	51	3,931	18.3
Over 37 but not over 38	35	211	577	1,501	1,042	1,337	725	608	499	173	83	92	6,883	18.3
Over 38 but not over 39	12	55	164	399	201	191	94	84	56	20	8	21	1,305	17.0
Over 39 but not over 40	88	368	914	3,000	1,602	1,450	421	311	197	65	29	31	8,476	15.6
Over 40 but not over 41	7	33	93	156	116	116	29	52	39	14	4	4	663	16.8
Over 41 but not over 42	37	162	256	699	437	431	219	190	276	221	50	17	2,995	18.4
Over 42 but not over 43	5	18	50	159	109	92	39	35	30	11	4	5	557	17.0
Over 43 but not over 44	9	31	71	149	119	137	58	41	41	13	2	7	678	17.2
Over 44 but not over 45	7	7	27	62	81	88	55	35	32	12	4	2	412	18.5
Over 45 but not over 46		7	17	40	30	33	32	25	22	10	3	3	243	19.2
Over 46 but not over 47		4	8	24	26	35	24	24	15	2	1	2	165	19.3
Over 47 but not over 48	1	5	18	42	30	49	28	36	35	7	4		255	19.3
Over 48 but not over 49			5	13	16	24	15	12	11	9	3	1	109	20.8
Over 49 but not over 50			2	14	13	25	16	11	16	4	3	2	106	21.0
Over 50 but not over 52	1	3	2	11	15	26	11	10	14	12	4	4	113	21.9
Over 52 but not over 54	1		2	8	3	19	3	9	7	9	4	2	67	22.8
Over 54 but not over 56			2	5	9	10	7	8	13	11	4	4	73	24.7
Over 56 but not over 58		1		2	4	2	4	6	11	2	2	1	35	24.5
Over 58 but not over 60			1	2	1	3	2	4	4	1	3		21	23.9
Over 60 but not over 70		2	2	1	1	3	3	2	6	4	6	7	37	29.0
Over 70					1	1		1	2	5	3	2	15	35.9
Women in above analysis	11,775	5,193	5,796	10,120	5,833	6,584	3,039	2,731	2,354	1,250	719	651	56,045	14.5
Average total hours per week	17.4	28.1	33.4	36.9	37.9	37.8	37.4	37.3	37.4	36.0	33.7	33.9	31.8	
Women whose hours were not reported	464	116	94	103	51	73	60	71	86	62	33	62	1,275	15.5
Total women	12,239	5,309	5,890	10,223	5,884	6,657	3,099	2,802	2,440	1,312	752	713	57,320	14.5

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 86 Summary distributions of total hours, by category of employee, April 1971: numbers in the sample (including those whose pay was affected by absence) with hours in specified ranges.

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 102)

APRIL 1971

Range of hours	All males	Full-time men		Part-time men	Full-time youths and boys	All females	Full-time women		Part-time women		Full-time girls
		Manual	Non-manual				Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	
Over 0 hours but not over 8 hours	542	151	4	192	20	2,183	45	20	1,133	519	8
Over 8 hours but not over 16 hours	779	211	24	436	46	3,865	125	34	2,558	1,080	14
Over 16 hours but not over 21 hours	950	177	36	700	27	5,615	116	55	3,065	2,352	11
Over 21 hours but not over 24 hours	677	349	18	234	72	2,550	195	47	1,477	799	26
Over 24 hours but not over 26 hours	636	96	400	121	19	2,107	83	585	937	487	10
Over 26 hours but not over 28 hours	1,142	120	906	78	37	2,416	95	1,113	1,109	724	12
Over 28 hours but not over 30 hours	867	329	379	112	44	2,327	128	344	70	55	67
Over 30 hours but not over 32 hours	1,320	1,029	102	13	176	1,388	828	368	824	68	20
Over 32 hours but not over 34 hours	801	332	379	5	65	1,857	851	797	2,871	21	10
Over 34 hours but not over 35 hours	3,339	521	2,551	4	163	1,805	322	1,361	14	7	101
Over 35 hours but not over 36 hours	1,818	422	1,232	1	263	4,265	441	3,474	11	5	334
Over 36 hours but not over 37 hours	5,891	870	4,664	2	355	7,468	881	5,992	6	4	585
Over 37 hours but not over 38 hours	11,086	2,099	8,242	2	745	14,448	447	849	5	4	143
Over 38 hours but not over 39 hours	2,317	1,085	985	2	244	9,410	6,255	2,211	6	4	932
Over 39 hours but not over 40 hours	23,915	17,038	4,213	1	2,663	735	294	366	2	1	72
Over 40 hours but not over 41 hours	2,134	1,307	615	1	211	3,247	598	2,388	6	3	252
Over 41 hours but not over 42 hours	4,873	2,824	1,527	1	521	3,07	248	2,48	1	1	34
Over 42 hours but not over 43 hours	3,009	2,180	534	1	294	432	242	142	3	2	16
Over 43 hours but not over 44 hours	4,720	3,492	761	1	466	265	142	151	1	1	20
Over 44 hours but not over 45 hours	3,671	2,872	508		290	171	180	113			15
Over 45 hours but not over 46 hours	2,952	2,209	514	1	228	265	142	151			10
Over 46 hours but not over 47 hours	2,350	1,904	275		171	180	113	85			7
Over 47 hours but not over 48 hours	3,883	3,314	352		141	116	68	38			7
Over 48 hours but not over 49 hours	2,247	1,958	148		128	113	82	30			3
Over 49 hours but not over 50 hours	2,559	2,199	232	1	180	120	82	21			3
Over 50 hours but not over 52 hours	3,338	2,922	235		97	70	46	20			2
Over 52 hours but not over 54 hours	2,564	2,320	147		84	76	53	8			3
Over 54 hours but not over 56 hours	2,605	2,218	303		30	37	27	2			2
Over 56 hours but not over 58 hours	1,468	1,349	88	1	37	21	19	9			
Over 58 hours but not over 60 hours	1,506	1,363	105	1	70	37	28	3			
Over 60 hours but not over 70 hours	2,656	2,442	144		12	13	10				
Over 70 hours but not over 80 hours	681	617	52		5	2					
Over 80 hours	240	218	17								
Number included in above analysis	103,536	62,537	30,692	1,909	8,141	59,760	14,371	23,902	11,195	6,577	3,161
Average total hours per week	42.3	45.0	38.7	18.8	40.9	31.9	38.4	36.9	19.4	20.3	38.1
Employees excluded from the above analysis											
: hours nil	1,558	1,303	98	48	94	685	257	106	188	107	18
: hours not reported	3,374	927	2,152	206	75	1,300	156	424	345	350	14
Total number in the sample	108,468	64,767	32,942	2,163	8,310	61,745	14,784	24,432	11,728	7,034	3,193

Notes: 1. For an employee whose pay was not affected by absence, total hours means the number of basic hours the employee was expected to work in a normal week (normal basic hours) plus the number of hours per week in the pay-period for which the employee received overtime pay.

2. For an employee whose pay was affected by absence, total hours means the total number of basic and overtime hours in the pay-period for which the employee was reported to have been paid, whether or not actually worked and including any paid at reduced rates: if the pay-period was more than one week, the number was converted to a weekly basis.

Table 87 Summary distributions of total hours, by category of employee, April 1971: numbers in the sample whose pay was not affected by absence with hours in specified ranges.

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 103)

APRIL 1971

Range of hours	All males	Full-time men		Part-time men	Full-time youths and boys	All females	Full-time women		Part-time women		Full-time girls
		Manual	Non-manual				Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	
Over 0 hours but not over 8 hours	346			171		1,826			902	474	
Over 8 hours but not over 16 hours	454			393		3,211			2,165	994	
Over 16 hours but not over 21 hours	697			687		5,122			2,803	2,303	
Over 21 hours but not over 24 hours	234			230		2,138			1,355	777	
Over 24 hours but not over 26 hours	510		391	119		1,937		560	889	483	
Over 26 hours but not over 28 hours	972		890	76	5	2,243		1,092	656	492	1
Over 28 hours but not over 30 hours	468		352	112	1	2,096		292	1,076	718	
Over 30 hours but not over 32 hours	208	118	72	13	5	782	323	329	70	54	6
Over 32 hours but not over 34 hours	470	70	365	5	30	1,607	676	778	65	20	67
Over 34 hours but not over 35 hours	3,120	345	2,539	4	232	3,860	701	2,838	21	10	290
Over 35 hours but not over 36 hours	1,432	112	1,212	1	107	1,633	207	1,325	14	7	80
Over 36 hours but not over 37 hours	5,560	615	4,640	2	303	4,076	302	3,440	11	5	318
Over 37 hours but not over 38 hours	10,713	1,806	8,208		699	7,304	776	5,955	6	4	563
Over 38 hours but not over 39 hours	1,908	753	973	2	179	1,249	286	834	5	4	120
Over 39 hours but not over 40 hours	22,808	16,125	4,182	1	2,500	9,077	5,980	2,190	6	4	895
Over 40 hours but not over 41 hours	1,954	1,149	612	1	192	708	278	357	2	1	70
Over 41 hours but not over 42 hours	4,669	2,653	1,514	1	501	3,213	584	2,372	6	3	248
Over 42 hours but not over 43 hours	2,816	2,004	530	1	281	578	297	245	1	1	34
Over 43 hours but not over 44 hours	4,521	3,313	759	1	448	714	414	239	3	1	57
Over 44 hours but not over 45 hours	3,538	2,759	499		279	419	256	142	3	2	16
Over 45 hours but not over 46 hours	2,841	2,107	512	1	221	253	144	88	1	1	19
Over 46 hours but not over 47 hours	2,259	1,818	273		168	174	107	52			15
Over 47 hours but not over 48 hours	3,741	3,180	351		210	264	181	71	2		10
Over 48 hours but not over 49 hours	2,178	1,897	148		133	114	84	24			6
Over 49 hours but not over 50 hours	2,495	2,141	231		123	112	67	38			7
Over 50 hours but not over 52 hours	3,249	2,840	232	1	176	120	82	30	1		7
Over 52 hours but not over 54 hours	2,492	2,250	147		95	70	46	21			3
Over 54 hours but not over 56 hours	2,544	2,161	302		81	76	53	20			3
Over 56 hours but not over 58 hours	1,435	1,318	88		29	37	27	8			2
Over 58 hours but not over 60 hours	1,475	1,332	105	1	37	20	18	2			
Over 60 hours but not over 70 hours	2,611	2,398	144		69	37	28	9			
Over 70 hours but not over 80 hours	673	609	52		12	13	10	3			
Over 80 hours	240	218	17		5	2					
Number included in above analysis	95,631	56,091	30,340	1,823	7,121	55,085	11,929	23,354	10,063	6,358	2,837
Average total hours per week	42.9	46.2	38.8	19.0	42.0	32.4	39.9	37.1	19.8	20.5	38.8
Employees excluded from the above analysis : hours not reported	3,374	927	2,152	206	75	1,300	156	424	345	350	14
Total number whose pay was not affected by absence	99,005	57,018	32,492	2,029	7,196	56,385	12,085	23,778	10,408	6,708	2,851

Note: see note 1 to table 74.

Table 88 Distributions of total hours* of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 134)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range													
			over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60	
All industries and services	I-XXVII	62,537	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.7	4.8	29.0	6.6	9.1	8.1	8.3	15.0	7.9	5.2	
All index of Production industries	II-XXI	43,858	0.3	0.7	1.9	3.9	5.2	30.3	5.8	9.0	8.3	8.3	14.7	7.2	4.7	
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	32,428	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.9	4.7	32.0	6.0	8.8	8.1	8.2	14.6	7.1	4.0	
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	30,109	0.1	0.6	1.1	3.5	4.8	25.7	7.3	9.4	8.2	8.5	15.5	8.8	6.6	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	912	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.9	11.4	19.9	13.4	7.8	9.0	17.7	9.8	7.7	
Agriculture and horticulture	001	808	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.6	7.1	21.8	13.1	7.7	9.9	19.3	10.5	7.7	
Mining and quarrying	II	2,880	0.5	1.7	6.1	6.6	19.0	21.2	4.3	6.8	5.1	5.1	12.9	6.3	4.5	
Coal mining	101	2,628	0.5	1.8	6.7	7.1	20.6	20.4	4.5	7.2	5.4	4.8	12.2	5.4	3.5	
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103	155	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	41.3	2.6	1.3	1.9	8.4	14.9	11.0	14.8	
Food, drink and tobacco	III	2,622	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.0	22.8	7.2	8.6	7.7	9.1	18.5	11.3	8.2	
Food	211-219, 221-229	1,913	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.7	22.5	7.4	7.9	6.8	8.9	18.9	12.3	9.3	
Grain milling	211	105	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.7	20.0	2.9	8.6	8.6	11.4	21.9	11.4	6.7	
Bread and flour confectionery	212	465	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	28.0	4.3	4.5	7.5	9.5	20.0	13.8	10.5	10.7	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	289	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	1.7	20.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	9.0	17.7	8.6	10.5	
Milk and milk products	215	252	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.4	2.4	10.3	13.1	6.4	6.4	8.3	21.0	17.5	11.1	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	198	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	26.8	14.1	8.1	5.1	11.6	14.2	6.1	6.1	
Fruit and vegetable products	218	155	0.0	0.7	1.3	3.2	4.5	25.8	2.6	12.3	6.5	5.8	19.4	11.0	7.1	
Animal and poultry foods	219	114	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	6.1	25.4	1.8	9.7	3.5	6.1	13.2	21.1	9.7	
Food industries n.e.s.	229	127	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	21.3	9.5	11.8	6.3	10.2	18.1	10.2	7.9	
Drink	231, 232, 239	615	0.0	0.5	1.3	3.1	2.8	23.4	6.7	9.4	9.3	10.1	18.1	9.8	5.7	
Brewing and malting	231	409	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	3.4	24.2	5.9	7.8	11.0	10.0	18.8	8.8	5.4	
Other drink industries	239	116	0.0	2.6	1.7	4.3	0.0	24.1	6.9	15.5	6.0	9.5	14.7	7.8	6.9	
Coal and petroleum products	IV	253	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	6.7	49.0	9.5	5.9	2.8	6.7	9.5	4.4	4.4	
Mineral oil refining	262	163	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	60.7	11.1	5.5	1.2	1.8	4.9	2.5	4.3	
Chemical and allied industries	V	1,768	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.9	5.0	38.6	6.7	8.8	6.6	8.2	12.1	7.5	3.0	
General chemicals	271	797	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.9	3.3	49.3	4.9	5.9	4.9	9.4	9.9	7.2	2.5	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	181	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	7.2	30.9	5.0	13.8	6.6	6.1	13.8	7.2	5.0	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	216	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.9	6.0	36.6	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.1	16.2	6.5	1.4	
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	111	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.9	5.4	27.0	9.9	9.9	4.5	12.6	15.3	7.2	3.6	
Other chemical industries	279	239	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	4.2	27.6	6.7	15.9	8.0	9.6	16.7	6.3	2.9	
Metal manufacture	VI	3,380	0.6	0.9	2.1	5.2	7.5	33.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.7	11.0	7.5	3.9	
Iron and Steel	311-313	2,707	0.6	1.0	2.2	5.4	7.4	34.1	6.3	6.1	7.0	7.9	10.3	7.5	4.2	
Iron and steel (general)	311	1,822	0.6	0.9	1.8	4.2	9.2	37.0	6.9	5.0	6.0	8.1	8.4	7.4	4.4	
Steel tubes	312	254	0.8	1.2	2.4	3.9	5.1	26.8	3.9	8.7	9.4	11.4	13.0	9.8	3.5	
Iron castings, etc	313	631	0.5	1.1	3.3	9.5	3.0	28.8	5.4	8.4	8.9	5.7	14.6	7.0	3.8	
Other metals	321-323	673	0.6	0.5	1.6	4.3	7.9	33.1	6.1	8.6	6.4	6.8	13.8	7.4	2.8	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	262	0.8	0.4	1.1	4.6	11.5	32.4	5.7	6.5	5.3	6.5	14.9	6.9	3.4	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	259	0.4	0.4	1.9	4.3	5.4	34.0	6.2	11.2	7.7	5.8	11.6	8.1	3.1	
Other base metals	323	152	0.7	0.7	2.9	4.0	5.0	32.9	6.6	7.9	5.9	9.2	15.8	7.2	1.3	
Mechanical engineering	VII	5,001	0.4	0.7	1.9	4.2	2.7	30.4	4.5	9.7	8.9	9.8	16.2	6.2	4.4	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	113	0.9	0.9	5.3	4.4	2.7	38.1	6.2	4.4	11.5	2.7	15.9	3.5	3.5	
Metal-working machine tools	332	435	0.9	0.5	1.2	3.7	3.0	38.4	4.4	8.5	8.7	9.2	15.0	4.4	2.3	
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	335	0.9	0.9	2.7	6.0	4.2	31.1	4.5	7.2	9.9	7.8	16.4	6.3	2.4	
Industrial engines	334	145	0.0	0.7	2.8	9.0	2.8	37.2	3.5	11.9	10.4	15.2	6.2	1.4	0.0	
Textile machinery and accessories	335	201	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	25.4	4.0	16.9	11.0	8.1	15.2	5.6	5.1	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	197	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.6	4.1	33.0	3.6	3.6	10.7	8.1	15.2	5.6	5.1	
Mechanical handling equipment	337	284	0.4	1.8	1.1	3.2	1.8	22.9	6.3	8.5	7.4	9.9	20.4	9.9	6.7	
Office machinery	338	175	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.4	49.7	9.1	9.7	4.0	10.3	8.0	1.7	1.7		
Other machinery	339	1,173	0.6	0.5	2.1	3.4	2.3	29.6	4.5	11.9	7.9	10.3	15.8	6.1	5.0	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	765	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.6	1.3	21.8	2.9	7.5	7.9	9.2	22.9	10.2	9.3	
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	1,110	0.4	1.1	2.2	3.8	3.5	30.7	4.6	10.6	10.2	9.9	14.9	5.5	2.7	
Instrument engineering	VIII	421	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.1	4.3	30.9	5.2	10.0	11.2	12.4	16.9	3.6	1.4	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	298	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	4.7	33.2	4.0	10.1	12.4	14.1	14.1	3.7	1.0	
Electrical engineering	IX	2,461	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.8	5.2	33.3	5.4	10.9	8.2	8.7	14.4	5.7	3.1	
Electrical machinery	361	605	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.5	32.6	4.0	14.9	9.6	9.1	12.9	5.1	3.1	
Insulated wires and cables	362	218	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	10.1	14.2	4.6	8.7	6.4	10.1	21.6	14.7	6.9	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	322	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.5	4.0	41.0	2.5	9.3	5.9	8.1	19.6	3.4	2.5	
Radio and electronic components	364	252	0.4	0.8	3.9	4.6	35.5	5.4	11.2	8.5	8.9	14.7	3.5	2.7		
Electronic computers	366	109	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.8	47.1	8.8	4.9	6.9	3.9	7.8	2.0	5.9	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	213	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	2.8	29.1	4.7	14.6	11.3	13.2	12.2	6.6	2.8	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	216	0.0	1.9	2.8	3.2	6.0	32.9	7.4	8.8	6.9	6.5	15.3	6.5	1.9	
Other electrical goods	369	440	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.4	5.9	33.2	8.9	9.1	8.2	8.6	12.7	5.5	2.3	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X (370)	1,123	0.5	0.6	2.0	4.0	2.3	29.1	3.8	6.3	8.5	9.5	18.0	8.4	7.0	
Vehicles	XI	4,310	0.3	0.8	2.1	3.6	4.5	43.8	4.1	8.5	7.9	6.6	11.9	4.0	2.0	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	150	0.0	0.7	6.0	7.3	4.0	47.3	4.0	7.3	4.7	4.7	10.7	2.0	1.3	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	2,715	0.4	0.9	2.0	4.0	4.6	40.0	4.9	8.6	8.6	7.0	12.6	4.5	2.0	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	940	0.4	0.8	1.9	2.8	3.7	52.3	2.9	9.3	6.4	5.3	10.1	2.9	1.4	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	214	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	5.6		0.9	3.7	7.0	6.1	9.8	5.6	3.3	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	230	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	48.7	2.2	6.1	7.8	7.8	10.9	3.5	6.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	2,311	0.4	1.0	1.8	5.0	4.5	26.1	5.2	9.9	9.3	9.1	17.0	7.5	3.2	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	288	0.7	0.4	1.1	4.9	1.7	28.1	3.8	11.5	11.1	12.9	16.0	5.6	2.4	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	135	0.0	3.0	1.5	3.7	10.4	21.5	7.4	6.7	8.9	12.6	20.7	3.7	0.0	
Wire and wire manufactures	394	219	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.2	10.5	25.6	2.7	7.3	7.8	5.0	21.0	11.0	3.2	
Cans and metal boxes	395	100	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	17.0	17.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	17.0	7.0	4.0	
Metal industries n.e.s.	399	1,373	0.4	1.1	2.2	5.7	2.3	26.4	5.3	10.5	9.4	8.9	16.3	7.9	3.6	
Textiles	XIII	1,986	0.1	0.8	2.8	4.2	10.2	29.1	7.8	7.6	7.9	6.8	12.2	8.2	2.5	
Production of man-made fibres	411	281	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	18.5	39.5	6.1	6.8	4.6	7.1	6.8	5.3	1.8	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	259	0.0	0.8	5.0	6.2	9.7	21.6	14.3	8.5	6.2	4.6	10.0	9.3	3.9	

Table 88 (continued) Distributions of total hours* of full-time manual men, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 134)

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range													
			over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60	
Textiles (continued)																
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	157	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.7	25.5	24.2	7.0	8.9	7.0	6.4	2.5	6.4	0.6	
Woollen and worsted	414	418	0.0	0.7	1.4	2.9	3.4	29.2	7.4	6.2	8.9	7.4	19.9	8.9	3.8	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	267	0.4	0.7	2.2	3.7	7.9	39.7	7.1	5.6	8.2	6.0	7.9	7.9	2.6	
Carpets	419	154	0.2	0.0	3.9	4.6	16.2	25.3	2.6	6.5	5.9	9.1	13.6	8.5	1.3	
Textile finishing	423	212	0.0	1.4	3.8	5.2	1.4	21.2	8.0	8.5	10.9	8.5	17.5	12.3	1.4	
Other textile industries	429	103	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.8	12.6	21.4	8.7	6.8	12.6	4.9	11.6	7.8	3.9	
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	124	0.0	2.4	0.8	2.4	2.4	33.9	3.2	8.9	8.9	12.9	17.8	4.0	2.4	
Clothing and footwear	XV	608	0.0	0.3	0.8	6.1	4.4	50.5	7.2	9.4	5.6	5.3	7.2	2.0	1.2	
Clothing	441-446															
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	449	346	0.0	0.3	0.9	6.1	4.6	46.8	6.1	9.3	5.2	6.9	9.5	2.9	1.5	
Footwear	442	145	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.3	2.1	48.3	7.6	11.0	3.5	5.5	8.3	3.5	1.4	
	450	262	0.0	0.4	0.8	6.1	4.2	55.4	8.8	9.6	6.1	3.1	4.2	0.8	0.8	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	1,554	0.3	0.1	1.4	3.9	1.9	20.2	7.5	7.5	7.1	9.0	19.6	12.8	8.6	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	339	0.3	0.0	1.5	3.2	2.4	18.6	3.5	9.7	7.1	8.0	22.1	14.5	9.1	
Pottery	462	207	0.0	0.5	2.4	6.3	0.0	26.1	2.9	11.6	7.7	6.8	17.4	11.1	7.3	
Glass	463	430	0.7	0.0	1.4	3.5	2.6	25.6	14.9	5.4	7.0	10.0	18.4	7.9	2.8	
Cement	464	108	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	8.3	6.5	4.6	12.0	11.1	19.4	16.7	19.4	
Abrasives and building materials, etc n.e.s.	469	470	0.2	0.2	1.3	4.5	2.1	16.6	5.7	6.8	5.8	9.2	20.0	16.0	11.7	
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	1,063	0.4	0.9	2.4	3.2	1.9	30.6	7.0	10.4	9.8	9.3	14.4	6.7	3.3	
Timber	471	380	0.0	0.8	2.9	3.2	2.1	20.8	7.6	9.7	12.4	8.9	18.2	10.0	3.4	
Furniture and upholstery	472	382	0.5	0.5	2.4	3.9	2.4	41.6	6.8	10.7	7.6	9.4	10.2	2.6	1.3	
Shop and Office fitting	474	133	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	17.3	6.0	6.8	16.5	12.0	15.8	12.0	9.8	
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	2,210	0.1	0.6	0.6	5.1	5.8	29.5	8.7	8.3	8.5	7.0	15.8	6.6	3.3	
Paper, etc	481-484															
Paper and board	481	870	0.1	0.8	1.0	3.1	4.6	22.5	12.0	8.6	8.3	7.4	17.8	9.4	4.4	
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	488	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.7	4.1	16.6	17.4	10.0	7.4	8.4	16.2	8.8	6.4	
Printing and publishing	485, 486															
Printing, publishing of newspapers	489	1,340	0.2	0.5	0.4	6.4	6.6	34.0	6.5	8.1	8.7	6.7	14.6	4.8	2.6	
Printing, publishing of periodicals	485	407	0.0	0.7	0.0	13.3	11.8	25.3	8.9	7.9	9.1	5.9	10.8	4.2	2.2	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	486	133	1.5	0.0	1.5	13.5	15.0	27.8	6.0	8.3	9.0	3.8	7.5	3.8	2.3	
	489	800	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.5	39.5	5.4	8.3	8.4	7.6	17.6	5.3	2.9	
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	1,233	0.4	0.9	3.0	4.1	6.7	26.2	7.0	10.5	8.8	6.7	14.9	8.0	2.9	
Rubber	491	601	0.5	0.8	4.2	4.3	7.7	28.6	5.3	10.8	7.7	6.2	14.6	7.2	2.2	
Plastics products n.e.s.	496	329	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.7	6.4	24.0	8.8	8.8	10.0	6.1	16.1	10.3	3.9	
Construction	XX (500)	6,832	0.2	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.1	21.4	4.8	11.4	11.2	10.2	16.8	9.0	7.9	
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	1,718	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.3	47.6	9.1	7.0	5.9	6.5	9.8	5.1	4.9	
Gas	601	484	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	4.8	21.7	10.3	6.8	7.9	8.7	16.5	9.3	11.6	
Electricity	602	1,016	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	63.9	8.3	5.9	4.7	4.7	5.5	2.6	1.7	
Water supply	603	218	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	28.9	10.6	12.4	6.9	9.6	15.1	7.3	5.5	
Transport and communication	XXII	7,047	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.9	4.3	19.9	6.5	6.0	6.4	9.0	19.5	13.6	10.1	
Railways†	701	1,431	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.6	21.9	6.1	4.8	4.6	12.9	20.4	13.4	10.9	
Road passenger transport	702	1,536	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.3	1.2	20.3	7.3	6.2	5.1	10.7	23.5	13.2	8.5	
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	1,196	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	9.3	2.5	3.6	5.4	7.0	26.5	29.4	13.5	
Sea transport	705	220	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.1	23.6	2.3	3.6	2.3	4.1	10.5	13.6	27.3	
Port and inland water transport	706	563	0.0	0.7	0.7	23.3	3.2	20.1	5.0	3.9	8.4	9.8	11.4	6.6	7.1	
Air transport	707	187	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	18.2	19.3	8.0	5.4	10.7	7.5	16.6	9.1	3.2	
Postal services and telecommunications	708	1,930	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	8.0	22.7	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.7	15.5	7.8	9.5	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	195	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.7	8.2	29.8	4.6	8.7	7.2	5.6	10.8	8.7	6.7	
Distributive trades	XXIII	3,118	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.0	3.9	25.4	10.6	11.7	9.2	7.3	15.5	8.3	4.3	
Wholesale distribution	810-812															
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	523	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.9	1.7	23.9	11.5	10.0	9.7	6.5	15.2	7.9	4.2	
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	130	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	3.9	17.7	16.2	11.5	10.8	6.2	20.8	7.7	3.1	
Other wholesale distribution	812	344	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.4	9.6	26.2	11.3	13.4	7.9	6.1	12.5	3.8	2.3	
Retail distribution	820-821															
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	506	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	18.8	13.6	10.3	9.7	10.9	18.8	9.3	5.0	
Other retail distribution	821	885	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	5.4	34.5	9.8	11.2	7.9	7.0	12.1	6.3	2.9	
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	313	0.0	1.0	0.3	3.2	1.0	20.5	7.0	15.3	11.8	5.1	18.5	10.9	5.4	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	417	0.0	0.7	0.2	3.8	4.1	21.8	7.9	13.0	8.2	6.7	17.5	10.6	5.5	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	556	0.0	0.2	0.5	13.5	8.3	18.5	9.9	9.9	6.8	7.6	11.2	7.0	6.7	
Banking and bill discounting	861	112	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	13.4	12.5	8.0	14.3	11.6	10.7	11.6	2.7	1.8	
Property owning and managing, etc	863	113	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.3	0.9	15.9	15.9	14.2	8.0	13.3	13.3	8.0	4.4	
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	117	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	11.1	26.5	6.8	6.8	7.7	3.4	14.5	12.8	6.0	
Professional and scientific services	XXV	1,789	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.7	3.1	38.0	7.1	10.6	8.4	7.5	12.9	5.7	4.2	
Educational services	872	575	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.6	4.0	43.5	5.4	10.3	7.8	5.7	11.7	5.1	3.3	
Medical and dental services	874	894	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.2	32.9	8.4	10.7	9.2	9.7	14.5	6.6	5.4	
Research and development services	876	206	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.4	5.3	46.6	5.3	11.7	6.8	5.3	9.7	4.4	1.0	
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	2,340	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.4	23.2	12.7	14.4	9.2	9.2	14.5	6.5	4.1	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	158	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.7	26.6	4.4	8.9	6.3	6.3	14.6	12.7	9.5	
Catering	884-888															
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	553	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.3	2.4	12.8</								

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

† Some employees, excluded from the overall results and those for industry

Table 89 (continued) Distributions of total hours* of full-time manual women, by industry, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 135)

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Industry	Order or MLH of SIC (1968)	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range												
			over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54	
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	1,349	0.2	1.0	1.6	18.8	6.8	32.0	17.1	9.0	4.7	3.5	3.6	1.9	
Catering	884-888	564	0.4	0.4	6.6	21.1	6.6	17.6	21.5	11.9	5.9	5.9	5.5	1.8	
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	267	0.4	0.0	0.7	16.9	3.4	14.2	34.1	13.5	4.5	7.1	4.1	1.1	
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	136	0.0	0.7	2.2	18.4	8.8	22.1	12.5	11.0	10.3	6.6	5.9	1.5	
Hairdressing and manicure	889	141	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.4	10.6	41.1	32.6	6.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Laundries and dry cleaning	892-893	205	0.0	2.9	2.0	15.1	7.3	50.7	10.7	6.3	2.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	
Laundries	892	174	0.0	3.5	2.3	14.9	7.5	51.2	10.4	5.8	2.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	
Other services	899	276	0.0	1.1	0.7	25.7	5.4	42.4	8.0	4.0	4.7	1.5	3.6	2.9	
Public administration	XXVII	515	0.0	1.4	2.5	21.6	9.3	46.4	3.9	5.6	3.1	1.4	1.9	2.9	
National government service	901	198	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.6	12.1	62.6	2.0	5.6	3.5	0.0	1.5	2.0	
Local government service	906	317	0.0	2.2	3.5	29.0	7.6	36.3	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.5	

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 90 Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult men, reported to be affected by particular major agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 136)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Agreement or order		Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range												
			over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Building															
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	manual	2,791	0.1	0.8	1.2	4.2	2.0	15.9	4.9	12.3	13.9	11.7	18.8	8.1	6.0
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	manual	535	0.4	0.8	1.7	6.5	3.6	16.3	5.4	15.9	12.2	11.2	14.6	7.3	4.3
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	manual	1,173	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.9	9.7	3.9	8.9	7.7	10.1	21.8	16.2	17.0
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	324	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.2	18.2	5.6	10.5	10.2	7.1	19.8	9.6	15.7
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc.															
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual non-manual	10,981	0.4	0.9	2.1	4.4	3.4	34.7	4.5	9.8	8.6	8.5	14.3	5.6	2.8
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	1,121	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.1	48.6	18.7	8.4	6.8	4.8	3.0	5.0	1.3	0.6
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	non-manual	1,462	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.9	66.6	11.6	6.4	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.4
Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB)	manual	161	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	9.3	15.5	4.4	6.8	6.8	10.6	20.5	14.3	9.3
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)	manual	269	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.6	13.8	3.3	5.9	11.9	10.0	23.4	13.4	13.4
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	manual	627	0.6	0.6	2.7	5.1	1.8	28.7	3.7	5.4	9.6	8.1	18.3	8.5	6.9
Food and drink															
Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)	manual	251	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	13.9	3.2	4.0	7.6	5.6	26.3	19.1	17.9
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	347	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.6	22.5	3.8	9.8	8.7	8.4	20.5	12.7	7.8
Printing															
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	702	0.1	1.0	0.7	2.4	2.3	40.6	5.7	9.1	8.3	7.6	14.7	5.4	2.1
General printing (London)	manual	243	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.5	35.4	7.0	5.8	11.5	3.7	21.4	4.9	2.5
Morning, evening and Sunday newspapers (London)	manual	211	0.0	0.9	0.0	18.5	15.2	16.6	8.5	7.1	5.7	3.8	11.4	7.6	4.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear															
Carpet industry NJC (GB)	manual	119	0.8	2.5	0.8	6.7	16.8	31.9	5.0	5.0	5.9	9.2	7.6	5.9	1.7
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	275	0.0	0.7	5.5	5.8	17.1	22.9	10.2	8.7	8.0	4.7	7.6	6.9	1.8
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	165	0.6	1.2	3.0	4.3	7.3	47.9	5.5	3.6	8.5	4.9	7.3	4.2	1.8
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	manual	153	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.3	1.3	26.8	5.9	6.5	7.9	9.8	22.9	11.1	2.0
Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	manual	269	0.0	1.1	1.5	4.5	5.2	23.1	6.3	7.8	9.3	7.1	20.1	10.0	4.1
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	233	0.0	0.4	0.9	7.3	3.4	53.7	7.3	10.7	6.0	3.4	5.6	0.9	0.4
Other manufacturing															
Building brick and allied industries NJC (England and Wales)	manual	137	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.9	0.7	18.3	3.7	7.3	5.1	10.2	22.6	16.1	11.0
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	765	0.4	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.6	40.9	7.2	7.2	4.7	8.9	12.8	6.5	3.9
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	manual	380	0.3	1.1	2.9	4.5	2.4	44.5	5.8	10.5	7.1	7.6	9.2	3.2	1.1
Light castings (GB)	manual	115	2.6	0.0	1.7	4.4	2.6	34.8	7.8	10.4	8.7	5.2	13.1	7.0	1.7
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	manual	476	0.0	0.6	1.1	2.9	3.4	15.6	16.2	9.2	7.8	7.8	18.5	10.5	6.5
Pottery industry NJC (GB)	manual	145	0.7	0.7	3.5	4.8	0.7	24.8	4.1	14.5	6.2	5.5	13.1	11.7	9.7
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual	487	0.6	0.8	4.7	4.5	8.8	31.0	4.5	9.9	7.4	5.1	14.8	6.6	1.2
Sawmilling (England and Wales)	manual	125	0.0	0.8	4.8	2.4	0.0	30.4	7.2	12.8	8.0	8.0	16.0	7.2	2.4
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	manual	674	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.1	1.0	22.1	9.2	16.6	12.3	10.8	16.2	5.3	3.0
Retail Co-operative Societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	576	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	4.0	44.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	8.7	11.1	9.4	5.7
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	148	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	12.8	13.5	16.2	20.9	15.5	14.2	2.0	0.0
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	222	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.3	12.2	41.9	8.1	8.1	4.5	8.6	9.0	2.3
Other agreements in the private sector															
Dock workers NJC (GB)	manual	442	0.2	0.7	0.7	27.6	4.3	19.2	4.8	3.6	6.1	10.2	12.0	5.2	5.4
Road Passenger Transport—Company-owned undertakings (GB)	manual	596	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.7	13.3	5.9	5.7	3.5	12.2	27.5	16.3	11.7
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR															
Gas, electricity and water															
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	379	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.6	20.9	10.6	6.6	7.9	10.0	18.2	10.0	10.6
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	941	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	64.1	8.4	6.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	2.4	1.8
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	209	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.4	29.7	9.1	11.5	7.7	10.1	13.9	8.1	5.3
Local authorities (England and Wales)															
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	1,464	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	83.3	6.6	3.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1
General and clerical division	non-manual	288	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	68.4	11.5	4.9	3.8	4.2	1.4	3.1	0.7	0.4
Building and civil engineering workers	manual	648	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	47.2	4.2	13.7	11.6	7.1	8.3	3.9	1.5
Engineering craftsmen	manual	135	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	34.1	4.4	12.6	11.1	8.9	13.3	9.6	2.2
Manual workers	manual	2,567	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	42.1	6.8	9.7	8.8	8.2	11.8	5.5	2.9
Local authorities (Scotland)															
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	128	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	75.8	9.4	3.1	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.0
Manual workers	manual	358	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	36.9	7.3	10.9	5.9	7.8	16.2	7.0	5.0
National Government															
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	648	0.0	0.2	0.2	21.3	53.4	10.5	5.7	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.2
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	876	0.0	0.0	0.2	35.4	46.9	7.3	4.1	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	non-manual	894	0.0	0.2	0.2	19.6	51.7	17.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.1
Government industrial establishments	manual	1,409	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	50.3	3.4	6.7	6.7	9.5	11.1	4.5	5.1

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Table 90 (continued) Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult men, reported to be affected by particular major agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 136)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual, including those whose pay was affected by absence APRIL 1971

Agreement or order	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range												
		over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60
National Health Service														
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	170	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	81.2	11.2	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	284	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	79.9	3.9	2.8	3.2	4.2	0.4
Ancillary staff	non-manual	670	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	34.3	7.8	10.2	9.4	14.5	6.9	5.4
Post Office														
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	192	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	45.8	16.2	4.2	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.0
Post Office engineering grades	non-manual	850	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.9	5.7	33.2	10.8	9.7	9.4	8.5	12.0	3.1
Post Office engineering grades	non-manual	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	24.0	19.1	4.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	4.9	2.2
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	1,073	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	9.9	14.6	8.6	7.9	7.5	1.0	18.2	14.6
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	372	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.7	15.1	11.0	11.0	6.7	10.2	9.1	12.9	10.5
Road passenger transport														
Municipal undertakings	manual	447	0.5	0.2	2.0	2.9	0.9	16.8	5.8	5.4	6.0	11.0	24.6	16.1
London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual	236	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	16.8	16.5	6.8	4.2	7.2	20.4	4.7
Teaching (England and Wales)														
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,314	0.0	0.4	92.2	5.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	345	0.0	0.3	86.1	7.0	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teaching (Scotland)														
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	142	0.0	2.1	85.2	9.9	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other agreements in the public sector														
Coalmining	manual	2,630	0.5	1.8	6.6	7.1	20.5	20.4	4.7	7.2	5.3	5.1	12.2	3.4
Coalmining	non-manual	224	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	71.4	2.7	4.9	5.4	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.3
Iron and Steel—British Steel Corporation	non-manual	1,269	0.8	0.3	1.5	4.6	10.7	40.7	8.0	4.8	4.8	7.5	7.6	3.6
Police Service	non-manual	929	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	30.3	27.7	10.5	23.6	2.5	2.7	0.6
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS														
Agriculture														
Agricultural (England and Wales)	manual	809	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	9.0	23.7	10.4	9.1	10.0	19.2	9.4
Agricultural (Scotland)	manual	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	13.6	9.7	26.0	6.5	10.0	13.7	6.4
Catering														
Licensed non-residential establishment (GB)	manual	134	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	11.9	14.9	14.9	5.2	14.2	14.2	9.0
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	manual	285	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.7	8.8	35.8	16.2	7.7	8.1	13.0	3.2
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing														
Made-up textiles (GB)	manual	158	0.0	0.6	3.8	3.8	4.4	39.2	8.9	8.9	9.5	3.8	10.1	1.9
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	121	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.3	1.7	44.6	8.3	12.4	5.0	6.6	7.4	0.0
Manufacturing—others														
Baking (England and Wales)	manual	287	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	13.6	3.5	5.2	8.7	5.6	27.2	18.5
Paper box (GB)	manual	167	0.0	0.6	1.2	3.6	6.6	28.2	10.8	7.2	8.4	6.6	15.0	0.6
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	252	0.0	1.6	0.8	5.6	2.8	29.0	4.0	12.3	10.3	8.7	15.1	2.8
Retail and wholesale distribution														
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual	434	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.9	7.4	18.9	2.3	3.9	7.6	19.6	11.5
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual	543	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.5	19.7	36.7	19.7	6.3	3.5	2.0	3.1	0.7
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual	627	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.7	30.0	21.4	10.4	10.2	7.3	11.3	1.1
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual	547	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	11.9	32.4	22.7	16.1	4.9	3.5	4.2	0.7
Miscellaneous														
General waste materials reclamation (GB)	manual	108	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	17.6	5.6	17.6	5.6	11.1	25.0	9.3
Road haulage (GB)	manual	1,374	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.9	9.2	2.9	4.4	5.2	6.8	25.0	12.6

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 91 Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult women, reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 137)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual, including those whose pay was affected by absence APRIL 1971

Agreement or order		Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range												
			over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc.															
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	2,005	0.5	1.8	3.4	13.6	6.4	61.3	2.8	5.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.0	
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	non-manual	1,076	0.1	0.4	0.6	6.0	76.7	9.9	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Food and drink															
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	237	0.0	2.1	3.4	8.9	6.3	49.4	12.7	7.2	3.4	4.6	1.7	0.4	
Printing															
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	227	0.0	1.3	0.4	11.9	5.3	66.5	3.1	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.4	
Textiles, clothing and footwear															
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	231	0.9	2.6	7.8	16.4	25.5	40.3	2.6	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	303	0.7	2.3	5.6	16.8	7.9	55.5	2.3	3.6	2.6	1.0	1.7	0.0	
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	manual	171	0.0	2.3	6.4	19.3	10.5	46.8	6.4	1.8	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	
Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual	264	0.0	0.8	4.6	23.1	12.5	51.5	3.4	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other manufacturing															
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	105	0.0	1.9	4.8	14.3	2.9	63.8	2.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	
Pottery industry NJC (GB)	manual	159	0.6	4.4	9.4	18.2	3.2	56.0	1.9	4.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	
Tobacco industry NJNC (UK)	manual	110	0.9	0.9	1.8	15.5	19.1	40.9	4.6	1.8	9.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Retail co-operative societies (GB)—manual workers	manual and non-manual	436	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	13.5	63.5	3.9	4.4	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	311	0.0	0.0	0.3	20.9	7.4	14.5	43.1	5.8	1.3	2.6	4.2	0.0	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR															
Local authorities (England and Wales)															
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	554	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	81.2	8.3	2.9	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	
General and clerical division	non-manual	815	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.5	85.6	6.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Manual workers	non-manual	967	0.3	3.4	3.4	45.8	10.8	24.6	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.0	0.7	
Local authorities (Scotland)															
Manual workers	manual	155	0.0	1.9	1.3	40.7	16.1	27.1	2.6	3.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	3.2	
National Government															
Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	1,426	0.0	0.3	0.2	23.9	60.2	8.5	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	
Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	192	0.0	0.0	0.5	49.0	36.5	8.3	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government industrial establishments	manual	205	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.3	1.0	74.6	2.0	8.3	3.4	1.5	0.5	2.0	
National Health Service															
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	473	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.3	82.2	5.9	3.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual	2,221	0.1	0.6	0.9	14.4	6.0	3.7	70.2	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	
Ancillary staff	manual and non-manual	918	0.0	0.4	0.3	17.5	3.5	56.9	6.8	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.8	1.8	
Post Office															
Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	282	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	47.9	15.2	3.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	
Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	344	0.0	0.3	0.3	20.1	33.7	14.5	11.1	8.1	5.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	
Teaching (England and Wales)															
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,779	0.3	1.0	93.5	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Teaching (Scotland)															
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	258	0.0	1.2	93.4	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS															
Agriculture															
Agricultural (England and Wales)	manual	106	0.0	2.8	4.7	32.1	12.3	17.9	15.1	4.7	3.8	1.9	4.7	0.0	
Catering															
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	448	0.0	0.9	3.4	26.8	16.1	31.9	4.7	4.5	4.9	2.5	3.1	1.3	
Licensed non-residential establishment (GB)	manual	124	0.8	0.8	0.8	27.4	3.2	16.9	12.9	11.3	4.8	6.5	8.9	5.6	
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	manual	258	0.0	0.0	1.6	15.1	3.5	16.3	29.9	15.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	0.8	
Unlicensed places of refreshment (GB)	manual	143	0.0	0.0	2.8	19.6	21.0	27.3	12.6	7.0	4.9	3.5	0.7	0.0	
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing															
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	385	0.3	2.9	2.9	21.0	11.7	47.3	5.5	4.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	
Made-up textiles (GB)	manual	212	0.5	2.8	6.1	17.9	13.7	48.1	3.3	3.3	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.0	
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	359	0.6	1.7	5.6	24.2	5.3	54.0	3.1	3.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	
Shirtnaking (GB)	manual	122	0.0	0.0	4.9	23.8	10.7	49.2	3.3	5.7	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	
Wholesale mantle and costume (GB)	manual	121	1.7	0.8	5.0	20.7	16.5	43.0	2.5	6.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	
Manufacturing—others															
Baking (England and Wales)	manual	115	0.0	2.6	0.0	14.8	1.7	37.4	12.2	11.3	8.7	5.2	2.6	3.5	
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	113	0.0	2.7	10.6	16.8	12.4	46.9	2.7	4.4	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	

Table 91 (continued) Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult women, reported to be affected by particular major collective agreements and wages board or council orders, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 137)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over; manual and/or non-manual, including those whose pay was affected by absence APRIL 1971

Agreement or order		Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range											
			over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS (continued)														
Retail and wholesale distribution														
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	2.9	40.2	25.5	5.9	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.0
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	1,188	0.0	0.3	1.2	11.4	28.5	40.5	12.2	3.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.1
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	690	0.3	0.4	0.9	19.3	6.2	32.9	25.5	7.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	0.6
Retail food trades (Scotland)	manual and non-manual	101	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.9	10.9	34.7	36.6	5.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	403	0.5	0.8	0.5	8.2	23.1	50.6	12.4	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous														
Hairdressing undertakings (GB)	manual	147	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.8	12.2	39.5	34.0	5.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laundry (GB)	manual	185	0.0	2.7	1.6	13.0	5.9	55.7	9.7	5.9	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.0

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Table 92 Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 138)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Occupation†	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range													
		over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60	
2. Supervisors and foremen	5,741	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.6	16.5	29.6	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.2	10.5	5.1	3.3	
Office supervisor	837	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.3	46.4	13.7	7.3	5.0	3.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.0	
Sales supervisor, etc.	296	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.5	33.5	25.3	12.5	4.7	1.7	4.7	2.4	4.1	0.3	
Senior or higher level foreman	755	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	14.8	38.8	6.9	8.2	6.9	6.1	9.9	3.8	1.6	
Other foreman or supervisor (so described)	3,761	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.6	9.0	31.8	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.4	13.1	6.3	4.6	
4. Technicians	3,191	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.5	58.7	14.3	5.6	4.1	3.3	2.2	2.6	0.8	0.5	
Draughtsman	994	0.0	0.2	0.3	7.2	69.8	8.4	4.7	4.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	
Systems analyst, computer programmer	312	0.0	0.6	0.0	17.3	64.4	9.0	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	
Technician—laboratory, etc.	723	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.4	61.3	16.7	5.1	3.2	3.2	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	
Technician—design, costing, production	399	0.0	0.3	0.5	7.0	53.1	13.8	6.3	4.8	5.3	4.5	3.5	0.8	0.3	
Other technician (so described)	763	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.0	42.5	22.2	7.7	5.1	4.9	3.1	5.0	1.7	1.3	
6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare															
Ambulance man, hospital or ward orderly	206	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	29.6	10.2	9.7	7.8	12.1	18.0	7.3	4.4	
8. Office and communications	8,198	0.0	0.2	0.3	15.7	38.8	14.6	7.1	5.2	4.2	3.2	5.6	2.5	2.6	
Clerk—senior	1,920	0.0	0.1	0.3	22.4	48.6	12.1	5.9	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	
Clerk—intermediate	3,209	0.0	0.2	0.2	16.9	43.7	15.0	7.3	4.7	3.7	3.1	3.6	1.1	0.7	
Clerk—routine or junior	886	0.0	0.2	0.7	16.7	43.7	14.6	6.5	5.6	3.6	2.4	4.4	1.2	0.3	
Telephonist	162	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.0	14.8	13.0	9.3	4.9	6.2	6.8	15.4	4.3	16.7	
Postman, mail sorter, messenger‡	1,274	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.7	13.3	15.9	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.4	15.9	9.3	11.4	
Other office and communications staff (so described)	597	0.0	0.2	0.5	10.6	36.0	18.8	7.5	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.2	3.5	2.4	
9. Sales	3,280	0.0	0.2	0.2	11.7	29.5	26.8	9.8	5.9	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.1	1.4	
Shop salesman, sales assistant	629	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	15.1	28.1	24.5	13.0	5.9	5.1	3.2	0.6	0.5	
Roundsman—retail sales, van salesman	542	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	27.9	12.4	6.7	6.3	10.0	15.9	12.7	5.7	
Other sales staff (so described)	273	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.1	31.9	27.1	13.2	6.2	2.9	4.4	3.7	1.5	0.7	
10. Security	2,252	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.5	26.4	15.3	8.3	12.6	6.0	7.6	11.7	7.4	
Police sergeant or constable§	856	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	28.7	28.5	10.4	24.0	2.6	3.2	0.6	0.1	
Guard, watchman	257	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	4.7	12.8	10.1	3.9	5.1	10.5	11.7	15.9	21.8	
Caretaker, office keeper	339	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.8	49.0	6.2	8.0	5.9	5.3	11.5	5.0	5.0	
Other security staff (so described)	351	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.8	7.4	25.1	9.7	5.1	4.8	8.8	12.0	12.5	11.1	
11. Catering, domestic and other service	1,603	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.3	3.6	25.2	13.7	10.6	7.2	9.3	12.2	6.1	8.0	
Chef/cook	204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	19.6	21.1	10.8	13.2	12.7	8.8	5.4	5.9	
Waiter	117	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	15.4	29.9	17.1	6.8	8.5	9.4	4.3	6.0	
Barman	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.9	7.8	8.8	14.7	4.9	16.7	21.6	8.8	8.8	
Other catering staff (so described)	155	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	2.6	27.8	14.2	9.0	7.8	11.0	12.3	2.6	11.0	
Cleaner	259	0.4	0.8	1.2	5.8	7.0	27.0	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.0	13.5	5.0	10.4	
Other domestic and service staff (so described)	530	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.6	3.0	30.0	10.4	11.1	5.9	8.3	13.0	8.3	5.5	
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural	1,491	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.5	26.3	16.0	11.4	7.7	8.3	15.7	6.6	4.9	
Stockman	110	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	18.2	10.0	5.5	9.1	25.5	15.5	9.1	
Agricultural machinery driver/operator	168	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	11.9	11.9	8.9	8.9	27.4	16.1	10.7	
General farm worker	309	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	5.5	24.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	20.7	8.4	7.1	
Groundsman, gardener	560	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	48.0	9.6	12.0	6.4	6.4	9.8	2.1	2.3	
Horticultural worker	144	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	22.2	22.2	10.4	7.6	12.5	16.0	4.2	2.1	
Other farming, forestry or horticultural occupation (so described)	200	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.5	30.0	19.0	12.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	5.5	3.5	
13. Transport	6,778	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.3	1.9	16.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	9.1	22.0	17.4	9.9	
Railway engine driver, motorman, 2nd man¶	301	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.3	35.9	16.3	7.3	5.3	8.0	19.3	2.0	1.7	
Railway signalman¶	121	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	4.1	4.1	2.5	9.1	17.4	19.8	23.1	
Railway guard¶	140	0.7	0.0	1.4	4.3	2.9	13.6	5.7	5.0	9.3	14.3	20.0	15.7	7.1	
Railway porter, ticket collector, railman¶	298	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	21.5	3.0	3.7	3.0	25.2	12.1	17.5	11.7	
Railway lengthman¶	194	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.6	20.6	2.6	3.1	3.1	4.6	36.1	12.4	13.9	
Bus conductor	325	0.3	0.0	1.9	3.7	1.2	15.4	10.2	5.8	4.6	11.1	23.7	10.5	11.7	
Bus or coach driver	787	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	13.3	7.5	5.1	3.9	11.4	27.6	17.8	9.8	
Lorry or van driver (vehicles up to 5 tons)	1,199	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.9	20.3	7.8	10.8	8.8	10.3	19.6	12.9	5.6	
Lorry or van driver (vehicles 5 to 10 tons)	1,057	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.5	12.8	4.2	6.6	7.6	8.1	25.3	24.1	8.3	
Lorry or van driver (vehicles 10 to 15 tons)	497	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	9.1	3.2	3.2	6.0	6.2	23.9	33.0	12.9	
Lorry or van driver (vehicles over 15 tons)	635	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	7.7	3.6	4.7	5.8	4.1	25.0	31.3	15.9	
Deck or engine-room hand, seaman, etc.	145	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.4	21.4	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	13.1	9.0	35.9	
Docker, stevedore	388	0.3	0.8	0.8	28.9	4.6	19.8	4.6	3.6	6.2	10.8	11.6	5.2	2.8	
Other transport occupations (so described)	919	0.1	0.6	0.9	3.5	5.4	21.3	4.3	6.5	6.9	8.6	19.6	11.9	10.6	
14. Building, engineering, etc.	25,231	0.3	0.7	1.6	3.7	3.0	31.2	5.1	10.1	9.1	9.1	15.0	6.6	4.5	
Bricklayer	649	0.3	0.6	0.8	4.6	1.9	28.2	6.5	14.3	10.8	11.6	13.7	5.1	1.7	
Carpenter and joiner	1,447	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.8	2.0	25.0	5.0	12.4	14.0	11.6	16.3	5.7	3.4	
Plumber, pipe-fitter	572	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.8	1.8	26.6	5.3	11.4	10.3	10.7	15.9	8.6	5.2	
Painter, decorator	971	0.0	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.9	32.5	3.9	11.4	12.2	9.2	15.1	6.3	3.9	
Plasterer	135	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.7	4.4	20.7	7.4	19.3	12.6	9.6	13.3	5.2	0.0	
Heating and ventilating fitter/engineer	145	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.5	15.2	3.5	7.6	9.0	13.8	24.1	8.3	11.0	
Steel erector, framework erector, etc.	174	1.2	1.2	1.7	3.4	1.7	17.8	3.4	5.8	8.1	14.9	16.1	12.6	12.1	
Mechanical equipment operator	439	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.3	1.6	12.5	3.0	7.5	7.3	12.5	20.3	15.0	16.2	
Electrician—building and wiring	433	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.4	28.4	7.9	10.4	9.2	8.3	12.9	6.0	12.9	
Electrician—maintenance	735	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.4	28.6	4.5	9.3	9.3	7.9	18.0	8.2	5.5	
Electrician—production	175	0.0	0.6	1.1	4.6	4.6	30.3	3.4	9.7	9.7	8.6	17.7	5.1	4.6	
Fitter—electrical, electronic	497	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	4.6	30.2	8.5	11.1	12.1	10.1	14.1	5.0	2.2	
Fitter—maintenance	1,564	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.1	3.7	27.2	4.9	7.5	7.3	9.5	18.3	10.6	7.2	
Fitter—production	1,016	0.4	0.5	2.1	4.0	2.7	38.9	3.8	9.9	6.9	9.4	13.4	4.5	3.6	
Fitter—toolroom, tool/die maker	417	1.2	1.0	1.7	3.6	2.6	30.7	5.3	11.5	9.1	12.7	15.8	2.9	1.9	
Fitter—gas	185	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	16.2	6.5	7.0	8.1	7.0	20.0	11.3	22.2	
Precision instrument maker/repairer	119	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	46.2	5.9	12.6	7.6	10.9	7.6	3.4	1.7	
Motor vehicle fitter/mechanic—skilled	865	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.7	2.1	21.9	7.2	12.1	10.8	10.0	18.7	9.8	3.8	
Motor vehicle mechanic—semi-skilled	222	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.3	3.2	25.7	7.2	9.0	12.2	7.7	15.3	9.0	6.8	
Radio or television mechanic/repairer	124	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.0	42.8	9.7	12.9	4.0	12.9	8.1	1.6	2.4	
Assembler—skilled	221	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.3	3.6	47.5	4.1	8.2	7.7	7.2	12.7	2.3	2.7	
Assembler—semi-skilled	518	0.8	1.0	1.5	5.8	3.1	51.2	4.1	7.5	6.8	7.1	8.1	2.3	0.8	
Assembler—other (so described)	224	0.5	0.9	1.3	4.9	2.2	49.6	3.1	8.0	8.5	4.5	12.3	3.1	1.3	
Machine tool setter, setter-operator	716	0.3	0.3	2.2	3.8	5.9	36.9	5.3	10.6	7.5	9.5	13.5	3.4	0.8	
Machine tool operator—skilled	397	0.5	0.3	1.8	5.0	5.0	37.0	3.8	13.4	6.6	9.1	7.1	4.1	0.5	
Machine tool operator—semi-skilled	197	0.5	1.5	2.6	4.6	2.5	43.7	6.6	9.1	8.1	8.3	14.2	3.3	1.7	
Machine operator (metal)—skilled	844	0.2	0.7	1.9	5.7	2.1	36.6	4.4	12.1	8.8	8.6	11.4	2.9	0.7	
Machine operator (metal)—semi-skilled	1,240	0.7	1.1	3.2	5.3	4.4	41.1	4.2	9.8	6.6	8.6	11.4	2.9	0.7	

Table 92 (continued) Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 138)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Occupation†	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range												
		over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60
Building, engineering, etc. (continued)														
Machine operator (wood)—skilled	193	1.0	0.0	2.1	5.2	2.1	37.8	5.7	13.0	8.3	7.8	11.9	3.6	1.6
Machine minder (wood or metal)	102	0.0	2.0	3.9	2.9	8.8	29.4	2.9	3.9	6.9	8.8	20.6	5.9	3.9
Moulder, coremaker—skilled	153	0.7	1.3	4.6	11.1	1.3	43.8	5.2	7.8	9.8	7.2	3.9	2.6	0.7
Moulder, coremaker—semi-skilled	147	2.0	0.7	3.4	8.2	7.5	32.7	6.8	8.2	8.2	1.4	11.6	8.2	1.4
Plater, riveter	242	0.0	0.8	3.3	4.5	2.1	25.2	5.0	9.1	7.4	10.7	21.9	6.2	3.7
Smith, forgerman	116	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.0	6.0	37.1	1.7	10.3	6.0	11.2	10.3	4.3	2.6
Sheet metal worker	351	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.7	3.1	35.0	5.4	11.1	9.1	7.7	16.5	4.0	2.0
Welder—skilled	574	0.7	1.0	1.2	3.5	2.4	33.1	3.3	8.0	9.4	7.5	18.6	5.9	5.2
Welder—semi-skilled	175	0.0	1.1	3.4	5.1	2.9	36.6	3.4	9.7	9.1	5.1	12.6	5.7	5.1
Linesman, cable-jointer	198	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	37.4	8.6	9.6	5.1	8.1	11.6	7.6	5.6
Telephone installer, repairman‡	377	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.5	40.6	12.7	8.5	4.0	6.4	10.4	4.0	4.5
Other craftsman or skilled building or engineering worker (so described)	1,495	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.8	3.5	33.2	5.3	10.1	10.6	8.4	12.7	6.2	5.0
Other semi-skilled building or engineering worker (so described)	2,819	0.4	1.0	1.7	3.5	3.1	31.8	5.0	8.2	8.3	7.9	14.7	8.8	5.6
Unskilled building or engineering worker	2,677	0.2	1.1	2.2	4.9	2.7	23.1	4.3	10.8	10.0	9.4	17.4	8.4	5.6
15. Textile, clothing and footwear	1,733	0.1	0.6	3.0	6.1	9.1	36.1	8.1	7.3	7.3	5.6	9.8	5.4	1.7
Textile spinner, doubler, twister	112	0.0	0.6	5.2	7.6	8.1	31.4	15.7	5.2	6.4	4.7	6.4	7.6	1.2
Textile weaver	112	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.5	27.7	34.8	6.3	4.5	3.6	0.9	8.0	1.8	2.7
Textile knitter, linker	100	0.0	1.0	5.0	4.0	9.0	45.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	9.0	5.0	3.0
Tailor, cutter, dressmaker	120	0.0	0.8	0.8	8.3	4.2	44.2	10.8	8.3	5.8	8.3	5.8	2.5	0.0
Other textile, clothing or footwear worker—skilled (so described)	345	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.8	8.4	42.0	6.4	9.0	7.0	5.8	11.0	1.7	1.2
Other textile, clothing or footwear worker—semi-skilled (so described)	418	0.2	0.5	2.6	5.5	9.6	34.7	5.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.4	2.4
Unskilled textile, clothing or footwear worker	290	0.3	1.0	1.7	7.2	6.9	21.7	11.0	8.3	11.4	4.8	16.2	7.6	1.7
16. Other occupations	18,871	0.3	0.8	2.0	4.1	6.8	30.6	6.8	9.0	7.8	7.5	13.6	6.6	4.0
Coalminer—underground	1,698	0.8	2.0	8.4	8.4	28.9	19.4	5.2	6.5	4.4	3.5	8.7	2.8	1.1
Coalminer—surface	442	0.0	0.9	3.8	4.3	2.5	28.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	8.2	17.4	10.0	10.0
Bookbinder, cutter, ruler	104	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	50.0	8.7	2.9	5.8	6.7	10.6	4.8	4.8
Compositor, typesetter	313	0.6	0.3	0.3	6.4	5.8	31.0	5.8	12.1	9.6	6.1	19.5	2.2	0.3
Printing press operator	316	0.0	0.6	1.3	5.7	3.8	39.2	6.7	8.5	11.4	4.8	13.0	4.4	0.6
Crane operator	398	0.3	1.5	0.5	4.5	3.5	24.4	5.5	6.0	7.5	5.3	18.1	11.3	11.6
Fork lift truck operator	349	0.6	0.9	2.9	3.7	4.0	22.1	5.2	11.8	8.6	7.7	18.9	9.5	4.3
Furnaceman—semi-skilled	215	0.9	0.9	1.4	3.7	4.7	21.9	5.1	3.7	7.9	9.3	17.2	14.4	8.9
Baker (table-hand), confectioner	194	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	18.0	6.2	7.7	5.2	5.2	26.3	15.0	12.9
Butcher, meat cutter	187	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	25.1	12.3	15.5	15.0	11.8	15.0	1.6	1.6
Inspector, etc.—skilled	682	0.6	0.7	0.9	3.4	9.4	38.7	6.0	9.1	8.7	7.9	10.3	3.5	0.9
Other inspector, viewer, examiner, checker (so described)	379	1.1	0.3	2.4	4.2	7.7	37.2	6.6	6.6	9.0	7.1	11.9	5.0	1.1
Storekeeper, storeman, etc.—skilled	217	0.0	0.9	1.4	3.7	6.9	34.1	8.8	7.8	8.3	6.5	13.4	5.5	2.8
Storekeeper, storeman, etc.—semi-skilled	656	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	6.9	29.9	7.2	12.8	7.9	9.6	14.0	6.1	2.3
Packer, bottler, canner	1,570	0.1	0.6	0.9	3.4	4.7	30.0	6.7	13.1	10.1	7.4	14.9	5.3	2.9
Skilled worker not specified elsewhere (so described)	578	0.4	0.7	1.7	4.3	6.1	28.9	7.4	9.2	6.8	8.0	15.1	8.7	2.9
Semi-skilled worker not specified elsewhere (so described)	1,796	0.1	0.5	1.0	3.6	4.9	34.2	8.1	9.2	7.7	8.9	12.3	5.5	4.0
Labourer or unskilled worker not specified elsewhere (so described)	4,020	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.5	4.8	33.4	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.8	13.2	7.6	4.7
Summary of groups 14-16	4,591	0.4	0.8	1.3	4.0	3.3	31.0	6.5	9.8	8.7	8.2	14.1	7.4	4.5
SKILLED	24,164	0.3	0.7	1.8	3.9	5.5	31.0	5.8	9.9	8.6	8.6	14.3	5.8	4.1
SEMI-SKILLED	12,992	0.4	0.8	1.9	3.9	4.4	33.1	6.2	8.7	7.9	7.8	13.5	7.2	4.3
UNSKILLED	8,679	0.3	0.9	1.7	4.4	3.5	28.7	6.0	9.9	9.1	8.3	15.2	7.6	4.5
TOTAL—MANUAL	62,537	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.7	4.8	29.0	6.6	9.1	8.1	8.3	15.0	7.9	5.2
TOTAL—NON-MANUAL	30,692	0.0	0.2	5.5	13.9	42.1	16.9	7.0	4.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	1.6	0.7
TOTAL—ALL FULL-TIME MEN	93,229	0.2	0.5	2.8	7.0	17.0	25.0	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.3	10.9	5.8	3.7

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

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

‡ This occupation is not limited to Post Office employees.

§ This occupation includes members of private police services, namely works policemen, as well as those in public services.

¶ Some employees, excluded from the overall results and those for main occupational groups, are covered by the results for this occupation. See page 1104 of the December 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 93 Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1971

(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 139)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

APRIL 1971

Occupation†	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range												
		over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54	
2. Supervisors and forewomen	1,055	0.1	0.3	0.4	17.6	30.2	33.0	7.7	4.2	2.6	1.6	2.0	0.4	
Office supervisor	396	0.0	0.0	0.5	31.8	47.0	11.1	4.3	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	
Sales supervisor, etc.	174	0.6	1.1	0.0	8.0	24.7	44.3	13.2	4.6	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	
Other forewoman or supervisor (so described)	373	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.5	13.4	53.1	8.3	6.2	4.3	3.0	3.2	0.5	
4. Technicians	473	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.9	72.3	11.8	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Technician—laboratory, etc.	277	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.7	73.3	12.3	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	
8. Office and communications	14,244	0.1	0.3	0.5	28.9	53.2	10.1	3.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Clerk—senior	890	0.0	0.3	0.4	33.5	48.2	11.2	3.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Clerk—intermediate	3,920	0.1	0.3	0.3	26.3	52.7	12.4	3.9	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	
Clerk—routine or junior	2,916	0.1	0.5	0.8	24.6	57.3	10.2	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	
Secretary, shorthand typist	2,822	0.0	0.2	0.3	35.2	54.8	6.7	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Copy/audio typist	1,187	0.1	0.3	1.2	36.7	53.7	5.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Receptionist	285	0.0	0.0	0.4	22.1	42.5	16.1	8.8	4.6	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.4	
Telephonist	657	0.2	0.3	0.8	28.3	42.5	12.0	6.4	4.0	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	
Office machine operator	1,043	0.0	0.2	0.8	25.7	54.6	9.3	4.4	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	
Other office and communications staff (so described)	453	0.0	0.4	0.4	24.3	51.7	13.0	5.5	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	
9. Sales	2,551	0.1	0.3	0.9	13.7	17.0	40.0	18.7	5.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	
Cashier—retail shop	243	0.0	0.4	1.6	9.9	8.6	32.5	27.6	10.3	2.1	2.9	3.7	0.4	
Shop saleswoman, sales assistant	1,994	0.2	0.3	0.8	14.1	16.7	42.4	18.6	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	
Other sales staff (so described)	168	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.5	26.2	35.1	13.1	6.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	
10. Security	108	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.4	43.5	22.2	8.3	10.2	1.9	1.9	0.9	
11. Catering, domestic and other service	3,899	0.2	1.2	2.3	27.9	9.1	34.3	9.1	5.5	3.5	2.6	2.8	1.6	
Chef/cook	486	0.2	1.4	2.9	33.3	14.8	25.9	6.0	4.3	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.1	
Waitress	230	0.4	0.9	0.9	18.7	8.7	29.6	11.7	9.1	7.4	5.7	5.2	1.7	
Kitchen/counter hand, school meals helper	846	0.2	3.3	3.6	36.8	11.1	26.2	5.8	4.7	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.1	
Other catering staff (so described)	357	0.3	0.0	3.6	24.9	15.1	28.6	10.1	5.3	5.0	2.5	3.6	0.8	
Hairdresser	155	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.5	11.0	41.9	33.6	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cleaner, charwoman	804	0.0	0.4	1.7	34.5	5.1	41.7	5.7	3.4	3.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	
Maid, etc.	129	0.8	0.0	1.6	12.4	1.6	37.2	20.9	10.1	3.9	5.4	4.7	1.6	
Other domestic and service staff (so described)	724	0.0	1.0	1.5	21.1	5.5	46.6	8.3	6.2	3.2	2.2	2.8	1.7	
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural	104	0.0	2.9	3.8	31.7	7.7	14.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	1.9	6.7	0.0	
13. Transport	216	0.5	1.4	0.9	6.9	4.6	28.2	8.3	9.3	3.2	10.2	11.6	14.8	
Bus conductress	133	0.8	2.3	1.5	3.8	1.5	21.8	9.8	9.0	4.5	6.8	18.1	20.3	
14. Building, engineering, etc.	2,166	0.4	2.0	4.3	15.7	6.5	58.9	2.4	4.7	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.1	
Assembler—semi-skilled	704	0.3	1.8	3.4	15.5	7.4	60.8	2.1	4.5	3.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	
Assembler—other (so described)	424	0.7	1.7	3.8	17.9	5.4	58.3	3.3	4.5	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	
Machine operator (metal)—semi-skilled	398	0.5	2.5	5.8	17.6	5.5	54.3	2.5	5.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.0	
Other semi-skilled building or engineering worker (so described)	190	0.5	3.2	4.7	11.6	6.3	66.8	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	
Unskilled building or engineering worker	158	0.0	0.6	5.1	14.6	7.6	53.8	3.2	7.6	1.9	3.8	1.3	0.6	
15. Textile, clothing and footwear	2,928	0.5	2.2	5.5	21.3	11.3	48.4	3.9	3.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	
Textile spinner, doubler, twister	148	1.4	3.4	5.4	13.5	15.5	46.6	6.8	2.7	4.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	
Textile winder, reeler	188	0.0	1.6	10.1	14.4	19.2	44.2	4.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Textile weaver	121	0.8	2.5	3.3	19.0	21.5	47.1	0.8	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sewing machinist—skilled	865	0.6	2.0	5.0	25.8	9.0	48.3	3.7	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	
Sewing machinist—semi-skilled	318	0.9	2.8	4.1	17.9	9.1	55.4	4.1	3.8	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Tailor, cutter, dressmaker	103	0.0	2.9	4.9	19.4	12.6	49.5	3.9	3.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Finisher, presser	207	1.5	1.0	5.8	17.4	9.7	47.3	5.3	6.8	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	
Other textile, clothing or footwear worker—skilled (so described)	258	0.0	2.3	7.0	24.0	14.0	44.2	3.9	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Other textile, clothing or footwear worker—semi-skilled (so described)	344	0.0	1.7	4.9	23.3	11.1	47.4	2.9	4.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	
Unskilled textile, clothing or footwear worker	231	0.4	1.3	5.2	23.4	10.4	45.5	5.6	3.9	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	
16. Other occupations	4,296	0.4	1.8	3.5	14.0	8.2	52.7	6.4	5.7	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.7	
Inspector, etc.—semi-skilled	349	0.3	1.7	3.7	12.3	7.5	55.6	7.7	4.9	2.3	2.9	1.2	0.0	
Other Inspector, viewer, examiner, checker (so described)	208	1.0	1.9	4.8	13.0	9.6	56.3	1.9	4.3	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.5	
Storekeeper, storewoman etc.—semi-skilled	144	0.0	1.4	2.1	13.2	10.4	45.1	9.7	8.3	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	
Packer, bottler, canner	940	0.1	1.6	3.0	14.6	7.3	53.6	6.4	4.7	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.0	
Skilled worker not specified elsewhere (so described)	283	0.0	1.1	5.3	17.0	12.7	52.7	2.5	5.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	
Semi-skilled worker not specified elsewhere (so described)	1,132	0.4	1.8	4.0	14.1	10.0	51.2	5.8	6.2	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.7	
Labourer or unskilled worker not specified elsewhere (so described)	929	0.5	2.0	3.3	14.3	6.1	53.5	7.4	5.3	2.2	2.7	1.8	0.8	
Summary of groups 14-16	2,447	0.5	2.1	4.9	20.4	9.9	49.7	4.1	4.3	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	
SKILLED	4,007	0.4	2.0	4.4	15.3	9.4	53.7	4.4	5.1	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.2	
SEMI-SKILLED	2,936	0.4	1.7	3.6	15.4	7.1	54.1	5.7	4.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.6	
TOTAL: MANUAL	14,371	0.3	1.7	3.5	19.5	9.2	46.6	6.2	5.2	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.0	
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL	23,902	0.1	0.4	8.8	22.7	39.6	12.8	11.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	
TOTAL: ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	38,273	0.2	0.9	6.8	21.5	28.2	25.5	9.5	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	

Table 94 Distributions of total hours* of full-time adult men and women, by region, April 1971

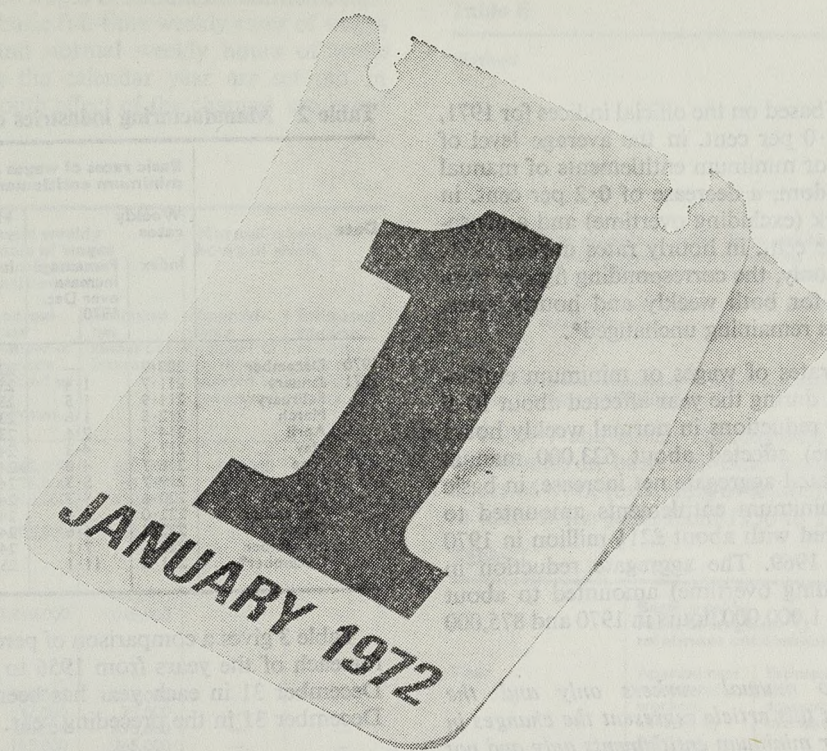
(This table corresponds to 1970 survey table 140)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence APRIL 1971

Region	Number in sample	Percentage with total hours (per week in the pay-period) in the range													
		over 0 but not over 8	over 8 but not over 21	over 21 but not over 30	over 30 but not over 36	over 36 but not over 38	over 38 but not over 40	over 40 but not over 42	over 42 but not over 44	over 44 but not over 46	over 46 but not over 48	over 48 but not over 54	over 54 but not over 60	over 60	
Full-time manual men															
South East	16,992	0.1	0.4	0.7	4.0	4.2	25.9	7.1	8.9	9.1	8.7	16.2	8.3	6.3	
Greater London	8,304	0.1	0.5	0.7	5.1	5.2	25.9	6.5	8.8	8.5	7.9	15.3	8.6	7.1	
South East (excl. Greater London)	8,688	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.9	3.4	25.9	7.7	9.1	9.6	9.6	17.0	8.1	5.5	
East Anglia	1,768	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.4	2.6	28.2	8.9	8.8	9.6	7.8	17.1	8.9	4.4	
South Western	3,768	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.5	31.2	7.1	9.9	9.2	8.9	14.8	6.9	4.3	
West Midlands	6,916	0.2	0.9	2.2	3.6	4.1	30.9	6.3	9.8	8.6	8.0	14.9	6.8	3.8	
East Midlands	4,535	0.2	0.6	1.9	4.0	4.5	30.9	6.4	9.5	8.0	8.5	14.2	7.1	4.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,414	0.3	1.0	1.9	4.0	6.3	28.0	6.1	8.4	7.6	8.3	15.1	8.0	5.0	
North Western	8,200	0.2	0.7	1.6	3.8	4.5	28.8	5.8	9.6	7.4	8.5	15.2	8.7	5.3	
Northern	4,342	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.6	7.4	30.7	6.2	7.5	6.9	8.4	13.6	7.8	5.2	
Wales	3,258	0.3	0.5	1.9	3.8	7.4	32.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	7.1	12.2	7.3	5.3	
Scotland	6,344	0.5	0.6	1.5	3.5	4.1	30.8	6.1	10.1	7.2	7.9	14.5	7.8	5.6	
Great Britain	62,537	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.7	4.8	29.0	6.6	9.1	8.1	8.3	15.0	7.9	5.2	
Full-time non-manual men															
South East	12,490	0.0	0.2	3.4	22.0	40.2	14.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	2.0	2.5	1.4	0.7	
Greater London	7,344	0.0	0.2	2.1	32.2	36.1	11.6	4.5	3.1	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.7	
South East (excl. Greater London)	5,146	0.0	0.2	5.3	7.3	46.0	17.8	7.3	5.1	3.1	2.4	3.3	1.5	0.6	
East Anglia	792	0.0	0.0	6.8	7.2	44.1	20.9	7.4	4.7	3.1	1.4	2.0	2.1	0.4	
South Western	1,932	0.0	0.1	7.9	6.7	45.7	17.1	8.4	4.8	3.3	1.9	2.4	1.1	0.6	
West Midlands	2,767	0.0	0.3	8.0	5.6	46.9	18.2	7.0	4.2	3.0	1.7	3.0	1.4	0.7	
East Midlands	1,741	0.0	0.1	9.8	5.3	44.6	19.0	8.4	4.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	0.5	
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,228	0.0	0.1	6.5	9.9	41.7	18.9	8.9	4.5	3.2	1.5	2.4	1.7	0.6	
North Western	3,682	0.0	0.2	5.4	8.8	43.8	17.2	8.0	5.4	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	
Northern	1,478	0.0	0.1	8.0	9.3	42.0	18.6	9.1	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	0.9	
Wales	1,130	0.0	0.4	7.5	7.7	45.7	20.6	7.1	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	
Scotland	2,462	0.0	0.3	5.4	13.0	36.7	21.9	6.8	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.1	
Great Britain	30,692	0.0	0.2	5.5	13.9	42.1	16.9	7.0	4.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	1.6	0.7	
All full-time men															
South East	29,482	0.1	0.3	1.9	11.6	19.5	20.9	6.5	6.8	6.9	5.9	10.4	5.4	3.9	
Greater London	15,648	0.1	0.4	1.4	17.8	19.7	19.2	5.6	6.1	6.6	5.0	9.0	5.2	4.1	
South East (excl. Greater London)	13,834	0.1	0.3	2.5	4.6	19.2	22.9	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.9	11.9	5.7	3.6	
East Anglia	2,550	0.0	0.1	2.7	3.9	15.3	25.9	8.4	7.6	7.6	5.9	12.5	6.8	3.3	
South Western	5,700	0.2	0.4	3.4	3.8	17.8	26.5	7.6	8.2	7.2	6.5	10.6	5.0	3.1	
West Midlands	9,683	0.2	0.7	3.8	4.2	16.3	27.2	6.5	8.2	7.0	6.2	11.5	5.2	2.9	
East Midlands	6,276	0.2	0.5	4.1	4.4	15.6	27.6	6.9	8.0	6.5	6.8	10.8	5.6	3.1	
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,642	0.2	0.8	3.0	5.5	15.4	25.7	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.6	11.8	6.4	3.9	
North Western	11,882	0.2	0.5	2.8	5.3	16.7	25.2	6.5	8.3	6.2	6.6	11.3	6.7	3.9	
Northern	5,820	0.3	0.6	3.2	5.1	16.2	27.6	6.9	6.5	5.7	6.7	10.6	6.4	4.1	
Wales	4,388	0.2	0.5	3.4	4.8	17.3	29.8	7.6	6.0	5.4	5.7	9.6	5.7	4.1	
Scotland	8,806	0.3	0.5	2.6	6.2	13.2	28.3	6.3	8.4	6.0	6.5	11.2	6.2	4.4	
Great Britain	93,229	0.2	0.5	2.8	7.0	17.0	25.0	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.3	10.9	5.8	3.7	
Full-time manual women															
South East	3,731	0.1	1.4	2.4	21.1	9.5	42.2	7.2	5.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.5	
Greater London	1,903	0.2	1.6	2.0	19.7	10.2	42.6	7.6	5.1	2.9	3.1	3.6	1.0	0.6	
South East (excl. Greater London)	1,828	0.1	1.2	2.9	22.5	8.9	41.9	6.7	6.2	3.6	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.3	
East Anglia	340	0.0	0.9	3.5	19.7	13.5	43.5	6.8	6.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.0	
South Western	687	0.4	2.0	2.9	18.6	7.7	48.0	8.0	5.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	
West Midlands	1,678	0.2	2.3	4.5	19.7	9.1	48.1	5.0	5.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	
East Midlands	1,093	0.4	2.0	5.1	23.8	8.2	46.3	4.9	3.8	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,449	0.4	2.2	4.4	19.4	9.3	47.0	5.7	4.1	3.2	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.1	
North Western	2,212	0.5	1.9	4.6	18.9	10.3	48.3	4.2	4.6	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.2	
Northern	928	0.3	1.1	2.5	17.2	7.4	53.0	7.4	4.5	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	
Wales	534	0.9	0.9	3.7	16.5	9.6	50.0	6.2	5.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.2	
Scotland	1,719	0.2	1.3	2.3	16.4	8.3	48.1	7.7	6.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.5	
Great Britain	14,371	0.3	1.7	3.5	19.5	9.2	46.6	6.2	5.2	2.9	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.3	
Full-time non-manual women															
South East	9,120	0.1	0.3	6.0	32.8	37.1	10.0	10.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Greater London	5,351	0.1	0.4	3.9	42.7	33.0	8.5	8.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	
South East (excl. Greater London)	3,769	0.1	0.3	9.0	18.7	43.0	12.2	12.8	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	
East Anglia	567	0.0	0.9	10.4	14.1	45.7	16.1	10.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	
South Western	1,314	0.1	0.2	9.2	16.4	43.8	14.8	11.5	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	
West Midlands	2,140	0.3	0.5	10.6	13.8	47.2	13.3	10.3	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	
East Midlands	1,308	0.1	0.4	11.1	16.5	43.7	13.2	10.7	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,817	0.1	0.4	9.7	18.0	41.9	13.6	12.6	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	
North Western	2,960	0.1	0.4	9.9	15.7	42.2	14.5	12.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	
Northern	1,320	0.1	0.5	11.6	15.4	36.4	16.0	14.0	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	
Wales	918	0.0	0.6	12.3	16.1	38.5	12.8	14.1	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	
Scotland	2,438	0.0	0.3	10.5	20.0	33.6	16.3	14.4	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	
Great Britain	23,902	0.1	0.4	8.8	22.7	39.6	12.8	11.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	
All full-time women															
South East	12,851	0.1	0.6	5.0	29.4	29.1	19.4	9.2	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	
Greater London	7,254	0.1	0.7	3.4	36.7	27.0	17.4	8.0	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	
South East (excl. Greater London)	5,597	0.1	0.6	7.0	19.9	31.9	21.9	10.8	3.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	
East Anglia	907	0.0	0.9	7.8	16.2	33.6	26.4	9.2	3.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	
South Western	2,001	0.2	0.8	7.1	17.2	31.4	26.2	10.3	2.8	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	
West Midlands	3,818	0.3	1.3	7.9	16.4	30.5	28.6	8.0	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	
East Midlands	2,401	0.2	1.1	8.4	19.8	27.6	28.3	8.0	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,266	0.2	1.2	7.4	18.6	27.4	28.4	9.6	3.2	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	
North Western	5,172	0.3	1.0	7.7	17.0	28.6	29.0	8.9	3.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	
Northern	2,248	0.2	0.7	7.8	16.1	24.5	31.3	11.3	3.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	
Wales	1,452	0.3	0.7	9.2	16.3	27.8	26.5	11.2	3.4	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	
Scotland	4,157	0.1	0.8	7.1	18.5	23.1	29.5	11.7	4.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	
Great Britain	38,273	0.2	0.9	6.8	21.5	28.2	25.5	9.5	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	

* See footnotes 1 and 2 to table 86.

Employers...



The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act is now in force.

Rates of wages and hours of work in 1971*

As measured by calculations based on the official indices for 1971, there was an increase of 10.0 per cent. in the average level of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of manual workers in the United Kingdom, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) and a consequential increase of 10.2 per cent. in hourly rates during 1971. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were increases of 11.1 per cent. for both weekly and hourly rates, average normal weekly hours remaining unchanged*.

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 10.9 million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) affected about 623,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate net increase, in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements amounted to about £17.9 million, compared with about £21½ million in 1970 and about £8.4 million in 1969. The aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) amounted to about 607,000 hours compared with 1,000,000 hours in 1970 and 875,000 hours in 1969.*

These statistics relate to manual workers only and the movements in wages quoted in this article represent the changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only and not the total increase in weekly earnings. (See Technical Note on following page.)

Indices of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) and hourly rates of wages.†

Tables 1 and 2 show for all industries and services and for manufacturing industries only, the indices for all workers (based on January 31, 1956 = 100) at the end of 1970 and for each month in 1971, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1970 figures. Differences between one month and the next are affected by the relative importance of the industries in which changes occurred as well as the size of the changes themselves.

Table 1 All industries and services

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements				Normal weekly hours	
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates			
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1970	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1970	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1970
1970 December	210.6	—	233.3	—	90.3	—
1971 January	213.8	1.5	237.1	1.6	90.2	0.1
February	214.0	1.6	237.4	1.8	90.2	0.1
March	214.6	1.9	238.1	2.1	90.2	0.1
April	215.7	2.4	239.3	2.6	90.2	0.1
May	218.9	3.9	242.8	4.1	90.2	0.1
June	221.0	4.9	245.1	5.1	90.2	0.1
July	222.8	5.8	247.1	5.9	99.2	0.1
August	224.1	6.4	248.6	6.6	90.1	0.2
September	225.1	6.9	249.7	7.0	90.1	0.2
October	225.7	7.2	250.5	7.4	90.1	0.2
November	227.4	8.0	252.4	8.2	90.1	0.2
December*	231.7	10.0	257.2	10.2	90.1	0.2

* The figures are provisional and may need to be revised to take account of any changes reported belatedly or having retrospective effect.

† Details of the indices for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" are given in the usual monthly tables on page 115 of this GAZETTE.

Table 2 Manufacturing industries only

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements				Normal weekly hours	
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates			
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1970	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1970	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1970
1970 December	208.7	—	230.7	—	90.4	—
1971 January	211.7	1.4	234.1	1.5	90.4	—
February	211.9	1.5	234.3	1.6	90.4	—
March	212.5	1.8	234.9	1.8	90.4	—
April	214.1	2.6	236.7	2.6	90.4	—
May	217.6	4.3	240.6	4.3	90.4	—
June	218.7	4.8	241.9	4.9	90.4	—
July	219.7	5.3	242.9	5.3	90.4	—
August	220.6	5.7	244.1	5.8	90.4	—
September	222.0	6.4	245.6	6.5	90.4	—
October	222.4	6.6	246.1	6.7	90.4	—
November	223.6	7.1	247.4	7.2	90.4	—
December*	231.8	11.1	256.4	11.1	90.4	—

Table 3 gives a comparison of percentage changes in the indices for each of the years from 1956 to 1971 inclusive. The index at December 31 in each year has been compared with the index at December 31 in the preceding year.

These indices relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and must not be taken as a measure of changes in actual earnings, either weekly or hourly, or of hours actually worked.

Table 3 Percentage change during the year

Year ending December 31	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements		
	Weekly rates		Normal weekly hours
	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Decrease
	Increase	Increase	

All industries and services

1956	7.7	7.7	0.0
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1
1959	1.1	1.2	0.1
1960	4.0	6.6	2.4
1961	3.4	5.2	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1
1967	5.9	6.2	0.2
1968	7.2	7.3	0.1
1969	5.7	5.9	0.2
1970	13.5	13.8	0.2
1971*	10.0	10.2	0.2

Manufacturing industries only

1956	7.3	7.3	0.0
1957	5.4	5.6	0.2
1958	3.5	3.5	0.1
1959	1.1	1.3	0.2
1960	4.6	7.9	3.1
1961	1.9	3.2	1.3
1962	4.0	4.2	0.2
1963	4.3	4.4	0.1
1964	3.0	4.3	1.2
1965	4.2	6.4	2.1
1966	4.0	4.9	0.8
1967	5.1	5.6	0.5
1968	9.2	9.4	0.1
1969	6.5	6.7	0.2
1970	12.7	12.7	0.0
1971*	11.1	11.1	0.0

* See footnote * to table 1.

Aggregate amount of changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work (excluding overtime).

As already stated, during the year about 10.9 million workers received an aggregate increase of about £17.9 million in their basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements.*

The aggregate changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) during the calendar year are set out in table 4 and the month-by-month effect of the changes are given in table 5.

Table 4

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	610,000	355,000	335,000
Mining and quarrying	28,000	55,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	510,000	850,000	2,000	4,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	205,000	460,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,840,000	4,045,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	505,000	615,000	—	—
Textiles	37,000	75,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	430,000	590,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	155,000	265,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	130,000	495,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	325,000	570,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	165,000	265,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	1,350,000	1,745,000	—	—
Construction	75,000	140,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	835,000	1,930,000	—	—
Transport and communication	1,285,000	2,505,000	265,000	265,000
Distributive trades	950,000	1,530,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	710,000	1,110,000	1,000	3,000
Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—
Totals—Jan.—December 1971*	10,900,000	17,855,000	623,000	607,000
Totals—Jan.—December 1970	12,470,000	21,645,000	785,000	1,000,000

* See footnote * to table 1.

Table 5—Month-by-month effect of the changes

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1971 January	1,345	—	2,480	315	320
February	270	—	290	40	20
March†	1,390	—	665	3	6
April	650	—	995	—	—
May	1,025	—	1,920	4	4
June†	1,710	—	2,365	—	—
July	915	—	1,665	37	37
August†	750	—	1,220	53	53
September	710	—	860	—	—
October†	505	—	550	56	56
November†	895	—	1,355	112	112
December*	3,025	—	3,490	—	—

* See footnote * to table 1.

† Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

The figures in tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in basic rates of wages or normal

hours of work (excluding overtime) is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wages regulation order signed.

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amount of net increases in 1971 according to the methods by which they were effected.

Table 6

Method	Increases in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements	
	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total
Direct negotiation	6,390	35.8
Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	7,390	41.4
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards	3,180	17.8
Arbitration	680	3.8
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	215	1.2
Total*	17,855	100

* See footnote * to table 1.

Table 7 shows the approximate number of workers affected by changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1971.

Table 7

Year	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1956	12,673	6,633	21	37
1957	12,338	5,340	434	1,038
1958	11,232	3,461	348	649
1959	4,708	1,252	364	486
1960	11,124	4,303	6,817	12,675
1961	7,850	4,116	5,727	11,189
1962	12,696	5,232	1,344	2,176
1963	10,324	5,097	698	852
1964	9,250	5,018	4,625	4,912
1965	10,837	6,057	8,156	11,785
1966	8,595	4,535	4,315	5,765
1967	11,490	9,005	825	850
1968	11,110	9,580	575	645
1969	9,205	8,355	665	875
1970	12,470	21,645	785	1,000
1971*	10,900	17,855	623	607

* See footnote * to table 1.

The figures in table 7 above give a general indication of the movement in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one year and another. In particular, the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of an annual cycle of change.

Technical Note

The official statistics on rates of wages and normal hours of work relate to changes in basic weekly and hourly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime), which are normally the outcome of changes made under centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiation at establishment or shop floor level. The figures relate to manual workers only and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only, not the total increase in earnings. In all cases the statistics are based on normal conditions of employment as laid down in collective agreements, statutory orders, etc. and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime.

During 1971 provisions designed to meet the requirements of legislation on equal pay for women continued to appear in agreements and wages regulation orders. These provisions ranged from larger increases for women than for men, either in percentage or absolute terms, to staged plans to achieve equality, as defined in the Act, by an agreed date.

Minimum earnings entitlements in excess of basic rates continue to feature in a number of agreements. These minimum entitlements constitute established basic entitlements for a normal working week, and thus for the purposes of the statistical series relating to basic rates of wages, increases in minimum entitlements have been included, although of course for many workers such changes may not affect their earnings. There has been a net increase in the number of such arrangements during 1971. At the end of the year about 36 national collective arrangements made such provisions. The industries and services affected included cotton spinning and weaving, railways, port-transport and local authorities services.

Reductions in normal hours were made in several industries and services during the year. These included agriculture, the retail bread and flour confectionery trade, retail multiple footwear, the retail multiple grocery and provision trade and the retail meat trade.

The number of workers in industries with sliding scale arrangements based upon the General Index of Retail Prices again declined and it is estimated that by the end of 1971 little more than 150,000 workers were involved.

Holidays-with-pay entitlements again extended rapidly during 1971. The percentages of manual workers entitled to basic annual holidays with pay of two weeks, between two and three weeks, three weeks and more than three weeks are now estimated to be 28, 5, 63 and 4, respectively. As entitlement to a basic paid holiday of three weeks has become more widespread the proportion of workers entitled to additional days of holiday because of long service with the one employer has declined from about a quarter at the end of 1970 to about one-sixth by the end of 1971.

Details of the more significant national collective agreements, awards and statutory wages regulation orders reported in 1971 are listed in table 8. Also included are some important agreements made in previous years with effect in 1971. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all national settlements.

Further information about changes in basic or minimum rates of wages and normal hours of work under the terms of national collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders is given in the monthly publication, "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1971 and some agreements of previous years with effect in 1971

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
January 1	January 1	Rubber manufacture—GB	General increase of 40s. a week for adult men and women, together with increases in minimum earnings levels of 40s. a week for adult men, of 42s. for adult women, with proportional increases for young workers.
February 25	March 22	Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales (Wages Council)	Increases of 1.48p to 1.9p an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, from 2p to 2.25p according to area and occupation for women.
February 25	April 5	Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales (Wages Council) (Wholesale manufacturing branch)	Increases of 1½p an hour for men 21 and over and 1p for women.
March 22	September 21, 1970	Electricity supply—GB	Increase in salaries of £105 a year.
April	April 4	Milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—England and Wales	Increase in basic rates of £2.10 a week for all adult workers.
April	April 14	Heavy chemical manufacture, Great Britain (Joint Industrial Council)	Increases of 4p an hour for men and 3.4p for women.
April 20	May 3	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—GB	Increase of £1.50 for men and women.
April	May 8	Wool textile—Yorkshire	Increases in minimum earnings levels, ranging from £1.30 to £2.10 a week for men and from 92½p to £1.22½ for women.
April	May 3	Railway service—GB (BR)	Increases of varying amounts, ranging from £2 to £3.85 a week according to occupation.
April 23	June 28 December 13	Readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring—GB	Increases of 2.5p an hour for men and women. Increases of 2p an hour for men and women
May 4	May 31	Cotton spinning and weaving. Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Increase in current wage rates of 6 per cent., plus 50p a week for adults, with proportional increases for young workers.
May	May 2	Retail distribution—Co-operative societies—GB	Introduction of a new wages structure resulting in increases of varying amounts.
May 19	July 5	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trade—GB (Wages Council)	Minimum weekly rates increased by £1.50 or £1.525 a week, according to area and occupation for men, and by £1.975 or £2 for women.
June	May 31	Heavy chemicals—(constituent firms of ICI)	Increases in Weekly Staff Agreement basic salary levels ranging from £138 to £171 a year. Increases of 10 per cent. for workers not on WSA.
June 18	January 1	Post Office—UK: Postmen, Telegraphists, Telephonists, Postal and Telegraph Officers	Revision of pay scales providing increases of varying amounts. Telephonists pay scale shortened on April 1.
June	June 7	Food manufacture—GB	Increases of £1.50 for men and women. Shift allowances increased by 26½p or 30p according to shift.
June 29	June 27	Iron and steel manufacture	Increases in minimum rates ranging from £1.60 to £2.09 a week.
June	July 2	Merchant Navy—UK	Increases of varying amounts in basic rates.
July 22	July 1	Post Office engineers—UK	Increase of 11 per cent., together with an additional two per cent. related to productivity.
July	July 5	Retail multiple footwear—UK	Increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and age, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41.
July 13	September 13	Hairdressing undertakings—GB (Wages Council)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts, ranging from £1.65 to £1.85 a week according to occupation and area.
August	July 1	Government industrial establishments—UK	Increases of £1.60 a week for craftsmen, £1.50 for non-craftsmen and amounts ranging from £1.70 to £1.90 for women.
August 2	August 2	Retail food trades—England and Wales (Wages Council)	Increases in statutory remuneration of £1.425 or £1.40 a week for men 21 and over, of £2.025 or £2 for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.

Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1971 and some agreements of previous years with effect in 1971—*contd.*

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of charge
August 22	August 22	Licensed non-residential establishments—GB (Wages Council)	Statutory weekly remuneration increased by £2.15 for men and women.
August	October 1	Health services—GB	Increase of 68p a week for women domestic workers and similar grades 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.
September 7	October 4	Retail bookselling and stationery trades—GB (Wages Council)	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by £1.50 or £1.525 a week for men and £2 or £2.025 for women.
September 14	November 1	Retail furnishing and allied trades—GB (Wages Council)	Increases in statutory minimum weekly remuneration of £1.50 for men and £2 for women
October 11	November 3 December 13	Ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—GB (Wages Council)	Increase of 2.5p an hour for men and women. Increase of 2p an hour for men and women.
November	January 1, 1972	Furniture manufacture—GB	Increases in consolidated rates of 5p or 4.5p an hour, according to occupation, for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for women, apprentices and young workers.
November	January 3, 1972 July 3, 1972	Knitting industries	Increases of £1.15 a week for men and 75p for women. Increases of £1.15 a week for men and 75p for women (2nd stage).
November 25	January 1, 1972	Road passenger transport (municipal omnibus undertakings)	Increases ranging from £1.20 to £1.50 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers.
November	March 1972	Footwear manufacture—UK	Increases of 75p a week for men and £1 for women.
November 30	November 8	Local authorities services (manual workers)—England and Wales	General increases of £1.20, £1.30, £1.40 or £1.50 according to occupation for men 20 and over, with proportional amounts for women and young workers. Introduction of minimum earnings levels for men.
December 2	January 3, 1972	Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Increases in standard hourly inclusive rates of skilled operatives, according to JIB grade, of 6½p, 7p, 7½p, 8p, 8½p or 9p and of 5p or 6p for labourers.
December 9	January 17, 1972	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increase of £1.40 a week for men.
December 17	December 13	Health services—GB	Increases in standard rates of amounts ranging from £1.24 to £1.48 a week, according to group, for men 21 and over, of £1.80 to £2.04 for women 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.
December December	February 14, 1972 March 3, 1972	Agriculture—Scotland Road passenger transport—(company-owned omnibuses) GB	Increase of £1.40 a week for men. Increases ranging from £1.20 to £1.40 a week, according to occupation for adult workers.

SOME AGREEMENTS MADE IN PREVIOUS YEARS WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE OR HAD STAGES IN 1971

December 10, 1968	December 6 (final stage)	Engineering—UK	Increases in national minimum time rates of £1.50 a week for adult male skilled workers, £1.32½ for intermediate grades, £1.15 for unskilled workers and £0.75 for adult female workers.
April 1969	April 23	Paper making and board making—UK	General increases of 3.75p to 4.27p an hour for men 21 and over, according to classification, and of 3.75p for women 18 and over.
August 1969	September (final stage)	Motor vehicle retail and repair—UK	Minimum rates increased by 3.75p or 3.13p an hour for men and 2.5p for women.
November 1969	August 1	Letterpress printing and bookbinding—England and Wales	Increases of £1.50 a week for craftsmen and £1.30 for other men and women.
December 1969	June 7 (final stage)	Building industry.	Increases of £1.40 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for labourers.
April 20, 1970	December 27	Food manufacture—GB	Increase of £0.50 a week for adult female workers.
April 17, 1970	December 27	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery—GB	Increase of £0.50 a week for adult female workers.
June 1970	January 4	Hosiery manufacture (Knitting industries)—Midlands	The overriding minimum rates fixed at 5s. 2d. an hour for experienced males, and 3s. 2d. for females, were subject to an addition of 10 per cent. (previously 5).
August 24, 1970	February 1	Electrical contracting. England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Increases of 4d. to 8d. an hour for skilled operatives and 1d. for labourers.
August 1970	April 5	Retail multiple grocery and provision trade—England and Wales	Minimum weekly rates of shop manageresses increased to give parity with shop managers. Increase of 20s. a week for workers 22 and over mainly engaged as clerk/book-keepers or checkout operators or counter sales assistants.
October 1971	November 1		Increase of £2 a week for managers and manageresses and of £1.75 for other workers 22 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41.
October 20, 1970	January 4	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increases of 33s. a week for men and of 39s. 4d. for women. Increases of 36s. 1d. for craftsmen, and of 43s. a week for craftwomen. Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.
October 28, 1970	January 1	Furniture manufacture—GB	Introduction of hourly allowances of 1s. 6d. for journeymen, 1s. 4d. for labourers (20 and over) with proportional amounts for women, apprentices and young workers. Minimum weekly time rates increased by various amounts.
October 29, 1970	January 1	Road passenger transport (municipal omnibus undertakings)	Increases ranging from 29s. 9d. to 57s. 1d. a week, according to occupation for adult workers.
November 16, 1970	February 15	Agriculture—Scotland	Increases of amounts ranging from £1.675 to £1.925 a week, according to occupation.
November 24, 1970	March 5	Road passenger transport (company owned omnibuses) GB	Increases of 33s. or 35s. a week for drivers, of 31s. 9d. or 33s. 9d. for conductors, of 32s. 4d., 33s. 3d. or 33s. 9d. according to grade for semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds and of 40s for skilled maintenance workers.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1971*

The number of stoppages of work† beginning in 1971 in the United Kingdom was 2,223, compared with 3,906 in 1970. In addition, 35 stoppages which began in 1970 continued into 1971, compared with 37 commencing in 1969 and continuing into 1970.

Stoppages in progress in 1971 resulted in the loss of about 13,558,000 working days during the year at establishments where the disputes occurred, compared with 10,980,000 working days lost during 1970 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1971 was about 1,173,000, including 308,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1970 was about 1,801,000 workers including some 335,000 who were indirectly involved.

Industrial analysis

In the following table stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1971 are classified by industry,

Stoppages of work in the twelve months of 1971 and 1970

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1971			1970		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	100	4	1,400	33,000
Coal mining	135	22,800	63,000	160	117,500	1,090,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	2,000	5	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	75	26,200	165,000	148	52,600	447,000
Coal and petroleum products	7	2,700	20,000	13	4,300	11,000
Chemicals and allied industries	43	7,500	45,000	84	31,900	174,000
Metal manufacture	147	63,100	348,000	326	81,700	621,000
Engineering	487	151,900	1,330,000	846	289,200	1,668,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	82	39,900	562,000	121	40,200	410,000
Motor vehicles	242	338,200	3,105,000	336	271,400	1,105,000
Aerospace equipment	43	38,800	479,000	73	48,800	304,000
All other vehicles	21	17,600	123,000	42	22,400	138,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	85	11,500	94,000	177	36,600	295,000
Textiles	70	11,400	58,000	96	34,500	191,000
Clothing and footwear	27	4,400	13,000	27	30,000	192,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	38	4,100	16,000	80	24,700	425,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	25	1,800	13,000	53	5,500	34,000
Paper and printing	29	11,600	48,000	75	39,300	157,000
All other manufacturing industries	44	26,600	163,000	91	49,600	324,000
Construction	232	38,600	255,000	337	50,900	242,000
Gas, electricity and water	8	1,100	5,000	20	3,000	21,000
Port and inland water transport	148	69,000	168,000	259	197,900	727,000
All other transport and communication	118	234,500	6,372,000	325	149,900	586,000
Distributive trades	54	6,100	33,000	83	10,500	40,000
Financial, administrative and professional services	39	41,400	51,000	98	204,000	1,721,000
Miscellaneous services	19	2,000	26,000	28	2,900	24,000
Total	2,223	1,172,900	13,558,000	3,906	1,801,700	10,980,000

* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1971 are scheduled to appear in the May 1972 GAZETTE.

† The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They, therefore, exclude absences from work on January 12 by between 170,000 and 180,000 workers, and on both March 1 and 18 by about 1½ million workers, demonstrating against the Government's proposed legislation on industrial relations; on June 23 by about 100,000 workers, principally in Glasgow, demonstrating against the Government's decision not to grant financial aid to a Scottish shipbuilding firm and against growing unemployment in West Scotland, and also on August 18 by a similar number demonstrating against reorganisation of the same firm and increasing unemployment; and on November 24 by up to 85,000 workers, mainly in Scotland, the North West and London, joining the trade union demonstration against the level of unemployment in the country as a whole. Also excluded are industrial stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100. For other definitions and qualifications see page 91 of this GAZETTE.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

and the corresponding figures are given for 1970. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers, or 1,000 working days, and the sums of the constituent items may therefore not agree with the totals shown.

The provisional figures show a decrease of 1,683 stoppages (43 per cent.) compared with 1970. There were fewer stoppages in all industries other than clothing and footwear in which there were 27 in both years (although workers involved and working days lost decreased substantially in 1971). The main decreases were in engineering (–359), metal manufacture (–179), port and inland water transport (–111) and construction (–105).

There were 94 fewer stoppages in motor vehicles in 1971, but a greater number of workers were involved and 2 million more working days lost than in 1970. In the group "other transport and communication", which includes postal services and telecommunications, there were 207 fewer stoppages, but nearly 6 million more working days lost. In both industrial groups the greatly increased number of working days lost were attributable to single large-scale stoppages.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1971 decreased overall by 628,000, or 35 per cent. The main decreases were in administrative, financial and professional services (–163,000), engineering (–137,000), port and inland water transport (–129,000) and coal mining (–95,000).

The provisional total of working days lost during 1971, 13.5 million, is 2.5 million more than in 1970, that is, an increase of about 23 per cent.

Comparison with earlier years

The provisional total of stoppages beginning in 1971 was the lowest since 1967 but the number of working days lost as a result of all stoppages in progress in the year is the highest figure since 1926 (the year of the General Strike) when the total was over 162 million. The table below gives details of stoppages in the years 1961–1971.

Stoppages in the years 1961–1971

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages			
		Beginning in year		Beginning in year		In progress in year	
		Directly	Indirectly	In progress in year	(a)	(b)	In progress in year
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038	3,046
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778	5,798
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997	1,755
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030	2,277
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395	2,398
1967	2,116	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783	2,787
1968	2,378	2,073†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719	4,690
1969	3,116	1,426	228†	1,665†	6,799	6,925	6,846
1970	3,906	1,460	333	1,801	10,854	10,908	10,980
1971	2,223	863	303	1,173	13,504	†	13,558

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

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

‡ As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet available.

§ In 1962 about 3,785,000 days were lost through two national one-day stoppages of engineering and shipbuilding workers and a stoppage in the railway industry; and in 1968 about 1½ million days were lost as a result of a one-day national stoppage in the engineering industry.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING 1971

Food, drink and tobacco

Eighty maintenance craftsmen and mates at a Liverpool factory producing frozen foods stopped work on March 19 in protest against redundancy proposals affecting maintenance staff. Production ceased after 500 operatives were laid off in consequence from March 24, and 1,400 workers who had earlier been laid off for one month because of shortage of work were unable to return to work on April 19 as planned. After lengthy discussions between the company and the unions at national level a settlement was finally reached, and normal working was resumed on May 17. Over 49,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

Metal manufacture

Some 1,200 production and maintenance workers employed at an iron and steel foundry in Leamington Spa withdrew their labour on February 1 in protest against the company's pay offer of increases of £2 to £3 a week. Work was resumed on April 5 following acceptance of a nationally negotiated agreement offering an increase of £8 spread over the next two years, provided industrial peace was maintained during this period. The dispute caused the loss of 54,000 working days.

In support of a claim at national level for an increase of 35 per cent. in basic rates of pay, 13,300 blastfurnace men employed in the iron and steel industry in various parts of the country stopped work on June 1, and as a result another 10,500 workers were laid off. Approximately 86,000 days had been lost when normal working was resumed on June 5 to allow negotiations to proceed.

Mechanical engineering

On January 12 about 1,000 manual workers at a Kilmarnock hydraulic engineering plant stopped work in support of a claim, previously rejected by the company, for a substantial pay increase and in protest against revised methods of working. An offer of an increase of 30s. a week immediately, and a further 30s. in September, provided production had increased by 8 per cent. was accepted, and work was resumed on February 10. About 21,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

A stoppage of work by more than 2,500 hourly-paid workers employed by a firm making office machinery at plants in Cumbernauld and Strathleven began on April 30 and continued until August 20. The prolonged dispute, which caused another 200 workers to be laid off, began after negotiations between management and the union about a claim for a substantial wage increase had failed to reach a settlement. Resumption of work followed an improved offer by the company which provided for an immediate increase of £3 a week and a further £1.50 in July 1972. The stoppage caused the loss of about 173,000 working days.

About 1,400 operatives employed on the production of diesel powered locomotive engines in Shrewsbury, who had withdrawn their labour on September 1, were joined on October 5 by 20 electricians. The workers claimed an increase of £3 a week, giving parity with similar workers at the company's plant in Crewe. An improved offer of a basic wage of £29 a week for skilled workers was accepted and work was resumed on October 11, when about 39,000 working days had been lost.

Electrical engineering

On January 13 about 20 clerical workers employed by a Coventry telecommunications firm withdrew their labour, demanding a pay increase of £3 10s. a week. They were joined by another 1,100 clerks at the company's various factories in the area, and as a result about 3,500 production workers were laid off. The stoppage ended on March 1 after the workers had accepted an offer of an immediate increase of £2 a week and an additional 50p from January 1, 1972. Approximately 140,000 working days

were lost in this dispute. At the company's plant in Aycliffe about 600 production workers stopped work on January 11 in support of a long-standing claim for an increase of £3 a week in basic rates for skilled men and an additional £1 on the bonus paid to women. Negotiations at national level were still proceeding when the company resumed normal production on June 7 after an estimated 52,000 working days had been lost.

In addition to imposing an overtime ban and working to rule, the total labour force of about 5,800 employees of an Enfield firm producing radio and television equipment held five one-day token stoppages between February 10 and March 17. The dispute arose over a pay claim and the rejection by the workers of the company's offer of an increase of 1s. an hour. The vote by the workers to discontinue the series of stoppages was followed by further discussions on proposals for a new pay agreement.

Dissatisfaction with a wages structure for welders was the primary cause of a stoppage on May 19 by 1,700 welders and other production workers at an electrical domestic appliances factory in Luton. Work was resumed on June 7 in order that further negotiations on piecework rates could proceed. About 20,000 working days were lost.

About 800 hourly-paid workers employed by a Liverpool firm manufacturing domestic appliances withdrew their labour on June 28 in protest against the proposed redundancy of 500 workers because of adverse trading conditions. The terms of settlement included the re-instatement of some redundant workers during a phased resumption of work from August 31 and further negotiation on redundancy in the company. The stoppage resulted in a loss of about 24,000 working days.

A stoppage over holiday pay by about 400 maintenance engineers at nine plants of a Midlands car components firm, which began on August 23, caused the progressive lay-off of more than 14,000 other workers. The demand was for an increase, in advance of review of the current pay agreement due in September, in line with the £48 holiday bonus received by other groups of skilled workers at the company. An agreement providing for holiday pay related to average earnings for a 40-hour week formed the basis of a settlement and work was resumed on September 16 after some 222,000 working days had been lost.

Shipbuilding and marine engineering

Production at shipyards in the Lower Clyde area of Scotland was seriously affected when 2,300 boilermakers and other workers withdrew their labour on February 15, rejecting the company's offer of a 12 per cent. pay increase. Another 3,700 men were made idle as a result of their action. Work was resumed on April 6 following acceptance of an improved offer which gave increases on basic rates, according to grade, ranging from 10.9 per cent. to 16.3 per cent. It is estimated that the dispute caused the loss of about 174,000 working days.

In yards at Wallsend and North Shields 600 shipbuilding fitters, who claimed parity with the wages of higher paid tradesmen, stopped work on March 22 after negotiations had broken down, joining 380 fitters in the repair yards who had withdrawn their labour progressively from March 8 over a similar claim. In all, another 1,500 workers were laid off because of the stoppage. The shipbuilding fitters returned to work on May 4, having accepted the company's increased offer of a basic £27 a week, but the repair fitters continued in dispute until June 18 when an agreement was reached giving them £27 a week immediately and parity with boilermakers by December 1972. An estimated 113,000 working days were lost through the stoppage.

A six-week stoppage of work held up the production and repair of container ships at a Glasgow shipyard when 800 drydock workers were in dispute because the company refused to enter into discussions over a wage claim. The workers were reabsorbed in stages from April 5 to allow their claim to be dealt with under procedure. About 26,000 working days were lost.

A claim for a basic wage of £30 a week, and disagreement over bonus rates, led to a stoppage by 370 boilermakers and other

workers at a Lowestoft shipbuilding yard on July 23, and as a result 270 other men were laid off. Meetings between management and union officials resulted in an agreed formula for a return to work on September 27 pending the outcome of further negotiations. The stoppage caused the loss of approximately 26,000 working days.

The failure of some 2,800 shipbuilding ancillary workers to return to work on August 2 after the annual two weeks' holiday resulted in 8,000 other employees of the same company being laid off at five Tyneside yards. The stoppage was in support of a claim for parity with similar workers in ship-repairing yards. A final offer increasing the pay of top grade workers to £21.15 a week led to resumption of work on August 16 when about 108,000 working days had been lost.

Vehicles

Dissatisfaction with the management's offer of increases of £2 to £3 a week in basic rates of pay led to the withdrawal of labour by production and maintenance workers employed by a motor vehicle manufacturer at plants in various parts of the country. Employees in Swansea, Halewood and Dagenham, who stopped work on January 29 in support of a claim for parity of wages with Midlands car workers, were quickly joined by those at the company's other car and tractor plants until about 43,500 were directly involved and another 300 laid off. Following a national ballot decision accepting the company's revised offer of about £8 a week phased over two years, production was resumed at most plants by April 5. After an interim reversal of the ballot decision work was resumed at the Swansea and Halewood plants by April 8. About 2 million working days were lost as a result of this dispute. At the Halewood plant the suspension of two paint shop operatives led to another dispute in which 660 painters and material handlers withdrew their labour progressively from June 9, causing 5,000 press operatives and assemblers to be laid off. On June 11 the painters originally in dispute decided to end the stoppage to allow negotiations to proceed and normal working was resumed on June 14. During the day, however, production was again affected when 10,800 hourly-paid employees progressively stopped work in protest against the dismissal of a paint shop steward. Work was resumed on June 21 after the company had agreed to reinstate the dismissed worker subject to certain conditions. These two disputes caused the loss of approximately 63,000 working days.

About 90 welders, inspectors and assemblers at a Liverpool car plant stopped work on April 16 because of reduction in bonus earnings resulting from recurrent machinery breakdowns. Production ceased when a further 2,400 workers had to be laid off as a result. Work was resumed on May 3 to allow negotiations to proceed. Following supply shortages caused by the Liverpool stoppage 9,000 production workers at the company's Coventry plant withdrew their labour on April 22 in protest against short-time working without lay-off pay. Work here was also resumed on May 3 pending negotiations. An estimated 94,000 working days were lost in these two stoppages.

A stoppage of work on April 20 by 90 fitters and assemblers at a Southall car plant resulted in another 3,200 workers being laid off. The dispute, which arose over bonus payments being adversely affected by a shortage of materials, ended with a return to work on May 7 so that negotiations could proceed. The stoppage caused the loss of about 22,000 working days.

Production of some models was brought to a halt at a Longbridge car plant when 80 rectifiers stopped work on February 24, causing another 3,800 workers to be laid off. Work was resumed pending negotiations on March 8 after about 31,000 working days had been lost. In support of a demand for a pay increase of £4 a week, 260 drivers and other workers at the same factory withdrew their labour on March 30, and 8,000 more workers were laid off in consequence. Pending negotiations on their claim the men returned to work on April 2 after a loss of about 25,000 working days.

About 420 toolroom grinders at three factories of a Glasgow company manufacturing aerospace equipment stopped work on January 11, demanding a substantial wage increase to be back-dated for two months. As a result of their action 7,600 other workers were laid off. When work was fully resumed on February 1, to enable negotiations to continue, over 114,000 working days had been lost.

Dissatisfaction with piecework rates for work on a new engine was the cause of a stoppage on September 7 by 400 assemblers at a Coventry car plant, as a result of which 6,000 other workers were laid off. An increased offer by the company was accepted provisionally and it was agreed that work should be resumed for a trial period of two weeks to establish whether the new rates would produce the expected increase in earnings. A phased return to work began on September 16, when an estimated 52,000 working days had been lost.

An 11-week stoppage by 500 employees of a Birmingham company producing industrial and motor vehicle gears ended on November 22. The workers had demanded an increase of £8 a week, but an offer by management of an increase of £1 on basic rates, and £1 on bonus payments, formed the basis of settlement. About 26,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

A withdrawal of labour on September 30 by 130 engine assemblers at a Longbridge car plant resulted in a further 1,800 workers being made idle. The stoppage, in support of a claim for an increase in piecework rates giving parity with prices paid for another model, ended on November 19 with acceptance of an offer by the company. Over 58,000 working days were lost.

A series of weekly one-day stoppages by up to 8,000 toolroom workers employed by vehicle and other engineering companies in the Coventry district in protest against the decision by the employers' association to terminate a district toolroom pay agreement, took place between September 6 and November 15. From October 19 the men were locked out on the day following each stoppage. Production workers laid off because of these stoppages and lock-outs numbered about 15,000. In addition, 1,200 toolroom workers at an aero engine plant in Coventry, who had been taking part in the one-day token stoppages, were locked out indefinitely from November 1 because they refused to accept the operation of the National Toolroom Agreement (involving negotiations on a plant basis) as an alternative to the district agreement. From November 19, when no settlement had been reached in the dispute as a whole, the toolroom workers in Coventry decided to withdraw their labour, effectively from November 22, for an indefinite period. This caused about 18,000 other workers to be made idle. A peace formula finally agreed between the employers' association and union officials was accepted by the men, and a phased return to work began on November 25. The overall loss of working days is estimated to have been about 416,000.

Following a series of half-day token stoppages beginning on September 10 about 6,300 manual workers employed at a Bristol aero engine plant withdrew their labour indefinitely from November 1. The dispute had arisen over a claim for a 15 per cent. cost-of-living wage increase, to give skilled workers an additional £5 a week. An offer of £1.50, of which 50p would be offset against any national settlement, was rejected by the shop stewards who also objected to a clause covering working arrangements. A peace formula agreed between management and national union officials, giving an increase of £1.50 a week to be back-dated to October 1, 1971, was accepted by the workers on December 30 and normal working was resumed on January 3, 1972, on the understanding that discussions would continue on the conditions attached to the pay award. An estimated 279,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

Paper, printing and publishing

A dispute between one printing union and newspaper publishers over the right to negotiate a separate wage agreement for its members, independently of other unions, led to a stoppage of

work through lock-out from September 18 to 23, directly involving 6,200 union members employed by the national press in London and Manchester. The continuance of union meetings in working time, causing loss of production, after warning by the employers that such action would be considered a breach of contract and lead to dismissal, had been followed by the issue of dismissal notices to union members and the serving of protective notice on the remaining production workers. Production was resumed late on September 23, after a settlement had been reached for the union concerned and for the other printing unions. As a result of the dispute about 31,000 working days were lost.

Other manufacturing industries

Some 1,800 production workers employed by a Liverpool rubber manufacturing company who were laid off as a result of a stoppage by 63 electricians and maintenance men on January 15 resumed work on a phased basis from February 22 following settlement of the dispute. This had arisen over the dismissal of an electrician, and caused the loss of about 48,000 working days.

A stoppage on October 1 by 7,000 process and engineering workers at a rubber tyre factory in Stoke-on-Trent followed the refusal of the company to reinstate a worker who had been discharged on medical grounds. Members of one union were also protesting against the use of non-union labour in the boiler house. The stoppage ended on October 8, when a formula for a return to work, which included a proposal for the rehabilitation of the discharged worker, was agreed. About 34,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

Construction

Over 3,600 electricians and erectors employed by contractors at a chemicals plant building site in Port Talbot withdrew their labour on January 20 in protest against the nomination by management of men for night-shift working and against the dismissal of 117 electricians for refusing to work such shifts. Some 39,000 working days had been lost when work was resumed on February 8 to enable the grievances to be discussed under the site procedure agreement.

Transport and communication

Postal services were suspended, and counter transactions seriously curtailed, when about 180,000 Post Office workers in all parts of the country stopped work on January 20. About 11,000 telephone engineers took part in one-day token stoppages in sympathy in the London area on February 25 and in Birmingham and Glasgow on March 3. The dispute arose over a national claim for a pay increase of 15-20 per cent., the Post Office Corporation's offer of 8 per cent. having been rejected. Agreement between the Corporation and the Union of Post Office Workers was reached on March 4, when both sides agreed to set up a

committee to inquire into the dispute and make recommendations for a settlement. A ballot of union members resulted in an overwhelming vote to end the stoppage and a return to normal working began on March 8. Over 6½ million working days were lost.

Dockers, crane drivers and checkers at Manchester docks staged a number of token stoppages between April 6 and June 16. The dispute, in which about 1,300 men were involved, arose over the alleged failure to reach a pay settlement under stage two of the Devlin Scheme. Normal working was resumed on June 17, following acceptance by the workers of an offer of an interim pay increase pending the outcome of a joint working party set up to inquire into the question of piecework earnings and other grievances. The stoppages caused the loss of about 26,000 working days.

Stoppages of work between November 1 and November 3 by nearly 13,000 ground, engineering and industrial staff employed by various airlines at London Airport caused the loss of about 37,000 working days. The workers were protesting against an airline handling contract being given to an independent agent and the resultant possible threat of redundancies amongst ground handling staff. Normal working was resumed on November 4 to allow discussions to proceed.

About 2,600 Hull dock workers withdrew their labour on May 13, demanding that work at a depot outside the docks on filling and emptying containers for a new service between Hull and Denmark should be undertaken by registered dock workers only. Work was resumed on May 18, but a decision was made by the men to stage a series of one-day token stoppages until the dispute was resolved. The last occurred on July 20, after which the stoppages were suspended following union proposals to launch a national campaign on the issue. In all, about 29,000 working days were lost.

Professional and scientific services

Approximately 35,000 teachers employed by various education authorities in England and Wales took part in a one-day token stoppage on June 30. The teachers, who were members of two unions, were protesting against lack of representation on the Burnham Committee in negotiations on a new salary structure.

Miscellaneous services

As a result of a stoppage of work in the motor industry a system of short-time working was introduced for catering staff at Dagenham and associated plants. About 450 day-shift workers refused to accept a rota for shared short-time, and withdrew their labour from February 9. Nearly 100 night shift workers were laid off in consequence. Normal working was resumed from April 5 after the car workers had returned to duty. The stoppage caused the loss of nearly 22,000 working days.

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

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

figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 124).

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

1963=100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115.6	116.4	117.1	117.1	117.2	117.2	118.2	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.6	124.1
1970	125.4	125.9	126.9	129.0	130.7	132.5	133.4	133.8	133.9	134.8	136.1	136.7
1971	137.8	139.2	140.4	140.0	139.3	139.2	139.8	140.5	141.5			

UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

The table below gives the figures, and location of unemployment by region, of coloured workers who are registered at local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July issue of this GAZETTE, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

The count on November 8, 1971 showed an increase of 1,972, compared with the figures for August 9, 1971 and represented

2.5 per cent. of all persons wholly unemployed, compared with 2.3 per cent. in August.

As an economy measure, the less detailed count in months other than the quarter month is being discontinued. In future, therefore, the comparative figures at the foot of the table will be confined to those for previous quarter months.

Registered wholly unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth:
November 1971

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): November 8, 1971 of whom adults	8,450 7,868	165 145	383 342	5,742 5,190	1,252 1,147	2,244 2,084	2,143§ 1,992	176 140	119 108	242 230	20,916 19,246
All wholly unemployed immigrants as a percentage of all wholly unemployed (immigrants and others)	4.9	0.8	0.7	7.1	2.9	2.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5
Area of origin											
Africa*											
Men	1,385	3	17	277	246	85	309	12	6	32	2,372
Women	310	2	3	50	36	13	21	4	2	4	445
Young persons	49	—	—	24	18	7	18	6	2	—	124
West Indies†											
Men	2,358	52	133	1,114	340	301	392	14	29	9	4,742
Women	597	7	50	544	69	76	15	1	3	2	1,364
Young persons	422	7	38	253	35	33	47	3	4	—	842
India											
Men	990	10	60	1,213	217	338	358	26	16	69	3,297
Women	197	1	7	196	35	56	23	7	—	11	533
Young persons	55	1	2	152	26	33	29	6	1	4	309
Pakistan											
Men	917	54	28	1,385	131	985	595	49	23	78	4,245
Women	59	2	3	14	8	25	23	6	2	5	147
Young persons	36	12	1	120	22	83	56	21	3	8	362
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Men	893	14	33	354	57	187	245	19	26	17	1,845
Women	162	—	8	43	8	18	11	2	1	3	256
Young persons	20	—	—	3	4	4	1	—	1	—	33
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Men	105	—	6	84	23	65	99	8	13	8	411
Women	18	—	—	16	1	1	13	—	2	1	52
Young persons	55	—	—	53	5	19	7	10	3	3	155

TOTAL ADULTS (all listed countries):

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
October 11, 1971	7,438	94	315	4,414	1,046	1,914	1,798	156	118	203	17,496
September 13, 1971	7,166	48	294	4,297	989	1,878	1,785	165	118	205	16,945
August 9, 1971	6,902	100	263	4,015	950	1,793	1,719	172	115	207	16,236
July 12, 1971	6,366	97	318	3,720	1,098	1,791	1,632	173	121	191	15,507
June 14, 1971	5,979	115	258	3,466	953	1,705	1,457	162	138	121	14,354
May 10, 1971	6,347	123	283	3,309	858	1,710	1,324	158	143	196	14,451

* The Commonwealth Countries in Africa include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland; Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar); Uganda and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

† The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts); Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

‡ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Ceylon; Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong-Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrein; Qatar and Trucial State); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

§ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

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

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

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

The table below gives the summary for the second quarter of 1971 (see also page 1030 of the November issue and page 1168 of the December issue of this GAZETTE).

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

(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;

(2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations; for example, there are special arrangements for seamen.

(3) the table relates to Great Britain as a whole, and there may be wide variations between different parts of the country in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.

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

	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 8, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Mar. 3, 1971	Vacancies notified Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Placings Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Vacancies cancelled Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled June 9, 1971	Wholly unemployed at June 14, 1971
MEN							
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	6,774	921	4,663	2,982	1,491	1,111	5,860
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,263	393	1,667	978	662	420	2,810
Gardeners, nursery workers	1,760	487	2,468	1,489	803	663	1,559
Forestry workers	125	21	72	52	15	26	113
Fishermen	1,626	20	456	463	11	2	1,378
Miners and quarrymen	531	2,804	1,120	838	989	2,097	482
Colliery workers	344	2,671	1,044	696	945	2,074	299
Other miners and quarrymen	187	133	76	142	44	23	183
Gas, coke and chemical makers	330	174	601	438	204	133	410
Glass workers	158	103	327	134	123	173	202
Pottery workers	210	28	240	149	85	34	217
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	2,160	693	2,122	1,299	958	558	3,092
Moulders and coremakers	1,149	366	1,146	655	512	345	1,510
Smiths, forgers	374	156	360	191	213	112	510
Other workers	637	171	616	453	233	101	1,072
Electrical and electronic workers	8,782	2,694	6,055	4,102	2,549	2,098	10,738
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,986	960	1,676	1,091	869	2,386	2,886
Electricians	4,805	746	2,947	2,132	1,057	504	5,928
Electrical fitters, etc	1,991	988	1,432	879	816	725	2,424
Engineering and allied trade workers	45,623	16,526	46,515	30,107	19,262	13,672	52,026
Constructional fitters and erectors	3,127	49	542	428	123	40	2,935
Platers	758	651	726	500	425	452	777
Riveters and caulkers	244	80	119	27	57	208	208
Shipwrights	420	138	2,029	1,923	114	130	270
Miscellaneous boiler shop and shipbuilding workers	978	57	266	211	83	29	986
Sheet metal workers	1,559	1,011	1,992	1,094	989	920	1,753
Welders	4,993	906	4,388	3,053	1,529	712	4,931
Toolmakers	349	266	308	213	216	145	501
Press tool makers	201	220	280	135	238	127	275
Mould makers	61	73	65	32	52	54	66
Precision fitters	3,879	1,293	3,458	2,230	1,520	1,001	5,113
Maintenance fitters, erectors	3,785	1,571	3,273	2,028	1,484	1,332	4,266
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	4,688	2,471	6,048	3,400	2,616	2,503	4,937
Turners	961	995	1,806	1,255	905	641	1,412
Machine tool setters, setter operators	2,900	3,052	5,191	2,885	3,150	2,208	4,161
Machine tool operators	3,964	780	4,646	3,145	1,575	706	4,959
Electro platers	207	104	321	205	130	90	236
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,069	828	3,863	2,799	1,214	678	5,717
Miscellaneous engineering workers	5,171	892	4,947	3,049	1,786	1,004	5,990
Watchmakers and repairers	165	29	27	24	8	24	146
Instrument makers and repairers	461	332	372	184	274	246	586
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	111	50	51	24	29	48	85
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	559	358	815	528	371	274	638
Aircraft body building	298	89	69	69	53	36	328
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	715	231	913	578	351	215	750
Woodworkers	10,159	2,098	13,870	9,069	4,237	2,662	8,433
Carpenters, joiners	8,526	1,372	11,795	7,852	3,392	1,923	6,761
Cabinet makers	348	170	401	227	165	179	330
Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	649	297	907	551	319	334	631
Pattern makers	216	85	88	48	82	43	248
Other woodworkers	420	174	679	391	279	183	463

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

	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 8, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Mar. 3, 1971	Vacancies notified Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Placings Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Vacancies cancelled Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled June 9, 1971	Wholly unemployed at June 14, 1971
MEN							
Leather workers	600	165	556	279	200	242	603
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	223	55	255	149	85	76	205
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	377	110	301	130	115	166	398
Textile workers	2,688	602	2,345	1,494	954	499	2,838
Textile spinners	353	88	341	225	158	46	488
Textile weavers	490	146	342	234	116	138	365
Other textile workers	1,845	368	1,662	1,035	680	315	1,985
Clothing, etc. workers	1,584	748	1,572	725	815	780	1,541
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	161	60	67	33	33	61	167
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	370	380	773	340	391	412	412
Other clothing workers	453	180	438	192	207	219	397
Upholstery workers, etc	600	128	294	160	153	109	565
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,624	505	2,085	1,401	675	514	1,718
Workers in food manufacture	1,370	492	1,979	1,318	649	504	1,343
Workers in drink manufacture	62	4	67	53	10	8	72
Workers in tobacco manufacture	192	9	39	30	16	2	303
Paper and printing workers	2,127	503	1,206	690	521	498	2,114
Paper and paper products workers	412	123	668	432	203	156	415
Printing workers	1,715	380	538	258	318	342	1,699
Building materials workers	292	103	837	647	173	120	226
Brick and tile production workers	75	44	459	376	82	45	68
Other building materials workers	217	59	378	271	91	75	158
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	1,048	443	2,518	1,682	764	515	1,105
Rubber workers	131	55	467	327	121	74	152
Plastics workers	495	297	1,720	1,168	500	349	531
Other workers	422	91	331	187	143	92	422
Construction workers	14,981	2,215	12,596	7,728	4,387	2,696	12,791
Bricklayers	4,321	1,127	6,746	4,009	2,359	1,505	2,940
Masons	334	124	286	157	113	140	271
Slaters	925	60	258	159	93	66	1,073
Plasterers	1,438	268	1,232	735	424	341	1,133
Others	7,963	636	4,074	2,668	1,398	644	7,374
Painters and decorators	12,709	905	12,202	8,259	3,004	1,844	8,105
Painters	11,532	573	10,857	7,519	2,475	1,436	6,863
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,177	332	1,345	740	529	408	1,242
Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes etc	6,306	622	4,521	2,945	1,569	629	6,189
Transport and communication workers	32,863	6,225	34,418	22,613	10,542	7,488	30,467
Railway workers	192	343	606	400	321	228	191
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	26,912	3,358	26,337	17,699	8,108	3,888	25,356
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	744	1,555	2,871	1,533	772	2,121	675
Seamen	3,526	8	270	202	32	44	2,807
Harbours and docks workers	207	9	954	872	42	49	223
Other transport workers	678	546	2,147	1,212	944	537	635
Communications workers	604	406	1,233	695	323	621	580
Warehousemen, packers, etc	8,526	850	10,352	7,071	2,982	1,149	8,659
Warehouse workers	7,382	660	7,880	5,336	2,285	919	7,536
Packers, bottlers	1,144	190	2,472	1,735	697	230	1,123
Clerical workers	51,909	5,455	20,688	12,016	8,914	5,213	50,733
Clerks	47,301	4,235	16,571	10,384	6,587	3,835	46,124
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,951	1,043	3,746	1,465	2,095	1,229	3,907
Other clerical workers	657	177	371	167	232	149	702
Shop assistants	9,702	2,473	8,156	4,191	3,553	2,885	9,013
Service, sport and recreation workers	20,043	4,590	27,499	16,739	9,108	6,242	16,095
Police, etc	1,299	967	1,853	1,027	752	1,041	1,281
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	3,334	942	5,521	2,846	2,110	1,507	2,009
Bar staff	1,944	360	2,468	1,478	873	477	1,483
Waiters, etc	1,467	519	2,360	1,042	1,060	777	736
Others	1,713	396	3,917	2,277	1,404	632	1,396
Hairdressers	657	100	266	96	170	503	170
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	194	60	472	257	170	105	227
Domestics	287	133	520	203	232	218	262
Attendants	2,546	448	4,922	3,658	1,106	606	2,169
Porters, messengers	2,425	251	3,610	2,582	874	405	2,423
Entertainment workers	2,501	45	370	306	49	60	2,112
Others	1,676	369	1,220	963	382	244	1,494
Administrative, professional, technical workers	34,257	12,148	13,583	4,812	9,477	11,442	37,124
Laboratory assistants	1,000	353	725	291	457	330	1,086
Draughtsmen	2,352	611	847	426	620	412	3,297
Nurses	465	1,890	712	216	392	1,994	554
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	30,440	9,294	11,299	3,879	8,008	8,706	32,187
Labourers	292,015	7,640	118,285	96,110	21,345	8,470	294,809
General labourers (heavy)	131,709	1,146	31,869	26,698	1,465	135,522	135,522
General labourers (light)	87,097	198	2,978	2,471	471	234	86,353
Factory hands	33,058	2,363	23,057	17,641	4,868	2,911	34,421
Other labourers	40,151	3,933	60,381	49,300	11,154	3,860	38,513
Total men	568,001	72,233	348,932	238,520	108,881	73,764	565,590

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

	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 8, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Mar. 3, 1971	Vacancies notified Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Placings Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Vacancies cancelled Mar. 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled June 9, 1971	Wholly unemployed at June 14, 1971
WOMEN							
Farm workers, etc	515	152	492	243	216	185	455
Gas, coke and chemical makers	39	5	97	68	21	13	24
Glass workers	19	14	116	83	25	22	24
Pottery workers	68	260	467	161	370	196	77
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	55	30	202	115	93	24	76
Electrical and electronic workers	100	283	584	234	401	232	124
Engineering and allied trade workers	2,266	2,456	7,624	4,745	3,191	2,144	2,680
Welders	33	82	188	116	105	49	36
Machine-tool operators	597	718	2,552	1,485	1,157	628	730
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,164	1,208	3,597	2,342	1,380	1,083	1,394
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	472	448	1,287	802	549	384	520
Woodworkers	27	32	144	87	54	35	19
Leather workers	201	482	740	418	408	396	220
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	106	152	241	128	116	149	115
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	95	330	499	290	292	247	105
Textile workers	1,513	1,138	2,640	1,376	1,468	934	1,707
Textile spinners	153	108	235	126	156	61	169
Textile weavers	279	246	212	117	214	127	359
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	29	75	56	37	68	26	63
Yarn and thread winders, etc	286	158	565	316	271	136	319
Textile examiners, menders, etc	246	158	417	205	194	176	264
Other workers	520	393	1,155	575	565	408	533
Clothing, etc. workers	1,909	7,473	7,846	4,527	3,538	7,254	2,051
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	119	235	224	129	79	251	144
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	501	2,187	1,940	1,179	1,007	1,941	594
Light clothing machinists	627	3,271	2,894	1,841	1,213	3,111	647
Other light clothing workers	230	759	1,292	609	565	877	259
Hat makers	40	138	134	87	55	130	40
Other clothing workers	171	521	768	374	300	615	172
Upholstery workers, etc	221	362	594	308	319	329	195
Food, drink and tobacco workers	348	397	1,918	1,171	575	569	300
Workers in food manufacture	310	388	1,798	1,130	560	496	265
Workers in drink manufacture	8	—	21	21	—	—	10
Workers in tobacco manufacture	30	9	99	20	15	73	25
Paper and printing workers	431	241	989	609	389	232	389
Paper and paper products workers	159	112	562	349	209	116	143
Printing workers	272	129	427	260	180	116	246
Building materials workers	12	7	34	14	8	19	10
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	170	432	1,217	689	589	371	192
Rubber workers	15	93	167	78	128	54	23
Plastics workers	26	201	648	383	294	172	32
Other workers	129	138	402	228	167	145	137
Painters and decorators	68	37	96	45	57	31	55
Transport and communication workers	2,450	1,023	4,672	2,165	2,159	1,371	2,044
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	552	148	829	427	356	194	556
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	87	92	68	62	41	57	85
Other transport workers	340	391	1,463	643	751	460	308
Communication workers	1,471	392	2,312	1,033	1,011	660	1,095
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,211	1,039	6,778	4,246	2,232	1,339	2,115
Warehouse workers	222	151	674	461	247	117	234
Packers, bottlers	1,989	888	6,104	3,785	1,985	1,222	1,881
Clerical workers	25,320	9,791	49,491	23,153	21,696	14,433	20,707
Clerks	16,906	3,510	25,760	14,897	9,158	5,215	13,961
Book-keepers, cashiers	2,171	2,004	8,438	3,152	4,297	2,993	1,766
Shorthand typists	2,748	2,102	7,266	2,254	4,095	3,019	2,016
Typists	2,172	1,453	5,695	1,975	2,870	2,303	1,729
Office machine operators	1,323	722	2,332	875	1,276	903	1,235
Shop assistants	10,591	3,821	16,571	7,907	6,801	5,684	8,660
Service, sport and recreation workers	15,622	12,439	52,573	26,429	20,884	17,699	11,613
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	2,400	2,318	9,273	4,368	4,277	2,946	1,921
Bar staff	2,508	2,324	13,725	7,705	4,846	3,498	1,974
Waitresses, etc	1,820	1,758	10,881	5,622	3,642	3,375	1,040
Others	2,117	1,912	8,608	4,359	3,347	2,814	1,306
Hairdressers	844	897	1,715	548	813	1,251	529
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	559	668	2,337	1,257	789	959	439
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,443	1,736	3,426	1,291	1,980	1,891	2,884
Attendants	519	571	1,738	804	825	680	448
Entertainment workers	998	49	168	88	73	56	690
Other workers	414	206	702	387	292	229	382
Administrative, professional, technical workers	5,913	9,624	5,258	2,244	3,129	9,509	5,131
Laboratory assistants	329	118	402	167	185	168	353
Draughtsmen, tracers	228	96	219	80	128	107	236
Nurses	1,778	8,613	3,076	1,364	1,995	8,330	1,454
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	3,578	797	1,561	633	821	904	3,088
Other workers	26,975	6,797	40,164	26,648	12,125	8,188	26,831
Factory hands	18,686	2,757	15,569	11,037	4,038	3,251	18,580
Charwomen, cleaners	3,921	3,112	13,065	7,145	5,523	3,509	3,818
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,368	928	11,530	8,466	2,564	1,428	4,433
Total women	96,823	57,973	200,713	107,377	80,429	70,880	85,504

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

At October 1971, about 27 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below. Estimates for April 1971 were published at page 620 of the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year, in April and October, on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Males				
(Thousands) (Per cent.)				
Food, drink and tobacco	367	116	483	24.0
Coal and petroleum products	36	18	54	32.6
Chemicals and allied industries	199	123	323	38.2
Metal manufacture	380	101	481	20.9
Mechanical engineering	656	266	922	28.8
Instrument engineering	61	34	95	36.0
Electrical engineering	302	225	528	42.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	146	31	177	17.8
Vehicles	511	183	694	26.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	327	88	415	21.2
Textiles	257	63	321	19.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	24	5	29	17.3
Clothing and footwear	92	28	120	23.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	201	49	250	19.7
Timber, furniture, etc	197	39	236	16.6
Paper, printing and publishing	302	110	412	26.7
Other manufacturing industries	157	52	209	24.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,216	1,531	5,747	26.6

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1971 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
Females				
(Thousands) (Per cent.)				
Food, drink and tobacco	270	81	352	23.1
Coal and petroleum products	2	6	8	75.0
Chemicals and allied industries	71	63	133	46.9
Metal manufacture	31	36	66	54.1
Mechanical engineering	78	105	183	57.3
Instrument engineering	37	16	53	29.6
Electrical engineering	240	89	328	27.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	9	13	69.6
Vehicles	49	50	99	50.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	131	49	179	27.0
Textiles	239	42	281	14.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	18	4	21	17.8
Clothing and footwear	317	33	349	9.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	47	24	70	33.8
Timber, furniture, etc	34	23	56	40.3
Paper, printing and publishing	129	80	209	38.3
Other manufacturing industries	98	31	129	23.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,793	737	2,530	29.1

Total males and females

Food, drink and tobacco	637	197	834	23.6
Coal and petroleum products	39	24	62	38.3
Chemicals and allied industries	270	186	456	40.8
Metal manufacture	411	137	548	24.9
Mechanical engineering	734	371	1,104	33.5
Instrument engineering	98	50	148	33.7
Electrical engineering	542	314	856	36.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	149	40	189	21.2
Vehicles	561	232	793	29.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	458	137	595	23.0
Textiles	496	105	601	17.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	41	9	50	17.5
Clothing and footwear	408	61	469	12.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	247	73	320	22.8
Timber, furniture, etc	231	62	293	21.2
Paper, printing and publishing	430	190	620	30.6
Other manufacturing industries	256	83	338	24.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,008	2,268	8,277	27.4

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on November 16, 1971 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations November 16, 1971	Average price November 16, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations November 16, 1971	Average price November 16, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed				Fresh vegetables			
Chuck	833	37.0	33-40	Potatoes, old, loose	601	1.8	1½-2
Sirloin (without bone)	804	53.1	45-60	White	494	2.2	2-2½
Silverside (without bone)*	861	48.4	44-55	Red	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	659	33.9	28-40	Potatoes, new, loose	829	12.6	10-15
Fore ribs (with bone)	735	33.2	28-40	Tomatoes	541	4.1	3-6
Brisket (with bone)	706	22.2	16-32	Cabbage, greens	666	3.6	2-5
Rump steak*	862	67.3	55-80	Cabbage, hearted	611	7.8	4-12
Beef: Imported, chilled				Cauliflower or broccoli	738	5.0	4-7
Chuck	63	33.1	29-38	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	48	41.8	38-50	Peas	818	3.4	2-5
Rump steak*	97	52.0	44-65	Carrots	—	—	—
Lamb: Home-killed				Runner beans	825	3.9	2½-5
Loin (with bone)	729	36.4	30-45	Onions	744	7.4	6-8
Breast*	729	11.0	7-15	Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	—	—	—
Best end of neck	706	28.1	18-35	Fresh fruit			
Shoulder (with bone)	737	25.3	20-30	Apples, cooking	807	5.4	4-7
Leg (with bone)	745	36.5	30-40	Apples, dessert	830	8.9	6-12
Lamb: Imported				Pears, dessert	775	8.4	6-10
Loin (with bone)	569	26.4	22-30	Oranges	776	8.2	5-11
Breast*	560	6.9	5-10	Bananas	810	9.3	8-10
Best end of neck	548	21.8	15-26	Bacon			
Shoulder (with bone)	580	19.4	16-22	Collar*	624	25.0	20-30
Leg (with bone)	579	29.9	28-33	Gammon*	687	38.2	33-43
Pork: Home-killed				Middle cut*, smoked	464	34.0	29-40
Leg (foot off)	827	31.3	25-38	Back, smoked	422	37.9	30-42
Belly*	824	19.2	16-22	Back, unsmoked	438	36.4	30-42
Loin (with bone)	860	36.0	32-40	Streaky, smoked	408	22.9	20-28
Pork sausages				Ham (not shoulder)	761	58.4	50-64
Beef sausages	842	20.3	18-23	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	669	14.5	12-16
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)				Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	813	28.6	26-32
oven ready	658	17.7	14-20	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.)	356	21.3	18-25	Butter, New Zealand	723	28.8	27-30
oven ready	—	—	—	Butter, Danish	774	30.8	28-33
Fresh and smoked fish				Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½ lb.	162	6.3	6-7
Cod fillets	575	30.1	25-34	Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	138	5.5	5-6
Haddock fillets	590	30.8	25-35	Lard	832	9.5	8-12
Haddock, smoked, whole	524	28.1	22-35	Cheese, Cheddar type	794	26.7	24-30
Plaice fillets	550	38.1	30-45	Eggs, large, per doz.	710	26.4	24-30
Halibut cuts	277	52.8	40-70	Eggs, standard, per doz.	739	22.4	19-26
Herrings	474	14.7	12-18	Eggs, medium, per doz.	388	18.7	16-21
Kippers, with bone	607	19.4	15-23	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	842	8.6	8-9
Bread				Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	771	28.7	26-35
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	797	9.5	9-10	Tea, per ½ lb.			
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	657	9.4	9-10	Higher priced	298	10.8	10½-11
White, 14 oz. loaf	700	5.8	5-6½	Medium priced	1,834	8.5	7½-9½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	678	6.4	6-7	Lower priced	706	8.0	7½-8½
Flour							
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	811	11.2	9-14				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

News and Notes

BETTER SAFEGUARDS AT WORK

Greater benefits and safeguards at work, including longer notice of dismissal for long service employees, will be enjoyed by more than 20 million employees in Britain from the end of February.

The new benefits are provided by changes to the Contracts of Employment Act 1963, brought about by the operation of the Industrial Relations Act 1971.

The period of continuous employment after which both the employer and employee become entitled to a minimum of one week's notice of termination of employment is reduced from 26 weeks to 13 weeks.

The minimum period of notice for long service employees is extended to provide an employee with a minimum of six weeks' notice after he has been continuously employed for 10 years, and a minimum of eight weeks' notice after he has been continuously employed for 15 years.

The Contracts of Employment Act guarantees minimum pay during notice to an employee who is unable to work because of sickness or injury. In calculating his liability an employer will now be able to take into account national insurance sickness or industrial injury benefit, provided he operates a sick pay scheme which similarly takes into account such benefits in determining the amount of sick pay when the employee is not under notice.

The Act already requires employers to give to their employees written statements setting out particulars of the main terms of their employment. From February 28 these statements will have to include:

sufficient information about holidays, including public holidays, and holiday pay to enable the employee to calculate his entitlement, including his entitlement to accrued holiday pay, if his job ends;

information about the employee's statutory rights under the Industrial Relations Act in relation to trade union membership and activity, and, where appropriate, details of how any agency shop agreement or approved post-entry closed shop agreement which applies to him affects his rights; information about the person to whom the employee should apply if he has a grievance about his employment, and the manner in which he should apply, and an explanation of subsequent steps in any grievance procedure which is available to him.

An employee who already has a written

statement, or who is exempt from the written statement requirements because he has a written contract which covers all the required particulars, does not have to be given a completely fresh statement or written contract. The employer can issue him with a separate written notification giving the additional information.

Where the employer does not issue a written statement detailing all the information required by the Act, but instead refers the employee in the statement to a readily available document for all or some of the particulars, this reference document may be amended or amplified to cover the additional information. Unless the employer has previously indicated in the employer's written statement that he will keep the reference document up to date, he must notify the employee that the reference document has been amended. Employers must also amend the written statements of employees if they are affected by the longer periods of notice. The additional information must, in all cases, be given to employees, and, where appropriate, reference documents amended, within one month of February 28.

A new guide to the Contracts of Employment Act, for the use of employers and employees, has been issued by the Department of Employment. Copies are available at any of the department's local employment offices. A guide to the Industrial Relations Act is also available free from these offices.

MEDICAL SURVEY OF ASBESTOS WORKERS

A survey which will result in the build-up of a medical register of asbestos workers is being carried out by the medical services division of the Department of Employment.

This was announced by Mr. Dudley Smith, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, in the House of Commons recently.

He said that the survey was being carried out with the co-operation of the Asbestosis Research Council and the Ministry of Defence (Navy). "Its aims," he added, "are:

- (a) to learn as much as possible about the history of exposure to different types of asbestos dust; and
- (b) to provide a sound basis for future assessments of preventive measures.

"Environmental dust measurements will be carried out by HM Factory Inspectorate

in order to relate the observed clinical and radiological changes in those taking part in the survey to the levels of exposure. The Industrial Health Advisory Committee has welcomed the survey and will be kept informed of progress."

The survey follows a recommendation of the Advisory Panel on Problems Arising from the Use of Asbestos, in its memorandum, published in 1967, that workers exposed to asbestos should be surveyed to provide criteria for environmental control and information about the effects which may arise from the long-term exposure to asbestos. For its purpose an asbestos worker is one whose employment is subject to the Factories Act and the Asbestos Regulations 1969. Participation is voluntary.

The survey is being conducted in selected establishments belonging to members of the Asbestosis Research Council and in a Ministry of Defence (Navy) establishment. These establishments have been chosen from those with a long history of medical supervision, including X-rays of the chests of workers. It is hoped to extend the survey soon. About 10,000 asbestos workers out of an estimated total workforce of 20,000 are expected to be given the chance to take part in the first two years.

Special record forms are being provided by the Department of Employment which is also arranging for X-rays to be read by panels of experts to standardise their interpretation throughout the country. This is necessary for statistical purposes. The Pneumoconiosis Unit of the Medical Research Council has given considerable help in devising the method of recording X-ray readings in standardised form. So that any changes which are discovered in X-rays may be related to the working environment, measurements of asbestos in the air will be carried out by the Industrial Hygiene Section of HM Factory Inspectorate.

The survey will continue for many years, as it is hoped to follow the health records of these workers for the rest of their lives. Workers currently employed in establishments taking part in it will be included if they have been in the industry for at least six months. Records will be kept in such a form that an individual cannot be identified, except by the works medical officer of the establishment concerned.

Reports on the survey will be published from time to time.

PAYMENTS TO DEPENDANTS OF UNION MEMBERS

Members of registered trade unions will be able to nominate people to receive any small sums of money which may be due from their unions when they die, under regulations published by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1971, No. 2088, HMSO 5p).

Unions will also be enabled to distribute money without waiting for the proving of a will or the grant of letters of administration. For example, money, such as funeral benefit, can be of considerable help in preventing hardship to the dependant of a deceased member.

The regulations, made under section 155 of the Industrial Relations Act 1971, come into operation on February 28. The main features of the existing legislation will be preserved, but procedures will be brought up to date.

The facility enabling members of registered trade unions to nominate people to receive money due from the union on a member's death was introduced in 1876, under Section 10 of the Trade Union (Amendment) Act. It was amended by the Provident Nominations and Small Intestacies Act 1883, which also allowed money to be distributed if a member died without making a will. The Friendly Societies Act 1955 and the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act 1965, each raised the sum covered by the procedures to the present limit of £500.

The main innovations introduced by the new regulations are:

- * provision for nominations to be made in favour of one or several people;
- * authority for trade union to stipulate what information must be contained in nomination;
- * provision for nominator to be informed by union that nomination has been registered;
- * provision for revocation of a nomination;
- * protection for union when it makes a payment in ignorance of a marriage;
- * nominations to cover all sums unless otherwise stated;
- * provisions for payment where nominee or other beneficiary is under 16;
- * general provisions about people unable to write, receipts, and proof of death.

The change will not affect the rights of people already nominated by members of registered trade unions under the existing law. These nominations, and those made by a member of an organisation registered (or provisionally registered) under the Industrial Relations Act, will remain valid even if the organisation later cancels or loses its registration.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

An experimental scheme to help mechanical and electrical craftsmen on large engineering construction sites came into operation on January 6.

Details of the scheme, which will provide information about fresh job opportunities

on other sites, are given in a leaflet available from local employment offices and to be given to workers on site.

A recent survey by the Department of Employment has shown that only about half the craftsmen in the mechanical and electrical trades on large engineering construction sites have been in their present jobs for longer than a year. Many site workers have to move on to new sites as each job is completed. This causes uncertainty and frequent bouts of unemployment.

The new scheme, which has been devised by the department with the help of trade unions and employers' associations, is designed to inform these craftsmen of job opportunities on other sites before they become redundant. This is one of the specialised services announced recently in the department's report on the future of the employment service, PEOPLE AND JOBS (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1097).

Special arrangements have been made with site employers to obtain details of vacancies in each craft concerned and forecasts of requirements up to six months ahead.

When redundancies affecting these tradesmen are expected to occur on a particular site a team from the department will visit the site with details of alternative jobs, and, where possible, match workers with suitable vacancies on other sites.

Workers on a site employer's permanent workforce will not normally be included unless they decide to change jobs. The scheme will not operate on sites employing fewer than 250 skilled tradesmen at the peak employment periods. Workers on the smaller sites can ask at their local employment office to be put on the Large Sites Register.

The experiment will be watched closely, and may form the basis of other schemes in the future.

EQUAL PAY PLAN BY WAGES COUNCIL

Proposals for the staged introduction of equal pay linked with a revision of the job structure, are to be submitted to Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, by the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council.

Notice of this intention was given by the council after it had met to consider the proposals, which are

- that a new job structure should be introduced;
- that six months later all women's rates should be brought to 95 per cent. of the corresponding men's rates, and after a further six months they should be made equal;
- that the normal working week should be reduced from 42 to 41 hours with a further reduction to 40 hours from October 1, 1972;
- that the adult rates should be payable at age 21 instead of 22 as at present.

The introduction of the new structure would result in varying pay increases. The present minimum rates for the grade of

shop assistant in the larger towns outside London are £13.95 for men and £11.75 for women.

The new rates for men in this group will be either 55p or £1.05 higher, according to their new grade. For women in the same group the rates will be either £1.25 or £1.75 higher.

Full particulars of the council's proposals will be published at a later date, and it will consider any written representations on them made within 21 days of the date of publication. Any proposals which it may subsequently submit to the Secretary of State will not come into force until he makes an Order. Due notice of this will be given.

HEALTH AND SAFETY IN POTTERY INDUSTRY

A safer and healthier pottery industry can be secured if the change of attitude brought about by technological developments and the concentration of production in larger factories are exploited.

This is the conclusion of the Joint Standing Committee for the Pottery Industry in its second report, PATTERN FOR PROGRESS, (HMSO, price £1.30).

The committee advances more than 50 recommendations for improving health and safety in the industry, and has set up a sub-committee to promote action on them.

The recommendations are addressed specifically to those directly concerned in the industry, and also to others involved such as architects, research and development associations, medical authorities, training organisations, machinery manufacturers and HM Chief Inspector of Factories.

"Recent developments", the report says, "in ceramic technology and the structure of the pottery industry have engendered a willingness to relinquish the ties of tradition. This attitude to change, as well as the changes themselves, can now be exploited to secure improvements in safety and health".

The report, which is extensively illustrated, reviews the industry's progress in health and safety, assesses the existing situation in these spheres, and looks ahead to developments which could lead to improvements in both general working conditions and productivity.

It suggests that the preparation of pottery clay (body) may increasingly become a separate and more concentrated supply industry in the future. This, along with the consolidation of the flint processing section of the industry, could further reduce the number of workers engaged in the more hazardous processes of handling dry materials.

The report says that the increased pace of mechanisation is putting greater responsibility on management to see that machinery is satisfactory in every respect before being used. It welcomes the industry's recent willingness to incorporate safety into basic production design, and hopes HM Chief Inspector of Factories will encourage this by giving guidance on safety standards for new machines.

Although the safety record for the industry as a whole compares favourably with other industries, the committee is,

nevertheless, disturbed by the number of accidents through handling goods or materials and suggests that a review of handling operations throughout the industry could bring a marked reduction. To reduce the number of strains it advocates mechanical handling wherever possible and training in lifting.

It also recommends (i) pottery manufacturers should insist on makers supplying new machines with all necessary safeguards already incorporated; and (ii) the appointment of a safety officer of sufficient seniority in every factory specifically charged with promoting safety.

The introduction of low silica pottery clay (body) is seen as a long-term health development, and the report comments that there will, therefore, be continuing need for production methods to be designed to operate safely.

For the future it envisages closed circuit production on a flow line principle to suppress dust. Some stages of mechanised production are already completely enclosed. But closed circuit production is thought unlikely to be generally attainable in the more immediate future, particularly in the small and less mechanised factories. Since the means of controlling the major sources of primary dust are now available, the emphasis in future should be put on the elimination or control of secondary dust—especially that arising from spillage and floor cleaning. More generally, the report emphasises the need to integrate safety and "environmental engineering" with research and development.

GLOSSARY OF TRAINING TERMS

A revised edition of the Department of Employment's glossary of training terms, first published in 1967, is now available (HMSO 47p). It is designed to clarify the meaning of terms used in industrial training and is a consensus of views. It does not claim to set down authoritative definitions.

This edition includes a number of additional terms now in use, and omits others considered sufficiently well-known to make further definition unnecessary. Some terms have also been made more precise.

The glossary is arranged alphabetically, but terms that are synonymous with the term defined are shown immediately afterwards in brackets.

Three appendices contain a list of sources; a list of grouped terms that are best understood in relation to one another; and an alphabetical list of commonly used abbreviations and their meanings.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals to vary the scope of the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board have been circulated to interested organisations by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

Their main purpose is to exclude from the scope of the Board the manufacture of components for footwear by an employer engaged in compounding relative to plastics materials.

The proposals are unconnected with the review of the work of industrial training boards which the department has been carrying out.

The Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board was set up on November 27, 1968 and covers about 180,000 employees.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 88,580 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at November 8, 1971, of whom 79,268 were males and 9,312 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 76,412 (68,565 males and 7,847 females), while there were 12,168 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended November 3, 1971, 4,339 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,539 men, 728 women and 72 young persons. In addition, 135 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At December 6, 1971 there were 90,214 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 80,847 were males and 9,367 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 78,005 (70,124 males and 7,881 females), while there were 12,209 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended December 1, 1971, 4,158 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,362 men, 723 women and 73 young persons. In addition, 138 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In November, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, the same as in October. This total included 29 arising from factory processes, 15 from building operations and works of engineering construction and four in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended November 27, compared with seven in the five weeks ended October 30. These five included five underground coalmine workers and none in quarries, compared with four and two a month earlier.

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

In November, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, the same as in October.

In November, 32 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised nine of chrome ulceration, 14 of lead poisoning, three of aniline poisoning, one of compressed air illness and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended December 3, 1971 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £58,761,000. During the 13 weeks ended September 3, 1971, the corresponding figure was £46,434,000 and during the 13 weeks ended December 4, 1970 it was £35,283,000.

CORRECTION

In the table giving details of the international comparison of days lost through industrial disputes on page 1167 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE, the figures for Italy in the columns for the average for the five years 1966-1970 and the ten years 1961-1970 should have read 1,766 and 1,493, respectively, and not 966 and 1,093 as published.

HELD OVER

Because of pressure on space it has been necessary to omit from this issue tables 105 to 116 inclusive, which give regional analyses of unemployment in the statistical series. Percentage rates for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, seasonally adjusted, which normally appear in these tables are included in table 1 on page 85 of this issue.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,244,700 in November (7,558,000 males 2,686,700 females). The total included 8,234,300 (5,715,300 males 2,519,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,243,000 (1,156,700 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 44,900 lower than that for October 1971 and 550,600 lower than in November 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 42,200 lower than in October 1971 and 485,100 lower than in November 1970. The number in construction was 600 higher than in October 1971 and 46,600 lower than in November 1970.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on December 6 in Great Britain was 859,182. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 861,800 representing 3.8 per cent. of employees compared with about 854,700 in November.

In addition, there were 8,605 unemployed school-leavers and 55,089 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 922,876, representing 4.0 per cent. of employees. This was 3,219 less than in November when the percentage rate was 4.0.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 314,516 (36.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 340,308 (40.1 per cent.) in November; 105,373 (12.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 120,945 (14.3 per cent.) in November.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped fell by 19,766 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 3,340.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on December 1, was 107,142; 6,820 lower than on November 3. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 113,700, compared with about

117,400 in November. Including 31,607 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on December 1 was 138,749; 10,107 lower than on November 3.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended November 13, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and shiprepairing, was 1,636,000. This is about 29.8 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 125,500 or about 2.3 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At December 31, 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 231.7 and 251.2, compared with 227.4 and 252.4 at November 30.

Index of Retail Prices

At December 14 the official prices retail index was 158.1 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 157.3 at November 16 and 145.0 at December 13, 1970. The index for food was 162.8 compared with 160.1 at November 16.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 89, involving approximately 35,700 workers. During the month, approximately 54,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 283,000 working days were lost, including 206,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	November 1970*			September 1971*			October 1971*			November 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,925.4	2,870.0	10,795.3	7,637.3	2,705.7	10,343.0	7,592.0	2,697.6	10,289.6	7,558.0	2,686.7	10,244.7
Total, manufacturing industries‡	6,016.1	2,703.3	8,719.4	5,774.6	2,537.9	8,312.5	5,746.8	2,529.7	8,276.5	5,715.3	2,519.0	8,234.3
Mining and quarrying	391.0	18.0	409.0	391.2	18.0	409.2	389.9	18.0	407.9	388.3	18.0	406.3
Coal mining	340.4	13.0	353.4	340.6	13.0	353.6	339.3	13.0	352.3	337.7	13.0	350.7
Food, drink and tobacco	493.6	369.4	863.0	484.2	350.0	834.2	482.7	351.6	834.3	481.6	352.6	834.2
Grain milling	26.5	7.7	34.2	25.2	7.4	32.6	25.3	7.3	32.6	25.1	7.3	32.4
Bread and flour confectionery	82.9	68.1	151.0	79.5	65.7	145.2	79.2	66.2	145.4	78.6	66.7	145.3
Biscuits	18.1	33.0	51.1	16.9	31.7	48.6	16.7	31.8	48.5	16.8	31.6	48.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	60.7	56.7	117.4	61.3	52.8	114.1	60.6	53.3	113.9	60.6	54.0	114.6
Milk and milk products	37.7	15.5	53.2	37.5	15.3	52.8	36.9	14.9	51.8	36.6	14.8	51.4
Sugar	12.4	4.1	16.5	12.1	3.9	16.0	13.9	4.2	18.1	13.9	4.3	18.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	37.0	47.2	84.2	36.8	46.7	83.5	36.9	46.7	83.6	36.9	46.5	83.4
Fruit and vegetable products	33.8	43.0	76.8	31.8	35.4	67.2	31.5	36.4	67.9	31.3	36.3	67.6
Animal and poultry foods	24.9	6.7	31.6	23.0	5.7	28.7	23.2	5.8	29.0	23.2	5.6	28.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.8	1.9	8.7	6.4	1.9	8.3	6.3	1.9	8.2	6.3	2.0	8.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.6	19.3	44.9	25.8	18.2	44.0	25.6	18.3	43.9	25.8	18.2	44.0
Brewing and malting	70.4	19.9	90.3	70.5	19.6	90.1	69.9	19.5	89.4	69.9	19.5	89.4
Soft drinks	20.3	11.3	31.6	20.8	10.8	31.6	20.2	10.6	30.8	20.1	11.0	31.1
Other drink industries	19.4	13.8	33.2	19.6	13.9	33.5	19.5	13.8	33.3	19.6	13.8	33.4
Tobacco	17.1	21.2	38.3	17.0	21.0	38.0	17.0	20.9	37.9	16.9	21.0	37.9
Coal and petroleum products	53.2	8.6	61.8	54.2	8.4	62.6	54.0	8.4	62.4	53.9	8.4	62.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.8	17.5	34.3	17.0	17.9	34.9	17.0	17.7	34.7	16.9	17.6	34.5
Mineral oil refining	29.6	6.1	35.7	30.0	5.9	35.9	30.0	5.9	35.9	30.0	5.9	35.9
Lubricating oils and greases	6.8	1.8	8.6	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	8.8
Chemicals and allied industries	331.1	139.0	470.1	324.2	133.2	457.4	322.5	133.2	455.7	321.1	132.8	453.9
General chemicals	109.8	24.2	134.0	106.9	23.2	130.1	106.3	23.1	129.4	105.2	23.0	128.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.2	35.2	77.4	43.0	34.1	77.1	42.6	34.0	76.6	42.5	33.9	76.4
Toilet preparations	7.6	16.4	24.0	7.8	16.9	24.7	7.8	17.1	24.9	8.0	17.2	25.2
Paint	22.9	10.5	33.4	22.4	9.5	31.9	22.1	9.5	31.6	21.9	9.4	31.3
Soap and detergents	13.5	7.3	20.8	13.0	6.8	19.8	12.9	6.7	19.6	12.8	6.7	19.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	50.1	9.5	59.6	48.0	8.9	56.9	47.7	8.9	56.6	47.7	8.9	56.6
Dyestuffs and pigments	22.7	4.4	27.1	22.3	4.2	26.5	22.5	4.2	26.7	22.5	4.2	26.7
Fertilizers	10.9	2.3	13.2	10.7	2.3	13.0	10.7	2.3	13.0	10.8	2.3	13.1
Other chemical industries	51.4	29.2	80.6	50.1	27.3	77.4	49.9	27.4	77.3	49.7	27.2	76.9
Metal manufacture	519.7	72.3	592.0	484.7	67.1	551.8	481.1	66.4	547.5	477.1	65.5	542.6
Iron and steel (general)	256.4	24.9	281.3	237.8	23.3	261.1	236.0	23.0	259.0	232.9	22.7	255.6
Steel tubes	43.6	7.8	51.4	41.6	7.3	48.9	41.4	7.2	48.6	41.6	6.9	48.5
Iron castings, etc.	100.3	12.4	112.7	93.1	11.7	104.8	92.3	11.5	103.8	91.7	11.5	103.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46.0	9.8	55.8	44.0	9.2	53.2	43.7	9.2	52.9	43.5	9.2	52.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	45.9	10.7	56.6	43.0	9.9	52.9	42.9	9.8	52.7	42.7	9.7	52.4
Other base metals	27.5	6.7	34.2	25.2	5.7	30.9	24.8	5.7	30.5	24.7	5.5	30.2
Mechanical engineering	992.3	204.0	1,196.3	929.6	184.7	1,114.3	921.4	183.0	1,104.4	913.8	181.5	1,095.3
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	26.8	4.4	31.2	25.4	4.4	29.8	25.2	4.4	29.6	25.1	4.3	29.4
Metal-working machine tools	85.2	14.2	99.4	72.8	11.8	84.6	71.5	11.5	83.0	70.1	11.3	81.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.1	15.4	79.5	63.2	14.7	77.9	63.0	14.7	77.7	63.0	14.7	77.7
Industrial engines	26.1	4.6	30.7	24.7	4.1	28.8	24.6	4.1	28.7	24.6	4.2	28.8
Textile machinery and accessories	37.9	7.5	45.4	34.7	6.8	41.5	34.5	6.8	41.3	34.1	6.8	40.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	39.1	5.2	44.3	35.2	4.6	39.8	34.6	4.7	39.3	34.1	4.6	38.7
Mechanical handling equipment	62.5	9.0	71.5	58.1	8.0	66.1	57.5	7.9	65.4	57.1	7.9	65.0
Office machinery	36.1	15.3	51.4	33.5	13.3	46.8	33.3	13.3	46.6	33.2	13.3	46.5
Other machinery	230.2	49.1	279.3	218.2	45.5	263.7	216.2	44.9	261.1	215.1	44.4	259.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	166.2	20.1	186.3	159.0	18.3	177.3	158.0	18.1	176.1	156.2	18.0	174.2
Ordnance and small arms	16.1	5.6	21.7	16.0	5.3	21.3	16.0	5.3	21.3	16.0	5.2	21.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	202.0	53.6	255.6	188.8	47.9	236.7	187.0	47.3	234.3	186.2	46.8	233.0
Instrument engineering	97.7	57.5	155.2	95.7	53.5	149.2	94.9	53.1	148.0	94.8	53.1	147.9
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.3	3.6	12.9	9.5	3.6	13.1	9.4	3.5	12.9	9.4	3.5	12.9
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.4	14.5	6.3	8.1	14.4	6.2	8.1	14.3	6.3	8.0	14.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.1	12.7	29.8	17.1	12.7	29.8	17.0	12.6	29.6	17.0	12.6	29.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.2	32.8	98.0	62.8	29.1	91.9	62.3	28.9	91.2	62.1	29.0	91.1
Electrical engineering	546.6	359.4	906.0	529.6	329.1	858.7	527.8	328.0	855.8	526.3	326.9	853.2
Electrical machinery	131.4	48.6	180.0	125.6	43.8	169.4	125.3	43.5	168.8	124.5	43.1	167.6
Insulated wires and cables	35.9	16.2	52.1	35.0	15.3	50.3	34.9	15.0	49.9	34.8	14.9	49.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	51.8	41.5	93.3	51.3	40.9	92.2	51.3	40.9	92.2	51.5	41.0	92.5
Radio and electronic components	65.4	73.7	139.1	62.2	64.2	126.4	61.7	63.7	125.4	61.5	63.3	124.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	27.0	33.1	60.1	26.5	33.2	59.7	26.7	34.3	61.0	27.0	35.3	62.3

* See footnote on page 83.

† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III—XIX.

§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	November 1970*			September 1971*			October 1971*			November 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)												
Electronic computers	44.0	18.2	62.2	44.4	15.9	60.3	43.7	15.4	59.1	43.6	15.2	58.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	67.8	32.7	100.5	65.0	29.6	94.6	64.6	29.5	94.1	64.0	29.1	93.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	40.3	25.5	65.8	39.7	23.3	63.0	40.0	23.3	63.3	40.0	23.3	63.3
Other electrical goods	83.0	69.9	152.9	79.9	62.9	142.8	79.6	62.4	142.0	79.4	61.7	141.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	177.6	12.9	190.5	177.6	12.5	190.1	176.9	12.5	189.4	175.7	12.3	188.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	147.7	9.8	157.5	148.3	9.5	157.8	147.9	9.5	157.4	146.9	9.4	156.3
Marine engineering	29.9	3.5	33.0	29.3	3.0	32.3	29.0	3.0	32.0	28.8	2.9	31.7
Vehicles	725.4	108.9	834.3	696.9	99.5	796.4	694.2	98.8	793.0	686.9	97.9	784.8
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	20.5	1.7	22.2	18.6	1.5	20.1	18.4	1.5	19.9	18.3	1.5	19.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	444.2	67.0	511.2	432.2	61.7	493.9	431.0	61.2	492.2	427.7	60.5	488.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	15.4	5.2	20.6	16.1	4.8	20.9	16.1	4.9	21.0	14.2	4.8	19.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	196.2	32.1	228.3	183.7	28.5	212.2	182.9	28.3	211.2	181.6	28.2	209.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	21.8	1.4	23.2	21.2	1.7	22.9	20.9	1.6	22.5	20.7	1.6	22.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	27.3	1.5	28.8	25.1	1.3	26.4	24.9	1.3	26.2	24.4	1.3	25.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	439.5	195.4	634.9	418.1	180.6	598.7	415.3	179.3	594.6	412.7	177.7	590.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	61.0	16.2	77.2	54.9	14.4	69.3	53.7	14.0	67.7	52.5	13.7	66.2
Hand tools and implements	13.4	7.3	20.7	13.2	7.0	20.2	13.1	7.0	20.1	13.0	6.9	19.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	9.7	8.4	18.1	9.5	7.6	17.1	9.5	7.5	17.0	9.5	7.5	17.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	29.4	16.1	45.5	28.5	14.7	43.2	28.4	14.4	42.8	28.3	14.3	42.6
Wire and wire manufactures	35.2	10.3	45.5	32.6	8.4	41.0	32.5	8.4	40.9	32.3	8.5	40.8
Cans and metal boxes	17.3	18.4	35.7	16.8	17.2	34.0	16.8	17.0	33.8	16.7	16.5	33.2
Jewellery and precious metals	11.4	7.0	18.4	10.6	6.3	16.9	10.5	6.4	16.9	10.5	6.4	16.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	262.1	111.7	373.8	252.0	105.0	357.0	250.8	104.6	355.4	249.9	103.9	353.8
Textiles	340.9	308.7	649.6	323.0	283.0	606.0	320.5	280.5	601.0	317.9	278.2	596.1
Production of man-made fibres	37.5	7.3	44.8	34.4	6.7	41.1	34.1	6.7	40.8	33.9	6.6	40.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	41.9	40.8	82.7	39.5	35.3	74.8	39.3	34.9	74.2	38.5	33.8	72.3
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	31.4	28.1	59.5	30.2	25.4	55.6	29.5	24.9	54.4	29.3	24.7	54.0
Woollen and worsted	72.0	62.0	134.0	66.1	54.3	120.4	65.2	53.6	118.8	64.2	52.8	117.0
Jute	6.6	4.7	11.3	6.0	3.9	9.9	6.0	3.8	9.8	5.9	3.8	9.7
Rope, twine and net	3.7	4.6	8.3	3.5	4.3	7.8	3.5	4.3	7.8	3.5	4.3	7.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	43.4	86.4	129.8	41.7	82.4	124.1	41.6	81.5	123.1	41.9	81.6	123.5
Lace	3.6	4.1	7.7	3.6	7.5	11.1	3.6	3.9	7.5	3.6	3.9	7.5
Carpets	26.6	17.1	43.7	26.3	16.8	43.1	26.2	16.9	43.1	26.3	17.0	43.3
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	7.9	10.8	18.7	7.2	10.0	17.2	7.2	10.0	17.2	7.1	9.8	16.9
Made-up textiles	7.2	16.5	24.7	8.3	15.9	24.2	8.1	15.8	23.9	7.8	15.6	23.4
Textile finishing	37.6	18.6	56.2	36.8	17.1	53.9	37.0	17.2	54.2	36.8	17.4	54.2
Other textile industries	20.5	7.7	28.2	19.4	7.0	26.4	19.2	7.0	26.2	19.1	6.9	26.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	29.9	22.8	52.7	29.1	21.3	50.4	28.9	21.3	50.2	28.9	21.3	50.2
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	17.8	5.2	23.0	17.4	4.9	22.3	17.4	4.9	22.3	17.4	4.9	22.3
Leather goods	8.4	14.3	22.7	8.3	13.5	21.8	8.2	13.6	21.8	8.2	13.6	21.8
Fur	3.7	3.3	7.0	3.4	2.9	6.3	3.3	2.8	6.1	3.3	2.8	6.1
Clothing and footwear	121.7	352.2	473.9	119.3	349.7	469.0	119.8	349.1	468.9	119.4	348.8	468.2
Weatherproof outerwear	5.6	19.7	25.3	5.4	18.2	23.6	5.4	18.1	23.5	5.4	18.4	23.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	28.9	74.4	103.3	27.4	70.0	97.4	27.7	70.3	98.0	27.3	69.7	97.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	15.3	40.4	55.7	14.8	40.2	55.0	15.1	40.1	55.2	15.0	40.2	55.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	6.0	34.0	40.0	6.0	35.2	41.2	6.1	35.1	41.2	6.1	35.6	41.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	13.6	92.8	106.4	13.4	95.8	109.2	13.3	95.7	109.0	13.5	95.4	108.9
Hats, caps and millinery	2.3	6.0	8.3	2.4	5.8	8.2	2.4	5.8	8.2	2.4	5.8	8.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	7.2	30.5	37.7	7.0	29.7	36.7	7.0	29.5	36.5	6.9	29.5	36.4
Footwear	42.8	54.4	97.2	42.9	54.8	97.7	42.8	54.5	97.3	42.8	54.2	97.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	261.6	74.4	336.0	250.6	70.7	321.3	249.8	79.4	320.2	248.5	70.0	318.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	51.7	6.1	57.8	49.7	5.6	55.3	49.5	5.6	55.1	49.1	5.6	54.7
Pottery	28.8	30.7	59.5	28.1	29.2	57.3	28.1	28.9	57.0	28.1	28.8	56.9
Glass	61.7	20.5	82.2	59.6	19.3	78.9	59.3	19.4	78.7	58.9	19.2	78.1
Cement	15.5	1.5	17.0	14.8	1.5	16.3	14.8	1.4	16.2	14.7	1.4	16.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	103.9	15.6	119.5	98.4	15.1	113.5	98.1	15.1	113.2	97.7	15.0	112.7
Timber, furniture, etc	240.7	56.9	297.6	235.9	55.8	291.7	236.3	56.3	292.6	237.1	56.5	293.6
Timber	93.2	13.4	106.6	89.1	12.9	102.0	89.2	12.9	102.1	89.4	12.9	102.3
Furniture and upholstery	71.3	18.6	89.9	72.6	18.3	90.9	72.8	18.5	91.3	73.3	18.6	91.9
Bedding, etc	11.6	10.4	22.0	11.7	10.7	22.4	11.8	10.9	22.7	11.9	11.1	23.0
Shop and office fitting	31.2	4.6	35.8	30.5	4.6	35.1	30.8	4.6	35.4	30.8	4.5	35.3
Wooden containers and baskets	18.7	5.2	23.9	17.8	4.6	22.4	17.6	4.6	22.2	17.6	4.6	22.2
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.7	4.7	19.4	14.2	4.7	18.9	14.1	4.8	18.9	14.1	4.8	18.9
Paper, printing and publishing	428.8	220.5	649.3	412.4	209.8	622.2	411.5	208.7	620.2	410.2	208.1	618.3
Paper and board	73.0	18.3	91.3	66.1	16.3	82.4	66.5	16.3	82.8	66.1	16.3	82.4
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	44.9	36.4	81.3	43.9	33.9	77.8	43.9	33.6	77.5	43.8	33.4	77.2
Manufactured stationery	13.8	16.4	30.2	13.1	14.8	27.9	13.2	14.8	28.0	13.2	14.8	28.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	16.4	11.9	28.3	15.7	11.6	27.3	15.5	11.5	27.0	15.5	11.4	26.9
Printing, publishing of newspapers	81.4	21.9	103.3	79.7	22.3	102.0	79.1	22.4	101.5	79.4	22.6	102.0
Printing, publishing of periodicals	34.9	18.3	53.2	34.1	17.8	51.9	34.1	17.8	51.9	34.1	17.9	52.0
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	164.4	97.3	261.7	159.8	93.1	252.9	159.2	92.3	251.5	158.1	91.7	249.8
Other manufacturing industries	215.8	140.4	356.2	209.5	129.0	338.5	209.2	129.1	338.3	209.4	127.4	336.8
Rubber	92.4	32.0	124.4	90.0	29.4	119.4	89.9	29.2	119.1	89.6	29.0	118.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	12.4	3.3	15.7	12.2	3.2	15.4	12.2	3.3	15.5	12.2	3.2	15.4
Brushes and brooms	5.8	6.4	12.2	5.6	5.9	11.5	5.6	5.8	11.4	5.6	5.8	11.4
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	18.3	31.8	50.1	17.7	28.5	46.2	17.6	28.7	46.3	17.4	27.1	44.5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	6.1	7.4	13.5	5.7	6.2	11.9	5.7	6.3	12.0	5.7	6.4	12.1
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	64.0	44.1	108.1	62.2	41.8	104.0	62.2	41.7	103.9	62.8	41.6	104.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	16.8	15.4	32.2	16.1	14.0	30.1	16.0	14.1	30.1	16.1	14.3	30.4
Construction	1,203.4	86.3	1,289.6	1,171.2	86.3	1,257.5	1,156.1	86.3	1,242.4	1,156.7	86.3	1,243.0
Gas, electricity and water	314.9	62.4	377.3	300.3	63.5	363.8	299.2	63.6	362.8	297.7	63.4	361.1
Gas	97.2	24.0	121.2	92.3	24.6	116.9	92.4	24.6	117.0	91.9	24.5	116.4
Electricity	178.8	34.2	213.0	169.1	34.6	203.7	168.0	34.7	202.7	167.1	34.5	201.6
Water supply	38.9	4.2	43.1	38.9	4.3	43.2	38.8	4.3	43.1	38.7	4.4	43.1

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended November 13, 1971, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,636,300 or about 29.8 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 125,500 or 2.3 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 104.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended November 13, 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of over- time worked		Total	Average per operative working over- time	Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Total	Average per operative on short-time
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives			Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives		
	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	192.2	33.8	1,793	9.3	0.3	13.6	0.3	2.9	9.6	0.1	16.5	25.7
Bread and flour confectionery	35.8	34.8	344	9.6	—	0.3	0.1	0.4	4.9	0.1	0.7	7.8
Coal and petroleum products	4.9	14.1	38	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	59.9	24.1	518	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	93.4	24.0	779	8.3	0.7	29.5	20.9	200.8	9.6	21.6	5.6	230.4
Iron and steel (general)	23.1	12.7	215	9.3	0.3	11.2	5.1	47.2	9.2	5.4	3.0	58.4
Steel tubes	9.7	28.7	80	8.2	—	1.6	2.2	18.9	8.6	2.2	6.6	20.5
Iron castings, etc.	30.6	38.2	239	7.8	0.1	2.6	10.5	104.5	10.0	10.6	13.2	107.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	11.3	29.4	95	8.4	0.4	14.2	0.9	10.7	11.7	1.3	3.3	24.8
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	12.4	35.4	98	7.9	—	—	1.1	11.5	10.0	1.1	3.3	11.5
Other base metals	6.3	31.3	52	8.3	—	—	1.0	8.1	8.2	1.0	4.9	8.1
Mechanical and marine engineering	281.9	39.5	2,312	8.2	1.1	45.4	15.6	196.0	12.6	16.8	2.4	241.2
Instrument engineering	34.4	36.0	243	7.0	—	0.3	0.7	10.0	13.9	0.7	0.8	10.3
Electrical engineering	146.0	28.7	1,060	7.3	0.1	2.6	3.9	30.1	7.7	4.0	0.8	32.6
Vehicles	156.4	28.4	1,116	7.1	1.8	73.6	32.9	318.9	9.7	34.7	6.3	392.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	2.2	16.5	12	5.5	—	—	2.8	33.2	11.9	20.8	3.2	11.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	108.2	28.8	751	6.9	0.6	22.6	26.3	253.9	9.7	26.8	7.1	276.5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3.7	24.0	28	7.7	—	—	3.5	29.0	8.2	3.5	23.2	29.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	37.5	34.3	285	7.6	1.3	50.9	0.1	0.5	8.3	1.3	1.2	51.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	144.8	34.2	1,115	7.7	0.6	25.6	10.6	92.0	8.7	11.3	2.7	117.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	8.8	27.9	61	6.9	—	—	1.6	10.4	6.5	1.6	5.1	10.4
Textiles	109.1	22.6	904	8.3	3.2	129.5	10.1	94.1	9.3	13.4	2.8	223.6
Spinning and weaving	17.1	15.4	140	8.2	1.8	73.0	1.7	20.1	11.8	3.5	3.2	93.1
Woollen and worsted	25.6	27.2	224	8.7	1.0	38.1	2.7	27.6	10.2	3.7	3.9	65.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.2	14.8	98	6.4	0.2	10.0	3.6	26.2	7.2	3.9	3.8	36.1
Textile finishing	18.0	41.6	157	8.7	0.1	2.5	0.9	9.1	10.1	1.0	2.2	11.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.7	28.5	84	7.8	0.1	3.0	0.4	4.7	11.4	0.5	1.3	7.8
Clothing and footwear	36.0	9.5	185	5.1	0.4	14.8	9.8	68.2	6.9	10.2	2.7	83.0
Footwear	10.4	12.8	50	4.9	0.1	4.8	8.0	52.3	6.5	8.1	10.0	57.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	76.6	33.8	771	10.1	—	0.8	5.1	41.3	8.2	5.1	2.2	42.1
Pottery	8.0	16.6	63	7.9	—	—	3.8	30.1	7.9	3.8	8.0	30.1
Timber, furniture, etc	85.5	43.5	675	7.9	0.1	3.6	0.6	6.1	9.7	0.7	0.4	9.8
Timber	31.5	47.4	234	7.4	—	0.2	—	0.5	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Paper, printing and publishing	133.4	33.9	1,094	8.2	—	1.8	0.9	9.7	11.4	0.9	0.2	11.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	57.5	35.9	459	8.0	—	0.4	0.1	1.0	7.9	0.1	0.1	1.4
Other manufacturing industries	71.0	30.3	614	8.6	—	1.8	4.9	42.6	8.8	4.9	2.1	44.4
Rubber	21.8	26.8	179	8.2	—	0.1	4.3	35.4	8.2	4.3	5.3	35.5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,636.3	29.8	13,300	8.1	8.6	345.9	116.9	1,118.5	9.6	125.5	2.3	1,464.4

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.
† Other than maintenance workers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 6, 1971

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on December 6, 1971 was 859,182; 725,870 males and 133,312 females, and was 19,887 higher than on November 8, 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure was 861,800; or 3.8 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.7 per cent. in November, and 2.6 per cent. in December 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 7,100 in the four weeks between the November and December counts, and by about 14,300 a month on average between September and December.

Between November and December, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 3,340 to 8,605, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 19,766 to 55,089. The total registered unemployed fell by 3,219 to 922,876, representing 4.0 per cent. of employees the same as in November. The total registered included 46,643 married families and 3,683 casual workers.

Of the 864,104 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 105,373 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 78,818 from 2 to 4 weeks, 130,325

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: December 6, 1971

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	41,249	4,064	9,128	2,742	57,183
Over 1, up to 2	34,700	3,432	7,724	2,334	48,190
Up to 2	75,949	7,496	16,852	5,076	105,373
Over 2, up to 3	29,958	2,734	6,515	1,693	40,900
Over 3, up to 4	28,180	2,170	6,202	1,366	37,918
Over 2, up to 4	58,138	4,904	12,717	3,059	78,818
Over 4, up to 5	27,348	1,898	5,904	1,235	36,385
Over 5, up to 8	71,946	4,257	14,986	2,751	93,940
Over 4, up to 8	99,294	6,155	20,890	3,986	130,325
Over 8	462,791	13,338	65,713	7,746	549,588
Total	696,172	31,893	116,172	19,867	864,104
Up to 8—per cent.	33.5	58.2	43.4	61.0	36.4

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: December 6, 1971

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	174,679	79,979	21,627	54,978	117,049	47,843	91,535	136,808	86,181	51,035	141,141	922,876	44,016	966,892	115,664	80,642
Men	146,294	68,066	17,730	43,854	100,462	39,801	75,940	110,536	68,749	39,448	106,603	749,417	31,659	781,076	97,802	66,222
Boys	4,711	1,923	721	1,415	3,016	1,408	3,331	5,201	4,105	2,152	6,133	32,193	1,971	34,164	3,057	2,375
Women	21,090	9,127	2,761	8,679	11,960	5,814	10,228	17,757	10,620	7,700	24,529	121,138	9,544	130,682	13,240	10,611
Married Females*	6,460	2,685	991	3,091	4,146	2,277	3,796	6,579	4,246	3,081	11,976	46,643	5,744	52,387	4,034	3,417
Girls	2,584	863	415	1,030	1,611	820	2,036	3,314	2,707	1,735	3,876	20,128	842	20,970	1,565	1,434
Percentage rates†																
Total	2.2	1.8	3.3	4.1	5.1	3.4	4.5	4.7	6.5	5.3	6.5	4.0	8.5	—	2.0	2.8
Males	3.2	2.6	4.5	5.3	7.1	4.6	6.2	6.5	8.6	6.6	8.5	5.5	10.4	—	2.9	3.8
Females	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.4	1.6	5.3	—	0.7	1.1
Temporarily stopped																
Total	2,483	296	47	1,088	34,132	3,144	4,269	5,487	1,605	556	2,278	55,089	931	56,020	1,412	1,118
Males	2,302	219	37	995	32,370	2,838	3,579	3,972	1,450	482	1,992	50,017	472	50,489	1,288	1,051
Females	181	77	10	93	1,762	306	690	1,515	155	74	286	5,072	459	5,531	124	67
Wholly unemployed																
Total	172,196	79,683	21,580	53,890	82,917	44,699	87,266	131,321	84,576	50,479	138,863	867,787	43,085	910,872	114,252	79,524
Males	148,703	69,770	18,414	44,274	71,108	38,371	75,692	111,765	71,404	41,118	110,744	731,593	33,158	764,751	99,571	67,546
Females	23,493	9,913	3,166	9,616	11,809	6,328	11,574	19,556	13,172	9,361	28,119	136,194	9,927	146,121	14,681	11,978
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	143,997	67,847	17,693	42,869	68,161	36,972	72,434	106,614	67,320	38,987	104,643	699,690	31,196	730,886	96,516	65,174
Total Boys	4,706	1,923	721	1,405	2,947	1,399	3,258	5,151	4,084	2,131	6,101	31,903	1,962	33,865	3,055	2,372
Casual workers	2,395	1,920	63	265	2	29	127	251	111	15	270	3,528	450	3,978	2,168	290
Under 2 weeks	24,162	11,992	2,169	5,216	8,074	4,254	7,255	11,674	6,541	4,413	9,687	83,445	2,470	85,915	16,403	9,928
2-4 weeks	15,490	7,624	1,630	4,062	6,432	3,127	5,962	9,150	5,284	3,455	8,450	63,042	2,644	65,686	10,344	6,776
4-8 weeks	24,834	11,213	2,605	7,091	10,754	4,829	9,847	15,750	9,237	6,063	14,439	105,449	4,921	110,370	15,965	11,474
Over 8 weeks	81,822	37,021	11,947	27,640	45,846	26,132	52,501	74,940	50,231	27,172	77,898	476,129	22,673	498,802	54,691	39,078
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total Women	20,910	9,051	2,751	8,592	10,288	5,517	9,616	16,275	10,484	7,627	24,267	116,327	9,118	125,445	13,117	10,544
Total Girls	2,583	862	415	1,024	1,521	811	1,958	3,281	2,688	1,734	6,101	19,867	809	20,676	1,564	1,434
Casual workers	70	42	1	29	2	19	6	1	1	2	25	32	32	187	48	23
Under 2 weeks	5,532	2,625	522	1,591	1,898	960	1,895	3,18	1,656	1,119	3,237	21,928	853	22,781	3,690	2,364
2-4 weeks	3,334	1,390	391	1,151	786	1,335	2,376	1,354	1,024	2,570	15,776	862	1,638	2,088	1,637	1,637
4-8 weeks	4,604	1,805	582	2,091	2,181	1,075	2,025	3,767	2,275	1,717	24,876	1,522	26,398	2,840	2,356	2,356
Over 8 weeks	9,953	4,059	1,660	4,614	6,415	3,505	6,300	9,889	7,886	5,499	17,738	73,459	6,658	80,117	6,015	5,596
School-leavers unemployed																
Boys	531	233	91	183	463	252	626	785	1,079	447	1,266	5,723	822	6,545	386	230
Girls	251	113	49	103	248	162	328	408	464	345	524	2,882	365	3,247	175	121
Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers																
	171,414	79,337	21,440	53,604	82,206	44,285	86,312	130,128	83,033	49,687	137,073	859,182	41,898	901,080	113,691	79,163
Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers																
(seasonally adjusted)§	169,400	—	21,000	50,500	85,500	45,100	85,600	134,000	81,400	47,700	139,900	861,800	40,900	—	113,600	77,500
Percentage rates	2.2	—	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.6	6.1	4.9	6.5	3.8	7.9	—	2.0	2.7

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at December 6, 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total, all industries and services	731,593	136,194	50,017	5,072	781,610	141,266	922,876	815,240	151,652
Total, index of Production industries	421,562	46,853	48,345	4,829	469,907	51,682	521,589	489,113	56,263
Total, manufacturing industries	244,316	44,949	48,040	4,824	292,356	49,773	342,129	299,659	54,228
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	17,283	1,498	1,067	57	18,350	1,555	19,905	21,037	1,627
Agriculture and horticulture	13,199	1,474	106	53	13,305	1,527	14,832	15,585	1,598
Forestry	535	16	2		537	20	557	678	21
Fishing	3,549	8	959	4	4,508	8	4,516	4,774	8
Mining and quarrying	21,217	226	9		21,226	226	21,452	21,427	234
Coal mining	19,040	175	4		19,044	175	19,219	19,050	175
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	725	10			729	10	739	774	16
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	847	21			847	21	873	894	21
Petroleum and natural gas	184	7			185	7	192	187	8
Other mining and quarrying	421	13			421	13	434	443	14
Food, drink and tobacco	22,443	6,705	102	131	22,545	6,836	29,381	23,706	7,482
Grain milling	726	83			726	83	809	798	890
Bread and flour confectionery	4,914	912	1		4,915	912	5,827	5,189	967
Biscuits	959	666			959	666	1,625	971	1,642
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,276	1,173	78	45	3,354	1,218	4,572	3,561	1,288
Milk and milk products	1,464	319	5		1,469	320	1,789	1,611	366
Sugar	430	77			430	77	507	431	77
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,533	716	3	6	1,536	722	2,258	1,577	736
Fruit and vegetable products	1,607	954		37	1,607	991	2,598	1,765	1,093
Animal and poultry foods	1,436	138	3		1,439	138	1,577	1,490	152
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	479	82			479	82	485	486	571
Food industries not elsewhere specified	908	249	1	2	909	251	1,160	918	261
Brewing and malting	1,932	215	5	1	1,937	216	2,153	1,958	223
Soft drinks	1,341	350		38	1,341	388	1,729	1,403	398
Other drink industries	786	494	6		792	495	1,287	803	497
Tobacco	652	277			652	277	929	746	1,321
Coal and petroleum products	1,619	106	1		1,620	106	1,726	1,637	109
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	335	12			336	12	348	340	13
Mineral oil refining	1,133	79			1,133	79	1,212	1,146	81
Lubricating oils and greases	151	15			151	15	166	151	15
Chemicals and allied industries	11,402	1,881	14	90	11,416	1,971	13,387	11,592	2,012
General chemicals	4,876	426	7		4,883	426	5,309	4,951	440
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,026	368	1		1,027	369	1,396	1,036	372
Toilet preparations	262	200			262	201	463	265	203
Paint	1,103	117	1		1,104	117	1,221	1,123	118
Soap and detergents	593	111			593	111	704	600	112
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,610	161	2	34	1,612	195	1,807	1,636	199
Dyestuffs and pigments	424	25			424	25	449	426	25
Fertilizers	334	28			334	28	362	361	28
Other chemical industries	1,174	445	3	54	1,177	499	1,676	1,194	515
Metal manufacture	25,883	1,206	12,275	239	38,158	1,445	39,603	38,300	1,453
Iron and steel (general)	12,584	400	2,184	56	14,768	456	15,224	14,809	457
Steel tubes	2,694	136	24		2,720	160	3,388	2,740	160
Iron castings, etc.	5,499	261	5,488	142	10,987	403	11,390	11,036	406
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,049	157	587		2,636	168	2,804	2,648	168
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,622	106	774	4	2,396	110	2,506	2,413	110
Other base metals	1,435	146	708	2	2,143	148	2,291	2,154	152
Mechanical engineering	39,492	3,084	6,958	257	46,450	3,341	49,791	47,409	3,469
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	800	58	46		846	58	904	877	59
Metal-working machine tools	3,954	243	3,718	44	7,672	287	7,959	7,680	279
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,730	190	365	40	2,095	230	2,325	2,162	237
Industrial engines	901	54	138	62	1,039	116	1,155	1,056	118
Textile machinery and accessories	1,441	121	307	14	1,748	135	1,883	2,014	165
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,536	78	74		1,610	78	1,688	1,632	81
Mechanical handling equipment	2,147	134	116	2	2,263	136	2,399	2,291	138
Office machinery	1,838	390			1,839	390	2,229	1,874	418
Other machinery	10,431	859	823	24	11,254	883	12,137	11,498	902
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	7,395	272	776	17	8,171	289	8,460	8,253	299
Ordnance and small arms	455	48	4		459	48	507	461	49
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,864	637	590	54	7,454	691	8,145	7,611	714
Instrument engineering	2,591	862	23	50	2,614	912	3,526	2,648	950
Photographic and document copying equipment	376	79		14	376	93	469	377	95
Watches and clocks	276	300	3	10	279	310	589	280	310
Surgical instruments and appliances	310	139	15	21	325	160	485	344	192
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,629	344	5	5	1,634	349	1,983	1,647	353
Electrical engineering	17,274	5,286	1,008	331	18,282	5,617	23,899	18,697	5,967
Electrical machinery	4,426	683	821	165	5,247	848	6,095	5,301	860
Insulated wires and cables	1,257	211	7		1,264	213	1,470	1,290	229
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,401	702	7	10	1,408	712	2,120	1,463	824
Radio and electronic components	2,836	1,320	6	34	2,842	1,354	4,196	2,870	1,391
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	775	328	2	13	777	341	1,118	815	395
Electronic computers	937	276	1		938	276	1,214	1,081	327
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,402	252			1,402	252	1,654	1,412	275
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,583	504	29	11	1,682	515	2,197	1,703	532
Other electrical goods	2,657	1,010	136	96	2,723	1,106	3,829	2,762	1,124
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,625	218	44	1	10,669	219	10,888	11,249	227
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9,748	176	41	1	9,789	177	9,966	10,336	185
Marine engineering	877	42	3		880	42	922	913	42
Vehicles	22,585	1,654	15,785	240	38,370	1,894	40,264	38,699	1,945
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	501	26	27		528	26	554	528	26
Motor vehicle manufacturing	12,980	969	14,937	236	27,917	1,205	29,122	28,075	1,222
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2,024	120	260	4	2,284	124	2,408	2,289	124
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	5,415	477	511		5,926	477	6,403	6,088	508
Locomotives and railway track equipment	950	39	1		951	39	990	955	39
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	715	23	49		764	23	787	764	26

* See footnote on page 87.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	23,127	3,461	6,072	439	29,199	3,900	33,099	29,488	3,957	33,445
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,958	202	566	61	2,524	263	2,787	2,552	267	2,819
Hand tools and implements	900	107	26	2	926	109	1,035	943	115	1,058
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	506	161	14		520	161	681	534	170	704
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,153	219	645	110	1,798	329	2,127	1,803	330	2,133
Wire and wire manufactures	1,374	156	225	17	1,599	173	1,772	1,605	173	1,778
Cans and metal boxes	667	348	1	5	668	353	1,021	681	356	1,037
Jewellery and precious metals	367	114	2	2	369	116	485	372	116	488
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	16,202	2,154	4,593	242	20,795	2,396	23,191	20,998	2,430	23,428
Textiles	18,926	6,520	2,618	1,472	21,544	7,992	29,536	23,219	9,493	32,712
Production of man-made fibres	1,481	117	93		1,574	117	1,691	1,747	171	1,918
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	3,062	1,124	705	428	3,767	1,552	5,319	4,247	1,891	6,138
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,694	520	509	219	2,203	739	2,942	2,635	1,013	3,648
Woollen and worsted	5,007	1,339	623	412	5,630	1,751	7,381	5,701	1,846	7,547
Jute	1,076	359	29		1,076	388	1,464	1,090	390	1,484
Rope, twine and net	271	154	2		273	154	427	319	165	484
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,559	1,444	438	243	1,997	1,687	3,684	2,133	1,993	4,126
Lace	98	40	2		100	40	140	107	63	170
Carpets	870	314	22	25	892	339	1,231	935	365	1,300
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	369	200	4	19	373	219	592	404	237	641
Made-up textiles	640	406	28	6	668	412	1,080	743	694	1,437
Textile finishing	2,122	412	154	26	2,276	438	2,714	2,437	507	2,944
Other textile industries	677	91	38	65	715	156	871	721	158	879
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,614	432	78	38	1,692	470	2,162	1,748	491	2,239
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	992	124	53		1,045	124	1,169	1,072	127	1,199
Leather goods	472	252	9	37	481	289	770	506	304	810
Fur	150	56	16	1	166	57	223	170	60	230
Clothing and footwear	4,254	6,034	303	577	4,557	6,611	11,168	4,752	7,831	12,583
Weatherproof outerwear	289	283	6	2	295	285	580	304	608	908
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	933	1,326	5	109	938	1,435	2,373	959	1,635	2,594
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	591	566	26	37	617	603	1,220	620	1,161	1,236
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	254	791	13	254	804	1,058	310	1,378	1,688	2,066
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	674	1,790	13	44	687	1,834	2,521	730	2,014	2,744
Hats, caps and millinery	96	77		1	102	78	180	128	150	278
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	302	576	13	7	315	583	898	327	674	1,001
Footwear	1,115	625	234	364	1,349	989	2,338	1,374	1,060	2,434
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11,466	1,054	817	633	12,283	1,687	13,970	12,698	1,762	14,460
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	3,141	143	54		3,195	143	3,338	3,370	147	3,517
Pottery	1,303	389	474	624	1,777	1,013	2,790	1,824	1,060	2,884
Glass	2,804	338	64	4	2,868	342	3,210	2,896	353	3,249
Cement	396	19			396	19	415	404	22	426
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	3,822	165	225	5	4,047	170	4,217	4,204	180	4,384
Timber, furniture, etc	9,200	858	195	13	9,395	871	10,266	9,691	903	10,594
Timber	3,510	196	28	4	3,538	200	3,738	3,633	207	3,840
Furniture and upholstery	2,948	250	103	7	3,051	257	3,308	3,170	267	3,437
Bedding, etc	529	194	30	1	559	195	754	583	201	784
Shop and office fitting	805	61			805	61	866	837	63	900
Wooden containers and baskets	839	92	34	1	873	93	966	890	96	986
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	569	65			569	65	634	578	69	647
Paper, printing and publishing	11,954	3,118	113	30	12,067	3,148	15,215	12,275	3,283	15,558
Paper and board	3,186	472	83	1	3,269	473	3,742	3,287	484	3,771
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,573	675	3	12	1,576	687	2,263	1,631	743	2,374
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	366	220	6	6	366	226	592	370	233	603
Printing, publishing of newspapers	649	240	1	1	650	241	891	656	241	897
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,558	199	10		1,568	199	1,767	1,638	216	1,854
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	1,421	262	11		1,432	262	1,694	1,444	272	1,716
	3,201	1,050	5	10	3,206	1,060	4,266	3,249	1,094	4,343
Other manufacturing industries	9,861	2,470	1,634	283	11,495	2,753	14,248	11,851	2,894	14,745
Rubber	3,468	396	1,503	207	4,971	603	5,574	5,214	647	5,861
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	594	72	37	7	631	79	710	635	83	718
Brushes and brooms	225	113	1		226	114	340	239	121	360
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,143	786	6	2	1,149	788	1,937	1,171	818	1,989
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	211	102	1		212	102	314	215	104	319
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	3,551	740	83	64	3,634	804	4,438	3,692	853	4,545
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	669	261	3	2	672	263	935	685	268	953
Construction	145,058	1,234	293	5	145,351	1,239	146,590	156,822	1,333	158,155
Gas, electricity and water	10,971	444	3		10,974	444	11,418	11,205	468	11,673
Gas	3,574	176			3,574	176	3,750	3,621	184	3,805
Electricity	6,691	233	3		6,694	233	6,927	6,836	248	7,084
Water supply	706	35			706	35	741	748	36	784
Transport and communication	47,821	3,173	301	66	48,122	3,239	51,361	49,938	3,367	53,305
Railways	6,135	307	3		6,138	307	6,445	6,238	314	6,552
Road passenger transport	7,234	807	9	3	7,243	810	8,053	7,565	826	8,391
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	10,787	293	58		10,845	293	11,138	11,116	308	11,424
Other road haulage	1,483	65	8	1	1,491	66	1,557	1,551	68	1,619
Sea transport	7,542	205	23	1	7,565	206	7,771	7,875	212	8,087
Port and inland water transport	4,568	61	40		4,608	61	4,669	5,069	65	5,134
Air transport	1,295	277	1		1,296	277	1,573	1,338	288	1,626
Postal services and telecommunications	5,790	655	5	1	5,795	656	6,451	6,010	704	6,714
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	2,987	503	154	60	3,141	563	3,704	3,176	582	3,758
Distributive trades	59,043	21,672	157	69	59,200	21,741	80,941	61,666	23,283	84,949
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	9,698	1,432	40	7	9,738	1,439	11,177	10,290	1,583	11,873
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	645	66		6	645	72	717	660	146	813
Other wholesale distribution	5,791	1,344	11	3	5,802	1,347	7,149	5,990	745	7,436
Retail distribution of food and drink	14,996	7,677	10	13	15,006	7,690	22,696	15,590	8,217	23,807
Other retail distribution	15,145	10,407	9	7	15,154	10,414	25,568	15,577	11,099	26,676
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	4,986	313	12		4,998	313	5,311	5,337	359	5,696
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	7,782	433	75	33	7,857	466	8,323	8,222	494	8,716

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

and certain local areas, together with their estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1970 and percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at December 6, 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1970 (000's)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	7,643	1,819	462	9,924	137.0	7.2
Merseyside	41,051	6,642	4,645	52,339	791.0	6.6
Northern	69,631	11,039	6,934	87,604	1,370.0	6.4
Scottish	98,777	23,513	9,628	131,918	1,932.0	6.8
Welsh	27,884	5,947	2,930	36,761	631.0	5.8
Total all Development Areas	244,986	48,960	24,600	318,546	4,861.0	6.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
Northern Ireland	31,659	9,544	2,813	44,016	518.0	8.5
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
Cheltenham	1,579	349	87	2,015	50.7	4.0
†Exeter	2,027	372	83	2,482	59.4	4.2
Gloucester	1,758	357	96	2,211	60.2	3.7
†Plymouth	3,783	785	307	4,875	95.8	5.1
†Salisbury	612	194	54	860	29.9	2.9
Swindon	2,152	294	150	2,596	72.0	3.6
Taunton	871	145	46	1,062	33.2	3.2
†Torbay	3,580	821	177	4,578	59.3	7.7
†West Wiltshire	742	162	41	945	46.2	2.0
†Yeovil	595	143	32	770	33.7	2.3
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	31,759	3,320	1,410	36,489	666.1	5.5
Burton-on-Trent	931	99	53	1,083	33.1	3.3
Cannock	1,068	177	87	1,332	23.8	5.6
†Coventry	18,328	1,772	818	20,918	236.8	8.8
†Dudley	5,893	639	67	6,599	146.5	4.5
Hereford	1,420	114	68	1,602	31.9	5.0
†Kidderminster	919	177	37	1,133	39.0	4.0
Leamington	1,664	153	79	1,896	42.2	4.0
†Oakengates	2,406	549	201	3,156	40.9	7.7
Redditch	736	98	33	857	25.4	3.4
Rugby	623	131	63	817	27.0	3.0
Shrewsbury	1,050	178	60	1,288	34.6	3.7
†Stafford	1,205	207	75	1,487	45.0	3.3
†Stoke-on-Trent	6,006	1,328	441	7,775	195.1	4.0
†Tamworth	1,311	292	71	1,674	31.7	5.3
†Walsall	6,434	634	241	7,309	119.2	6.1
†West Bromwich	5,369	381	255	6,005	131.6	4.6
†Wolverhampton	7,873	958	313	9,144	144.3	6.3
Worcester	1,974	187	67	2,228	47.0	4.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,469	461	252	4,182	74.3	5.6
Coalville	392	96	13	501	29.7	1.7
Corby	709	210	98	1,017	28.7	3.5
Derby	3,388	623	197	4,208	123.0	3.4
Kettering	529	66	19	614	27.0	2.3
Leicester	5,118	624	162	5,904	205.3	2.9
Lincoln	3,565	454	168	4,187	53.8	7.8
Loughborough	640	121	15	776	38.2	2.0
†Mansfield	1,571	280	145	1,996	58.8	3.4
†Northampton	1,082	121	79	1,282	75.5	1.7
†Nottingham	8,375	868	400	9,643	264.2	3.6
Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,014	164	55	1,233	30.2	4.1
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	3,858	384	301	4,543	72.1	6.3
†Bradford	7,020	632	368	8,020	162.6	4.9
†Castleford	2,922	279	210	3,411	56.6	5.2
†Dewsbury	2,170	323	94	2,587	67.8	3.8
†Doncaster	4,999	854	658	6,511	100.7	6.5
Grimsby	3,443	296	273	4,012	69.7	5.8
†Halifax	1,974	197	107	2,278	63.5	3.6
Harrogate	648	135	22	805	29.2	2.8
Huddersfield	2,254	689	140	3,083	91.0	3.4
†Hull	8,131	800	555	9,486	173.4	5.5
Keighley	1,423	265	65	1,753	29.3	6.0
†Leeds	10,135	1,189	526	11,850	285.3	4.2
†Mexborough	1,862	356	235	2,453	31.0	7.9
†Rotherham	3,021	428	336	3,785	54.8	6.9
†Scunthorpe	1,385	416	172	1,973	56.3	3.5
†Sheffield	10,383	1,209	432	12,024	284.1	4.2
Wakefield	1,241	125	77	1,443	51.4	2.8
York	1,894	278	105	2,277	70.6	3.2
North West						
†Accrington	979	206	41	1,226	29.4	4.2
†Ashton-under-Lyne	3,059	511	189	3,759	84.4	4.5
†Blackburn	2,413	516	136	3,065	66.5	4.6
†Blackpool	4,492	1,032	206	5,730	88.8	6.5
†Bolton	4,414	700	270	5,384	107.8	5.0
†Burnley	1,339	218	87	1,644	47.0	3.5
†Bury	1,607	273	73	1,953	58.8	3.3
†Chester	812	187	105	1,104	46.8	3.3
†Crawley	1,137	261	110	1,508	45.1	3.3
†Furness	882	419	122	1,423	42.0	3.4
†Lancaster	2,041	395	103	2,539	43.1	5.9
†Leigh	1,436	312	121	1,869	42.5	4.4
†Liverpool	37,189	5,889	4,278	47,356	641.0	7.4
†Manchester	24,093	2,186	1,047	27,326	689.0	4.0
†Nelson	708	234	33	975	25.5	3.8
†Northwich	1,195	210	113	1,518	33.7	4.5
†Oldham	2,616	388	103	3,107	80.2	3.9
†Preston	4,411	796	285	5,492	135.9	4.0
†Rochdale	2,265	628	94	2,987	52.9	5.6
†St. Helens	2,118	392	181	2,691	58.5	4.6
†Southport	1,428	283	123	1,834	29.2	2.7
†Warrington	1,503	283	170	1,956	72.3	2.7
†Widnes	1,744	361	187	2,292	49.9	4.6
†Wigan	2,964	491	163	3,623	69.1	5.2

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at December 6, 1971 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Estimated numbers of employees mid-1970 (000's)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	2,709	359	322	3,390	44.6	7.6
†Carlisle	1,272	246	90	1,608	43.8	3.7
†Chester-le-Street	2,070	230	261	2,561	37.7	6.8
†Consett	1,883	283	213	2,379	31.9	7.4
†Darlington	1,861	343	97	2,301	53.6	4.3
Durham	1,106	151	106	1,363	28.3	4.8
†Hartlepool	3,119	455	294	3,868	40.6	9.5
†Peterlee	1,716	184	224	2,124	26.1	8.2
†Sunderland	7,440	1,092	905	9,437	117.7	8.0
†Teesside	12,033	1,841	1,305	15,179	196.8	7.7
†Tyneside	22,298	3,055	1,979	27,332	391.9	7.0
†Workington	1,245	499	164	1,908	28.0	6.8
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,818	293	236	2,347	24.5	9.6
†Cardiff	6,023	643	443	7,109	160.7	4.4
†Ebbw Vale	1,316	284	208	1,808	30.4	6.0
†Llanelli	961	322	111	1,394	31.5	4.4
†Neath	740	232	120	1,092	26.7	4.1
†Newport	2,942	444	321	3,707	77.2	4.8
†Pontypool	1,758	440	184	2,382	43.2	5.5
†Pontypridd	2,820	496	308	3,624	62.8	5.8
†Port Talbot	2,244	749	316	3,309	71.1	4.7
†Shotton	1,016	274	117	1,407	39.8	3.5
†Swansea	2,896	744	251	3,891	75.2	5.2
†Wrexham	1,931	264	158	2,353	37.9	6.2
Scotland						
†Aberdeen	3,110	533	185	3,828	100.8	3.8
†Ayr	1,555	402	166	2,123	38.3	5.5
†Bathgate	2,209	513	294	3,016	40.3	7.5
†Dumbarton	1,798	495	219	2,512	27.6	9.1
†Dumfries	1,319	247	88	1,654	29.8	5.5
Dundee	5,143	1,561	577	7,281	89.6	8.1
†Dunfermline	2,111	648	264	3,023	45.6	6.6
†Edinburgh	9,922	1,474	616	12,012	245.5	4.9
†Falkirk	2,717	985	206	3,908	64.8	6.0
†Glasgow	34,436	4,926	2,961	42,323	550.3	7.7
†Greenock	2,046	1,105	256	3,407	41.4	8.2
†Highlands and Islands	6,482	1,452	647	8,581	84.6	10.1
†Inverness	1,888	606	177	2,671	34.3	7.8
†Kilmarnock	1,368	401	109	1,878	33.4	5.6
†Kirkcaldy	3,024	769	258	4,051	55.8	7.3
†North Lanarkshire	10,572	3,408	1,462	15,442	172.8	8.9
†Paisley	3,616	913	305	4,834	80.7	6.0
†Perth	1,018	151	59	1,228	33.1	3.7
†Stirling	1,689	538	176	2,403	42.6	5.6
Northern Ireland						
Ballymena	707	309	37	1,053	19.2	5.5
Belfast	10,505	2,661	983	14,149	210.3	6.7
Craigavon	1,332	532	88	1,952	29.1	6.7
Londonderry	3,267	444	231	3,942	29.3	13.5
Newry	2,080	702	139	2,921	17.8	16.4

Notes: The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1970.

* Detailed definitions of the development areas and of the intermediate areas and an explanation of the calculation of a percentage rate for the South East Wales Intermediate Area are given on pages 776-777 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The Intermediate Areas Order (SI 1971 No. 329) specified the local employment office areas of Bridlington, Edinburgh, Filey, Okehampton, Oswestry, Portobello and

Tavistock as Intermediate Areas from 10 March 1971. The entry in the table for the South Western Intermediate Area comprises Okehampton, Tavistock and the Plymouth Area; the entry for the Scottish Intermediate Area comprises Edinburgh, Portobello and Leith. For the Scottish Intermediate Area the unemployment percentage rate shown is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish Intermediate Area forms a substantial part.

† Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given on page 779 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at December 6, 1971 (continued from page 87)

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	14,682	3,888	14	2	14,696	3,890	18,586	14,954	4,087
Insurance	5,409	1,043	1	2	5,410	1,045	6,455	5,504	1,096
Banking and bill discounting	3,840	627	1		3,841	627	4,468	3,900	687
Other financial institutions	826	315			826	315	1,141	841	337
Property owning and managing, etc	1,225	326	1		1,226	326	1,551	1,265	353
Advertising and market research	863	222	8		871	222	1,093	880	222
Other business services	2,361	1,319	3		2,364	1,319	3,683	2,404	1,3

UNFILLED VACANCIES

At December 1, 1971, 138,749 vacancies remained unfilled, 10,107 less than at November 3, 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 113,700 at December 1, 1971, compared with 117,400 at November 3, and 117,800 on September 8, 1971 (see table 119 on page 103).

At December 1, 1971, 31,607 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 3,287 less than at November 3.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at December 1, 1971. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	59,745	13,611	47,397	17,996	138,749
Total, Index of Production industries	30,466	5,115	16,106	6,653	58,340
Total, all manufacturing industries	18,824	3,549	15,576	6,341	44,290
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	634	648	230	151	1,663
Mining and quarrying	2,155	104	23	10	2,292
Coal mining	2,059	85	5	—	2,149
Food, drink and tobacco	1,013	250	996	415	2,674
Coal and petroleum products	70	8	13	9	100
Chemicals and allied industries	773	143	545	188	1,649
Metal manufacture	761	117	201	55	1,134
Mechanical engineering	3,748	500	754	271	5,273
Instrument engineering	644	91	330	94	1,159
Electrical engineering	2,241	224	1,467	414	4,346
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	385	38	32	10	465
Vehicles	1,880	112	395	76	2,463
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,816	441	878	348	3,483
Textiles	865	225	1,767	808	3,665
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	240	28	285	76	629
Woollen and worsted	124	36	325	114	599

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	25,690	6,274	19,619	7,749	59,332
Greater London	11,278	3,232	10,987	4,060	29,557
East Anglia	1,716	384	1,327	539	3,966
South West	5,880	1,033	5,106	1,317	13,336
Midlands	7,710	1,956	5,936	2,600	18,202
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,080	961	4,103	1,373	10,517
North West	6,027	1,212	4,928	1,958	14,125
North	2,790	484	2,013	689	5,976
Wales	2,665	613	1,252	640	5,170
Scotland	3,187	694	3,113	1,131	8,125
Great Britain	59,745	13,611	47,397	17,996	138,749
London and South Eastern	16,115	4,698	14,298	5,874	40,985
Eastern and Southern	11,291	1,960	6,648	2,414	22,313

Table 3

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	143	66	304	172	685
Clothing and footwear	758	255	5,819	2,450	9,282
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	665	154	280	111	1,210
Timber, furniture, etc	1,380	364	341	174	2,259
Paper, printing and publishing	774	338	610	484	2,206
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	300	89	269	165	823
Printing and publishing	474	249	341	319	1,383
Other manufacturing industries	908	223	844	262	2,237
Construction	9,080	1,371	350	229	11,030
Gas, electricity and water	407	91	157	73	728
Transport and communication	8,837	378	2,782	282	12,279
Distributive trades	5,178	3,960	6,090	4,490	19,718
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,245	675	955	860	4,735
Professional and scientific services	4,247	826	10,107	1,163	16,343
Miscellaneous services	5,396	1,555	9,552	3,970	20,473
Entertainments, sports, etc	311	65	436	118	930
Catering (MLH 884-888)	1,774	456	4,290	435	6,955
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	88	64	479	246	877
Public administration	2,742	454	1,575	427	5,198
National government service	1,251	202	834	224	2,511
Local government service	1,491	252	741	203	2,687

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in December* which came to the notice of the department was 89. In addition, 52 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 54,200, consisting of 35,700 involved in stoppages which began in December and 18,500 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 5,100 workers involved for the first time in December in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 35,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 21,800 were directly involved and 13,900 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 283,000 working days lost in December includes 206,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in December		Beginning in the twelve months of 1971	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	29	10,400	888	485,300
—other wage disputes	11	2,100	267	104,900
Hours of work	3	500	26	4,400
Employment of particular classes or persons	26	3,300	562	141,900
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	18	5,200	360	69,000
Trade union status	2	300	83	27,900
Sympathetic action	—	—	37	29,500
Total	89	21,800	2,223	862,800

Duration of stoppages—ending in December

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	15	7,100	5,000
2 days	14	2,500	4,000
3 days	13	3,400	10,000
4-6 days	27	8,700	52,000
Over 6 days	34	9,500	339,000
Total	103	31,100	411,000

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

STATISTICS FOR 1971

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1971, with comparative figures for 1970, is given in the article on pages 68 to 71 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

Indices

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

January 31, 1956 = 100						
Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1970 December	210.6	90.3	233.3	208.7	90.4	230.7
1971 November	227.4	90.1	252.4	222.6	90.4	247.4
1971 December	231.7	90.1	257.2	231.8	90.4	256.4

Notes:

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

Principal changes reported in December

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

Engineering industry—UK: Increases in national minimum time rates of £1.50 a week for adult male skilled workers, of £1.32½ for intermediate grades, of £1.15 for unskilled workers and of £0.75 for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (December 6).

Shipbuilding and ship-repairing—UK: Increases in national minimum time rates of £1.50 a week for adult male skilled workers, of £1.35 for semi-skilled, of £1.15 for unskilled, with proportional amounts for young workers (December 6).

Motor vehicle manufacture—Ford Motor Co Ltd: Increase of 5p an hour in minimum basic rates for adult workers. Improved shift allowances (December 1).

Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—GB: General minimum time rates increased by 2p an hour for men and women with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants (December 13).

Local authorities—school meals service, etc—England and Wales: Increases of amounts ranging from 4.77p to 5.64p an hour, according to area and occupation (November 8).

Health services—GB: Increases in standard rates of amounts ranging from £1.24 to £1.48 a week, according to group, for men 21 and over, of £1.80 to £2.04 for women 18 and over with proportional amounts for young workers (beginning of pay week including December 13).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, cinematograph film production and mechanical cloth manufacture.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 3,140,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,620,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in December, with operative effect from earlier months (115,000 workers, £130,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £3,620,000 about £2,865,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £540,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £210,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. The reports made during December did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1971 appear in the article "Rates of wages and hours of work in 1971" on pages 64 to 67 of this issue.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include:

Sugar confectionery and food preserving (Wages Council) Northern Ireland: A worker who, at December 31 1971, and at December 31 in each succeeding year, has completed two years' (previously five years') continuous employment with the same employer shall be entitled to five days of additional annual holidays during the calendar year next following that date.

Shirt, collar, tie, etc, making (Wages Council)—GB—Northern Ireland: One additional day of customary holiday.

Corset manufacture (Wages Council)—GB: One additional day of customary holiday.

Health Services—GB. Ancillary staffs: A third week's annual holiday after 12 months' service.

Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—England and Wales: Additional holidays of two days after three years' continuous service, one week after five years, or other benefits for long service of equivalent value to the employee.

It is estimated that about 28 per cent. of all manual workers are now entitled to a basic annual paid holiday of two weeks, about five per cent. to between two and three weeks and 63 per cent. to three weeks, the remaining four per cent. being entitled to more than three weeks. In addition, about one-sixth of all manual workers are engaged in industries and services in which there is provision for additional days of holiday after a certain number of years' continuous service with the one employer.

RETAIL PRICES DECEMBER 14, 1971

At December 14, 1971 the general* retail prices index was 158.1 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 157.3 at November 16 and with 145.0 at December 15, 1970.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for eggs, tomatoes and bread.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 161.9, and that for all other items of food was 163.3.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: There were increases in the average prices of eggs, tomatoes, bread, cheese, butter, bacon, apples and cauliflower and a reduction in the average price of bananas. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. to 162.8, compared with 160.1 in November. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 6 per cent. to 161.9, compared with 153.0 in November.

Services: The average level of charges for services such as entertainment, hairdressing and shoe repairing, taken as a whole, rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 174.8, compared with 174.3 in November.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 171.9, compared with 171.2 in November.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	162.8
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	168
Meat and bacon	170
Fish	181
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	175
Milk, cheese and eggs	168
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	125
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	170
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	165
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	133
Other food	149
II Alcoholic drink	153.6

Group and sub-group	Index figure
III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	178.6
Rent	182
Rates and water charges	187
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	154
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	167.7
Coal and coke	195
Gas	139
Electricity	166
VI Durable household goods: Total	137.4
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	152
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	145
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	135.9
Men's outer clothing	147
Men's underclothing	142
Women's outer clothing	135
Women's underclothing	135
Children's clothing	135
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	124
Footwear	138
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	150.3
Motoring and cycling	135
Fares	197
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	163.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	230
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	148
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	132
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	152
X Services: Total	174.8
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	170
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	177
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	171.9†
All Items	158.1

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

The *national* statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and *regional* statistics to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions.

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

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

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-116) show the numbers of persons registered at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. Persons are included in the count of registered unemployed if they are seeking employment with an employer, are capable of and available for work, are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count, and are not in employment on that day. The count includes both claimants to unemployment benefit and persons who are not claiming benefit, but it excludes those non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Also excluded are those persons who are severely disabled, and who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also sub-divided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes young persons seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and shown separately. The tables also give separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, which, in addition, are adjusted for seasonal variations.

An industrial analysis of the national statistics of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers appears in table 117, together with figures adjusted for seasonal variations.

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

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics in table 119 relate to the vacancies notified by employers to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices, and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manpower requirements of employers.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120

gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by regular enquiries.

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 103

		Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
			Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)											
1960	June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6			2,029.2		253.3	911.8
1961	June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6			2,120.5		243.1	890.8
1962	June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5			2,155.6		235.1	875.8
1963	June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4			2,125.1		211.2	865.9
1964	June (a)		11,375.9		8,704.2		526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2			2,181.5		203.3	869.5
	(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8			2,187.2		203.8	871.4
1965	June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9			2,260.1		204.5	861.8
1966	June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8			2,308.2		200.5	852.6
	(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	99.3	8,976.4	99.7	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6			2,347.7		200.1	845.2
1967	June	22,628	11,220.7	97.5	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4			2,319.6		196.8	815.5
1968	June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7			2,281.0		188.1	802.8
1969	June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0			2,318.6		183.7	821.9
	(b)	22,404	11,025.5	95.8	8,740.8	99.9	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
			10,845.5		8,726.5		370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	591.2	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
1968	April		11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4		499.0	799.2	500.0	581.8			2,287.0		191.2	804.3
	May		11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6		493.0	802.7	499.6	580.8			2,283.4		190.9	803.9
	June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7			2,281.0		188.1	802.8
	July		11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8		480.6	826.1	500.7	581.3			2,285.0		188.0	802.2
	August		11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0		474.6	832.1	506.4	582.9			2,292.8		187.5	801.9
	September	22,701	11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0		469.5	822.1	505.4	583.6			2,300.8		188.0	807.4
	October		11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1		464.8	826.2	506.4	582.4			2,305.6		185.3	810.4
	November		11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2		461.4	828.8	508.1	583.0			2,310.7		184.1	811.4
	December	22,647	11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4		457.6	829.0	509.5	584.1			2,317.4		185.1	814.1
1969	January		11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6		454.6	813.9	508.8	582.9			2,307.8		184.0	814.8
	February		11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8		452.2	809.3	510.4	583.6			2,314.1		184.1	820.7
	March	22,515	11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9		450.5	807.7	511.9	584.4			2,317.7		185.3	823.1
	April		11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.1		447.5	812.7	514.6	584.4			2,322.3		184.5	825.0
	May		11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0		444.2	814.1	515.5	583.1			2,319.7		184.9	823.8
	June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0			2,318.6		183.7	821.9
	(b)		11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
	July		11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.1		439.3	873.1	58.5	586.4	1,186.1	150.0	901.2	189.0	826.5	
	August		11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1		436.4	876.7	59.1	587.1	1,190.4	150.2	901.3	188.9	828.1	
	September	22,619	11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1		434.6	866.2	59.4	588.8	1,199.2	151.3	905.7	190.0	833.2	
	October		11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3		431.9	873.3	60.1	590.2	1,203.1	151.5	909.8	191.2	836.8	
	November		11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3		429.6	875.0	60.5	591.6	1,208.3	151.6	913.0	192.9	837.8	
	December	22,523	11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.4		428.1	873.6	61.0	593.0	1,211.9	152.3	915.4	193.5	840.3	
1970	January		10,936.3	96.6	8,785.3	100.3		426.4	854.4	61.3	590.8	1,208.4	152.4	910.4	191.4	838.5	
	February		10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.3		424.6	849.9	61.6	591.9	1,209.5	152.6	907.9	192.6	840.3	
	March	22,425	10,902.2	96.5	8,766.0	100.2		422.0	850.1	62.0	593.2	1,206.3	153.0	907.4	191.7	838.0	
	April		10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.3		420.1	852.8	62.4	593.4	1,207.0	154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0	
	May		10,875.9	96.0	8,750.6	100.0		417.6	854.6	62.9	592.7	1,205.1	153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8	
	June	22,404	10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	591.2	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
	July		10,852.2	95.7	8,743.8	99.8		413.3	880.0	63.6	593.1	1,201.3	154.3	897.5	187.7	832.8	
	August		10,856.5	95.4	8,744.8	99.5		412.6	877.5	63.6	593.1	1,201.2	154.0	898.7	188.4	831.8	
	September	22,407	10,831.7	95.1	8,731.5	99.2		411.4	863.8	64.1	592.9	1,201.7	154.6	902.1	190.3	834.1	
	October		10,814.1	94.9	8,730.9	99.1		409.5	866.6	61.7	592.6	1,200.5	155.1	902.7	190.9	833.7	
	November		10,795.3	94.6	8,719.4	98.8		409.0	863.0	61.8	592.0	1,196.3	155.2	906.0	190.5	834.3	
	December	22,328	10,753.7	94.3	8,695.2	98.5		408.8	856.0	61.8	591.5	1,193.6	155.3	905.3	189.8	835.2	
1971	January §§		10,652.8	94.2	8,614.6	98.4		410.5	836.1	61.7	587.6	1,185.1	154.4	902.2	188.8	831.4	
	February §§		10,583.2	93.7	8,548.0	97.7		412.3	828.2	62.0	582.3	1,174.2	153.3	896.3	188.9	824.8	
	March	21,970	10,502.7	92.8	8,466.3	96.8		411.5	821.2	62.0	572.2	1,158.3	152.2	885.8	192.1	815.8	
	April		10,452.1	92.3	8,411.9	96.1		411.1	822.1	61.9	564.8	1,147.5	151.3	878.8	191.2	808.3	
	May		10,396.0	91.9	8,356.3	95.6		409.8	828.3	61.9	558.1	1,134.6	149.7	868.1	190.4	802.3	
	June		10,394.7	91.7	8,354.4	95.3		408.6	845.3	61.9	557.3	1,125.6	149.1	862.9	190.2	799.9	
	July		10,379.0	91.2	8,347.2	95.0		409.6	847.3	62.4	553.9	1,120.3	149.7	859.4	190.2	797.2	
	August		10,343.0	90.8	8,312.5	94.5		409.2	834.2	62.6	551.8	1,114.3	149.2	858.7	190.1	796.4	
	September		10,289.6	90.3	8,276.5	93.9		407.9	834.3	62.4	545.7	1,104.4	148.0	855.8	189.4	793.0	
	October		10,244.7	89.8	8,234.3	93.4		406.3	834.2	62.3	542.6	1,095.3	147.9	853.2	188.0	784.8	

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS																
Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†	
544.7	840.9	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,677.6	2,773.6	538.1	1,973.0	1,965.1	1,242.9	June
558.0	835.6	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	556.4	2,052.3	1,978.5	1,262.8	June
549.2	796.9	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	575.9	2,146.0	2,051.7	1,291.8	June
545.8	776.4	61.6	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,682.7	2,903.5	602.5	2,214.3	2,064.2	1,339.1	June
566.2	776.6	62.2	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,942.6	621.3	2,301.5	2,150.7	1,270.8	June (a)
568.3	780.7	62.3	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	623.0	2,312.7	2,159.7	1,285.7	(b)§
588.1	767.4	60.4	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	636.3	2,408.4	2,185.5	1,302.9	June
593.3	756.6	59.3	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	639.0	2,516.8	2,207.0	1,346.1	June (a)**
596.0	757.3	59.2	527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925.6	638.8	2,512.5	2,196.0	1,344.3	(b)**
565.8	702.0	56.1	498.9	348.5	301.1	633.4	332.0	1,545.6	424.1	1,602.6	2,798.4	647.7	2,620.4	2,113.8	1,390.6	June
565.5	689.8	55.6	492.0	350.8	321.2	634.9	347.6	1,505.8	412.5	1,584.1	2,773.8	665.0	2,689.5	2,100.1	1,402.2	June
573.3	704.2	56.0	496.0	349.1	308.2	641.5	360.3	1,443.0	396.5	1,545.5	2,714.1	690.7	2,762.0	2,102.1	1,382.8	June (a)
632.5	696.2	56.7	501.3	344.9	307.9	641.3	347.1	1,445.8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701.5	892.7	2,774.0	1,884.8	1,378.0	(b)
635.9	667.6	53.2	474.4	335.9	294.9	648.0	351.4	1,321.8	382.2	1,566.8	2,650.7	953.5	2,817.9	1,807.7	1,390.9	June
564.1	687.5	54.9	490.0	349.3	316.1	633.5	343.6	1,487.9	417.4	1,584.1	2,773.8	665.0	2,689.5	2,100.1	1,402.2	April
565.4	689.6	55.6	493.9	350.9	319.9	634.5	346.5	1,512.4	415.0							May
565.5	689.8	55.6	492.0	350.8	321.2	634.9	347.6	1,505.8	412.5							June
566.7	690.1	55.6	489.8	352.7	320.8	636.8	349.0	1,492.6	409.8							July
569.6	695.1	56.3	494.4	355.7	323.2	642.3	351.2	1,500.4	409.6							August
571.4	696.7	56.5	497.4	353.8	323.5	641.7	352.5	1,508.1	408.5							September
575.0	698.8	56.5	499.4	354.3	324.4	643.0	356.1	1,499.9	407.6							October
577.5	702.9	57.0	500.0	354.7	323.9	643.9	358.1	1,508.7	406.0							November
579.0	705.1	56.9	501.5	354.4	323.2	645.1	358.7	1,493.5	404.4							December
574.3	702.7	56.7	498.2	351.6	319.0	642.9	355.2	1,466.3	403.4							January
575.8	704.7	56.8	498.9	351.8	315.3	641.8	356.3	1,448.1	402.6							February
575.3	704.4	56.4	496.8	351.3	312.5	641.9	356.7	1,435.9	401.7							March
575.7	705.7	56.6	500.8	351.4	311.5	642.1	358.4	1,436.6	400.4							April
574.3	706.1	56.3	498.7	350.5	310.6	642.3	360.0	1,449.3	398.5							May
573.3	704.2	56.0	496.0	349.1	308.2	641.5	360.3	1,443.0	396.5	1,545.5	2,714.1	690.7	2,762.0	2,102.1	1,382.8	June (a)
632.5	696.2	56.7	501.3	344.9	307.9	641.3	347.1	1,445.8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701.5	892.7	2,774.0	1,884.8	1,378.0	(b)
632.8	695.3	56.5	497.2	346.4	307.5	645.5	349.1	1,447.0	395.8							July
634.5	697.0	56.3	498.5	347.0	308.9	648.7	349.4	1,431.4	395.4							August
635.6	696.7	55.5	499.4	344.9	308.3	649.0	350.0	1,409.8	394.3							September
638.9	695.9	55.3	497.7	345.0	308.4	650.9	353.2	1,403.1	392.9							October
640.2	695.4	55.0	495.9	344.7	306.9	650.8	354.2	1,396.4	390.8							November
640.6	693.6	55.0	492.6	344.8	306.2	652.0	354.0	1,366.8	389.3							December
637.0	686.5	54.5	484.5	340.5	301.2	648.2	350.8	1,336.2	388.4							January
637.4	684.0	54.0	482.4	339.9	299.9	649.4	350.4	1,327.5	387.8							February
636.7	679.9	54.1	480.0	338.8	299.3	649.5	351.3	1,327.2	387.0							March
638.5	676.6	54.3	482.1	339.0	298.6	650.2	352.1	1,318.1	385.5							April
638.5	672.9	53.8	477.9	337.4	296.9	649.2	352.8	1,328.7	384.0							May
635.9	667.6	53.2	474.4	335.9	294.9	648.0	351.4	1,321.8	382.2	1,566.8	2,650.7	953.5	2,817.9	1,807.7	1,390.9	June
635.3	664.5	52.9	471.1	338.5	295.2	650.0	353.9	1,315.5	379.6							July†
633.3	661.8	53.0	472.5	338.7	295.9	653.0	354.4	1,320.7	378.4							August†
633.3	655.7	53.1	475.6	337.2	296.7	651.8	352.0	1,310.1	378.7							September†
634.1	653.6	52.8	474.9	336.2	299.2	649.9	354.2	1,295.4	378.3							October†
634.9	649.6	52.7	473.9	336.0	297.6	649.3	356.2	1,289.6	377.3							November†
633.3	647.9	52.5	471.9	334.6	295.9	646.9	354.1	1,273.7	376.0							December†
627.9	640.7	52.1	466.2	330.3	293.6	642.0	348.5	1,252.5	375.2							January‡§§
620.9	632.4	51.6	464.0	328.0	292.3	637.6	347.0	1,250.5	372.4							February‡§§
613.5	623.4	51.5	464.8	326.6	292.4	630.5	342.7	1,252.8	372.1							March‡
609.9	618.5	51.4	465.6	324.7	290.8	625.6	339.5	1,258.7	370.4							April‡
604.2	612.0	51.2	461.9	324.3	290.3	621.9	338.3	1,261.3	368.6							May‡
602.3	610.5	51.0	461.8	324.9	289.3	622.0	340.8	1,264.8	366.9							June‡
600.8	610.2	50.6	466.1	323.9	290.7	623.6	340.4	1,257.0	365.2							July‡
598.7	606.0	50.4	469.0	321.3	291.7	622.2	338.5	1,257.5	363.8							August‡
594.6	601.0	50.2	468.9	320.2	292.6	620.2	338.3	1,242.4	362.8							September‡
590.4	596.1	50.2	468.2	318.5	293.6	618.3	336.8	1,243.0	361.1							October‡
																November‡

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	As percentage of total employees
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5
1971	806.8	3.5	758.4	14.8	48.4	743.7		3.2
Monthly averages								
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	2.6
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	2.6
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	2.6
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	2.7
	February 8	720.8	3.1	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	2.7
	March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	53.5	696.6	2.9
	April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	43.6	722.7	3.1
	May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	39.6	708.9	3.2
	June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	37.2	682.3	3.2
	July 12	786.3	3.4	743.4	14.8	42.8	728.6	3.4
	August 9	858.9	3.7	817.6	55.5	41.2	762.1	3.5
	September 13	883.3	3.9	810.5	34.7	72.8	775.8	3.6
	October 11	886.6	3.9	819.3	19.3	67.3	800.0	3.6
	November 8	926.1	4.0	851.2	11.9	74.9	839.3	3.7
	December 6	922.9	4.0	867.8	8.6	55.1	859.2	3.8

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

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

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

TABLE 117

		All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
			Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
SIC Order†		All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1958	Monthly averages	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959		433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130
1969			535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25
1970		573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140
1971		744	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	176
1970	January	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138
	February	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138
	March	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	28	137
	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
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1970	January	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	25	132
	February	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	25	132
	March	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	25	134
	April	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	25	136
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	132
	June	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	25	132
	July	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	27	154
	August	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	26	151
	September	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	27	145
	October	576	306	174	100	13	36	57	25	141
	November	579	306	174	100	13	35	57	25	141
	December	589	312	179	102	13	36	58	26	143
1971	January	613	330	190	111	14	37	60	26	147
	February	623	336	197	111	14	38	62	26	149
	March	656	358	213	117	14	40	65	27	155
	April	704	385	233	121	15	42	68	28	164
	May	731	404	243	127	16	43	69	28	160
	June	740	407	245	129	16	43	69	29	161
	July	788	431	259	136	17	45	76	31	197
	August	799	436	260	141	16	45	77	31	190
	September	819	453	271	144	17	46	79	33	192
	October	833	469	285	148	17	48	81	33	191
	November	855	478	304	145	17	49	83	35	198
	December	862	475	308	139	17	51	84	36	200

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly

comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959, before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC.

‡ See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for agriculture, forestry and fishing have been revised from April 1964. All the other seasonally adjusted series have been revised from July 1966 onwards.

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		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)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
		210.3	66.2	31.5							
		226.7	67.9	30.0							
		291.4	74.5	25.6							
		404.0	87.5	21.7							
		436.7	82.3	18.9							
		339.2	68.7	20.3							
		306.4	67.9	22.2							
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
		755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
1967	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
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
1969	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			
	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			
1970	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			
	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			
1971	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			
	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
1971	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			

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

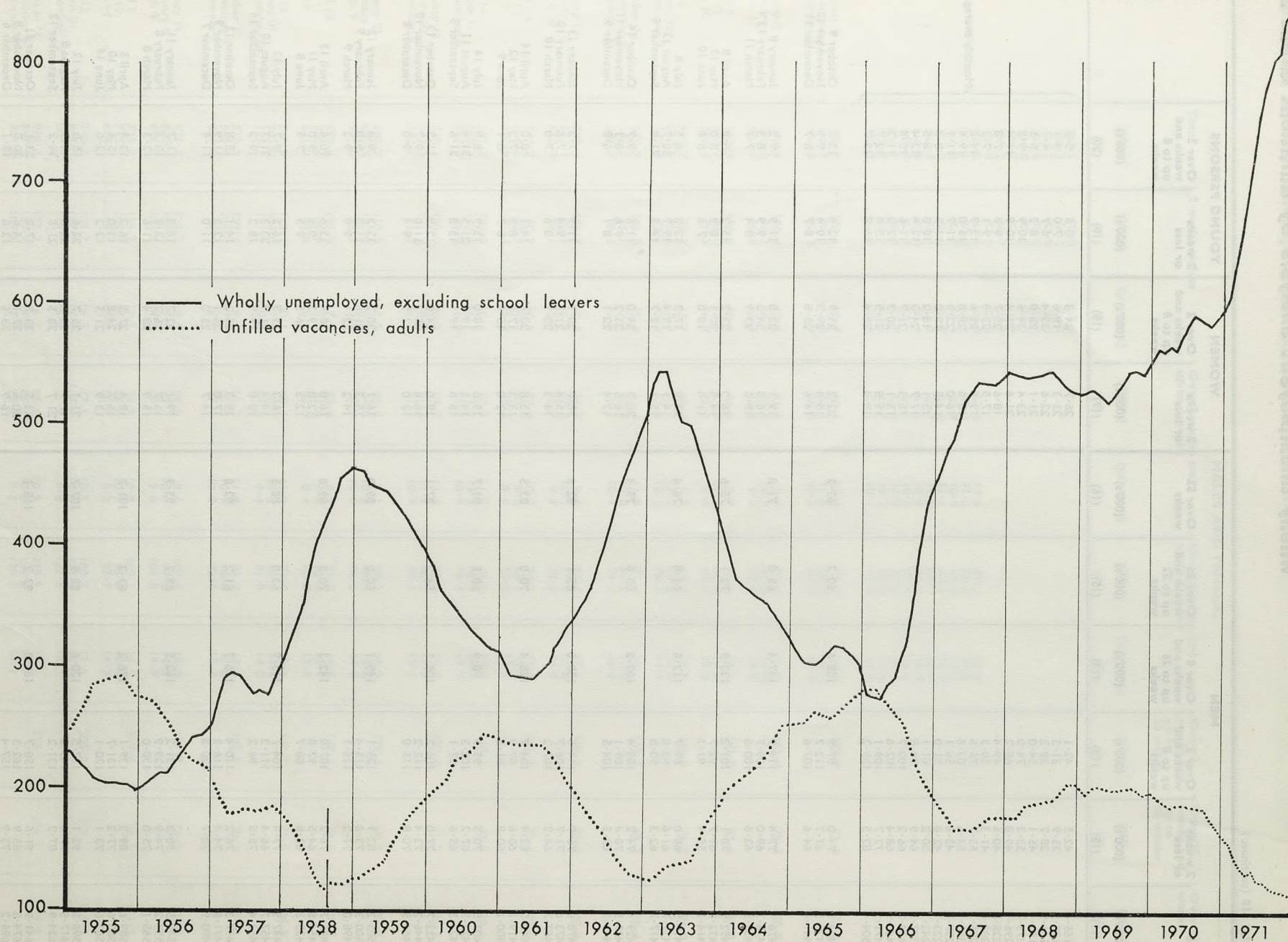
UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

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)		
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages	1954
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1		1955
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		1956
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		1957
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		1958
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		1959
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		1960
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		1961
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		1962
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		1963
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		1964
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		1965
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		1966
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		1967
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		1968
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3		1969
471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7		1970
604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7		1971
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9	1967
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13	
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11	
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8	1968
476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12	
458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11	
452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8	
432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13	
414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	June 10	
410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8	
421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	August 12	
417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	September 9	
429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14	
439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	November 11	
441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	December 9	
478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	January 13	1969
473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	February 10	
467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	March 10	
449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	April 14	
419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	May 12	
400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	June 9	
407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9	July 14	
422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4	August 11	
423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6	September 8	
433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3	October 13	
446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7	November 10	
464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0	December 8	
505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4	January 12	1970
500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0	February 9	
498.0	71.2	115.1				14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2	March 9	
485.7	76.2	107.0	142.3	70.3	89.8	16.0	20.4	13.6	10.6	April 13	
454.8	64.5	97.8				12.8	19.3	9.6	9.0	May 11	
433.3	63.8	88.7				12.3	16.5	9.5	7.5	June 8	
447.5	77.4	104.7	113.9	63.0	88.5	16.3	19.3	16.5	9.7	July 13	
457.7	66.4	111.2				14.4	21.9	23.3	31.7	August 10	
453.4	75.5	96.2				18.0	19.9	18.2	19.3	September 14	
457.3	76.2	110.4	116.7	61.2	92.8	19.3	25.2	14.1	13.8	October 12	
471.8	74.4	116.3				17.0	26.1	12.3	11.9	November 9	
490.9	70.7	120.8				14.7	25.0	11.0	11.4	December 7	
549.5	90.3	131.2	162.5	69.7	95.9	19.1	22.7	14.8	11.7	January 11	1971
553.2	74.9	129.9				16.7	26.2	12.8	13.3	February 8	
565.1	75.0	130.0				15.9	28.4	11.6	13.3	March 8	
589.6	89.2	139.1	176.2	83.3	101.7	18.4	27.5	16.2	13.4	April 5	
580.6	77.2	131.7				15.7	24.8	13.0	15.4	May 10	
562.8	73.1	120.1				13.9	21.5	12.2	12.6	June 14	
596.8	92.1	137.5	170.6	88.9	107.7	21.1	25.7	22.6	15.0	July 12	
617.5	77.6	149.3				17.7	30.8	32.3	46.5	August 9	
624.9	87.2	131.2				21.7	28.5	21.8	34.3	September 13	
641.9	91.6	150.7	188.3	93.3	118.1	23.5	33.8	17.2	23.1	October 11	
674.8	85.9	162.3				20.5	37.1	14.6	20.0	November 8	
696.2	75.9	157.4				16.9	33.6	12.6	18.1	December 6	

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*	Monthly averages	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	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.2	59.9	128.7	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.1	62.3	130.2	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	68.5	64.8	132.6	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.2	59.6	121.8	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.2	58.4	123.4	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.6	54.6	117.8	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	52.5	116.1	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	62.7	54.2	117.4	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	62.1	51.7	113.7	31.6

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES												
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)					ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked					Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week				Total	
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time
	(000's)	(per cent.)		(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50		1	38	27	208	7½	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9½	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June (a)	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	9½	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	0.5	403	14
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	0.5	413	13
1969													
January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9½	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	9½	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	0.5	403	14
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	0.3	211	10½
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	0.5	509	17½
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	0.5	380	13
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10½	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8½	0.5	361	12½
1970													
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9½	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	0.5	413	13
July 18†	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	0.4	257	11½
August 15†	1,781	30.1	8½	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	21	0.4	258	12
September 19†	1,978	33.5	8½	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	0.5	389	14½
October 17‡	2,054	34.9	8½	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10½	0.6	449	13
November 14‡	2,090	35.6	8½	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	0.5	323	10½
December 12‡	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	1.1	615	9
1971													
January 16‡§	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	0.8	554	12½
February 13‡	1,755	30.5	8	14.24	14.39	14	539	76	735	10	1.6	1,275	14
March 13‡	1,598	28.2	7½	11.61	11.52	27	1,084	63	644	10½	1.6	1,727	19
April 17‡	1,747	31.0	8	14.08	13.80	7	267	75	676	9	1.4	943	11½
May 15‡	1,716	30.7	8	14.06	13.81	4	172	65	581	9	1.2	753	11
June 19‡	1,621	29.0	8½	13.51	13.51	8	334	58	553	9½	1.2	887	13½
July 17‡	1,479	26.5	8	12.07	13.98	10	415	63	569	9	1.3	983	13½
August 14‡	1,629	29.3	8½	13.47	13.53	10	397	84	857	10	1.7	1,254	13½
September 18‡	1,637	29.7	8	13.36	12.63	6	226	112	1,024	9	2.1	1,250	10½
October 16‡	1,636	29.8	8	13.30	12.38	9	346	117	1,119	9½	2.3	1,464	11½

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. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, namely (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases, namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

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

‡ Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.

§ See footnote §§ on table 103.

|| This week included Easter Monday.

¶ See page 84 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*							
		All Manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All Manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted					Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960		103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963		98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964		100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965		99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966		97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967		92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1968		91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1969		92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1970		90.1		94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	
Week ended														
1967	October 14	93.7	91.2	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	97.2	97.3	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	
	November 18	94.3	91.6	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.4	97.4	96.4	96.5	97.8	98.0	
	December 16	94.1	91.6	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	97.6	97.5	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.8	
1968	January 13	91.4	91.0	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	96.0	96.8	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7	
	February 17	92.2	91.4	95.9	88.4	84.5	90.2	97.0	97.4	96.0	96.1	97.7	97.2	
	March 16	92.2	91.1	95.5	89.0	84.4	89.2	97.3	97.5	96.2	96.4	97.9	97.2	
	April 6	92.6	91.0	95.8	89.1	84.6	88.6	97.9	97.9	96.8	97.3	98.5	97.7	
	May 18	93.0	91.1	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.7	97.6	96.6	97.0	98.6	98.0	
	June 15	92.9	91.1	95.8	89.0	85.2	90.1	97.9	97.8	96.8	97.0	98.5	98.2	
	July 13	88.1	91.4	91.4	77.4	78.1	91.4	98.6	98.2	97.4	98.1	98.9	99.3	
	August 17	77.2	91.7	79.3	76.1	68.2	83.2	98.8	98.1	97.9	96.7	98.8	99.7	
	September 14	94.0	91.6	97.0	87.9	86.3	93.0	98.1	98.2	97.0	96.8	98.4	99.0	
	October 19	94.7	92.2	97.7	89.6	86.6	93.0	98.3	98.3	97.3	97.3	98.4	98.5	
	November 16	94.8	92.0	97.8	89.7	86.8	93.3	98.3	98.2	97.4	97.4	98.4	98.7	
	December 14	94.7	92.2	97.7	90.4	87.1	92.7	98.5	98.4	97.6	98.0	98.5	98.9	
	1969	January 18	93.3	93.0	96.6	90.4	85.8	89.5	97.6	98.4	97.0	98.0	97.7	97.6
		February 15	93.4	92.5	96.6	90.5	86.2	89.3	97.5	97.9	96.9	97.5	97.7	97.6
		March 15	92.8	91.7	96.4	88.4	85.5	89.4	97.4	97.6	97.0	96.2	97.7	97.6
April 19		94.2	92.6	97.9	91.1	86.3	90.0	98.2	98.2	97.5	97.9	98.1	98.5	
May 17		94.7	92.8	98.6	92.0	86.3	91.0	98.3	98.2	97.8	98.2	97.9	98.6	
June 14		94.5	92.6	98.5	90.5	86.1	91.6	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.5	97.9	98.7	
July 19		89.1	92.4	93.2	78.8	78.2	92.3	98.4	97.9	97.4	98.3	97.9	99.2	
August 16		77.7	92.3	80.4	77.3	68.3	84.1	98.7	98.0	97.9	97.9	98.0	99.9	
September 13		94.6	92.3	98.5	90.7	85.6	93.1	97.9	98.0	96.9	97.4	97.6	98.6	
October 18		94.6	92.1	98.6	88.2	85.2	93.4	98.0	98.0	97.2	96.7	97.6	98.4	
November 15		95.0	92.2	99.0	91.0	84.9	93.3	98.0	97.9	97.3	97.0	97.6	98.3	
December 13		94.7	92.2	98.7	90.8	84.3	92.5	97.6	97.6	96.8	96.8	97.1	98.2	
1970		January 17	90.4	90.1	94.5	87.1	80.0	86.5	96.2	97.0	95.4	95.5	95.7	96.4
		February 14	93.0	92.0	97.5	90.2	82.2	88.3	97.3	97.7	96.6	96.0	97.0	97.2
		March 14	92.4	91.3	96.9	88.6	81.4	88.5	97.2	97.5	96.5	95.2	97.0	97.3
	April 18	92.4	90.9	96.5	89.0	81.5	89.6	97.2	97.2	96.5	95.4	96.9	97.7	
	May 16	92.5	90.6	96.9	89.0	81.0	89.8	97.3	97.2	96.5	95.6	97.1	97.5	
	June 13	92.2	90.4	96.2	89.8	80.6	91.2	97.3	97.1	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	
	July 18*	87.0	90.2	91.3	77.4	73.2	91.0	97.5	97.0	96.5	96.5	97.4	98.2	
	August 15*	75.5	89.7	78.1	75.7	63.2	82.2	97.5	96.8	96.3	94.5	97.4	98.8	
	September 19*	91.8	89.5	95.9	88.1	79.4	91.4	96.7	96.8	95.7	94.5	96.8	97.5	
	October 17*	91.4	89.0	95.6	87.3	79.0	91.2	96.6	96.6	95.6	94.4	96.7	97.1	
	November 14*	91.4	88.7	95.7	88.1	78.8	90.5	96.7	96.6	95.8	95.2	97.0	97.2	
	December 12*	90.7	88.3	94.9	88.4	78.0	89.8	96.4	96.4	95.3	95.4	96.5	97.5	
	1971	January 16*†	88.9	88.6	93.6	87.7	76.7	85.8	95.7	96.5	94.7	95.0	96.1	96.0
		February 13†	87.2	86.2	92.0	85.1	75.4	84.6	95.4	95.7	94.6	93.1	96.1	96.0
		March 13*												
April 17*‡		85.7	84.3	89.6	84.1	73.9	84.2	94.6	94.7	93.0	93.0	95.7	96.4	
May 15*		86.6	84.9	90.3	84.9	76.1	85.2	95.5	95.5	94.2	94.0	96.6	96.8	
June 19*		86.2	84.5	89.2	83.8	75.8	86.4	95.7	95.6	94.2	93.6	96.9	97.2	
July 17*		80.9	83.9	80.9	72.3	86.9	86.0	95.9	95.5	94.1	94.2	96.9	97.7	
August 14*		70.3	83.5	71.5	70.3	59.8	79.1	96.0	95.4	94.3	92.4	97.0	98.5	
September 18*		85.2	83.1	87.3	81.6	75.5	87.9	95.3	95.4	93.5	92.4	96.7	97.5	
October 16*		84.3	82.1	86.3	80.6	74.9	87.5	95.2	95.2	93.6	91.8	96.6	97.1	
November 13*	83.8	81.3	85.3	79.9	74.4	87.4	95.1	95.0	93.4	91.9	96.7	97.2		

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

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 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

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.3	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 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

* Working full time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings											
£ 11.92	£ 12.88	£ 12.61	£ 11.75	£ 12.11	£ 10.77	£ 11.39	£ 12.73	£ 16.88	£ 10.35	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
13.88	14.43	15.51	13.25	13.98	13.05	12.83	14.45	19.30	11.59	15.39	13.99
Average hours worked											
37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
Average hourly earnings											
£ 32.04	£ 34.35	£ 32.09	£ 30.68	£ 31.95	£ 29.19	£ 29.97	£ 33.86	£ 38.19	£ 26.54	£ 29.58	£ 31.78
37.62	38.58	39.87	35.05	37.08	34.71	33.67	40.03	45.09	30.10	38.77	36.91

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

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

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

TABLE 123

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

1968 SIC October	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	Clothing and footwear
Males												
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
Females												
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	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.5	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	163.2	163.2
1969	176.5	176.6	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					
	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	£ 12.36	100.0	£ 9.28	100.0
1966	26.69	17.01	26.25	13.70	26.63	12.03	26.59	16.12	16.90	136.8	12.87	138.7
1967	27.88	17.55	27.13	14.21	27.73	12.60	27.71	16.67	17.28	139.8	13.33	143.6
1968	29.65	18.51	28.95	15.26	29.11	13.13	29.45	17.60	18.62	150.7	14.40	155.1
1969	32.03	20.02	31.18	16.34	30.88	14.16	31.72	19.00	20.46	165.6	15.48	166.7
1970	36.00	22.78	35.83	18.45	34.63	16.02	35.80	21.61	22.58	182.7	17.49	188.4

* Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

† Nationalised industries i.e. coal mining, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport; the figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried

employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of them.

‡ These figures cover all the industries and services in the public sector and banking except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

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
£ 25.63	£ 26.26	£ 28.54	£ 27.01	£ 26.79	£ 25.18	£ 26.71	£ 26.25	£ 26.70	£ 26.66	£ 26.69	Males 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
10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25	Females 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†	1968 SIC October
£ 30.63	£ 31.46	£ 34.25	£ 32.33	£ 32.38	£ 29.74	£ 32.18	£ 30.53	£ 32.18	£ 31.90	£ 32.07	Males 1969
34.49	34.22	38.01	36.16	36.49	32.80	35.45	35.25	36.25	35.94	36.12	1970
12.40	12.22	14.51	13.04	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	Females 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†	Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957	April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958	April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
	October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959	April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
	October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960	April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
	October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970	October	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.4	+ 3.8

Note:

The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

- Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
- Multiplying this difference by $1\frac{1}{2}$ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

- Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
- 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											
1968											
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	120.3	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2
1969											
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	123.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	123.6	123.3	122.0	115.7	122.6	122.6
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
1970														
January	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	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	108.8	111.6
1971														
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	118.2	122.6
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.2	122.5	129.8	115.5	119.9	121.9	125.9	116.0	120.2	118.3	125.3	129.9	120.9	125.1

* England and Wales only.

† Except sea transport and postal services.

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

§ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.

|| Provisional.

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

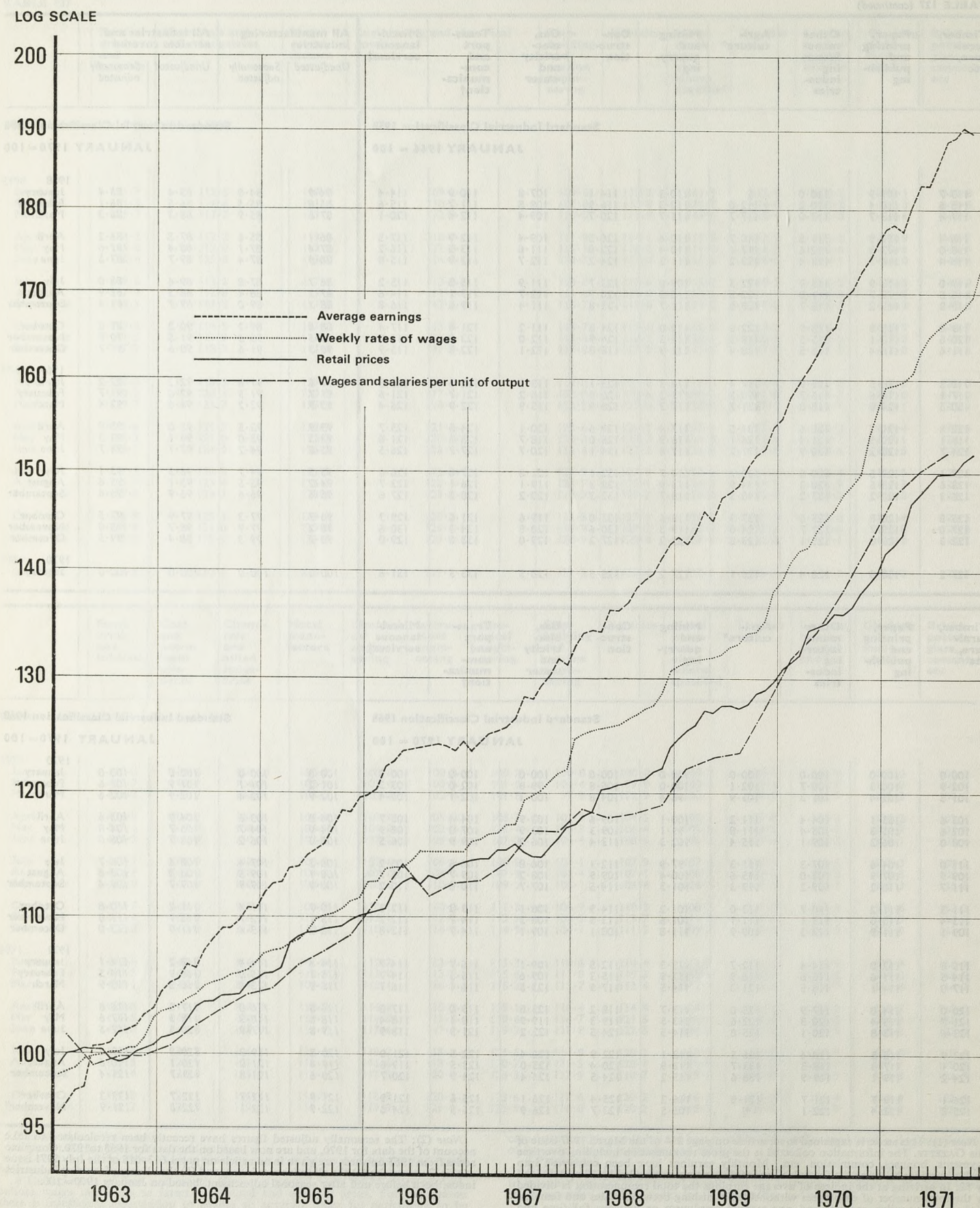
	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
JANUARY 1966 = 100											
1968											
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	84.9	85.4
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	85.8	86.1
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	87.6	86.3
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	86.1	86.2
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	87.4	87.6
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	88.9	87.5
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	88.7	88.0
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	87.2	88.9
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	88.2	89.4
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	88.8	89.8
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	90.5	90.9
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	90.3	91.7
1969											
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	91.8	92.2
February	117.1	118.6	116.7	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	91.7	91.7
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	93.9	92.4
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.9
May	118.1	120.5	121.4	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.3
June	124.7	125.2	120.9	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.7
July	127.1	123.5	120.5	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.7
August	123.6	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	94.2	95.6
September	126.3	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	95.6	96.6
October	125.8	126.8	125.6	137.9	118.6	133.0	119.6	131.6	129.3	96.7	97.5
November	127.0	127.7	124.0	124.0	119.5	130.6	120.8	134.3	130.6	98.2	98.0
December	122.3	128.0	125.1	123.8	123.2	127.2	123.0	134.0	129.0	98.2	99.5
1970											
January	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

JANUARY 1970 = 100										JANUARY 1970 = 100				1970
100-0 102-9 101-3	100-0 100-3 102-4	100-0 100-7 101-3	100-0 102-1 105-9	100-0 100-0 96-4	100-0 105-8 104-8	100-0 99-8 100-3	100-0 102-0 102-1	100-0 103-3 105-4	100-0 101-2 102-9	100-0 101-1 102-4	100-0 101-9 102-9	100-0 101-6 102-6	January February March	
103-6 102-6 108-0	103-1 103-3 106-3	104-4 103-4 109-1	111-2 111-8 115-4	100-1 99-1 102-3	109-6 109-3 113-4	103-9 103-9 106-2	104-4 107-0 109-9	105-7 108-9 106-5	104-0 104-9 108-0	103-6 104-7 106-2	104-9 105-7 108-7	103-6 104-8 106-0	April May June	
111-0 109-9 111-7	104-6 107-9 110-2	107-3 108-0 109-2	111-3 115-6 119-3	97-9 100-4 101-3	112-1 109-9 114-5	106-8 108-2 107-7	106-6 109-7 110-8	105-2 105-7 110-2	108-3 108-1 108-9	107-4 109-5 109-9	108-1 108-3 109-7	106-7 108-8 109-4	July August September	
111-3 113-4 109-1	111-2 113-0 111-9	110-7 113-1 112-3	113-0 111-1 109-9	101-2 101-6 111-8	114-9 113-9 108-1	108-1 108-3 109-1	113-3 114-7 114-7	112-3 112-7 113-8	110-7 113-1 112-2	111-4 112-7 113-4	111-2 112-7 111-9	110-8 111-8 113-0	October November December	
115-8 114-5 117-0	112-0 111-6 114-1	114-4 115-6 116-5	112-7 116-9 121-3	113-3 112-9 114-5	112-5 115-3 117-9	109-1 109-6 123-5	116-7 115-5 116-1	114-7 114-7 116-7	114-4 115-1 115-9	114-4 115-0 113-8	114-2 114-9 116-5	114-1 114-9 113-9	1971 January February March	
120-0 121-7 123-6	114-8 113-4 113-8	117-9 120-3 120-1	125-0 122-6 125-8	113-7 113-5 114-5	118-2 119-3 124-5	123-8 119-9 122-2	119-0 118-1 121-3	117-8 118-4 118-9	116-5 118-6 119-8	116-0 118-3 117-9	117-2 118-5 120-5	115-8 117-6 117-5	April May June	
123-9 120-1 124-2	115-5 117-3 119-1	118-4 118-3 119-9	126-5 133-7 138-6	112-1 113-9 115-2	122-9 120-4 124-5	126-4 125-0 124-4	122-5 123-5 124-9	121-0 119-6 120-7	120-3 119-4 120-6	119-3 121-0 121-8	120-8 120-1 121-7	119-2 120-6 121-4	July August September	
126-1 125-8	119-7 122-4	121-7 122-1	131-8 ¶	116-2 105-5	125-4 123-7	126-1 126-9	125-6 125-5	121-9 124-6	121-9 122-9	122-7 122-7	122-7 122-8	122-3 121-9	October November	

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

AVERAGE 1963 = 100

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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	SIC (1958)			SIC (1968)			SIC (1958)			SIC (1968)		
	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971
ENGINEERING*												
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	139.5	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
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
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	169.1	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	173.4	184.7	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
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						£						P
General workers	150.8	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	32.97	167.7	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	74.04
Craftsmen	148.7	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	36.24	159.8	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	80.96
All timeworkers	150.4	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	33.76	166.1	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	75.71
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	145.7	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	32.34	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	74.21
Craftsmen	145.8	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	34.50	145.4	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	79.08
All payment-by-result workers	146.2	146.2	166.4	171.2	180.1	32.91	147.7	147.7	166.9	179.1	191.6	75.49
All general workers	148.7	148.7	164.6	173.0	190.0	32.85	159.3	159.3	176.8	193.3	210.0	74.04
All craftsmen	147.8	147.8	168.0	168.0	186.0	35.88	153.6	153.6	171.4	184.7	204.6	80.57
All workers covered	148.6	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	33.59	158.0	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	75.67

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

- SIC (1968):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
 SIC (1958):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
		Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.4	107.3	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	118.5	118.5
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	124.6
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	96.3	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	181.6	186.1	184.7
1966		158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	194.7
1967		164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	206.9
1968		175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	222.9
1969		184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	232.9
1970		202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	251.6
1971		228.1	253.1	90.1	—	—	—	—
1968	January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	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	229.6	254.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
	August	231.0	256.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
	September	232.0	257.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	October	232.7	258.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
	November	234.4	260.2	90.1	—	—	—	—
	December	238.9	265.2	90.1	—	—	—	—

Note:

These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.

* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† See 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**

JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100

TABLE 130

		BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
		Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services													
1956		104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961		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	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969		177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970		195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1971		218.1	227.4	254.9	221.2	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	241.8	252.5	283.1	245.4
1970	December	208.5	212.5	239.2	210.6	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.8	235.9	265.1	233.3
1971	January	211.4	216.8	244.4	213.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.3	240.7	271.3	237.1
	February	211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	272.1	237.4
	March	212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April	213.1	219.7	248.4	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	244.0	275.8	239.3
	May	216.2	223.2	250.9	218.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.7	247.9	278.6	242.8
	June	218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	249.1	280.9	245.1
	July	219.7	228.2	256.7	222.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.6	253.5	285.1	247.1
	August	220.6	231.6	258.6	224.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	244.6	257.2	287.2	248.6
	September	221.5	233.3	260.0	225.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	245.6	259.1	288.7	249.7
	October	221.8	235.0	262.0	225.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	246.0	261.0	290.9	250.5
	November	223.1	238.7	264.8	227.4	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	247.5	265.1	294.1	252.4
	December	227.5	242.5	269.4	231.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	252.3	269.4	299.2	257.2
Manufacturing industries													
1956		104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.7	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960		119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.4	122.8	122.7	125.9	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	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	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	94.8	94.8	144.4	152.9	145.6	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	91.3	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968		165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969		175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.5	90.5	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	236.1	255.8	291.6	242.

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
Basic weekly rates of wages									
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	130	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	172	177
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	181	181	180	181	210
1971	226	219	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
1971 February	226	217	214	227	210	200	205	209	225
1971 March	226	217	214	231	210	200	205	210	232
1971 April	226	219	216	240	210	200	205	216	240
1971 May	226	219	221	262	211	215	205	216	243
1971 June	226	219	223	262	213	215	205	217	243
1971 July	226	219	224	265	213	217	214	217	245
1971 August	226	219	226	265	213	217	214	217	245
1971 September	226	219	231	265	214	219	214	219	245
1971 October	226	219	233	265	214	219	214	219	250
1971 November	226	219	238	265	214	219	214	230	250
1971 December	226	219	239	267	228	219	214	237	250
Normal weekly hours*									
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	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.2	92.9	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	90.5	91.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.9	90.5	90.6
1971	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 November	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 December	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
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	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	175	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
1971 February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	231	248
1971 March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	232	256
1971 April	253	237	243	261	231	226	230	239	265
1971 May	253	237	248	285	232	242	230	239	269
1971 June	253	237	251	285	234	242	230	240	269
1971 July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	240	270
1971 August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	240	271
1971 September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	242	271
1971 October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	242	275
1971 November	253	237	267	289	235	246	241	254	275
1971 December	253	237	268	291	251	246	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		
										Basic weekly rates of wages
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125	Averages of monthly index numbers	1961
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132		1962
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137		1963
143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143		1964
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147		1965
156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159		1966
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161		1967
171	170	177	172	175	177	179	179	172		1968
178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177		1969
194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188		1970
235	222	213	216	233	240	217	242	207		1971
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	218	213	222	233	246	220	240	201	July	
234	228	217	222	233	246	226	240	208	August	
238	228	221	222	233	246	226	242	214	September	
238	231	221	222	233	246	226	244	218	October	
238	234	222	222	233	246	234	257	219	November	
238	234	222	222	233	246	234	262	219	December	
										Normal weekly hours*
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)	Averages of monthly index numbers	1961
96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9		1962
95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7		1963
95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6		1964
94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5		1965
92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4		1966
91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8		1967
90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7		1968
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7		1969
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0		1970
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0		1971
90.9	91.7	88.4	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3		
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	February	1971
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	March	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	April	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	May	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	June	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	July	
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	August	
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	September	
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.0	88.8	90.3	October	
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3	November	
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3	December	
										Basic hourly rates of wages
132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127	Averages of monthly index numbers	1961
141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136		1962
144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141		1963
152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159	148		1964
161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168	156		1965
170	173	169	173	177	173	173	182	171		1966
176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192	174		1967
188	185	199	194	193	199	187	202	185		1968
196	192	206	199	208	212	196	215	192		1969
213	216	220	220	233	239	212	236	206		1970
258	242	242	243	257	270	238	273	229		1971
256	233	233	231	256	258	223	267	221		February
256	233	233	233	256	260	223	267	221	March	
256	237	233	233	257	262	224	267	221	April	
256	237	233	233	257	272	230	267	221	May	
256	238	236	250	257	272	232	267	221	June	
257	238	239	250	257	276	241	271	223	July	
257	249	248	250	257	276	248	271	230	August	
262	249	252	250	257	276	248	273	236	September	
262	252	252	251	257	276	248	275	242	October	
262	255	253	251	257	276	257	289	242	November	
262	255	253	251	257	276	257	295	242	December	

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		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 manufactured in the United Kingdom			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												
Weights		1,000	350							650		
1956	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2							102.0		
1957		105.8	104.9							106.3		
1958		109.0	107.1							110.0		
1959		109.6	108.2							110.4		
1960		110.7	107.4							112.5		
1961		114.5	109.1							117.5		
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7							121.2		
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
Weights 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	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971	1,000	250	42.8-43.7 (provisional)	206.3-207.2 (provisional)	40.2-40.8 (provisional)	63.8-64.1 (provisional)	104.0-104.9 (provisional)	47.8	54.5	750	956.3-957.2 (provisional)
1962	Monthly averages	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5
1963		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5
1964		107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965		112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7
1967		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5
1968		125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2	
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5	
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
	April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9	138.3
	May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6	139.1	138.7
	June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4	139.2
	July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5	140.5
	August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4	141.3
	September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	142.2
	October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7	143.7
	November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6	144.6
	December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4	145.5
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
	February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	147.9	148.0
	March 16	149.0	149.4	152.0	149.2	147.0	153.1	150.9	155.8	140.3	148.9	148.9
	April 20	152.2	153.7	161.3	152.5	149.7	154.5	152.8	164.2	142.2	151.8	151.9
	May 18	153.2	156.3	166.2	154.6	149.9	155.6	153.6	165.6	147.2	152.3	152.8
	June 22	154.3	158.5	172.8	156.0	150.1	156.5	154.2	166.7	150.4	152.9	153.6
	July 20	155.2	158.5	159.0	158.7	151.5	157.6	155.5	173.9	151.9	154.1	155.1
	August 17	155.3	158.0	155.0	159.0	151.8	158.1	155.9	173.8	152.5	154.5	155.5
	September 21	155.5	157.6	147.2	160.1	151.4	158.4	155.9	175.2	155.4	154.8	155.9
	October 19	156.4	158.0	145.5	160.9	152.8	158.2	156.4	174.9	157.6	156.0	157.0
	November 16	157.3	160.1	153.0	162.0	155.0	158.4	157.4	174.7	159.7	156.5	157.6
	December 14	158.1	162.8	161.9	163.3	155.8	160.5	158.9	175.2	161.5	156.6	158.0

* See footnote on page 93.

† 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

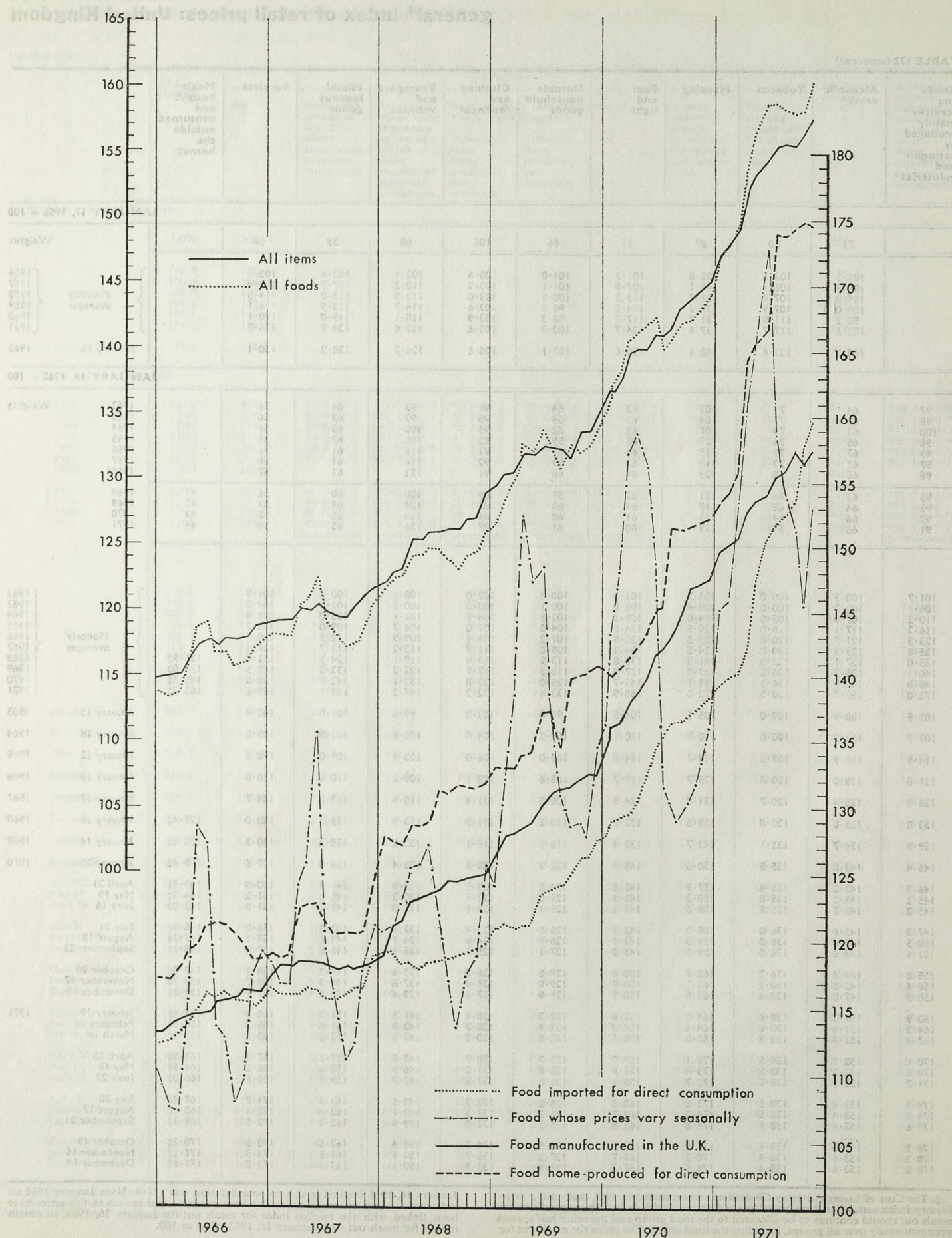
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

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											
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights
	101.3 104.3 105.8 100.0 98.2 102.5 108.2	103.5 106.1 107.8 107.9 111.9 117.7 123.6	102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6 140.6	101.3 107.9 113.3 114.5 117.3 124.7 130.6	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3 102.1	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6 106.6	102.1 110.2 112.9 114.7 118.1 123.0 126.7	102.4 107.7 113.0 113.5 115.0 124.3 128.2	103.5 109.4 114.5 116.1 120.1 126.2 130.1		Monthly averages January 16 1962
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
97 98 100 98 99 97 98	64 63 63 65 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 66 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58 57		1962 Weights
95 93 92 91	63 64 66 65	66 68 64 59	121 118 119 119	62 61 61 60	59 60 60 61	89 86 86 87	120 124 126 136	60 66 65 65	56 57 55 54	41 42 43 44	1968 1969 1970 1971
101.7 106.1 110.2 116.2 123.3 126.8 135.0 140.1 149.8 172.0	100.3 102.3 107.9 117.1 121.7 125.3 127.1 136.2 143.9 152.7	100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.5 120.8 125.5 135.5 136.3 138.5	103.3 108.4 114.0 120.5 128.5 134.5 141.3 147.0 158.1 172.6	101.3 106.0 109.3 114.5 120.9 124.3 133.8 137.8 145.7 160.9	100.4 100.1 102.3 104.8 107.2 109.0 113.2 118.3 126.0 135.4	102.0 103.5 104.9 107.0 109.9 111.7 113.4 117.7 123.8 132.2	100.5 100.5 102.1 106.7 109.9 112.2 119.1 123.9 132.1 147.2	101.9 104.0 106.9 112.7 120.5 126.4 124.5 132.3 142.8 159.1		126.9† 135.0† 145.5† 165.0†	Monthly averages January 15 January 14 January 12 January 18 January 17 January 16 January 14 January 20 January 21 May 19 June 16 July 21 August 18 September 22 October 20 November 17 December 15 January 19 February 16 March 16 April 20 May 18 June 22 July 20 August 17 September 21 October 19 November 16 December 14
105.9 109.7 114.9 121.8 126.8 133.0 139.9 146.4 146.7 145.2 145.2	100.9 103.2 110.9 119.0 125.4 125.0 134.7 143.0 143.2 143.2 143.2	100.0 100.0 109.5 120.8 120.7 120.8 135.1 135.8 135.8 135.8 135.8	105.5 110.9 116.1 123.7 131.3 138.6 143.7 150.6 157.9 158.3 158.6	106.5 110.1 114.8 119.7 124.9 132.6 138.4 145.3 145.5 142.1 142.1	99.8 101.2 104.0 105.6 108.8 110.2 116.1 122.2 124.8 125.0 125.1	103.2 104.0 106.0 108.1 111.4 111.9 115.1 120.5 122.5 130.2 123.1	99.6 102.9 109.0 109.1 110.9 113.9 122.2 125.4 128.9 134.7 131.0	101.0 105.0 108.3 110.6 124.7 128.0 140.2 136.4 150.8 141.6 151.6	102.4 105.0 108.3 116.6 124.7 128.0 140.2 147.6 150.8 151.2 151.6	143.3† 144.3† 145.0†	
147.8 150.5 151.1	143.6 143.6 143.6	136.0 136.0 136.0	158.8 159.3 159.8	142.1 143.1 143.9	126.8 126.9 127.1	123.4 124.6 125.7	132.9 134.7 135.1	143.3 144.1 145.0	156.0 157.1 157.6	146.2† 147.7† 148.1†	
155.8 156.6 158.9	144.4 145.8 147.0	136.2 138.2 138.4	162.7 163.2 163.8	150.8 150.9 150.9	129.5 129.8 129.9	126.0 126.4 127.6	135.9 137.6 139.4	148.2 148.3 148.6	158.1 158.7 159.7	149.9† 150.7† 151.3†	
160.9 164.2 167.4	151.3 151.4 151.4	138.6 138.6 138.5	164.2 164.4 165.0	152.6 154.0 156.5	132.3 132.4 132.9	128.4 128.7 130.3	141.2 142.3 143.8	151.2 151.6 152.2	160.8 165.3 165.7	153.1† 156.5† 158.1†	
170.6 170.6 171.7	152.2 152.2 152.3	138.5 138.5 138.5	173.1 173.4 173.7	159.0 157.8 159.1	135.7 135.8 136.0	130.7 131.2 131.8	145.5 146.9 147.7	157.1 158.6 159.8	167.3 168.2 168.6	163.5† 164.5† 166.0†	
174.3 174.6 174.6	153.4 153.4 153.4	138.5 138.5 138.5	173.8 174.3 174.5	162.6 162.8 162.8	136.2 136.2 136.3	132.2 133.5 133.8	148.6 149.1 149.9	163.4 162.6 162.3	171.7 172.4 172.8	167.4† 168.1† 169.3†	
178.2 178.2 178.2	153.6 153.6 153.6	138.4 138.4 138.4	177.5 178.2 178.6	167.7 167.7 167.7	136.5 137.2 137.4	134.5 135.7 135.9	150.4 150.5 150.3	163.5 163.5 163.6	173.6 174.3 174.8	170.2† 171.2† 171.9†	

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

		NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡						
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				(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	2	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	814½	819½	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		2,449	2,465	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122
1964		2,068	2,081	872½	883½	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160
1965		2,524	2,535	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257
1966		2,354	2,365	530½	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183
1967		1,937	1,951	731½	734½	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202
1968		2,116	2,133	2,258½	2,258½	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438
1969		2,378½	2,390	1,654½	1,665½	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862
1970		3,116	3,146	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409
1971		3,906	3,943	1,166	1,173	13,558	65	6,041	71	255	6,540	585
1968	January	170	182	53	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	219	286	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	217	46	303	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 134

(1963=100)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.7	110.6	112.4	116.9	119.4	121.8
1b	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.4
1c	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.3	108.0	111.3	116.5	119.3	122.5
Cost per unit of output									
1d	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.5	117.7	121.9	131.5
1e	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.1	114.9	118.0	123.9	136.8
1f	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.4	117.2	121.4	128.1	141.5
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1
2b	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	(96.8)
2c	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	(128.2)
Cost per unit of output									
2d	100.5	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.5	111.2	111.9	117.2	127.7
2e	100.2	100.0	101.0	106.5	113.0	111.3	113.4	118.9	130.1
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1
3b	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	(100.1)
3c	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	(127.0)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	101.2	100.0	100.3	105.5	110.4	111.4	112.4	118.8	131.6
3e	100.8	100.0	100.3	106.1	113.0	109.9	112.4	118.8	132.3
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3
4b	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	(61.0)
4c	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	(128.4)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	99.9	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.4	109.4	108.1	111.0	119.9
4e	99.9	100.0	100.9	104.9	110.6	112.4	114.6	116.2	126.6
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8
5b	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	(98.6)
5c	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	(116.4)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	102.0	100.0	99.4	103.2	112.3	116.9	115.7	123.2	139.7
5e	101.7	100.0	99.3	103.5	114.5	115.5	116.1	123.6	140.9
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4
6b	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	(107.9)
6c	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	(131.0)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	100.6	100.0	100.4	107.2	107.5	106.9	108.8	113.7	125.2
6e	100.2	100.0	100.4	107.7	110.3	105.2	109.0	113.7	126.2
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	115.9
7b	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	(96.8)
7c	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	(119.7)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	103.6	100.0	101.4	103.3	107.7	111.7	111.6	122.0	142.3
7e	103.1	100.0	101.5	103.6	110.1	110.3	111.7	122.1	143.3
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9
8b	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.8	(86.1)
8c	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.5	(145.1)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	101.9	100.0	102.5	106.5	114.4	113.0	108.3	114.8	119.8
8e	101.6	100.0	102.7	107.3	117.3	111.2	108.3	114.7	120.8
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8
9b	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	103.3	99.3	99.3	(95.6)
9c	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.2	(150.4)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	99.0	100.0	102.2	104.4	111.4	109.4	106.5	103.9	107.3
9e	98.3	100.0	102.0	105.0	111.7	110.2	107.7	104.7	108.3

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 71 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

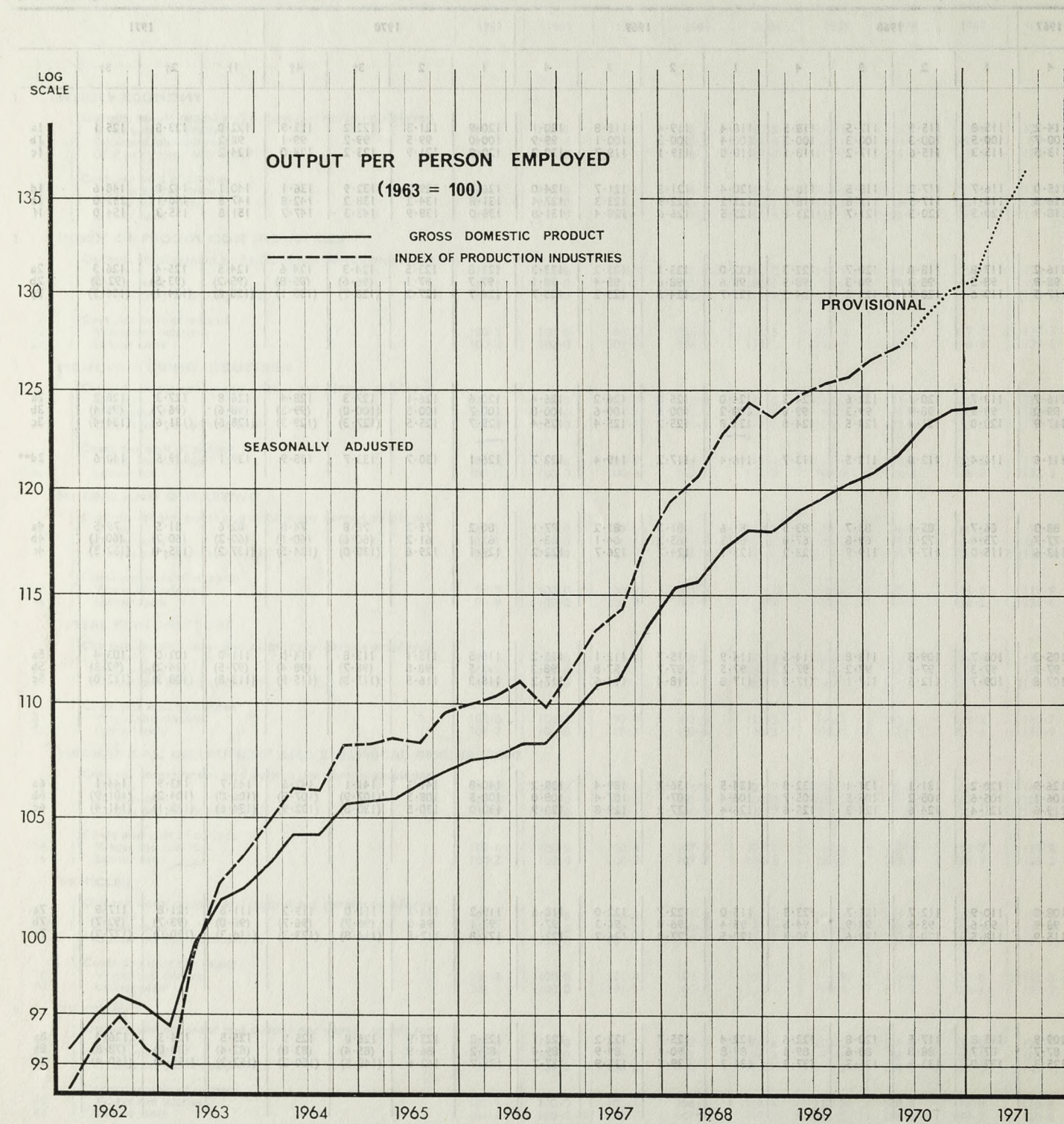
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)**

(1963=100)

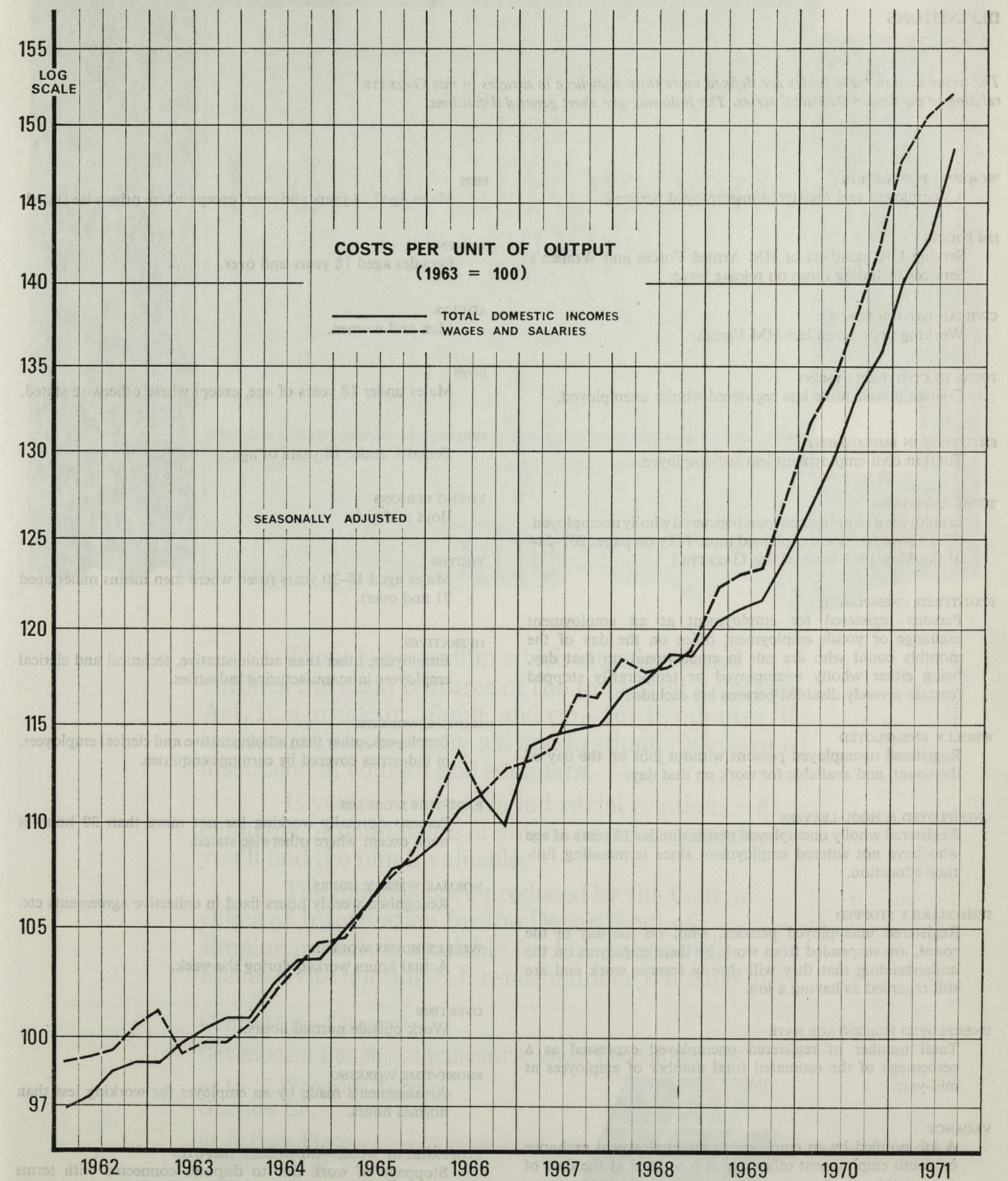
TABLE 134 (continued)

TABLE 101 (continued)																	
1967		1968				1969				1970				1971			
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†		
1 WHOLE ECONOMY																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
114.2 100.7 113.5	115.8 100.5 115.3	115.9 100.3 115.6	117.5 100.3 117.2	118.5 100.3 118.1	118.4 100.4 118.0	119.4 100.3 119.1	119.8 100.1 119.7	120.1 99.9 120.2	120.9 100.0 120.9	121.3 99.5 121.9	122.2 99.2 123.2	122.9 99.1 124.0	122.0 98.2 124.2	123.8	125.1	1a 1b 1c	
115.0 116.3 118.9	116.7 118.1 120.5	117.2 117.5 120.3	118.5 117.8 121.7	118.4 118.7 123.1	120.4 122.2 125.5	121.3 122.9 126.6	121.7 123.3 128.4	124.0 127.4 131.8	126.8 131.8 136.0	129.7 134.2 138.9	132.9 138.2 143.3	136.1 142.8 147.7	140.1 147.8 151.8	142.8 150.1 155.3	148.6 152.0 154.0	1d 1e 1f	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																	
Output, employment and output per person employed																	
116.2 98.9 117.5	117.8 98.5 119.6	118.8 98.3 120.9	120.7 98.3 122.8	122.3 98.5 124.2	122.0 98.6 123.7	123.1 98.6 124.8	123.2 98.4 125.2	123.3 98.1 125.7	123.8 97.7 126.7	123.5 97.1 127.2	124.3 (96.6) (128.7)	124.6 (95.8) (130.1)	124.5 (95.2) (130.8)	125.4 (93.5) (134.1)	126.3 (92.5) (136.5)	2a 2b 2c	
3 COSTS PER UNIT OF OUTPUT																	
116.7 99.0 117.9	118.7 98.9 120.0	120.1 98.9 121.4	122.6 99.3 123.5	124.3 99.6 124.8	124.0 100.2 123.8	125.8 100.5 125.2	126.2 100.6 125.4	126.4 100.8 125.4	126.6 100.7 125.7	126.1 100.5 125.5	127.3 (100.0) (127.3)	128.4 (99.3) (129.3)	126.8 (98.6) (128.6)	127.3 (96.7) (131.6)	128.2 (95.4) (134.4)	3a 3b 3c	
111.8	111.4	112.0	112.5	113.7	116.4	117.2	119.4	122.7	126.1	130.7	133.7	135.9	139.1	139.5	140.6	3d**	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
88.3 77.7 113.6	86.7 75.4 115.0	85.1 72.3 117.7	83.7 69.8 119.9	83.5 67.8 123.2	81.6 66.3 123.1	81.3 65.2 124.7	81.2 64.1 126.7	77.1 63.1 122.2	80.2 62.1 129.1	79.3 61.2 129.6	78.8 (60.6) (130.0)	74.8 (60.1) (124.5)	82.6 (60.2) (137.2)	81.5 (60.2) (135.4)	79.5 (60.1) (132.3)	4a 4b 4c	
5 MANUFACTURING																	
105.3 97.7 107.8	106.7 97.3 109.7	109.3 97.1 112.6	113.8 97.2 117.1	114.5 97.2 117.8	114.9 97.5 117.8	115.7 97.7 118.4	112.1 97.8 114.6	115.2 98.3 117.2	116.5 98.5 118.3	115.1 98.8 116.5	113.8 (98.7) (115.3)	114.0 (98.4) (115.9)	111.0 (97.5) (113.8)	102.0 (94.2) (108.3)	103.4 (92.3) (112.0)	5a 5b 5c	
6 CONSTRUCTION																	
126.9 106.1 119.6	128.2 105.6 121.4	131.1 105.2 124.6	131.1 105.5 124.3	132.8 105.7 125.6	134.5 106.4 126.4	136.2 107.1 127.2	139.4 107.4 129.8	139.2 108.0 128.9	140.8 108.3 130.0	141.3 108.3 130.5	141.1 (107.9) (130.8)	142.6 (107.3) (132.9)	143.7 (106.8) (134.6)	143.9 (104.2) (138.1)	144.1 (101.9) (141.4)	6a 6b 6c	
7 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES																	
108.8 93.9 115.9	110.9 93.6 118.5	112.7 93.6 120.4	121.7 93.9 129.6	123.3 94.6 130.3	115.0 95.4 120.5	122.7 96.0 127.8	122.0 96.3 126.7	118.6 97.1 122.1	119.2 97.1 122.8	114.1 96.9 117.8	111.0 (96.7) (114.8)	119.2 (96.7) (123.3)	111.6 (96.0) (116.3)	121.8 (93.7) (130.0)	117.9 (92.7) (127.2)	7a 7b 7c	
8 SERVICES																	
109.9 87.7 125.3	115.8 87.7 132.0	117.5 88.0 133.5	120.8 88.6 136.3	122.6 89.3 137.3	122.4 89.8 136.3	125.7 90.1 139.5	122.2 89.9 135.9	123.1 89.4 137.7	123.2 88.2 139.7	123.9 86.9 142.6	126.8 (85.4) (148.5)	125.9 (83.8) (150.2)	125.5 (82.4) (152.3)	124.3 (80.0) (155.4)	126.4 (78.8) (160.4)	8a 8b 8c	
9 OTHER INDUSTRIES																	
125.8 105.9 118.8	127.6 105.1 121.4	125.1 104.0 120.3	129.2 102.7 125.8	131.0 101.6 128.9	137.4 100.5 136.7	134.0 99.8 134.3	133.9 99.1 135.1	139.3 97.8 142.4	146.1 96.8 150.9	141.6 96.1 147.3	143.6 (95.0) (151.2)	143.8 (94.4) (152.3)	148.9 (93.4) (159.4)	153.7 (92.7) (165.8)	158.0 (91.6) (172.5)	9a 9b 9c	

TABLE 104 (continued)
 Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs
 per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)
 (1963 = 100)



Year	Gross Domestic Product	Index of Production Industries
1962	95.0	95.0
1963	97.0	97.0
1964	100.0	100.0
1965	102.0	102.0
1966	105.0	105.0
1967	110.0	110.0
1968	115.0	115.0
1969	120.0	120.0
1970	125.0	125.0
1971	130.0	130.0



Adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The monthly number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

MEN

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

HM FORCES

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

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

ADULTS

Men and women.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

BOYS

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

VACANCY

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

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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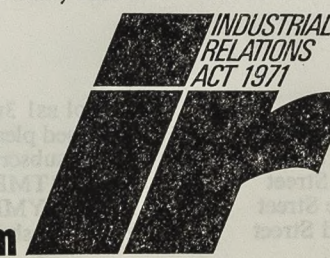
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