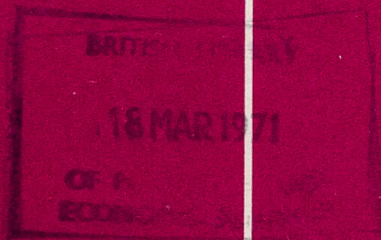




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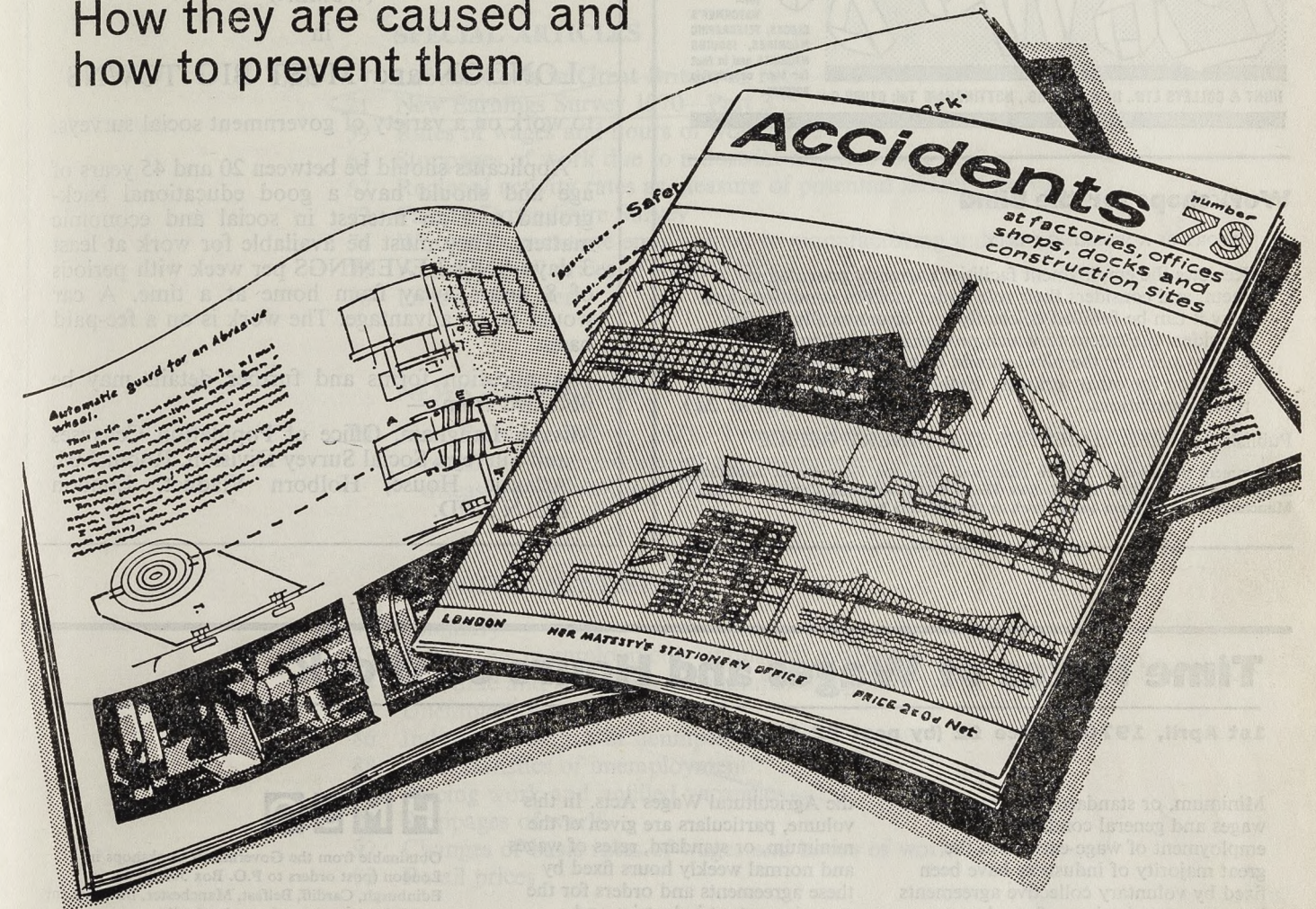
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Labour costs in Great Britain in 1968

Part 3—Analyses of labour costs incurred by employers for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers

This is the third article in the series presenting the results of the 1968 survey of employers' labour costs in Great Britain. The first was published in the August 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 656-669 and the second appeared in the October 1970 issue, pages 862-871. As with the 1964 survey the full results, including some analyses by Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification, will be published shortly in booklet form.

In this article some of the main items of cost are analysed by category of employee, that is, separately for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The following items of labour cost are analysed in this way:

- Wages and salaries
- Selective employment tax
- Provision for redundancy, and
- Private social welfare payments.

Similar analyses are not available for subsidised services, training and other labour costs because information on these items was collected only for employees as a whole. Expenditure is again shown as average annual and hourly amounts per employee.

Previous tables in this series have shown the proportions which each item of cost formed of total labour costs. In view of the known interest in costs expressed as additions to wages and salaries, this article also contains a table expressing these other costs in total and individually, as percentage additions to wages and salaries paid for time worked. This is explained in more detail later in the article.

Definitions

In the survey employers were asked to classify their workers in one of the following two categories:

- (a) **Operatives**—All manual workers, including operatives on production, transport work, or employed in stores or warehouses; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; foremen (other than works foremen); maintenance workers; cleaners; canteen workers.
- (b) **Administrative, technical and clerical workers**—Directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works foremen; professional, scientific, technical and design employees; draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; office (including works office) employees. Managerial staff remunerated predominantly by a share of profits were excluded.

Total expenditure on operatives has been divided by the total number of operatives to produce average annual amounts in pounds per year; these averages have been divided by the average hours worked per operative per

year to obtain pence per hour. The same procedure has been adopted to produce the averages for administrative, technical and clerical workers. Part-time workers, in other words those who worked, or were normally expected to work, less than 21 hours a week, were included as full units when the average annual costs were calculated. It must be emphasised that not every employer would incur labour costs under every item of expenditure. Moreover, even where an employer did incur a particular type of expenditure, only some of his employees might have been affected. Except, therefore, in cases where all employers and all employees were affected by a particular item, the sums shown will not represent averages for the employers and employees respectively who "participated".

Table 17 shows the composition of the employees in the survey and table 18 the proportions of part-time workers. In each table operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers are analysed separately. These tables supplement the information given in table 10 "Composition of employees in the survey" (see page 866 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE). Table 19 shows the percentage of employers incurring some expenditure under individual items of labour cost by category of employee. Non-manufacturing industries and services, other than construction, are not included in this table because much of the information was obtained from central sources on a national or composite basis. Because averages for various industries are affected by the composition of their labour force and by the extent to which they are involved in particular kinds of expenditure these tables should be studied in conjunction with the results set out in tables 20-31.

For the purposes of this article the term wages has been used for the pay received by operatives and salaries for the pay received by administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Wages—operatives

Table 20 gives the average expenditure on wages for operatives in £s per year. Total wages are shown in two forms—first in column (2) which includes payment for overtime and secondly in column (3) which excludes the overtime element. In this article payment for overtime means the full payment for the overtime hours, and not just the overtime premium. In addition to showing absolute amounts in £s, the table also shows the proportions devoted to payment for holidays, other time off, absence due to sickness and injury, attendance at training classes and bonuses, expressed as percentages of columns (2) and (3), respectively.

Table 17 Composition of employees in the survey: adults and young persons

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	OPERATIVES				ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS (Atc)				ALL EMPLOYEES			
	Men aged 18 and over as % of total operatives (2)	Boys under 18 as % of total operatives (3)	Women aged 18 and over as % of total operatives (4)	Girls under 18 as % of total operatives (5)	Men aged 18 and over as % of total Atc (6)	Boys under 18 as % of total Atc (7)	Women aged 18 and over as % of total Atc (8)	Girls under 18 as % of total Atc (9)	Men aged 18 and over as % of total employees (10)	Boys under 18 as % of total employees (11)	Women aged 18 and over as % of total employees (12)	Girls under 18 as % of total employees (13)
All manufacturing industries	68	3	27	2	68	1	28	3	68	2	27	3
Food, drink and tobacco	55	2	40	3	61	1	35	3	56	2	39	3
Chemicals and allied industries	76	2	20	2	67	1	29	3	72	2	24	2
Metal manufacture	89	3	8	—	74	1	22	3	85	3	11	1
Engineering and electrical goods* Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	71	4	24	1	70	1	26	3	71	3	24	2
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	84	5	11	—	70	1	26	3	80	3	16	1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	56	3	39	2	71	1	25	3	62	2	34	2
Vehicles	93	5	2	—	80	2	16	2	90	5	5	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	89	3	8	—	76	1	21	2	86	2	11	1
Textiles	64	4	31	1	63	1	32	4	64	3	31	2
Leather, leather goods and fur	47	3	45	5	61	1	33	5	49	3	43	4
Clothing and footwear	62	6	29	3	60	—	32	8	62	5	29	5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	21	2	65	12	47	1	47	5	25	2	62	11
Timber, furniture, etc.	77	3	19	1	67	1	28	4	75	3	20	2
Paper, printing and publishing	77	9	13	1	66	2	28	4	75	7	16	2
Other manufacturing industries	69	3	25	3	62	1	33	4	66	3	27	4
	61	2	34	3	63	1	31	5	61	2	34	3
Non-manufacturing industries												
Mining and quarrying†	96	3	1	—	86	—	13	1	94	3	3	—
Construction	94	5	1	—	76	2	20	2	91	4	5	—
Gas, electricity and water	93	3	4	—	69	1	28	2	84	2	13	1
Transport and communication‡	90	2	8	—	59	1	38	2	81	2	16	1
Insurance and banking	43	1	56	—	53	1	39	7	52	1	40	7
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	37	1	61	1	53	1	44	2	46	1	52	1

* The Order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352.

† Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.

‡ Only part of Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) Order XIX included, that is, Minimum List Headings 701 Railways; 702 Road passenger transport; 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.

§ Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank, which is included under Insurance and banking); (2) local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries. The figures for operatives relate solely to local authorities.
— = Nil or negligible.

Table 18 Composition of employees in the survey—part-time workers||

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	OPERATIVES				ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS (Atc)			
	Male part-time operatives as % of all operatives (2)	Male part-time operatives as % of male operatives (3)	Female part-time operatives as % of all operatives (4)	Female part-time operatives as % of female operatives (5)	Male part-time Atc as % of all Atc workers (6)	Male part-time Atc as % of male Atc workers (7)	Female part-time Atc as % of all Atc workers (8)	Female part-time Atc as % of female Atc workers (9)
All manufacturing industries	0.7	1.0	4.7	16.3	0.2	0.3	2.2	7.0
Food, drink and tobacco	1.8	3.1	12.6	29.5	0.3	0.5	4.6	12.0
Chemicals and allied industries	0.4	0.5	4.5	20.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	4.6
Metal manufacture	0.3	0.3	1.5	20.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.4
Engineering and electrical goods* Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	0.3	0.5	4.4	17.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	6.1
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	0.4	0.5	1.9	16.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	5.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.2	0.4	7.8	19.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	5.9
Vehicles	0.2	0.2	0.9	37.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	6.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.1	0.1	1.1	13.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	5.4
Textiles	0.7	1.0	4.9	15.4	0.2	0.4	2.8	7.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.9	1.8	6.2	12.4	0.3	0.5	2.7	7.1
Clothing and footwear	1.2	1.7	3.6	11.4	0.1	0.2	6.1	15.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	0.6	2.7	5.5	7.1	0.5	1.0	4.3	8.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	0.6	0.7	1.5	7.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.0
Paper, printing and publishing	0.5	0.6	2.2	15.6	0.3	0.4	2.7	8.6
Other manufacturing industries	2.3	3.2	4.0	14.3	0.6	0.9	3.5	9.6
	0.6	0.9	7.4	20.0	0.2	0.2	2.5	6.9
Non-manufacturing industries								
Mining and quarrying†	0.1	0.1	0.4	33.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.1
Construction	0.4	0.4	0.4	45.5	0.3	0.4	2.4	11.0
Gas, electricity and water	0.1	0.2	2.1	49.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	7.2
Transport and communication‡	0.7	0.8	2.1	27.0	0.1	1.1	4.1	10.3
Insurance and banking	9.1	20.5	50.5	90.8	0.6	1.8	2.9	6.3
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	2.8	7.4	38.7	62.8	0.9	1.7	5.6	12.1

*†‡§ See corresponding footnotes to table 17.

|| For the purposes of this survey, part-time workers were those who worked, or were normally expected to work, less than 21 hours a week.

Table 19 Percentage of employers showing some expenditure under individual items of labour cost in 1968* (Manufacturing and construction industries)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	WAGES AND SALARIES										PAYMENTS TO REDUNDANT EMPLOYEES	
	Overtime		Absence due to sickness and injury		Days at vocational training or technical education classes		Seasonal and holiday bonuses (not related to production or profits)		Profit-sharing bonuses			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers
All manufacturing industries	92.2	46.6	44.6	66.8	57.1	39.6	27.9	39.6	5.6	15.8	19.9	13.9
Food, drink and tobacco	97.0	51.0	73.2	73.7	38.5	31.4	43.3	46.0	7.3	18.0	17.6	18.5
Chemicals and allied industries	94.9	59.0	65.3	77.3	40.9	56.3	35.8	44.7	9.8	16.3	23.0	22.5
Metal manufacture	96.7	50.8	32.9	77.3	78.7	63.2	25.8	43.5	4.2	12.3	31.1	23.1
Engineering and electrical goods†	97.3	71.9	46.5	80.8	81.8	59.3	22.8	35.5	5.0	16.4	24.6	20.0
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	98.4	73.1	40.6	78.5	85.8	61.2	18.0	33.2	4.4	17.7	21.9	16.4
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	95.1	75.2	56.8	87.2	76.9	61.7	34.2	41.6	8.1	17.2	37.4	33.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	96.2	45.1	37.5	67.4	95.8	43.2	16.3	32.2	3.8	11.4	47.7	18.2
Vehicles	99.4	83.2	38.2	80.9	87.9	71.5	20.0	31.8	6.2	18.8	40.3	27.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	94.8	37.7	31.7	64.2	64.0	36.6	29.1	40.0	6.4	16.9	12.5	7.5
Textiles	90.1	36.7	41.0	57.7	38.5	31.0	23.1	37.2	4.0	14.8	17.7	9.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	82.9	14.1	45.3	35.5	17.9	14.1	44.9	50.0	0.4	7.7	9.0	2.1
Clothing and footwear	69.1	26.3	31.0	48.5	22.7	13.3	23.4	37.1	5.4	10.5	10.4	7.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	93.9	31.8	43.0	72.7	49.9	45.8	21.0	39.0	4.9	16.3	27.3	16.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	90.1	30.6	41.4	52.5	59.7	27.8	29.8	38.5	5.6	19.4	14.1	6.3
Paper, printing and publishing	93.4	32.2	50.2	62.7	69.7	28.3	34.1	41.3	8.8	16.2	16.2	8.9
Other manufacturing industries	94.5	49.0	43.5	68.2	36.4	32.4	35.6	52.4	1.8	19.8	18.2	18.0
Construction	90.8	23.0	76.7	62.2	81.6	39.6	32.4	42.5	4.0	18.2	38.2	9.6

Note:—Separate information was not obtained for administrative, technical and clerical workers and for operatives about subsidised services, training and other labour costs.

* The percentages relate to the results after grossing up, that is, after multiplication by the sampling factor in the sectors where sampling was used. All employers incurred expenditure on the following items of cost, which are, therefore, excluded from the table—holidays, national insurance, selective employment tax, redundancy fund contributions.

† In a number of cases this type of expenditure was not distinguishable from superannuation and pension funds as many schemes provide life cover.

‡ The Order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352.

— = Nil.

For manufacturing industries as a whole, total average expenditure on wages was £938 per operative per year, but when overtime was excluded this average was £820. Overtime (see also table 22), with an annual average cost of £118 per operative, represented 12.6 per cent. of total wages as shown in column (2). Total average payment for holidays, other time off, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes amounted to nearly £67. When expressed as a percentage of total wages, including overtime, this represents 7 per cent. of such expenditure, but if the overtime element is excluded the proportion rises to 8 per cent. Holiday payments averaged £56 per operative per year, or 6 per cent. of total wages (6.8 per cent. of wages excluding overtime). Payments for days of attendance at training classes and for absence due to sickness and injury accounted for £6 and £4 per operative on average, respectively. Seasonal and holiday bonuses not related to production and profits represented, on average, nearly £3 per operative, or

0.3 per cent. of total wages; profit sharing bonuses accounted for a similar proportion.

A comparison with the results of the 1964 survey shows that in manufacturing industries as a whole average expenditure on wages of operatives rose by 26 per cent. Payments for holidays rose by about 50 per cent., and there was also an increase of one per cent. in the share which holiday pay formed of total wages. The proportion of wages attributable to sickness and injury remained unchanged. The proportion attributable to attendance at training classes was 0.7 per cent., compared with 0.4 per cent. in 1964.

Total expenditure on wages (including overtime) in the manufacturing sector in 1968 varied considerably between industries, ranging from an average of £592 per operative in clothing and footwear, where females form 77 per cent. of all operatives, to £1,175 in vehicles, where the labour force is predominantly male. It must be emphasised that variations in the composition of the labour force have to

Table 19 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE										PAYMENTS IN KIND			
	Payments into pension funds and direct payments of pensions, death grants, etc.		Group life insurance†		Provision for sickness, etc.		Family allowances, allowances for education of employees' children and marriage gratuities		Luncheon vouchers		Other payments in kind			
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
	%		%		%		%		%		%		(21)	
	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers	Operatives	Admin., tech. and clerical workers
All manufacturing industries	49.5	71.7	26.5	36.9	10.4	7.6	4.3	0.7	2.4	4.7	3.9	8.7	4.5	7.5
Food, drink and tobacco	72.9	82.1	34.3	42.4	7.2	6.8	3.2	0.2	4.6	7.2	4.2	12.3	10.6	12.7
Chemicals and allied industries	76.2	91.6	36.6	51.5	8.9	7.9	8.2	2.9	4.6	15.7	6.8	16.2	8.9	10.6
Metal manufacture	52.3	79.8	28.1	37.9	13.0	5.0	3.4	0.5	0.4	8.5	4.3	11.0	7.3	12.6
Engineering and electrical goods†	57.5	79.9	34.7	46.3	14.5	11.0	5.0	0.5	2.4	5.1	5.2	8.3	5.5	9.2
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	54.2	77.5	34.8	48.2	14.9	11.6	4.9	0.1	1.7	4.2	5.9	8.2	6.1	9.9
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	66.2	89.7	30.7	39.2	16.6	11.6	6.3	1.4	2.7	8.7	3.6	8.7	4.9	9.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	39.4	78.4	14.0	36.0	0.8	1.1	4.2	—	—	0.4	8.0	14.8	6.4	14.8
Vehicles	64.7	84.7	42.1	53.2	21.5	12.9	7.6	1.8	—	2.1	5.6	10.0	9.1	15.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	44.6	59.9	25.8	31.5	14.0	9.3	8.4	0.1	1.3	3.0	2.8	4.9	3.9	5.4
Textiles	35.1	66.9	19.5	34.0	4.9	4.9	1.6	0.3	1.1	3.2	2.1	7.7	1.5	4.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	20.1	48.7	15.8	20.1	9.8	0.9	—	—	0.4	0.9	—	4.3	0.9	1.3
Clothing and footwear	23.3	42.4	9.9	20.0	3.2	5.7	0.4	0.5	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	3.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	47.9	79.7	27.3	45.6	11.3	9.4	5.2	2.3	3.9	5.8	3.1	11.7	3.8	4.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	34.0	61.5	20.8	30.3	9.4	4.9	6.1	—	1.4	4.9	1.3	6.2	1.3	5.4
Paper, printing and publishing	62.7	78.0	28.3	33.2	14.1	8.0	3.8	1.3	4.3	4.2	6.2	11.1	3.0	7.2
Other manufacturing industries	52.2	73.3	23.7	27.5	10.7	8.7	4.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	4.7	9.1	5.5	5.1
Construction	45.6	59.2	20.1	26.3	12.2	5.6	10.0	2.1	0.7	1.6	0.1	4.2	2.2	4.6

be remembered when comparisons are made between industries. Payments for overtime were lowest also in clothing and footwear, with an annual average of £17 per operative employed (that is, including those who do not work overtime). The highest average overtime payment in the manufacturing industries was £201 per operative employed in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industry, which is predominantly male. Average payment for holidays showed comparatively little variation between industries. When examining the figures for this item of cost however, due regard should be given to the average number of days of paid holiday shown in table 25.

In the non-manufacturing industries and services covered by the survey, expenditure on total wages was highest in the construction industry where the annual average per operative was £1,156, followed closely by transport and communication with an average of £1,130. Included in these amounts are average payments for

overtime of £194 and £220 per operative employed, respectively. In insurance and banking, operatives account for only 6 per cent. of the total labour force, and many of these would be female part-time cleaners. In the group covering the non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities all the operatives were in local authority employment, and 42 per cent worked part-time.

Columns (24) to (27) of table 20 give details of profit-sharing bonuses for operatives. It can be seen that in manufacturing industries as a whole, 6.5 per cent. of all operatives participated in profit-sharing schemes, and the average amount paid to each eligible operative was nearly £43 10s. When averaged, however, among all operatives this amount represents 0.3 per cent. of total wages. In the non-manufacturing sector the numbers participating in the scheme were insignificant; amongst individual industries, the chemical group had the highest proportion of operatives (27.5 per cent.) participating in profit-sharing schemes.

In table 21 average hourly amounts per operative in pence are given for total wages and for holidays, other time off, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes. Two figures are again shown for total wages: column (2) includes, and column (3) excludes overtime. The cash value of overtime payments also the hours of overtime worked have been excluded before calculating the hourly averages shown in column (3).

It will be seen that overtime is a significant part of wages. For operatives only, it has been possible from the information collected to analyse this item in greater detail. These results are brought together in table 22 which shows the average annual hours of overtime worked per operative, the average annual expenditure per operative in £s, and the average expenditure on overtime per hour of overtime worked. The average annual hours of overtime per operative and average annual expenditure on overtime per operative were calculated by dividing (a) the total hours of overtime worked and (b) total expenditure on overtime by the total number of operatives,

whether they worked overtime or not, and including part-timers as full units. It will be seen that on this basis each male in manufacturing industries as a whole worked an average of 259 hours overtime per year and each female nearly 50 hours, an overall average of about 198 hours. Total expenditure on overtime for operatives has also been divided by the total number of overtime hours worked by operatives to give average expenditure per overtime hour worked. This is shown in column (6) of table 22.

Salaries—Administrative, technical and clerical workers

An analysis of expenditure on salaries of administrative, technical and clerical workers in pounds per year is given in table 23. Although employers were not asked for the hours of overtime worked by these employees, they were asked to show expenditure on paid overtime, and such amounts are included in column (2), total salaries. All constituent items of salaries have, therefore, been expressed as percentages of column (2).

Table 20 Analysis of wages in 1968 (Average annual amount per employee[¶]): Operatives

GREAT BRITAIN														
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL WAGES		WAGES (INCLUDED IN COLS. (2) AND (3)) PAID FOR:											
	Including overtime payments	Excluding overtime payments	Holidays		Other time off with pay			Absence due to sickness and injury			Attendance at training classes			
			Am'nt	Percentage of:	Am'nt	Percentage of:	Am'nt	Percentage of:	Am'nt	Percentage of:	Am'nt	Percentage of:		
(1)	£	£	£	col (2)	col (3)	£	col (2)	col (3)	£	col (2)	col (3)	£	col (2)	col (3)
All manufacturing industries	938.0	820.2	56.1	6.0	6.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.5	6.1	0.7	0.7
Food, drink and tobacco	832.6	712.0	49.2	5.9	6.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	7.6	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	1,045.1	905.8	69.5	6.6	7.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	17.9	1.7	2.0	10.6	1.0	1.2
Metal manufacture	1,065.0	926.6	57.4	5.4	6.2	0.2	—	—	1.3	0.1	0.1	7.2	0.7	0.8
Engineering and electrical goods*	936.8	818.0	56.8	6.1	6.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.4	0.4	9.9	1.1	1.2
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	1,010.1	870.1	58.4	5.8	6.7	0.5	—	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.3	10.6	1.1	1.2
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	842.7	746.8	53.6	6.4	7.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.5	0.6	9.0	1.1	1.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,069.3	868.4	53.4	5.0	6.2	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.8	0.9
Vehicles	1,175.3	1,034.2	64.8	5.5	6.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.4	9.4	0.8	0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	870.4	759.0	49.5	5.7	6.5	0.2	—	—	2.6	0.3	0.3	5.2	0.6	0.7
Textiles	771.9	703.9	50.1	6.5	7.1	0.3	—	—	2.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	763.4	688.3	45.7	6.0	6.6	0.1	—	—	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	591.6	574.7	46.6	7.9	8.1	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,002.4	850.0	56.7	5.7	6.7	0.2	—	—	3.1	0.3	0.4	4.8	0.5	0.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	941.7	830.2	48.6	5.2	5.8	0.2	—	—	1.8	0.2	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.5
Paper, printing and publishing	1,051.8	892.8	64.6	6.1	7.2	0.2	—	—	3.6	0.3	0.4	3.6	0.3	0.4
Other manufacturing industries	898.7	787.2	57.6	6.4	7.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.4
Non-manufacturing industries														
Mining and quarrying†	948.7	811.2	81.4	8.6	10.0	0.3	—	—	4.2	0.4	0.5	10.5	1.1	1.3
Construction	1,156.1	961.8	47.9	4.1	5.0	0.2	—	—	5.9	0.5	0.6	5.6	0.5	0.6
Gas, electricity and water	1,026.7	907.8	68.0	6.6	7.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	31.1	3.0	3.4	20.9	2.0	2.3
Transport and communication‡	1,129.7	909.3	69.7	6.2	7.7	0.2	—	—	19.7	1.7	2.2	21.8	1.9	2.4
Insurance and banking§	499.3	443.1	29.0	5.8	6.5	8.9	1.8	2.0	8.6	1.7	1.9	—	—	—
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	517.3	477.8	32.7	6.3	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	11.7	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.2	0.2

* The Order "Engineering and electrical goods" includes Minimum List Headings 351 and 352.
 † Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board.
 ‡ Only part of Standard Industrial Classification (1958 edition) Order XIX included, that is, Minimum List Headings 701 Railways; 702 Road passenger transport, 706 Air transport (nationalised part only) and 707 Postal services and telecommunications.
 § Operatives account for only six per cent. of the labour force, and 56 per cent. of these are mainly part-time female cleaners.
 || Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank, which is included under Insurance and banking), (2) local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local

authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries. Females employed on a part-time basis account for 39 per cent. of all operatives (see table 18). The figures for operatives relate solely to local authorities.
 ¶ The averages in £s have been calculated by dividing employers' expenditure on operatives by the total number of operatives, namely, male and female workers, both full and part-time (the latter counted as full units). (These averages have been divided by the average hours worked per operative per year to obtain pence per hour for table 21.) Not all operatives would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.
 ** Excluding piece-work, production and profit-sharing bonuses and commissions.
 — Nil or negligible.

In manufacturing industry as a whole total salaries averaged £1,280 per administrative, technical and clerical worker per year; of this, paid overtime accounted for £45 or 3.5 per cent. of the total. Payments for holidays, other time off, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes totalled on average £127, or 10 per cent. of total salaries; holiday payments accounted for £97, or about 7½ per cent. Also included in total salaries and shown separately, are payments for seasonal and holiday bonuses not related directly to production and profits. These averaged £15 per employee representing one per cent. of the total. Profit-sharing bonuses account for a further one per cent. of total salaries.

As mentioned earlier, due regard should be paid to variations in the composition of the labour force before making comparisons between different industries. Bearing this qualification in mind, table 23 shows that in the industries and services surveyed, salaries were highest in chemicals and allied industries at £1,471 per administra-

tive, technical and clerical worker. Payments for overtime for administrative, technical and clerical workers fluctuated considerably between industries, the highest averages in manufacturing industries occurred in vehicles and in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries—£103 and £97, respectively, and the lowest at £6 per administrative, technical and clerical worker in clothing and footwear. As with operatives, average payments for holidays showed comparatively little variation between manufacturing industries and variations in the proportions these payments represented of total salaries were even less marked. Figures for this item of cost should be studied in conjunction with table 25 which gives the average number of days of paid holiday.

In 1964 average expenditure on salaries of administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries as a whole was £1,008, thus the average of £1,280 for 1968 shows an increase of 27 per cent., or much the same as that shown for operatives. Payments for holidays increased by 45 per cent.

Table 20 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN														
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	WAGES (INCLUDED IN COLS. (2) AND (3)) PAID FOR:							PROFIT-SHARING BONUSES AND PAYMENTS (INCLUDED IN COLS. (2) AND (3))				Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))		
	Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes		Overtime		Seasonal and holiday bonuses (not directly related to production and profits)**			Numbers eligible to receive payments as percentage of total operatives	Average amount per eligible operative per year	Average amount per operative (eligible and ineligible) as percentage of col. (2)	Average amount per operative (eligible and ineligible) as percentage of col. (3)			
	Am'nt	Percentage of:	Am'nt	Percentage of:	Am'nt	Percentage of:	Percentage of:							
(16)	col. (2)	col. (3)	£	col. (2)	£	col. (2)	col. (3)	(24)	£	(26)	(27)	(28)		
All manufacturing industries	66.7	7.1	8.1	117.7	12.6	2.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	43.4	0.3	0.3	All manufacturing industries	
59.2	7.1	8.3	120.6	14.5	7.5	0.9	1.1	10.5	43.4	0.5	0.6	Food, drink and tobacco		
100.1	9.6	11.1	139.3	13.3	5.2	0.5	0.6	27.5	69.1	1.8	2.1	Chemicals and allied industries		
66.1	6.2	7.1	138.3	13.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	3.9	41.0	0.2	0.2	Metal manufacture		
70.6	7.5	8.6	118.8	12.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	3.6	39.0	0.1	0.2	Engineering and electrical goods*		
71.9	7.1	8.3	140.0	13.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	4.3	45.7	0.2	0.2	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)		
67.3	8.0	9.0	96.0	11.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.6	19.1	0.1	0.1	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)		
62.3	5.8	7.2	200.9	18.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	195.5	0.1	0.2	Shipbuilding and marine engineering		
78.8	6.7	7.6	141.1	12.0	0.6	—	0.1	8.0	9.7	0.1	0.1	Vehicles		
57.5	6.6	7.6	111.4	12.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	4.7	16.3	0.1	0.1	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		
54.7	7.1	7.8	68.0	8.8	2.0	0.3	0.3	4.1	52.4	0.3	0.3	Textiles		
47.8	6.3	6.9	75.1	9.8	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	21.2	—	—	Leather, leather goods and fur		
48.4	8.2	8.4	16.9	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	4.2	10.0	0.1	0.1	Clothing and footwear		
64.8	6.5	7.6	152.4	15.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	10.0	53.4	0.5	0.6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.		
54.7	5.8	6.6	111.5	11.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.8	69.4	0.1	0.2	Timber, furniture, etc.		
72.0	6.8	8.1	159.0	15.1	4.7	0.5	0.5	6.9	48.9	0.3	0.4	Paper, printing and publishing		
65.7	7.3	8.4	111.5	12.4	2.7	0.3	0.3	2.6	45.4	0.1	0.1	Other manufacturing industries		
Non-manufacturing industries													Non-manufacturing industries	
96.4	10.2	11.9	137.4	14.5	0.1	—	—	1.3	54.1	0.1	0.1	Mining and quarrying†		
59.6	5.2	6.2	194.2	16.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	56.3	—	—	Construction		
120.7	11.8	13.3	118.8	11.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	39.4	—	—	Gas, electricity and water		
11.4	9.9	12.3	220.4	19.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	Transport and communication‡		
46.5	9.3	10.5	56.2	11.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	Insurance and banking§		
45.7	8.8	9.6	39.5	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities		

Table 23 Analysis of salaries in 1968 (Average annual amount per employee): Administrative, technical and clerical workers

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL SALARIES (including overtime payments)	SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (2)) PAID FOR:							
		Holidays		Other time off with pay		Absence due to sickness and injury		Attendance at training classes	
		Amount £	As % of col (2)	Amount £	As % of col (2)	Amount £	As % of col (2)	Amount £	As % of col (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All manufacturing industries	1,280.1	97.0	7.6	1.5	0.1	17.2	1.3	11.4	0.9
Food, drink and tobacco	1,243.5	88.9	7.1	1.0	0.1	12.7	1.0	4.4	0.4
Chemicals and allied industries	1,470.8	116.1	7.9	2.2	0.2	21.4	1.5	14.0	1.0
Metal manufacture	1,232.0	96.5	7.8	1.5	0.1	21.8	1.8	22.5	1.8
Engineering and electrical goods*	1,272.0	97.0	7.6	1.6	0.1	16.9	1.3	11.5	0.9
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	1,242.0	93.5	7.5	1.5	0.1	15.5	1.2	7.8	0.6
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	1,299.1	101.0	7.8	1.7	0.1	18.9	1.5	16.3	1.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,270.8	97.2	7.6	0.7	0.1	15.9	1.2	6.2	0.5
Vehicles	1,327.9	104.8	7.9	2.8	0.2	28.3	2.1	22.1	1.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,231.8	90.1	7.3	1.5	0.1	12.1	1.0	9.4	0.8
Textiles	1,161.4	88.4	7.6	0.7	0.1	10.1	0.9	4.4	0.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,244.5	83.9	6.7	0.4	—	5.3	0.4	2.3	0.2
Clothing and footwear	1,054.5	76.5	7.3	0.6	0.1	8.5	0.8	1.3	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,275.7	92.6	7.3	1.2	0.1	15.1	1.2	11.7	0.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,213.7	81.2	6.7	0.9	0.1	9.7	0.8	3.5	0.3
Paper, printing and publishing	1,315.8	95.7	7.3	0.7	0.1	12.3	0.9	3.2	0.2
Other manufacturing industries	1,246.3	91.6	7.3	1.3	0.1	14.3	1.1	4.8	0.4
Non-manufacturing industries									
Mining and quarrying†	1,449.5	115.6	8.0	0.7	—	36.6	2.5	7.6	0.5
Construction	1,341.1	88.1	6.6	0.8	0.1	15.1	1.1	10.9	0.8
Gas, electricity and water	1,299.2	113.9	8.8	1.0	0.1	23.2	1.8	24.0	1.8
Transport and communication‡	1,179.3	108.6	9.2	0.3	—	39.2	3.3	28.2	2.4
Insurance and banking	1,114.9	91.6	8.2	1.6	1.5	20.9	1.9	6.8	0.6
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	1,198.7	118.3	9.9	0.4	—	34.9	2.9	17.2	1.4

* † ‡ See corresponding footnotes to table 20.
 § Includes (1) the non-industrial civil service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank, which is included under Insurance and banking), (2) local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries.
 ¶ The averages in £s have been calculated by dividing employers' expenditure on administrative, technical and clerical workers by the total number of such

workers, namely, males and females both full and part-time (the latter counted as full units). (These averages have been divided by the average hours worked per administrative, technical and clerical worker per year to obtain pence per hour for table 24.) Not all administrative, technical and clerical workers would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.
 ¶ Excluding piece-work production and profit-sharing bonuses and commissions.
 — = Nil or negligible.

In the non-manufacturing sector salaries ranged from an average for administrative, technical and clerical workers of £1,115 in insurance and banking where 7 per cent. of total administrative, technical and clerical employees were girls under the age of 18, to £1,450 in mining and quarrying (86 per cent. males aged 18 and over). Overtime payments were highest in transport and communication, with an average of £82 10s. per administrative, technical and clerical worker; elsewhere they were less than the average for manufacturing industries as a whole. Payments for holidays, other time off, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes were, with the exception of the construction industry, higher than the average for all manufacturing industries combined, holiday payments again forming the largest constituent item. On the other hand, bonus payments which were not related to production and profits were considerably lower than for manufacturing industries, except again in the construction industry which, with an annual average of just over £34 per

administrative, technical and clerical worker, had the highest figure for all industries and services covered by the survey for this item of labour cost.

Details of profit-sharing bonuses for administrative, technical and clerical workers are shown in columns (17) to (19) of table 23. The table shows that one in ten of these employees in manufacturing industry as a whole was eligible to receive payment under a profit-sharing scheme, and the average amount received per eligible employee was just over £128. When averaged among all administrative, technical and clerical workers however, this amount represented one per cent. of total salaries. As with operatives, chemicals and allied industries had the highest proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers (29.5 per cent.) participating in profit-sharing schemes. Construction with 8 per cent. of all such employees eligible to receive profit-sharing payments, was the only industry in the non-manufacturing sector to show any significant percentage under this item.

(continued on page 14)

Table 23 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL (2)) PAID FOR:						PROFIT-SHARING BONUSES AND PAYMENTS (included in col (2))			Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes		Overtime		Seasonal and holiday bonuses (not directly related to production and profits)¶		Numbers eligible to receive payments as % of total admin., tech. and clerical workers	Average amount per eligible administrative, technical and clerical worker per year	Average amount per administrative, technical and clerical worker (eligible and ineligible) as % of col. (2)	
Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)	Amount £	As % of col. (2)				
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
127.1	9.9	44.8	3.5	15.1	1.2	10.2	128.2	1.0	All manufacturing industries
107.0	8.6	21.4	1.7	20.3	1.6	14.0	112.7	1.3	Food, drink and tobacco
153.8	10.5	22.4	1.5	26.1	1.8	29.5	130.1	2.6	Chemicals and allied industries
142.3	11.6	36.6	3.0	10.1	0.8	5.8	139.7	0.7	Metal manufacture
127.0	10.0	54.5	4.3	13.4	1.1	6.8	111.5	0.6	Engineering and electrical goods*
118.3	9.5	53.3	4.3	11.1	0.9	7.8	118.9	0.7	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)
137.9	10.6	56.9	4.4	11.5	0.9	6.8	97.1	0.5	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)
120.0	9.4	97.2	7.6	8.3	0.7	5.9	113.0	0.5	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
158.0	11.9	103.1	7.8	4.2	0.3	6.2	46.9	0.2	Vehicles
113.1	9.2	29.3	2.4	17.4	1.4	9.7	123.0	1.0	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
103.7	8.9	24.3	2.1	16.6	1.4	12.0	172.1	1.8	Textiles
91.9	7.4	7.4	0.6	19.9	1.6	8.3	352.8	2.3	Leather, leather goods and fur
87.0	8.2	6.0	0.6	17.2	1.6	6.1	187.4	1.1	Clothing and footwear
120.5	9.4	19.4	1.5	19.4	1.5	11.5	160.3	1.4	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
95.3	7.8	16.7	1.4	20.9	1.7	11.7	189.8	1.8	Timber, furniture, etc.
111.8	8.5	26.1	2.0	14.5	1.1	8.4	165.1	1.1	Paper, printing and publishing
111.9	9.0	38.0	3.0	22.2	1.8	3.8	259.5	0.8	Other manufacturing industries
160.5	11.1	42.3	2.9	0.6	—	1.9	188.6	0.2	Non-manufacturing industries
114.8	8.6	24.6	1.8	34.3	2.6	7.9	239.2	1.4	Mining and quarrying†
162.1	12.5	32.9	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.1	45.2	—	Construction
176.3	14.9	82.5	7.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	Gas, electricity and water
135.7	12.2	22.9	2.1	3.8	0.3	2.6	73.0	0.2	Transport and communication‡
170.7	14.2	24.5	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	Insurance and banking
									Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§

Table 24 Analysis of salaries in 1968 (Average hourly amount per employee): Administrative, technical and clerical workers

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL SALARIES (including overtime payments)	SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (2)) PAID FOR:					Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes
		Holidays	Other time off with pay	Absence due to sickness and injury	Attendance at training classes		
		Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour	Pence per hour		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
All manufacturing industries	169.52	12.85	0.20	2.28	1.50	16.83	
Food, drink and tobacco	166.79	11.92	0.13	1.70	0.59	14.35	
Chemicals and allied industries	199.90	15.78	0.30	2.90	1.91	20.90	
Metal manufacture	164.34	12.88	0.20	2.90	3.01	18.98	
Engineering and electrical goods*	167.86	12.80	0.21	2.23	1.51	16.76	
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	162.56	12.24	0.19	2.03	1.02	15.48	
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	173.28	13.47	0.22	2.52	2.18	18.40	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	162.80	12.45	0.09	2.03	0.80	15.37	
Vehicles	168.12	13.27	0.35	3.58	2.80	20.01	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	164.38	12.03	0.20	1.62	1.26	15.10	
Textiles	154.16	11.74	0.09	1.34	0.59	13.76	
Leather, leather goods and fur	166.54	11.23	0.06	0.70	0.31	12.30	
Clothing and footwear	142.29	10.32	0.09	1.15	0.18	11.73	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	170.91	12.40	0.16	2.02	1.56	16.15	
Timber, furniture, etc.	157.67	10.54	0.11	1.27	0.46	12.38	
Paper, printing and publishing	178.40	12.98	0.09	1.66	0.43	15.16	
Other manufacturing industries	166.00	12.20	0.17	1.90	0.63	14.91	
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying†	196.55	15.67	0.10	4.96	1.03	21.76	
Construction	172.77	11.35	0.11	1.94	1.40	14.80	
Gas, electricity and water	173.84	15.23	0.14	3.10	3.21	21.68	
Transport and communication‡	162.19	14.93	0.04	3.39	3.88	24.25	
Insurance and banking	154.10	12.66	2.28	2.89	0.93	18.76	
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	171.17	16.89	0.05	4.99	2.45	24.38	

* † ‡ See corresponding footnotes to table 20.

§ See corresponding footnotes to table 23.

Table 21 Analysis of wages in 1968 (Average hourly amount per employee[¶]): Operatives

GREAT BRITAIN							
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL WAGES		WAGES (INCLUDED IN COLS. (2) AND (3)) PAID FOR:				
	Including overtime payments	Excluding overtime payments	Holidays	Other time off with pay	Absence due to sickness and injury	Attendance at training classes	Total for holidays, other time off, sickness and injury and attendance at training classes
(1)	Pence per hour (2)	Pence per hour (3)	Pence per hour (4)	Pence per hour (5)	Pence per hour (6)	Pence per hour (7)	Pence per hour (8)
All manufacturing industries	112.73	109.44	6.74	0.06	0.48	0.74	8.01
Food, drink and tobacco	100.53	96.48	5.94	0.06	0.92	0.22	7.14
Chemicals and allied industries	124.22	120.84	8.26	0.26	2.12	1.26	11.90
Metal manufacture	124.02	121.67	6.68	0.02	0.15	0.84	7.70
Engineering and electrical goods*	112.35	108.96	6.81	0.06	0.41	1.19	8.46
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	117.36	113.87	6.79	0.05	0.27	1.23	8.35
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	105.73	102.61	6.72	0.07	0.52	1.13	8.44
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	121.41	116.11	6.07	0.01	0.07	0.93	7.08
Vehicles	141.92	138.44	7.82	0.09	0.47	1.13	9.51
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	105.50	102.77	6.00	0.02	0.32	0.63	6.96
Textiles	95.32	93.66	6.18	0.04	0.27	0.26	6.76
Leather, leather goods and fur	89.92	87.74	5.39	0.01	0.13	0.10	5.63
Clothing and footwear	80.21	79.70	6.31	0.01	0.11	0.12	6.56
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	113.09	110.31	6.40	0.02	0.35	0.54	7.31
Timber, furniture, etc.	107.14	104.68	5.52	0.02	0.21	0.47	6.22
Paper, printing and publishing	123.14	118.36	7.56	0.02	0.42	0.42	8.43
Other manufacturing industries	107.97	105.02	6.92	0.19	0.39	0.41	7.90
Non-manufacturing industries							
Mining and quarrying†	134.88	133.47	11.57	0.04	0.60	1.49	13.71
Construction	118.96	116.80	4.93	0.02	0.60	0.58	6.13
Gas, electricity and water	120.76	118.47	8.00	0.09	3.66	2.46	14.20
Transport and communication‡	130.07	125.05	8.03	0.03	2.26	2.51	12.83
Insurance and banking§	101.84	97.79	5.92	1.82	1.75	—	9.48
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	87.14	85.23	5.52	0.04	1.98	0.17	7.71

* † ‡ § || See corresponding footnotes to table 20.

— = Nil or negligible.

Table 22 Analysis of overtime in 1968: Operatives

GREAT BRITAIN					
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Average annual hours overtime worked per operative employed [¶]			Average annual expenditure on overtime per operative employed [¶] £	Average expenditure on overtime per hour of overtime worked [¶] Pence
	Males	Females	All operatives		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All manufacturing industries	259.3	49.5	198.2	117.7	142.5
Food, drink and tobacco	325.3	71.9	216.7	120.6	133.6
Chemicals and allied industries	271.3	38.0	220.2	139.3	151.8
Metal manufacture	246.8	63.6	233.0	138.3	142.5
Engineering and electrical goods*	245.9	59.9	199.5	118.8	142.9
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	253.6	59.9	231.5	140.0	145.1
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	239.7	62.3	166.3	96.0	138.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	325.7	29.4	318.8	200.9	151.2
Vehicles	205.3	69.1	194.5	141.1	174.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	278.8	56.8	207.6	111.4	128.8
Textiles	241.7	37.6	140.0	68.0	116.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	213.0	30.3	154.8	75.1	116.4
Clothing and footwear	95.9	22.3	39.5	16.9	102.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	337.4	32.5	277.9	152.4	131.6
Timber, furniture, etc.	233.2	39.8	206.1	111.5	129.8
Paper, printing and publishing	308.3	65.5	239.6	159.0	159.3
Other manufacturing industries	288.4	45.2	198.7	111.5	134.7
Non-manufacturing industries					
Mining and quarrying†	231.6	43.8	229.4	137.4	143.7
Construction	358.6	44.7	355.9	194.2	131.0
Gas, electricity and water	209.0	28.6	201.3	118.8	141.6
Transport and communication‡	355.9	143.3	339.3	220.4	155.9
Insurance and banking§	195.9	4.1	89.0	56.2	151.6
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	177.5	18.4	79.4	39.5	119.4

* † ‡ § || See corresponding footnotes to table 20.

¶ The averages in columns (2), (3), (4) and (5) have been calculated by dividing the total hours of overtime worked by operatives (cols. (2), (3) and (4)) and employers' expenditure on overtime for operatives (col. (5)), respectively, by the

total number of operatives employed, whether or not they worked overtime and including part-timers as full units. The average expenditure on overtime per hour of overtime worked (col. (6)) has been calculated by dividing total expenditure on overtime for operatives by the total overtime hours worked.

Table 25 Average number of days of paid holiday in 1968 (including annual, public and customary holidays)

GREAT BRITAIN			
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	Average number of days of paid holiday per employee per year [¶]		
	Operatives	Administrative, technical and clerical workers	All employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All manufacturing industries	18.6	21.2	19.3
Food, drink and tobacco	17.3	19.7	17.9
Chemicals and allied industries	19.8	21.5	20.6
Metal manufacture	18.8	21.8	19.5
Engineering and electrical goods*	18.2	21.4	19.3
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	18.2	21.3	19.2
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	18.0	21.4	19.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	17.5	22.9	18.6
Vehicles	18.4	22.3	19.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	18.3	21.0	18.9
Textiles	18.4	20.5	18.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	19.1	19.3	19.1
Clothing and footwear	20.8	21.2	20.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	19.2	20.7	19.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	16.5	19.4	17.2
Paper, printing and publishing	19.4	20.4	19.7
Other manufacturing industries	19.8	20.6	20.0
Non-manufacturing industries			
Mining and quarrying†	22.7	25.5	23.2
Construction	14.9	19.7	15.9
Gas, electricity and water	18.3	24.2	20.5
Transport and communication‡	21.4	26.0	22.7
Insurance and banking§	17.3	23.4	23.0
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	16.5	25.7	21.3

* † ‡ § || See corresponding footnotes to table 20.

¶ The averages have been calculated by dividing the total number of days of paid holiday by the total number of operatives and/or administrative technical and clerical workers, as appropriate.

Table 26 Selective employment tax in 1968 (Average annual and hourly amount per employee): Operatives

GREAT BRITAIN											
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX PAID (GROSS)		PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR:						NET COST OF SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX		
	Average expenditure per operative** £'s per year	Pence per hour	Premiums and refunds received by eligible establishments* £'s per year	Pence per hour	Additional payments received by eligible establishments in development areas* £'s per year	Pence per hour	Total premiums and refunds received £'s per year	Pence per hour	Average receipt per operative** £'s per year	Pence per hour	Average expenditure/credit (minus quantity) per operative** £'s per year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
All manufacturing industries	62.2	7.48	65.3	7.85	15.3	1.83	80.6	9.69	-18.4	-2.21	
Food, drink and tobacco	57.3	6.92	58.2	7.02	13.3	1.60	71.5	8.63	-14.2	-1.71	
Chemicals and allied industries	65.5	7.79	69.0	8.20	26.0	3.10	95.1	11.30	-29.6	-3.52	
Metal manufacture	66.3	7.72	72.7	8.47	21.7	2.53	94.4	10.99	-28.1	-3.27	
Engineering and electrical goods*	65.1	7.80	68.7	8.24	15.9	1.91	84.7	10.15	-19.6	-2.35	
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	67.4	7.83	72.1	8.38	15.4	1.79	87.6	10.17	-20.1	-2.34	
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	62.7	7.86	65.5	8.22	18.2	2.29	83.7	10.51	-21.1	-2.65	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	71.4	8.10	77.5	8.80	55.6	6.31	133.1	15.11	-61.7	-7.01	
Vehicles	68.9	8.32	72.3	8.73	12.1	1.46	84.4	10.19	-15.5	-1.87	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	61.9	7.50	65.2	7.90	9.2	1.11	74.4	9.01	-12.5	-1.52	
Textiles	54.4	6.71	57.0	7.04	11.3	1.40	68.4	8.44	-14.0	-1.73	
Leather, leather goods and fur	60.2	7.09	62.0	7.30	19.3	2.27	81.3	9.57	-21.1	-2.49	
Clothing and footwear	44.8	6.07	47.1	6.39	9.4	1.28	56.6	7.67	-11.8	-1.60	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	65.6	7.40	68.1	7.68	14.7	1.65	82.7	9.34	-17.1	-1.93	
Timber, furniture, etc.	68.3	7.77	67.2	7.65	13.3	1.52	80.6	9.17	-12.3	-1.40	
Paper, printing and publishing	62.4	7.31	65.1	7.62	10.8	1.27	75.9	8.89	-13.5	-1.58	
Other manufacturing industries	60.7	7.29	62.4	7.50	12.0	1.44	74.4	8.94	-13.7	-1.65	
Non-manufacturing industries											
Mining and quarrying†	66.4	9.44	66.4	9.44	2.7	0.38	69.1	9.82	-2.7	-0.38	
Construction	74.5	7.66	13.6	1.40	1.5	0.16	15.2	1.57	59.3	6.10	
Gas, electricity and water	76.6	9.01	76.3	8.98	—	—	76.3	8.98	0.3	0.03	
Transport and communication‡	69.9	8.05	70.1	8.08	0.5	0.05	70.6	8.13	-0.7	-0.08	
Insurance and banking§	43.6	8.89	1.8	0.36	0.1	0.03	5.1††	1.04††	38.5	7.85	
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	51.3	8.65	49.2	8.29	—	—	49.2	8.29	2.1	0.36	

* † ‡ § || See corresponding footnotes to table 20.

¶ In the first three months of 1968 all manufacturing establishments received both refund of tax paid and a premium payment. From 1 April 1968, premium was paid only to eligible manufacturing establishments in development areas who also continued to receive additional payments (regional employment premium).

** The annual amounts in this table (and table 27) have been obtained by dividing total expenditure and receipts by the total number of operatives (or administrative, technical and clerical workers, as appropriate) irrespective of whether they were employed in (a) establishments eligible to receive premiums or refunds, (b) establishments in development areas, qualifying or not qualifying for additional payments or (c) establishments receiving no refunds, premiums or additional payments. The average annual amounts were then divided by the average hours worked per operative (or administrative, technical and clerical worker, as appropriate) per year to obtain pence per hour.

†† Includes £3.2 per year (0.65 pence per hour) attributable to payments received for part-time operatives at ineligible establishments. — = Nil.

In table 24 the average expenditure on salaries of administrative, technical and clerical workers is shown in terms of pence per hour. Figures are given for total salaries and also for some of the constituent payments forming the total, namely, holidays, other time off, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes.

Days of paid holiday

Employers were asked to enter on their returns the number of days of paid holiday represented by the holiday payments shown. In addition to annual holidays, public and customary holidays were to be included. From this it has been possible to calculate the average number of days of paid holiday per employee per year by dividing the total number of days of holiday by the total number of (a) operatives and (b) administrative, technical and clerical workers as appropriate. This information is given in table 25.

Selective employment tax

Tables 26 and 27 analyse tax paid and payments received under the Selective Employment Payments Act for operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers, respectively. The method used to produce these tables and the qualifications which apply, were described on pages 864 and 865 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

It will be seen that there was an average credit of selective employment tax to manufacturing industries as a whole of almost £18 10s per operative compared with almost £12 10s per administrative, technical and clerical worker. Conversely SET cost the construction industry, on average, £59 per operative and £55 per administrative, technical and clerical worker, and the cost to insurance and banking was £38 10s per operative, and £55 per administrative, technical and clerical worker, respectively.

When making comparisons between operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers, and between different industries, due regard should be paid to the composition of the labour force, especially the proportion of male and female workers and of young persons. Furthermore, the proportions of establishments eligible for refunds under the Selective Employment Payments Act will vary from industry to industry, as will the proportions of the establishments eligible for the additional sum (which ceased outside development areas after 31 March 1968) and the regional employment premium.

Provision for redundancy

Table 28 analyses employers' costs incurred under this heading for operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers separately. The method used to produce

these figures was described on pages 865 and 866 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

In manufacturing industries as a whole the net cost of provision for redundancy (that is, after deducting rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act from contributions to the Redundancy Fund and payments made to employees under voluntary or statutory arrangements) amounted on average to nearly £3 10s per operative per year and to nearly £5 10s per administrative technical and clerical worker. It can be seen from the table that statutory payments to the Redundancy Fund were the same for both categories of employee, namely an average of £2 per year. Payments to redundant operatives amounted to almost £3 10s per year when averaged amongst all operatives with a rebate of £2 per operative from the Redundancy Fund. On the other hand, payments to redundant administrative, technical and clerical workers amounted on average, to just over £6 per employee, with a rebate of nearly £3 from the Redundancy Fund.

Table 28 Provision for redundancy in 1968 (Average annual and hourly amount per employee)

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	STATUTORY PAYMENTS TO REDUNDANCY FUND				PAYMENTS TO REDUNDANT EMPLOYEES EITHER UNDER STATUTORY OR VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENTS			
	Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical workers		Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical workers	
	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]
(1)	£'s per year (2)	Pence per hour (3)	£'s per year (4)	Pence per hour (5)	£'s per year (6)	Pence per hour (7)	£'s per year (8)	Pence per hour (9)
All manufacturing industries	2.0	0.24	2.0	0.27	3.4	0.41	6.2	0.83
Food, drink and tobacco	1.8	0.22	2.0	0.26	2.8	0.34	4.7	0.63
Chemicals and allied industries	2.1	0.25	2.0	0.28	5.0	0.59	10.6	1.45
Metal manufacture	2.1	0.25	1.9	0.25	3.9	0.45	4.2	0.55
Engineering and electrical goods*	2.0	0.24	2.1	0.27	4.2	0.50	7.7	1.02
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	2.2	0.25	2.1	0.27	4.7	0.54	9.1	1.19
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	1.8	0.23	2.1	0.28	3.5	0.45	6.6	0.88
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.4	0.27	2.9	0.37	6.0	0.68	4.6	0.59
Vehicles	2.3	0.27	2.1	0.27	5.5	0.66	4.7	0.60
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.0	0.25	2.0	0.27	2.5	0.30	8.9	1.19
Textiles	1.7	0.21	2.0	0.26	2.3	0.28	4.0	0.53
Leather, leather goods and fur	1.9	0.23	1.9	0.26	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02
Clothing and footwear	1.4	0.19	1.8	0.24	0.9	0.12	1.7	0.23
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.2	0.24	2.1	0.28	2.5	0.28	4.1	0.56
Timber, furniture, etc.	2.1	0.24	2.1	0.27	1.1	0.13	3.1	0.40
Paper, printing and publishing	2.0	0.24	2.0	0.27	2.8	0.33	5.0	0.68
Other manufacturing industries	1.9	0.23	2.0	0.27	2.8	0.33	3.6	0.48
Non-manufacturing industries								
Mining and quarrying†	3.3	0.47	3.8	0.51	31.4	4.46	17.0	2.31
Construction	2.4	0.24	2.2	0.28	2.7	0.27	2.6	0.33
Gas, electricity and water	2.5	0.29	2.2	0.30	7.1	0.84	2.8	0.38
Transport and communication‡	2.4	0.28	2.1	0.29	8.7	1.01	1.7	0.24
Insurance and banking§	1.3	0.26	1.6	0.23	—	—	0.8	0.11
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	1.6	0.27	0.9	0.12	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.04

* † ‡ § See corresponding footnotes to table 20.
 † Includes (1) the non-industrial Civil Service (the General Post Office is excluded from this heading and included under Transport and communication, except for the Post Office Savings Bank which is included under Insurance and banking), (2) local authority employment except teachers, police and the fire service. Local authority employees working in construction, transport and water supply departments are excluded from this group, but included under the appropriate industries. Females employed on a part-time basis account for 39 per cent. of all operatives (see table 18). The figures for operatives relate solely to local authorities.

† The average figures in £'s have been calculated by dividing employers' expenditure on operatives and on administrative, technical and clerical workers by the total number of each category of worker as appropriate. Part-time workers have been counted as full units. These averages have been divided by the average hours worked per employee (per operative or per administrative, technical and clerical worker as appropriate) per year to obtain pence per hour. Not all employees would, however, have been affected by every type of expenditure.
 ** The net cost has been calculated by adding together statutory payments to the Redundancy Fund and payments made to redundant employees then deducting from this total the rebates received.
 — = Nil.

Table 28 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

REBATES RECEIVED FROM REDUNDANCY FUND UNDER REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ACT				NET COST OF PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY**				Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))
Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical workers		Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical workers		
Average rebate per employee [†]	Average rebate per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	Average expenditure per employee [†]	
£'s per year (10)	Pence per hour (11)	£'s per year (12)	Pence per hour (13)	£'s per year (14)	Pence per hour (15)	£'s per year (16)	Pence per hour (17)	(18)
2.0	0.25	2.9	0.39	3.4	0.41	5.4	0.72	All manufacturing industries
1.6	0.19	1.6	0.22	3.1	0.37	5.1	0.68	Food, drink and tobacco
2.5	0.30	3.5	0.48	4.7	0.56	9.2	1.25	Chemicals and allied industries
2.4	0.28	2.1	0.28	3.6	0.42	3.9	0.53	Metal manufacture
2.6	0.31	4.4	0.58	3.6	0.43	5.5	0.72	Engineering and electrical goods*
3.0	0.35	5.6	0.73	3.8	0.45	5.6	0.73	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)
2.2	0.27	3.3	0.44	3.2	0.40	5.4	0.72	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)
4.3	0.49	3.2	0.41	4.1	0.46	4.3	0.56	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
3.0	0.37	2.3	0.29	4.7	0.57	4.6	0.58	Vehicles
1.5	0.18	3.1	0.42	3.1	0.37	7.8	1.04	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
1.6	0.20	1.9	0.25	2.4	0.30	4.1	0.54	Textiles
0.1	0.01	0.1	0.01	2.0	0.23	2.0	0.26	Leather, leather goods and fur
0.6	0.08	1.2	0.16	1.7	0.23	2.3	0.32	Clothing and footwear
1.8	0.20	1.6	0.21	2.9	0.33	4.7	0.62	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
0.8	0.09	2.3	0.30	2.4	0.28	2.9	0.37	Timber, furniture, etc.
0.9	0.11	1.3	0.18	4.0	0.47	6.1	0.83	Paper, printing and publishing
1.8	0.22	2.0	0.27	2.9	0.35	3.6	0.49	Other manufacturing industries
21.3	3.03	13.1	1.78	13.4	1.90	7.6	1.04	Non-manufacturing industries
1.9	0.20	1.6	0.21	3.2	0.33	3.3	0.42	Mining and quarrying†
4.3	0.51	1.4	0.19	5.3	0.62	3.7	0.49	Construction
2.4	0.28	0.7	0.10	8.8	1.01	3.2	0.43	Gas, electricity and water
—	—	0.3	0.04	1.3	0.26	2.1	0.29	Transport and communication‡
0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1.7	0.28	1.0	0.15	Insurance and banking§
								Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities

Table 29 Analysis of private social welfare payments in 1968—that is, mainly amounts paid into funds for future use but including some direct payments (other than wages and salaries) to operatives (Average annual and hourly amount per employee): Operatives

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		SUPERANNUATION AND PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS			GROUP LIFE INSURANCE**		
	Average expenditure per operative†		Average expenditure per operative†		As % of col. (2)	Average expenditure per operative†		As % of col. (2)
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour		£'s per year	Pence per hour	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All manufacturing industries	16.2	1.95	14.4	1.73	88.5	1.2	0.14	7.3
Food, drink and tobacco	23.8	2.88	22.0	2.66	92.5	1.1	0.13	4.5
Chemicals and allied industries	48.3	5.74	46.1	5.48	95.5	1.5	0.17	3.0
Metal manufacture	14.7	1.71	12.7	1.48	86.4	1.5	0.17	9.9
Engineering and electrical goods*	14.4	1.73	12.3	1.48	85.6	1.3	0.15	8.7
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	14.5	1.68	12.4	1.44	85.2	1.4	0.17	10.0
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	11.6	1.46	9.9	1.24	85.2	0.7	0.08	5.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5.6	0.64	4.2	0.48	75.0	0.6	0.07	11.4
Vehicles	11.1	1.34	9.6	1.16	86.8	1.0	0.13	9.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7.0	0.87	6.5	0.80	92.7	0.4	0.05	5.5
Textiles	5.0	0.59	4.4	0.52	88.0	0.3	0.03	5.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.3	0.44	2.9	0.40	90.0	0.2	0.03	6.8
Clothing and footwear	13.4	1.52	11.6	1.31	86.3	1.0	0.12	7.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6.7	0.76	5.2	0.59	77.0	1.0	0.11	14.3
Timber, furniture, etc.	23.9	2.80	21.7	2.54	90.4	1.5	0.18	6.3
Paper, printing and publishing	11.4	1.37	9.8	1.18	86.0	0.9	0.10	7.6
Other manufacturing industries								
Non-manufacturing industries								
Mining and quarrying†	37.0	5.26	27.0	3.84	73.1	—	0.01	0.1
Construction	8.1	0.83	7.1	0.73	87.6	0.5	0.05	5.7
Gas, electricity and water	46.7	5.49	46.5	5.47	99.7	0.1	0.01	0.2
Transport and communication‡	61.6	7.09	60.7	6.99	98.5	—	—	0.1
Insurance and banking§	37.2	7.58	37.1	7.57	99.9	—	—	—
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	15.1	2.54	15.1	2.54	100.0	—	—	—

* † ‡ § || † See corresponding footnotes to table 20. — = Nil or negligible.
 ** In a number of cases this type of expenditure was not distinguishable from superannuation and pension funds as many schemes provide life cover.

Table 30 Analysis of private social welfare payments in 1968—that is, mainly amounts paid into funds for future use but including some direct payments (other than wages and salaries) to administrative, technical and clerical workers (Average annual and hourly amount per employee): Administrative, technical and clerical workers

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	TOTAL PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		SUPERANNUATION AND PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS			GROUP LIFE INSURANCE**		
	Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker†		Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker†		As % of col. (2)	Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker†		As % of col. (2)
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour		£'s per year	Pence per hour	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All manufacturing industries	86.1	11.40	79.1	10.47	91.9	6.4	0.85	7.4
Food, drink and tobacco	114.2	15.32	105.7	14.17	92.5	7.3	0.98	6.4
Chemicals and allied industries	161.8	21.99	156.0	21.21	96.4	5.1	0.69	3.1
Metal manufacture	81.2	10.83	70.4	9.39	86.7	10.0	1.33	12.3
Engineering and electrical goods*	70.6	9.32	64.2	8.48	91.0	5.9	0.78	8.4
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	71.2	9.31	62.8	8.21	88.2	8.0	1.05	11.2
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	70.1	9.36	66.4	8.85	94.7	3.2	0.43	4.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	74.3	9.52	65.9	8.44	88.7	8.3	1.07	11.2
Vehicles	76.2	9.65	68.2	8.63	89.5	7.5	0.95	9.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	67.8	9.05	61.4	8.20	90.5	6.0	0.79	8.8
Textiles	74.2	9.85	68.0	9.03	91.7	5.7	0.76	7.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	68.6	9.18	64.2	8.59	93.6	4.0	0.53	5.8
Clothing and footwear	50.9	6.87	45.9	6.19	90.1	4.5	0.61	8.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	93.2	12.49	86.1	11.54	92.4	6.2	0.83	6.7
Timber, furniture, etc.	63.3	8.22	55.5	7.21	87.7	7.5	0.97	11.8
Paper, printing and publishing	76.2	10.34	71.0	9.62	93.1	4.7	0.63	6.1
Other manufacturing industries	86.0	11.46	77.9	10.37	90.5	7.3	0.98	8.5
Non-manufacturing industries								
Mining and quarrying†	223.6	30.33	216.4	29.34	96.7	0.9	0.12	0.4
Construction	65.0	8.38	58.3	7.51	89.6	6.2	0.79	9.5
Gas, electricity and water	139.3	18.63	138.9	18.58	99.7	0.3	0.04	0.2
Transport and communication‡	113.7	15.64	113.3	15.59	99.7	0.3	0.04	0.3
Insurance and banking§	184.7	25.53	181.2	25.05	98.1	1.9	0.27	1.1
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities	99.2	14.16	98.2	14.03	99.1	—	—	—

* † ‡ § || † See corresponding footnotes to table 20. — = Nil or negligible.
 ** See corresponding footnote to table 29.

Table 29 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

PROVISION FOR SICKNESS		PROVISION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS		FAMILY ALLOWANCES, ALLOWANCES FOR EDUCATION OF EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE GRATUITIES		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))			
Average expenditure per operative†		Average expenditure per operative†		Average expenditure per operative†					
£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
0.6	0.08	3.9	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	All manufacturing industries
0.7	0.08	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	Food, drink and tobacco
0.6	0.08	1.3	—	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	Chemicals and allied industries
0.5	0.06	3.5	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	Metal manufacture
0.8	0.09	5.4	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	Engineering and electrical goods*
0.7	0.08	4.6	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)
1.0	0.13	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)
0.5	0.06	9.7	0.2	0.02	3.9	—	—	—	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
1.2	0.15	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vehicles
0.4	0.05	3.7	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
0.1	0.02	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Textiles
0.2	0.02	3.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	2.4	Leather, leather goods and fur
0.1	0.01	2.3	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.3	Clothing and footwear
0.8	0.09	5.6	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
0.5	0.06	8.0	—	0.01	0.7	—	—	—	Timber, furniture, etc.
0.8	0.09	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Paper, printing and publishing
0.7	0.09	6.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	Other manufacturing industries
0.1	0.01	0.2	9.8	1.39	26.6	—	—	—	Non-manufacturing industries
0.5	0.05	6.0	0.1	0.01	0.7	—	—	—	Mining and quarrying†
0.1	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Construction
0.8	0.09	1.2	0.1	0.01	0.2	—	—	—	Gas, electricity and water
—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transport and communication‡
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Insurance and banking§
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities

Table 30 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN

PROVISION FOR SICKNESS		PROVISION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS		FAMILY ALLOWANCES, ALLOWANCES FOR EDUCATION OF EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN AND MARRIAGE GRATUITIES		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))			
Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker†		Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker†		Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker†					
£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
0.4	0.05	0.5	—	—	—	0.2	0.02	0.2	All manufacturing industries
1.2	0.16	1.0	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	0.1	Food, drink and tobacco
0.2	0.03	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.06	0.2	Chemicals and allied industries
0.2	0.03	0.3	—	—	—	0.5	0.07	0.7	Metal manufacture
0.4	0.05	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	0.1	Engineering and electrical goods*
0.3	0.05	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)
0.4	0.06	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	0.1	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
0.4	0.05	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	0.02	0.2	Vehicles
0.3	0.04	0.4	—	—	—	0.2	0.02	0.2	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
0.4	0.05	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Textiles
—	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.05	0.6	Leather, leather goods and fur
0.5	0.06	0.9	0.1	0.01	0.1	—	0.01	0.1	Clothing and footwear
0.3	0.04	0.3	—	—	—	0.7	0.08	0.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
0.1	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.2	Timber, furniture, etc.
0.6	0.08	0.7	—	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	Paper, printing and publishing
0.5	0.06	0.5	—	—	—	0.3	0.05	0.4	Other manufacturing industries
0.5	0.06	0.7	6.4	0.86	2.8	—	—	—	Non-manufacturing industries
0.1	0.01	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.01	0.1	Mining and quarrying†
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Construction
0.1	0.01	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	Gas, electricity and water
0.1	0.02	0.1	—	—	—	1.4	0.19	0.8	Transport and communication‡
0.1	0.02	0.1	—	—	—	0.8	0.11	0.8	Insurance and banking§
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities

Table 31 Labour costs (other than wages and salaries for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to wages and salaries for time worked (see Note below). All employees (namely, operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers combined)

GREAT BRITAIN												
Table line no.	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	WAGES AND SALARIES FOR:			Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	Selective employment tax (net)†	Provision for redundancy (net)‡	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE				
		Holidays	other time off with pay	Absence due to sickness and injury				Payments into funds				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Super-annuation and private pension funds	Group life insurance	Provision for sickness	Provision for industrial accidents	Family allowances and allowances for education of employees children	(12)
1	All manufacturing industries	7.21	0.08	0.82	5.26	-1.78	0.42	2.99	0.28	0.04	—	0.01
2	Food, drink and tobacco	6.96	0.07	1.04	5.61	-1.35	0.42	3.97	0.31	0.07	—	—
3	Chemicals and allied industries	8.30	0.20	1.79	5.00	-1.98	0.61	7.49	0.28	0.02	—	0.02
4	Metal manufacture	6.68	0.05	0.64	5.13	-2.62	0.37	2.33	0.36	0.02	—	0.01
5	Engineering and electrical goods*	7.47	0.09	0.86	5.16	-1.80	0.45	2.93	0.31	0.05	—	—
6	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	7.09	0.08	0.68	5.31	-1.89	0.45	2.57	0.36	0.04	—	—
7	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	7.89	0.11	1.07	4.91	-1.97	0.45	3.26	0.18	0.07	—	0.01
8	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6.04	0.02	0.35	5.28	-5.98	0.40	1.33	0.21	0.03	0.02	—
9	Vehicles	6.94	0.12	1.01	4.62	-1.30	0.42	2.74	0.36	0.07	—	—
10	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6.71	0.05	0.54	5.57	-1.42	0.47	2.07	0.24	0.03	—	—
11	Textiles	7.41	0.05	0.47	5.84	-1.82	0.35	1.90	0.18	0.02	—	—
12	Leather, leather goods and fur	6.66	0.02	0.24	5.82	-2.68	0.25	1.07	0.12	0.02	—	0.02
13	Clothing and footwear	8.51	0.03	0.33	6.71	-1.90	0.30	1.27	0.15	0.02	—	—
14	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6.66	0.04	0.61	5.68	-1.62	0.34	2.53	0.23	0.04	—	0.02
15	Timber, furniture, etc.	6.00	0.03	0.39	5.73	-1.31	0.25	1.31	0.26	0.03	0.01	—
16	Paper, printing and publishing	7.08	0.03	0.58	4.79	-1.14	0.45	2.77	0.23	0.06	—	—
17	Other manufacturing industries	7.37	0.16	0.67	5.49	-1.40	0.34	2.59	0.28	0.04	—	0.01
Non-manufacturing industries												
18	Mining and quarrying†	9.53	0.04	1.11	5.21	-0.27	1.34	6.65	0.02	—	1.00	—
19	Construction	5.00	0.03	0.69	5.21	5.22	0.29	1.36	0.14	0.02	—	—
20	Gas, electricity and water	8.70	0.09	2.87	5.04	0.02	0.48	7.15	0.02	—	—	—
21	Transport and communication‡	8.11	0.03	2.54	5.03	-0.66	0.78	7.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
22	Insurance and banking	9.36	1.71	2.15	4.84	5.77	0.22	14.51	0.19	0.01	—	0.02
23	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	10.21	0.04	3.14	5.23	0.20	0.18	3.19	—	—	—	—

Note: Payment for time worked includes overtime, shift supplements, bonus payments and gratuities, earnings under payment-by-result schemes, payments made under a guaranteed wage agreement, commission payments and payments in lieu of notice. It excludes payments for holidays, other time off with pay, payments made during sickness absence, etc., and wages and salaries paid to trainees whilst attending training classes. Wages and salaries paid for employees administering subsidised services, training etc. have been excluded from the figures for payment for time worked and have been included under their appropriate category of cost.

* † ‡ § See corresponding footnotes to table 17.

† The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, premiums and regional payments.

‡ The net cost, that is, statutory contributions made under the Redundancy Payments Act plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act.

§ Figures relate to net cost of training, including levies paid to and grants received from industrial training boards. They include wages and salaries for administration and also wages and salaries of trainees attending classes.

¶ Other labour costs relate almost entirely to costs of recruitment and to costs incurred under employers' liability insurance.

— = Nil or negligible.

In the non-manufacturing sector the net cost for provision for redundancy was generally higher for operatives than for administrative, technical and clerical workers, the main exception being insurance and banking but it should be remembered that in this industry operatives form only 6 per cent of the labour force.

Private social welfare payments

An analysis of payments made under private social welfare arrangements for operatives is shown in table 29, and a similar analysis for administrative, technical and clerical workers in table 30. These tables amplify the averages for all employees combined which were given in table 15 of this series (see pages 868 and 869 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE).

In manufacturing industry as a whole private social welfare payments amounted on average to £16 per operative per year, and £86 per administrative, technical and clerical worker. Most of this represented payments into funds to meet future needs; these averaged £13.10s

and £76, respectively, the balance being welfare payments made directly to the employee. Expenditure on superannuation and on private pension funds was the main constituent item of private social welfare; it represented 88.5 per cent. of total expenditure for operatives, and 92 per cent. for administrative, technical and clerical workers. Payments for group life insurance averaged just over £1 per operative per year, and nearly £6.10s per administrative, technical and clerical worker per year; in each case, this represented nearly 7½ per cent of total private social welfare expenditure. Payments into special sickness funds to provide benefits for employees were generally higher for operatives than for administrative, technical and clerical workers. Compared with 1964, expenditure on private social welfare in manufacturing industries increased by 26 per cent. for operatives, and by 27 per cent. for administrative, technical and clerical workers, both these increases being much the same as the increases shown in wages and salaries over the period.

Table 31 (continued)

GREAT BRITAIN																						
Table line no.	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE											Payments in kind	SUBSIDISED SERVICES (INCLUDING WAGES AND SALARIES FOR ADMINISTRATION)					Training (including wages and salaries for administration)**	Other labour costs (including wages and salaries for administration)††	TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS	INDUSTRY Table line no.
		Direct payments			Total private social welfare	Medical and health services	Canteens, restaurants and other food services	Assistance with housing	Removal and transfer expenses	Recreational, cultural and educational services	Subsidised transport	Provision of clothing		Total subsidised services	%	%	%	%				
Pensions, including lump sum and gratia payments	Payments to sick and injured employees (other than wages and salaries)	Marriage gratuities	%	%									%						%	%	%	%
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)					
1	All manufacturing industries	0.49	0.02	—	3.83	0.14	0.25	0.95	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.23	1.85	2.17	0.71	20.71	1				
1-13	Food, drink and tobacco	0.02	—	—	5.51	0.58	0.28	1.41	0.07	0.18	0.23	0.14	0.58	2.90	1.01	0.63	23.39	2				
1-22	Chemicals and allied industries	0.02	—	—	9.06	0.26	0.50	1.88	0.12	0.43	0.36	0.08	0.67	4.05	2.75	0.97	31.01	3				
0-38	Metal manufacture	0.02	—	—	3.13	0.13	0.35	0.88	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.32	1.84	2.52	0.81	18.68	4				
0-30	Engineering and electrical goods*	0.02	—	—	3.61	0.09	0.23	0.93	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.12	1.67	3.02	0.83	21.44	5				
0-37	Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	0.02	—	—	3.36	0.08	0.22	0.85	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.11	1.48	2.73	0.76	20.12	6				
0-17	Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	0.02	—	—	3.71	0.10	0.22	0.99	0.06	0.22	0.13	0.07	0.13	1.82	3.49	0.92	22.49	7				
0-27	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.02	—	—	1.86	0.09	0.19	0.56	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.10	1.00	2.16	0.80	12.03	8				
0-21	Vehicles	0.01	—	—	3.40	0.07	0.23	0.69	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.21	1.40	2.85	0.55	20.08	9				
0-34	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	0.01	—	—	2.70	0.05	0.28	0.88	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.18	1.61	2.13	0.72	19.12	10				
0-40	Textiles	0.01	—	—	2.50	0.06	0.19	0.77	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.20	0.08	1.46	1.21	0.52	18.06	11				
0-90	Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	1.14	0.02	0.08	0.35	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.94	0.62	0.36	14.38	12				
0-30	Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	1.75	0.07	0.14	0.90	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.21	0.03	1.38	1.06	0.46	18.70	13				
0-47	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	0.02	—	—	3.31	0.07	0.18	0.74	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.29	1.61	1.74	0.73	19.16	14				
0-49	Timber, furniture, etc.	0.02	—	—	2.12	0.04	0.10	0.67	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.98	1.04	0.56	15.83	15				
0-64	Paper, printing and publishing	0.01	—	—	3.71	0.09	0.15	0.72	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.13	1.30	0.81	0.59	18.27	16				
0-43	Other manufacturing industries	0.03	—	—	3.39	0.09	0.24	0.97	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.24	1.90	1.33	0.74	20.08	17				
Non-manufacturing industries																						
0-07	Mining and quarrying†	—	—	—	7.74	5.87	0.57	0.07	1.04	0.16	0.25	0.74	0.08	2.90	1.86	1.26	36.60	18				
0-18	Construction	0.02	—	—	1.73	0.06	0.05	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.18	1.59	1.04	0.88	21.73	19				
1-15	Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	8.33	0.06	0.22	0.75	0.10	0.21	0.21	0.09	0.44	2.02	4.02	0.62	32.25	20				
0-62	Transport and communication‡	0.02	—	—	7.69	0.08	0.14	0.61	0.03	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.80	2.01	4.04	0.36	30.60	21				
3-88	Insurance and banking	—	—	0.12	18.74	0.37	0.06	1.11	3.48	1.06	0.29	0.02	0.12	6.12	1.71	0.74	51.74	22				
4-53	Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	0.01	0.05	—	7.78	0.26	0.04	0.33	0.36	0.56	0.10	0.09	0.28	1.77	2.18	0.53	31.51	23				

In the non-manufacturing sector, expenditure on private social welfare was generally higher than the average for manufacturing industry as a whole. The only exceptions occurred in the construction industry, for both categories of employees and in the group formed by the non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities in the case of operatives. Expenditure on superannuation and pensions was, as in manufacturing industry, the largest constituent item, accounting for 73-100 per cent. of total cost. Provision for industrial accidents was significant in mining and quarrying where it formed 27 per cent. of the total expenditure on private social welfare for operatives and 3 per cent. for administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Labour costs expressed as a percentage addition to wages and salaries paid for time worked

The tables published so far in this series have usually related labour costs for individual items to total labour costs. In table 31, however, labour costs other than wages

(146773)

and salaries paid for time worked are shown as a percentage addition to wages and salaries paid for time worked. This is sometimes called "on cost". In this context, payment for time worked includes overtime, shift supplements, bonus payments and gratuities, earnings under payment-by-result schemes, payments made under a guaranteed wage agreement, commission payments and payments in lieu of notice. It excludes payments for holidays, other time off with pay, payments made during sickness absence etc., and wages and salaries paid to trainees while attending training classes. Wages and salaries paid in respect of employees administering subsidised services, training, etc. have been excluded from the base figure that is, wages and salaries for time worked, and have been included under their appropriate category of cost. Similarly, wages and salaries paid to trainees attending training classes have been included under training costs.

On this basis it will be seen that in manufacturing industries as a whole, total additional costs amounted to

A*2

20.7 per cent. of total wages and salaries for time worked (the corresponding percentage in 1964 was 18.1 per cent.). Holiday payments form the largest constituent item adding 7.2 per cent. to the cost of wages, and salaries. Statutory national insurance contributions added a further 5.3 per cent., payments under private social welfare arrangements 3.8 per cent., training 2.2 per cent., and subsidised services 1.9 per cent. On the other hand, the net effect of selective employment tax was to reduce

expenditure on wages and salaries by 1.8 per cent. Costs additional to wages and salaries formed a higher percentage addition in the non-manufacturing sector than the average for manufacturing industry as a whole and ranged from 21.7 per cent. in construction to 51.7 per cent. in insurance and banking. It should be noted that selective employment tax added 5.2 per cent. to total wages and salaries in the construction industry and 5.8 per cent. in insurance and banking.

Table 27 Selective employment tax in 1968 (Average annual and hourly amount per employee): Administrative, technical and clerical workers

GREAT BRITAIN										
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see footnotes))	SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX PAID (GROSS)		PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR				NET COST OF SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX			
	Average expenditure per admin., tech. and clerical worker**		Premiums and refunds received by eligible establishments†		Additional payments received by eligible establishments in development areas‡		Total premiums and refunds received		Average expenditure/credit (minus quantity) per admin., tech. and clerical worker**	
	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour	£'s per year	Pence per hour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All manufacturing industries	63.0	8.35	62.8	8.32	12.5	1.66	75.4	9.98	-12.4	-1.64
Food, drink and tobacco	61.5	8.25	55.7	7.47	9.5	1.28	65.3	8.76	-3.7	-0.50
Chemicals and allied industries	63.2	8.58	57.8	7.86	16.4	2.23	74.3	10.10	-11.2	-1.52
Metal manufacture	61.7	8.24	65.1	8.68	18.1	2.42	83.2	11.10	-21.5	-2.87
Engineering and electrical goods*	63.7	8.40	64.2	8.47	12.0	1.59	76.2	10.06	-12.5	-1.65
Engineering (Minimum list headings 331-349)	64.0	8.38	66.6	8.72	13.1	1.71	79.7	10.43	-15.7	-2.06
Electrical goods (Minimum list headings 361-369)	62.5	8.34	62.5	8.34	12.3	1.64	74.8	9.98	-12.3	-1.64
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	65.4	8.38	72.7	9.32	52.9	6.77	125.7	16.10	-60.3	-7.72
Vehicles	67.2	8.51	70.6	8.93	8.4	1.07	79.0	10.00	-11.8	-1.49
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	61.0	8.15	63.7	8.50	9.2	1.23	72.9	9.72	-11.8	-1.58
Textiles	61.0	8.11	62.2	8.25	12.9	1.71	75.1	9.97	-14.0	-1.86
Leather, leather goods and fur	60.1	8.05	61.8	8.27	20.3	2.72	82.2	11.00	-22.0	-2.95
Clothing and footwear	55.6	7.50	56.0	7.56	8.8	1.19	64.8	8.75	-9.2	-1.25
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	63.7	8.54	59.7	8.00	16.0	2.15	75.8	10.15	-12.0	-1.61
Timber, furniture, etc.	62.2	8.08	60.0	7.79	14.4	1.87	74.4	9.67	-12.3	-1.59
Paper, printing and publishing	61.0	8.27	59.8	8.11	8.1	1.10	68.0	9.22	-7.0	-0.95
Other manufacturing industries	63.1	8.40	63.0	8.40	9.2	1.23	72.3	9.63	-9.2	-1.22
Non-manufacturing industries										
Mining and quarrying†	74.1	10.05	73.2	9.93	2.2	0.29	75.4	10.22	-1.3	-0.17
Construction	65.8	8.48	9.8	1.26	0.9	0.12	11.0††	1.42††	54.8	7.06
Gas, electricity and water	70.1	9.38	69.9	9.36	—	—	69.9	9.36	0.1	0.02
Transport and communication‡	59.3	8.15	59.5	8.18	0.4	0.05	59.9	8.23	-0.6	-0.08
Insurance and banking	56.6	7.82	1.0	0.14	—	—	1.4††	0.19††	55.2	7.63
Non-industrial Civil Service and local authorities§	63.7	9.10	63.6	9.08	—	—	63.6	9.08	0.1	0.02

* † ‡ See corresponding footnotes to table 20.
 § See corresponding footnote to table 23.
 ¶ See corresponding footnotes to table 26.

†† Includes £0.3 per year (0.04 pence per hour) in the construction industry and £0.3 per year (0.05 pence per hour) in insurance and banking attributable to payments received for part-time administrative, technical and clerical workers at ineligible establishments.
 — = Nil.

New earnings survey, 1970

Part 3—Analyses by region and other results

The New Earnings Survey, 1970, was a sample survey of earnings of employees in employment in Great Britain in April 1970, carried out by the Department of Employment, along similar lines to the 1968 survey. A general description of the survey and explanations of the measures of earnings and other terms being used in presenting the results were published in the November 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The first instalment of results in that issue included some general analyses, analyses by industry of weekly and hourly earnings of full-time manual and non-manual adults and analyses by wage agreement. The second instalment in the December 1970 issue included analyses by occupation of weekly and hourly earnings and analyses by industry, wage agreement and occupation of the make-up of weekly earnings. This third instalment includes analyses by region and by age and some other results. All these instalments and further results not yet published will be included in a comprehensive report on the survey in due course.

In the regional and other analyses in this instalment, **weekly earnings** are adjusted gross weekly earnings; that is the reported total gross pay per week in the survey pay period adjusted to **exclude** payments relating to earlier or later periods and to **include** the average weekly value over a representative period of annual and other periodical bonus and commission payments rather than any such payments made in the survey pay period. They exclude the value of additional benefits (such as free accommodation) or income in kind provided by the employer, tips and gratuities and earnings from any concurrent subsidiary employment. They relate to the pay period which included 15 April 1970, and so are not necessarily representative of the pay over a longer period. In general results are only given for groups represented by 100 or more persons in the sample, but in some regional and sub-regional analyses a lower limit of 50 persons in the sample has been adopted.

Hourly earnings are calculated by methods described in the first article in this series. They are based on adjusted gross weekly earnings and hours paid for. For non-manual workers, and the minority of manual workers whose hours were not reported, provided their pay in the pay period was not affected by absence, it has been assumed that their adjusted pay related to their normal basic hours plus any overtime hours reported in the pay period. Hourly earnings could not be calculated for a small proportion of employees. In analyses by occupation, hourly earnings are given only for those occupations in

which hours are recorded for pay purposes for a substantial proportion of employees.

For a group of workers, the **highest decile**, the **upper quartile**, the **median**, the **lower quartile** and the **lowest decile** are amounts below which the earnings of 90, 75, 50, 25 and 10 per cent. respectively, of the individual workers in the particular group lay. All results are subject to sampling errors and estimates of the standard error of the median and average earnings are given in the analyses. Estimates of average earnings are only being published if the standard error of the estimate is relatively small, but unpublished estimates with larger standard errors are available on written request from Statistics Division C5, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts.

The classification and grouping of occupations and in particular the division between manual and non-manual occupations were described in the December 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Analyses by region

Employees were classified to the standard region, used generally for official statistical purposes, in which they worked or were based, and also to the sub-division of the region, as defined in the Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 6, 1970. In general, even though the sample was twice as large as in 1968, only a limited range of sub-regional results is obtainable from the survey. However, in view of its size and other characteristics, the Greater London sub-division of the South East region of England has been treated as if it were a separate region. Figures for the South East region, Greater London and the remainder of the region are, therefore, given in the regional analyses.

Distributions of weekly earnings—Distributions of adjusted gross weekly earnings of full-time men (aged 21 and over) and women (aged 18 and over) whose pay in the survey period was not affected by absence (Basis D) are given in tables 52 and 53; for each group of workers, these show the percentage with earnings below specified amounts; figures are given for manual workers, non-manual workers and all workers. The corresponding median, quartile and decile earnings are given in table 54; the quartile and deciles are also expressed as percentages of the corresponding median.

Distributions of hourly earnings—Corresponding analyses of gross hourly earnings of full-time adults for

whom hourly earnings were calculated are given in tables 55 to 57. Manual workers whose pay in the survey period was affected by absence are thus included if information on their hours was reported. Non-manual workers whose pay was affected by absence are excluded.

Average earnings by industry—For each industry group (SIC Order), estimates of average weekly earnings of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence (Basis D) are given, separately for manual and non-manual workers, in tables 58 to 61. Estimates of average hourly earnings of full-time adults for whom hourly earnings were calculated are given in tables 62 to 65. The standard errors of the estimates are given as amounts (not percentages). Estimates are given only where they are based on 50 or more persons in the sample, and the standard error does not exceed £1.0 for weekly earnings or 0.5 shillings for hourly earnings.

Average earnings by occupation—Corresponding results for each of the 16 main occupational groups are given in tables 66 to 69. These include separate results for manual workers in main groups 14 to 16 classified by level of skill, as described in the previous article.

Average earnings by region and sub-region—Estimates of average weekly earnings of full-time adults in the subdivisions of regions are given in tables 70 to 72. Table 70 gives average weekly earnings separately for full-time manual and non-manual men and women, including those whose pay in the pay period was affected by absence (Basis C). Table 71 gives average hourly earnings of all the full-time adults for whom hourly earnings were calculated. Table 72 does not differentiate between manual and non-manual workers, but gives average weekly earnings for full-time men and women on two bases: first, including those whose pay in the pay period was affected by absence (Basis C), and secondly, for those whose pay was not affected by absence (Basis D).

Other results

In the remaining analyses in this instalment (tables 73 to 90), employees are not analysed by region.

Average earnings and hours, by agreement—Estimates have already been published of average earnings and hours of full-time adults classified by industry (tables 18

to 21) and by occupation (tables 34 and 35). Corresponding estimates by wage agreement are now given in tables 73 and 74.

Distributions of weekly and hourly earnings, by age—Distributions of adjusted gross weekly earnings of full-time employees classified by age-group, including juveniles, are given in tables 75 and 76. These relate to those whose pay in the pay period was not affected by absence (Basis D). Figures are given, by sex, for all workers and for manual and non-manual workers separately. Median, quartile and decile earnings are given in tables 77 and 78; the quartiles and deciles are expressed as percentages of the corresponding median. Corresponding analyses of gross hourly earnings are given in tables 79 to 82 for all workers for whom hourly earnings were calculated.

Distributions of earnings by age and main occupational group—Tables 83 and 84 give median, quartile and decile earnings of full-time workers, analysed by age-group, in the 16 main occupational groups. These include separate figures for manual workers in the three main occupational groups 14 to 16 classified by level of skill.

Joint distributions of earnings and hours—The relationship between weekly earnings and hours can be indicated in summary form by analyses which are described as joint (or two-way) distributions, such as tables 85 to 90. These give the numbers of adults in the sample whose adjusted gross weekly earnings were in a particular range, and whose hours were in a particular range. They thus show the variation in hours of those with similar earnings and the variation in earnings of those with similar hours. The hours are the total number of basic and overtime hours paid for per week during the pay period, excluding main meal breaks, but including those not worked but paid for under guarantee schemes. For the minority of manual workers whose hours were not reported and for all non-manual workers, provided their pay in the period was not affected by absence, it has been assumed that they were paid for their normal basic hours and any reported overtime hours. Those whose hours were not reported and could not be estimated in this way are shown separately. Tables 85 and 87 relate to full-time manual adults, tables 86 and 88 to full-time non-manual adults, tables 89 and 90 to all adults, both manual and non-manual, including part-time workers.

Table 52 Distribution of gross weekly earnings by region, April 1970: Full-time men, aged 21 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D).

Region	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60
Full-time manual men	15,893	0.6	3.1	7.0	17.7	37.4	66.4	82.2	91.1	95.4	97.8	99.4
South East	7,716	0.8	2.7	5.8	15.1	33.8	62.6	78.9	89.1	94.2	97.1	99.3
Greater London	8,177	0.5	3.4	8.1	14.5	30.4	54.3	79.7	91.8	96.7	98.5	99.2
South East (excl. Greater London)	1,712	0.4	6.4	14.5	28.6	51.6	79.5	90.8	96.2	98.4	99.2	99.8
East Anglia	3,420	0.7	5.4	12.4	28.6	51.6	79.5	90.8	96.2	98.4	99.2	99.8
South Western	5,733	0.4	3.3	5.5	13.0	31.0	59.7	78.2	90.1	95.9	98.2	99.7
West Midlands	3,975	0.6	3.0	9.8	22.4	44.5	76.3	89.9	95.8	98.3	99.3	99.8
East Midlands	5,499	0.5	4.0	10.6	24.0	45.5	75.9	88.6	95.3	97.6	98.9	99.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,857	0.6	3.5	8.8	21.0	42.2	70.1	85.1	92.9	96.9	98.5	99.7
North Western	3,502	0.4	4.0	11.7	24.6	43.9	71.7	86.6	93.5	96.6	98.8	99.7
Northern	2,670	0.3	3.4	9.8	21.1	41.3	68.5	84.0	93.1	96.7	98.6	99.8
Wales	5,495	1.0	5.5	13.0	26.9	46.4	74.1	88.0	94.2	97.5	98.9	99.7
Scotland												
Great Britain	54,756	0.6	3.7	9.2	21.2	41.6	70.3	85.1	93.0	96.7	98.5	99.6
Full-time non-manual men	12,634	0.3	1.3	3.4	9.0	20.5	39.7	55.2	67.2	76.2	82.7	89.4
South East	7,375	0.3	1.2	2.9	8.1	18.6	36.9	51.4	63.0	72.0	79.4	87.0
Greater London	5,259	0.3	1.5	4.2	10.2	23.0	43.6	60.5	73.0	82.0	87.3	92.9
South East (excl. Greater London)	779	1.2	3.3	6.8	15.3	29.7	52.4	69.3	80.4	86.4	90.0	94.5
East Anglia	1,987	0.3	2.6	6.1	14.9	29.0	50.0	65.4	78.1	85.6	90.6	95.2
South Western	2,710	0.3	1.4	3.3	9.6	21.9	43.9	61.9	75.1	82.6	88.0	94.1
West Midlands	1,771	0.3	1.4	3.3	9.6	21.9	43.9	61.9	75.1	82.6	88.0	94.1
East Midlands	2,271	0.3	2.2	5.5	13.2	26.9	50.9	67.7	79.6	86.1	89.8	94.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,728	0.6	2.6	6.2	15.2	29.3	53.4	68.6	78.6	85.8	90.1	94.6
North Western	1,514	0.5	2.0	4.7	11.6	25.7	46.6	63.0	75.0	82.9	88.6	94.1
Northern	1,132	0.3	1.7	5.2	14.2	28.3	50.5	65.7	76.6	84.2	88.6	94.5
Wales	2,583	0.8	2.5	4.9	11.7	24.5	48.6	65.7	78.3	85.1	90.7	95.8
Scotland		0.7	3.4	7.2	14.9	28.5	48.5	63.5	75.0	83.1	88.5	94.2
Great Britain	31,109	0.4	1.9	4.6	11.4	24.2	45.1	61.0	72.9	80.9	86.5	92.4
All full-time men	28,527	0.5	2.3	5.4	13.8	29.9	54.6	70.2	80.5	86.9	91.1	95.0
South East	15,091	0.5	2.0	4.4	11.7	26.4	50.0	65.4	76.4	83.4	88.4	93.3
Greater London	13,436	0.4	2.7	6.6	16.2	33.9	59.7	75.6	85.1	90.8	94.1	97.0
South East (excl. Greater London)	2,491	0.6	5.5	12.1	25.7	46.6	71.1	84.8	91.6	94.7	96.3	98.2
East Anglia	5,407	0.5	4.4	10.1	23.5	43.3	68.7	81.5	89.5	93.7	96.0	98.1
South Western	8,443	0.3	2.0	4.8	11.9	28.1	54.7	73.0	85.3	91.6	94.9	97.9
West Midlands	5,746	0.5	2.8	8.4	19.6	39.1	68.5	83.1	90.8	94.5	96.4	98.2
East Midlands	7,770	0.5	3.6	9.3	21.4	40.8	69.3	82.7	90.4	94.2	96.3	98.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,585	0.5	3.0	7.4	17.7	36.4	61.8	77.4	86.6	92.0	95.0	97.7
North Western	5,016	0.3	3.3	9.7	21.4	39.2	65.3	80.3	88.4	93.1	95.7	98.1
Northern	3,802	0.5	3.1	8.3	18.3	36.3	62.6	78.6	88.7	93.3	96.3	98.6
Wales	8,078	0.9	4.8	11.1	23.0	40.7	65.9	80.1	88.1	92.9	95.6	98.0
Scotland												
Great Britain	85,865	0.5	3.0	7.6	17.7	35.3	61.2	76.4	85.7	91.0	94.2	97.0

Table 53 Distribution of gross weekly earnings by region, April 1970: Full-time women, aged 18 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D).

Region	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£8	£10	£12	£14	£16	£18	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40
Full-time manual women	3,256	3.6	13.8	33.5	55.9	72.7	84.0	89.7	96.0	99.0	99.7	99.9
South East	1,659	2.2	9.0	26.3	49.0	65.9	78.5	85.2	94.0	98.6	99.6	99.8
Greater London	1,597	5.0	18.7	41.0	63.2	79.8	89.6	94.3	98.0	99.4	99.8	99.9
South East (excl. Greater London)	304	6.9	24.3	46.7	74.3	86.2	93.8	96.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
East Anglia	626	6.7	24.6	49.4	71.3	86.3	92.5	96.7	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
South Western	1,177	2.8	14.6	36.1	57.1	77.5	87.5	93.5	97.9	99.4	99.8	100.0
West Midlands	865	5.6	19.3	39.7	60.7	77.5	85.1	91.9	97.3	99.9	99.9	100.0
East Midlands	1,113	4.6	18.7	39.2	61.4	78.5	85.2	91.5	96.1	98.7	99.8	99.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,763	6.7	24.3	49.2	71.4	85.2	91.5	96.1	98.7	99.8	99.9	99.9
North Western	705	7.5	26.0	49.2	68.1	83.0	92.2	96.6	98.9	99.7	99.9	99.9
Northern	449	6.9	24.3	44.3	67.0	82.9	91.5	96.2	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0
Wales	1,410	6.0	20.9	44.7	67.5	81.2	89.2	94.4	98.0	99.7	99.8	99.9
Scotland												
Great Britain	11,668	5.0	18.9	40.6	63.0	79.1	88.3	93.4	97.8	99.6	99.8	99.9
Full-time non-manual women	8,883	0.8	4.5	12.4	23.1	36.6	50.6	63.1	79.6	90.8	94.9	97.2
South East	5,134	0.4	2.1	6.2	13.7	25.5	40.9	56.4	76.9	90.4	94.5	96.6
Greater London	3,749	1.4	7.8	21.0	36.1	51.7	63.8	72.4	83.3	91.3	95.4	98.1
South East (excl. Greater London)	536	2.2	13.8	30.6	51.9	66.6	75.9	83.4	89.7	96.1	97.6	99.3
East Anglia	1,294	2.6	11.1	29.8	44.5	58.7	71.2	77.7	87.0	91.8	95.8	98.0
South Western	1,996	1.8	8.2	23.6	40.5	57.0	70.1	79.5	88.0	93.6	96.4	98.4
West Midlands	1,222	1.6	9.6	27.2	44.0	60.0	71.1	79.8	87.6	92.9	95.7	97.6
East Midlands	1,760	2.9	11.8	27.6	46.5	60.6	71.7	79.8	87.9	94.0	96.5	98.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,825	1.5	8.6	25.1	42.6	57.6	68.8	77.8	86.4	92.6	95.6	98.0
North Western	1,250	2.3	13.4	29.9	46.2	60.2	70.2	78.4	87.2	93.0	97.1	98.8
Northern	867	2.9	12.2	27.8	42.6	56.3	65.2	72.4	82.0	89.7	94.1	97.0
Wales	2,360	2.6	12.6	29.6	44.7	59.3	70.4	78.5	85.7	93.7	97.0	98.8
Scotland												
Great Britain	22,993	1.7	8.4	21.6	36.0	50.3	62.6	72.6	84.0	92.2	95.7	97.9
All full-time women	12,139	1.6	7.0	18.1	31.9	46.3	59.5	70.3	84.0	93.0	96.2	97.9
South East	6,793	0.8	3.8	11.1	22.3	35.4	50.1	63.4	81.1	92.4	95.8	97.4
Greater London	5,346	2.5	11.0	27.0	44.2	60.1	71.5	79.0	87.7	93.7	96.7	98.7
South East (excl. Greater London)	840	3.9	17.6	36.4	60.0	73.7	82.4	88.2	93.2	97.5	98.5	99.5
East Anglia	1,920	3.9	15.5	36.2	53.2	67.7	78.1	83.9	90.9	94.4	97.1	99.0
South Western												

Table 54 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly earnings by region, April 1970: Full-time men aged 21 and over and full-time manual women aged 18 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D).

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.
						Per cent.					
Full-time manual men											
South East	17.9	21.5	26.4	32.4	39.3	68.1	81.6	123.0	149.0	0.1	0.3
Greater London	18.4	22.2	27.2	33.6	40.6	67.8	81.5	123.7	149.4	0.1	0.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	17.5	21.0	25.7	31.4	37.8	68.3	81.7	122.3	147.2	0.1	0.4
East Anglia	15.9	19.1	23.7	28.7	34.0	68.5	82.5	123.6	146.7	0.2	1.0
South Western	19.4	23.2	28.8	34.4	41.8	68.7	81.8	121.3	145.1	0.2	0.7
West Midlands	19.0	22.8	27.9	34.0	39.9	68.1	81.7	121.9	143.1	0.2	0.5
East Midlands	17.1	20.5	25.0	29.7	35.1	68.4	82.2	118.8	140.4	0.1	0.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	16.8	20.2	24.8	29.8	35.9	67.8	81.2	120.1	144.6	0.1	0.5
North Western	17.3	20.8	25.4	31.3	37.8	68.1	81.8	123.2	148.4	0.1	0.4
Northern	16.6	20.0	25.2	30.9	37.0	65.8	79.6	122.9	147.0	0.2	0.6
Wales	17.1	20.8	25.7	31.8	38.0	66.6	81.0	123.8	148.0	0.2	0.8
Scotland	16.2	19.5	24.7	30.2	36.2	65.4	78.9	122.1	146.2	0.1	0.5
Great Britain	17.2	20.8	25.6	31.3	37.7	67.3	81.1	122.3	147.2	—	0.2
Full-time non-manual men											
South East	20.3	25.4	33.2	44.2	61.0	61.0	76.3	132.9	183.4	0.2	0.5
Greater London	20.7	26.0	34.6	46.9	65.5	59.9	75.2	135.6	189.6	0.2	0.6
South East (excl. Greater London)	19.8	24.5	31.8	40.8	53.9	62.3	77.0	128.5	169.7	0.2	0.6
East Anglia	18.2	22.9	29.1	37.0	49.9	62.6	78.7	126.9	171.2	0.4	1.5
South Western	18.5	22.7	29.9	38.0	49.0	62.0	76.0	129.3	163.9	0.3	1.0
West Midlands	20.1	25.0	31.7	40.0	52.4	63.4	78.8	126.2	165.5	0.3	0.9
East Midlands	19.1	23.4	29.8	37.7	50.1	63.9	78.7	126.5	168.0	0.3	1.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	18.5	22.8	29.1	37.9	49.8	63.5	78.4	130.4	171.5	0.3	1.0
North Western	19.4	23.9	31.0	40.0	51.9	62.6	77.0	129.1	167.5	0.2	0.7
Northern	18.7	23.2	29.8	38.8	51.9	62.7	77.9	130.3	174.1	0.3	1.2
Wales	19.2	24.0	30.5	38.6	49.0	63.1	78.6	126.7	160.6	0.4	1.2
Scotland	18.0	23.0	30.4	39.9	51.6	59.3	75.8	131.4	169.7	0.3	1.0
Great Britain	19.4	24.2	31.4	41.1	55.0	61.8	77.1	130.8	175.1	0.1	0.3
All full-time men											
South East	18.7	22.8	28.8	37.1	48.3	65.0	79.3	128.7	167.6	0.1	0.3
Greater London	19.3	23.6	30.0	39.2	52.7	64.4	78.9	130.7	175.9	0.1	0.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	18.2	22.1	27.5	34.9	44.0	66.1	80.1	126.7	160.0	0.1	0.4
East Anglia	16.4	19.8	24.8	31.1	38.5	66.0	79.9	125.6	155.5	0.2	0.9
South Western	16.9	20.3	25.3	32.1	40.5	66.8	79.9	126.7	159.6	0.1	0.5
West Midlands	19.3	23.3	29.0	35.6	43.5	66.7	80.4	122.9	150.0	0.1	0.4
East Midlands	17.5	21.2	26.1	31.8	39.2	67.1	81.2	121.8	150.1	0.1	0.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	17.2	20.6	25.8	31.8	39.5	66.7	80.2	123.1	153.0	0.1	0.5
North Western	17.9	21.6	27.0	34.2	42.7	66.1	79.8	126.3	157.9	0.1	0.4
Northern	17.1	20.7	26.3	33.0	41.8	64.9	78.7	125.4	158.6	0.2	0.7
Wales	17.6	21.6	27.0	33.6	41.0	65.2	80.0	124.6	152.2	0.2	0.7
Scotland	16.6	20.4	26.0	32.8	41.6	63.8	78.5	126.3	159.9	0.1	0.5
Great Britain	17.8	21.7	27.2	34.5	43.7	65.4	79.7	126.7	160.6	—	0.1
Full-time manual women											
South East	9.4	11.2	13.4	16.3	20.2	69.8	83.2	121.2	150.0	0.1	0.6
Greater London	10.1	11.8	14.2	17.4	21.8	71.4	83.5	123.3	154.1	0.1	0.9
South East (excl. Greater London)	8.9	10.7	12.7	15.3	18.1	69.5	83.7	120.3	142.3	0.1	0.9
East Anglia	8.7	10.0	12.2	14.3	16.9	71.1	82.4	117.5	139.0	0.2	1.6
South Western	8.4	10.1	12.1	14.4	17.1	69.1	83.6	118.4	141.2	0.2	1.3
West Midlands	9.4	11.1	13.3	15.8	18.6	70.5	83.0	118.6	139.6	0.1	1.0
East Midlands	8.7	10.6	12.9	15.6	19.0	67.6	81.9	121.0	146.7	0.2	1.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.5	10.0	12.1	14.5	17.3	70.1	82.4	119.8	142.8	0.1	1.0
North Western	8.8	10.6	12.8	15.1	18.1	68.9	83.0	117.9	141.2	0.1	0.7
Northern	8.3	9.9	12.0	14.9	17.3	68.7	82.4	123.7	143.9	0.2	1.4
Wales	8.4	10.0	12.5	14.9	17.7	67.2	80.6	119.3	142.1	0.2	1.6
Scotland	8.8	10.3	12.4	15.0	18.3	70.7	83.2	120.3	147.3	0.1	0.9
Great Britain	8.8	10.6	12.8	15.4	18.5	69.0	83.0	120.1	144.8	—	0.3
Full-time non-manual women											
South East	11.5	14.2	17.9	22.6	29.2	64.0	79.4	126.3	163.1	0.1	0.4
Greater London	13.0	15.8	19.1	23.5	29.6	68.1	82.9	122.9	154.8	0.1	0.5
South East (excl. Greater London)	10.4	12.5	15.7	20.8	28.4	65.9	79.6	132.1	180.6	0.1	0.7
East Anglia	9.6	11.3	13.8	17.6	24.3	69.3	82.1	127.5	176.0	0.2	1.5
South Western	9.8	11.5	14.7	19.1	26.7	66.8	78.3	130.0	181.9	0.2	1.2
West Midlands	10.2	12.2	15.0	19.1	25.6	67.6	81.0	126.8	170.1	0.1	0.9
East Midlands	10.0	11.7	14.7	18.8	26.1	67.5	79.8	128.0	177.9	0.2	1.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.8	11.6	14.4	18.9	25.1	67.6	80.6	130.0	173.8	0.2	1.0
North Western	10.1	12.0	14.9	19.4	26.6	67.6	80.5	130.0	178.4	0.1	0.8
Northern	9.6	11.4	14.5	19.0	26.2	66.2	78.8	131.7	181.2	0.2	1.3
Wales	9.6	11.5	15.0	20.8	30.4	64.1	76.8	138.7	202.7	0.3	1.9
Scotland	9.7	11.4	14.7	19.1	26.9	66.0	77.7	130.0	183.1	0.1	1.0
Great Britain	10.2	12.4	15.9	20.6	27.6	64.2	78.3	129.4	173.7	0.1	0.3
All full-time women											
South East	10.6	13.0	16.5	21.0	27.0	64.3	78.6	127.5	163.6	0.1	0.4
Greater London	11.7	14.4	18.0	22.3	27.9	65.1	80.0	124.0	155.4	0.1	0.4
South East (excl. Greater London)	9.8	11.8	14.7	18.9	25.5	66.9	80.2	128.8	173.7	0.1	0.6
East Anglia	9.2	10.8	13.1	16.3	21.0	70.0	82.1	124.1	160.0	0.1	1.1
South Western	9.1	11.0	13.6	17.3	23.2	67.1	80.9	127.6	170.8	0.1	1.0
West Midlands	9.9	11.7	14.3	17.6	22.7	68.8	81.6	123.1	158.6	0.1	0.6
East Midlands	9.4	11.2	13.9	17.3	22.6	68.0	80.6	125.0	163.4	0.1	0.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.0	10.9	13.3	17.0	22.2	67.9	81.6	127.4	166.7	0.1	0.7
North Western	9.6	11.3	13.9	17.5	22.9	68.8	81.7	126.2	164.7	0.1	0.6
Northern	8.9	10.7	13.4	17.2	22.7	66.1	79.8	128.0	168.7	0.1	1.0
Wales	9.1	10.9	13.8	18.3	25.9	65.6	79.2	132.3	187.6	0.2	1.2
Scotland	9.3	10.9	13.6	17.3	23.7	68.4	80.5	127.6	174.9	0.1	0.7
Great Britain	9.7	11.6	14.6	18.8	24.8	66.4	79.8	129.3	170.4	—	0.2

Notes: — Means less than 0.05.

Table 55 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by region, April 1970: Full-time men, aged 21 and over (Basis Y)

Region	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than													
		6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	11s.	12s.	13s.	15s.	20s.	25s.			
Full-time manual men															
South East	17,267	1.0	2.8	8.6	18.9	32.7	46.9	59.8	70.9	85.3	97.2	99.2			
Greater London	8,330	1.1	2.5	6.1	14.8	27.7	41.4	55.6	67.6	83.4	96.5	98.9			
South East (excl. Greater London)	8,937	0.8	3.1	10.9	22.8	37.4	52.0	63.7	73.9	87.1	97.9	99.5			
East Anglia	1,834	0.6	7.0	19.9	35.1	52.0	66.5	75.9	82.6	93.2	99.0	99.8			
South Western	3,742	1.0	5.1	15.5	30.1	47.1	61.4	72.3	80.7	91.2	99.0	99.7			
West Midlands	6,705	0.5	1.8	7.3	15.8	27.0	39.5	50.3	60.7	76.0	95.8	99.7			
East Midlands	4,523	0.8	2.4	11.1	25.7	41.2	54.2	65.7	75.0	89.1	99.0	99.9			
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,259	1.0	4.0	13.5	26.8	43.5	57.7	68.7	77.8	88.7	98.6	99.7			
North Western	7,870	1.0	3.5	11.6	23.9	38.3	52.1	64.1	74.6	87.5	98.3	99.6			
Northern	4,051	0.6	3.0	12.2	26.4	39.6	53.1	63.2	72.1	88.0	98.7	99.7			
Wales	3,123	0.8	2.8	10.1	22.6	35.5	47.7	58.3	67.2	83.6	98.2	99.7			
Scotland	6,349	1.4	4.4	13.4	26.4	42.4	55.8	66.7	75.0	88.4	98.9	99.8			
Great Britain	61,723	0.9	3.3	11.1	23.1	37.5	51.2	62.8	72.5						

Table 58 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970: Full-time manual men, aged 21 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D)

Industry (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	239	107	132	64	229	50			174			63	976
Average weekly earnings (£)	27.8	28.8	27.0	29.8	30.7	26.3			26.3			27.9	28.0
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9			0.5			0.9	0.2
Construction XX													
Number in sample	1,592	745	847	217	422	484	333	484	636	436	344	816	5,764
Average weekly earnings (£)	28.2	30.7	26.0	25.2	24.3	27.0	26.1	25.8	28.1	26.6	27.0	26.5	26.9
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
Gas, electricity and water XXI													
Number in sample	598	303	295	141	136	128	158	178	78	81	143	1,676	
Average weekly earnings (£)	27.0	28.0	26.0	24.3	27.1	25.0	26.1	24.6	26.2	24.8	25.5	26.0	
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	2,618	1,689	929	192	445	406	318	616	837	368	294	709	6,803
Average weekly earnings (£)	30.1	30.7	28.9	27.4	27.2	28.4	26.6	28.2	28.5	26.6	27.6	26.0	28.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,052	572	480	131	217	207	209	274	330	147	109	303	2,979
Average weekly earnings (£)	24.6	25.7	23.4	22.2	21.1	24.6	22.1	20.7	21.6	21.0	21.8	20.5	22.7
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	617	266	351	116	118	59	124	197	92	74	155	1,593	
Average weekly earnings (£)	23.9	24.6	23.4	22.2	22.7	20.2	21.0	21.7	20.7	22.1	21.1	22.4	
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	1,013	546	467	83	165	159	137	179	239	115	66	201	2,357
Average weekly earnings (£)	22.8	23.2	22.4	22.1	20.0	23.5	21.6	21.4	21.1	20.5	20.6	19.8	21.9
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,151	608	543	94	290	234	206	242	326	195	166	328	3,232
Average weekly earnings (£)	23.1	24.9	21.1	19.6	19.8	22.5	20.2	19.9	21.4	19.6	19.5	20.8	21.4
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1

Notes: — Means less than 0.05. Figures are not shown for groups with under 50 persons in the sample, or groups for which the estimate of average weekly earnings had a standard error of more than £1.

Table 59 Average gross weekly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970: Full-time non-manual men, aged 21 and over, paid for full week (Basis D)

Industry (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	12,634	7,375	5,259	779	1,987	2,710	1,771	2,271	3,728	1,514	1,132	2,583	31,109
Average weekly earnings (£)	38.7	41.0	35.4	32.6	32.9	35.3	33.3	32.9	34.5	33.5	33.4	33.8	35.8
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	4,677	2,345	2,332	304	844	1,436	915	1,059	1,697	665	459	1,023	13,079
Average weekly earnings (£)	39.1	41.1	37.2	35.7	34.5	36.7	34.9	34.6	35.4	36.7	34.7	35.1	36.7
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	3,915	1,887	2,028	260	650	1,244	739	845	1,478	533	358	800	10,822
Average weekly earnings (£)	39.1	41.2	37.1	34.9	34.8	36.5	35.5	34.7	35.2	37.4	34.2	34.7	36.7
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	8,719	5,488	3,231	519	1,337	1,466	1,032	1,426	2,250	981	774	1,783	20,287
Average weekly earnings (£)	38.5	41.0	34.3	31.5	32.0	34.3	31.7	31.8	34.1	31.5	33.0	33.5	35.3
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	551		318			222			264			156	1,842
Average weekly earnings (£)	37.0		34.7			35.8			34.2			33.7	35.3
Standard error (£)	0.8		0.9			0.9			1.0			1.0	0.4
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	495		376			163			150			60	1,268
Average weekly earnings (£)	38.3		37.7			34.4			31.0			30.9	35.9
Standard error (£)	0.6		0.7			0.9			0.8			0.9	0.4
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	1,107		822			95			144			162	2,156
Average weekly earnings (£)	38.9		40.6			29.5			29.7			32.1	34.9
Standard error (£)	0.8		1.0			0.9			0.9			1.0	0.4
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,364		847			92			225			266	3,127
Average weekly earnings (£)	33.5		36.3			24.3			27.4			27.4	30.7
Standard error (£)	0.6		0.9			0.8			0.8			0.9	0.4
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	1,667		823			305			339			428	4,477
Average weekly earnings (£)	38.6		39.8			35.1			34.7			38.0	37.1
Standard error (£)	0.4		0.7			0.8			0.8			0.9	0.2
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,659		971			324			239			373	4,129
Average weekly earnings (£)	37.5		40.3			32.0			31.8			32.9	34.4
Standard error (£)	0.4		0.6			0.7			0.8			1.0	0.2

See footnotes to table 58.

Table 60 Average gross weekly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970:
Full-time manual women, aged 18 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D)

Industry (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	3,256	1,659	1,597	304	626	1,177	865	1,113	1,763	705	449	1,410	11,668
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.2	15.1	13.3	12.4	12.5	13.8	13.5	12.6	13.2	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.4
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	—
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	1,611	769	842	164	328	833	619	748	1,203	391	274	794	6,965
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.5	15.0	14.1	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	13.0	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	1,574	749	825	163	325	821	614	741	1,196	386	267	782	6,869
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.5	15.0	14.1	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	1,682	910	772	141	301	356	251	372	567	319	182	628	4,799
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.0	15.2	12.5	11.4	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.3	11.4	12.1	12.5
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
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	179	110	69		69		61	81	125			173	840
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.3	14.5	13.9		13.5		13.9	12.0	13.7			13.2	13.4
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.3	0.4		0.5		0.5	0.3	0.3			0.2	0.1
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	100		68			56			70				401
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.0		14.7			13.9			14.8				14.7
Standard error (£)	0.4		0.4			0.4			0.3				0.2
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	322	130	192			127			157	98		103	994
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.4	15.2	14.0			14.9			14.7	14.6		15.5	14.6
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2			0.3			0.2	0.2		0.3	0.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	73					193		75					458
Average weekly earnings (£)	13.9					14.0		13.4					13.6
Standard error (£)	0.4					0.3		0.3					0.1
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample							234	219	305			172	1,095
Average weekly earnings (£)							14.7	12.8	13.8			12.6	13.6
Standard error (£)							0.3	0.2	0.2			0.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	240	152	88		63	52	148	131	218	93		99	1,119
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.4	14.9	13.6		13.3	13.5	14.5	13.3	13.2	13.5		13.0	13.6
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.3	0.6		0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4		0.3	0.1
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	154	71	83						84			57	430
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.0	15.8	14.3						13.3			13.2	13.8
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4						0.3			0.4	0.2
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	145	95	50									60	357
Average weekly earnings (£)	21.2	22.5	18.7									20.3	19.7
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.6	0.9									1.0	0.3
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	257	155	102		51		75	109				82	731
Average weekly earnings (£)	13.4	14.2	12.3		11.8		10.9	11.4				10.6	11.9
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3		0.4		0.4	0.3				0.3	0.1
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	453	227	226		102	112	63	146	199	102	69	222	1,500
Average weekly earnings (£)	13.3	14.5	12.0		11.0	12.3	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.6	12.1	12.2
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	468	235	233		94	98	70	78	166	95	55	173	1,342
Average weekly earnings (£)	12.2	12.8	11.7		11.1	11.3	10.9	9.9	10.5	9.6	10.1	10.1	11.1
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	225	124	101				53					56	553
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.8	16.6	12.6				12.1					12.0	13.3
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.3				0.7					0.4	0.2

See footnotes to table 58.

Table 61 Average gross weekly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970:
Full-time non-manual women, aged 18 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D)

Industry (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	8,883	5,134	3,749	536	1,294	1,996	1,222	1,760	2,825	1,250	867	2,360	22,993
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.5	20.8	17.8	15.5	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.9	16.4	17.6	16.6	17.8
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	1,979	1,074	905	151	289	672	382	460	769	271	185	498	5,656
Average weekly earnings (£)	17.9	19.6	15.9	14.5	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.2	15.2	14.8	15.3	14.7	16.0
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	1,723	909	814	138	237	597	322	392	694	213	150	412	4,878
Average weekly earnings (£)	17.8	19.5	15.9	14.5	14.8	15.0	14.6	13.9	15.1	14.7	14.9	14.5	15.8
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	7,160	4,225	2,935	398	1,057	1,399	900	1,368	2,131	1,037	717	1,948	18,115
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.0	21.1	18.3	15.9	17.2	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.6	16.7	18.1	17.0	18.3
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	166	120			53	51			83			83	569
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.3	19.7			13.9	14.3			14.7			13.8	15.4
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.5			0.5	0.6			0.4			0.6	0.2
Chemicals and allied industries V													
Number in sample	202	111	91						93				458
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.8	19.6	17.8						17.0				17.5
Standard error (£)	0.5	0.7	0.7						0.6				0.3
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	215		129			98			94			61	657
Average weekly earnings (£)	17.3		15.3			14.7			15.1			14.9	15.4
Standard error (£)	0.6		0.4			0.3			0.5			0.4	0.2
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	305	154	151			77			85				647
Average weekly earnings (£)	16.5	17.7	15.2			14.7			15.5				15.5
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.3			0.3			0.5				0.2
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	117		91			86			54				379
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.2		17.2			15.3			14.1				16.1
Standard error (£)	0.6		0.6			0.3			0.5				0.3
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	262	170	92						52			51	490
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.8	20.4	15.7						15.1			14.8	17.0
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.5	0.5						0.8			0.6	0.3
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	584	424	160		50	80		75	122			105	1,156
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.1	21.1	17.5		15.9	16.8		16.5	16.1			16.8	18.2
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.4		0.6	0.5		0.6	0.5			0.5	0.2
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,295	712	583	92	230	278	208	334	498	291	153	502	3,881
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.2	17.0	12.9	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.8	10.8	11.8	13.0
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV													
Number in sample	1,268	946	322		113	140	82	115	230	80	62	149	2,283
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.6	21.0	15.4		14.8	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.3	14.4	14.7	15.3	17.6
Standard													

Table 62 Average gross hourly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970:
Full-time manual men, aged 21 and over (Basis Y)

Industry (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	17,267	8,330	8,937	1,834	3,742	6,705	4,523	6,259	7,870	4,051	3,123	6,349	61,723
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.7	12.1	11.4	10.4	10.7	12.4	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.4
Standard error (sh)	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	10,133	4,354	5,779	1,094	2,351	5,438	3,470	4,639	5,758	3,029	2,340	4,364	42,616
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.3	12.5	12.1	11.1	11.4	12.9	11.5	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.2	11.8	11.9
Standard error (sh)	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	7,695	3,194	4,501	819	1,658	4,561	2,347	3,338	4,713	1,996	1,527	2,938	31,592
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.6	12.7	12.5	11.2	11.7	13.2	11.6	11.3	11.8	12.1	13.0	12.0	12.2
Standard error (sh)	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	9,572	5,136	4,436	1,015	2,084	2,144	2,176	2,921	3,157	2,055	1,596	3,411	30,131
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.1	11.7	10.3	9.7	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.6
Standard error (sh)	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing I													
Number in sample	252	—	244	170	90	—	74	89	—	—	179	—	1,007
Average hourly earnings (sh)	8.0	—	7.9	7.9	8.1	—	7.7	8.0	—	—	8.2	—	8.1
Standard error (sh)	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	0.1
Mining and quarrying II													
Number in sample	67	—	58	—	—	189	624	586	135	458	341	311	2,820
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.4	—	11.1	—	—	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	12.3	12.0
Standard error (sh)	0.5	—	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	618	371	247	137	224	237	142	244	392	116	62	331	2,503
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.4	11.7	11.0	10.6	10.7	11.3	10.2	10.3	11.2	9.9	10.2	11.2	11.0
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Chemicals and allied industries V													
Number in sample	395	197	198	52	74	79	77	160	408	276	82	142	1,745
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.9	12.0	11.9	10.9	11.3	13.0	13.8	12.8	12.3	12.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Metal manufacture VI													
Number in sample	200	65	135	—	—	713	276	603	178	344	—	286	3,289
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.5	11.7	12.9	—	—	12.8	12.8	12.3	12.0	12.2	—	12.6	12.7
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	1,136	401	735	146	368	533	495	494	661	317	129	603	4,882
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.2	12.4	12.2	11.1	11.6	12.8	11.6	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.8	12.9	12.1
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	843	410	433	58	111	334	155	91	411	191	97	145	2,436
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.9	11.9	11.8	10.9	10.4	12.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	12.2	12.1	12.2	11.8
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering X													
Number in sample	241	—	209	—	104	—	—	—	186	200	—	264	1,078
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.0	—	12.0	—	11.5	—	—	—	13.0	12.5	—	12.6	12.3
Standard error (sh)	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	1,112	261	851	103	274	1,088	268	229	655	81	113	247	4,170
Average hourly earnings (sh)	14.3	14.6	14.2	12.0	13.3	16.1	12.1	12.6	13.2	12.3	13.4	13.8	14.1
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	584	315	269	—	—	681	106	328	230	60	81	130	2,252
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.0	11.9	12.0	—	—	12.3	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.8
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample	83	—	—	—	—	111	307	529	524	57	94	190	1,959
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.5	—	—	—	—	12.2	11.9	10.1	10.1	11.1	13.9	9.7	10.8
Standard error (sh)	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	138	104	—	—	54	—	143	75	103	—	—	—	654
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.0	11.2	—	—	12.3	—	11.4	10.3	10.7	—	—	—	11.2
Standard error (sh)	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.5	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	0.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI													
Number in sample	295	86	209	—	—	280	106	204	198	109	51	137	1,466
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.7	12.6	11.4	—	—	11.2	10.3	11.3	11.3	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.1
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Timber, furniture, etc. XVII													
Number in sample	421	183	238	—	67	69	62	99	111	—	—	90	1,047
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.7	11.8	11.6	—	10.1	10.8	10.3	9.9	10.2	—	—	10.3	10.9
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.1
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	992	429	563	69	112	91	86	136	350	80	—	211	2,175
Average hourly earnings (sh)	14.6	16.5	13.2	12.6	12.8	12.9	11.8	12.2	13.0	12.8	—	11.6	13.4
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	0.2	0.1

Table 62 (continued) Average gross hourly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970:
Full-time manual men, aged 21 and over (Basis Y)

Industry (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	284	129	155	—	70	279	59	—	208	51	51	73	1,159
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.5	12.0	11.0	—	12.6	13.6	11.0	—	11.0	12.2	11.2	11.9	11.9
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction XX													
Number in sample	1,753	832	921	228	454	537	361	553	714	491	385	968	6,444
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.3	11.9	10.6	10.5	10.1	11.0	10.4	10.7	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.9	10.9
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Gas, electricity and water XXI													
Number in sample	618	319	299	—	142	151	138	162	196	84	87	147	1,760
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.9	12.3	11.4	—	11.1	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	2,715	1,764	951	199	456	435	346	648	906	395	313	756	7,169
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.2	12.7	11.2	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.6	11.3	11.3	10.6	11.2	10.5	11.4
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,079	588	491	137	225	219	210	287	349	156	110	310	3,082
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.6	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.1								

Table 63 Average gross hourly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970:
Full-time non-manual men, aged 21 and over (Basis Y)

Industry (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	11,889	6,970	4,919	705	1,848	2,610	1,647	2,116	3,457	1,392	1,057	2,385	29,106
Average hourly earnings (sh)	19.6	20.9	17.8	16.0	16.7	18.0	16.8	16.6	17.4	16.9	17.1	16.9	18.1
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
All Index of Production industries II-XXI													
Number in sample	4,502	2,247	2,255	290	814	1,399	860	1,007	1,640	637	440	991	12,580
Average hourly earnings (sh)	19.5	20.5	18.5	17.7	17.3	18.5	17.2	17.0	17.5	18.2	17.4	17.3	18.3
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	3,758	1,798	1,960	248	625	1,211	702	803	1,422	510	349	778	10,406
Average hourly earnings (sh)	19.5	20.6	18.5	17.4	17.5	18.4	17.5	17.2	17.4	18.7	17.4	17.2	18.3
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII													
Number in sample	8,131	5,172	2,959	457	1,223	1,399	945	1,313	2,035	882	708	1,607	18,700
Average hourly earnings (sh)	19.6	21.0	17.4	15.3	16.3	17.7	16.3	16.2	17.4	15.9	17.0	16.7	18.0
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	538		312			218			257				1,803
Average hourly earnings (sh)	18.5		17.2			18.2			16.6				17.5
Standard error (sh)	0.5		0.5			0.5			0.5				0.2
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	494		375			161			150			60	1,259
Average hourly earnings (sh)	18.8		18.7			17.4			15.2			15.4	17.8
Standard error (sh)	0.3		0.4			0.5			0.5			0.5	0.2
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	1,036	776	260		94	137	64	138	234	58		146	2,024
Average hourly earnings (sh)	17.5	18.3	14.9		14.0	14.1	13.0	14.2	15.6	13.4		15.2	16.1
Standard error (sh)	0.4	0.5	0.4		0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.2
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,274	797	477	87	184			215	326			249	2,916
Average hourly earnings (sh)	16.2	17.8	13.7	11.3	12.7			13.2	14.7			13.3	14.7
Standard error (sh)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5			0.4	0.5			0.5	0.2
Professional and executive services XXV													
Number in sample	1,517	747	770			379			467				4,058
Average hourly earnings (sh)	21.6	22.0	21.2			22.0			21.5				21.2
Standard error (sh)	0.3	0.4	0.4			0.5			0.5				0.2
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,648	967	681		322	279	209	236	486	229		366	4,091
Average hourly earnings (sh)	19.2	20.9	16.9		16.0	16.5	15.8	15.5	16.8	14.6		15.8	17.3
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4		0.4	0.1

See footnotes to table 62.

Table 64 Average gross hourly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970:
Full-time manual women, aged 18 and over (Basis Y)

Industry (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	3,785	1,895	1,890	366	752	1,603	1,177	1,476	2,221	903	564	1,715	14,562
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.1	7.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
All Index of Production industries II-XXVIII													
Number in sample	2,046	966	1,080	218	427	1,224	895	1,077	1,591	570	372	1,066	9,486
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
All manufacturing industries III-XIX													
Number in sample	2,007	945	1,062	217	423	1,209	887	1,064	1,580	563	364	1,054	9,368
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XXI-XXVII													
Number in sample	1,778	950	828	149	329	394		412	641	340	200	661	5,194
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.9	7.5	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.2		5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.3
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	225	130	95	58	77	55	79	106	156	60		223	1,071
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.1		6.5	6.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	—
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	126		82		52	78		100				51	522
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.5		7.3		7.0	7.1		7.3				7.8	7.2
Standard error (sh)	0.2		0.2		0.2	0.2		0.1				0.3	0.1
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	422	176	246		54	163	54	60	217	164	62	147	1,382
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.2	7.6	7.0		6.7	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.2
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII													
Number in sample	96		52			275		123					655
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.8		6.6			6.9		6.7					6.8
Standard error (sh)	0.1		0.1			0.1		0.1					0.1
Textiles XIII													
Number in sample	52					72	331	301	379			223	1,464
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.8					7.3	7.6	6.5	6.9			6.3	6.9
Standard error (sh)	0.3					0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear XV													
Number in sample	297	190	107		85	81	233	188	302	134	62	143	1,572
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.4	7.7	7.0		7.1	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.0
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample			111						106			85	587
Average hourly earnings (sh)			7.2						6.5			6.4	6.8
Standard error (sh)			0.2						0.1			0.2	0.3
Other manufacturing industries XIX													
Number in sample	153	65	88			65			67				448
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.5	6.9	6.1			7.2			6.4				6.6
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1			0.2			0.2				0.1
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	273	167	106			56		86	133	53		94	813
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.8	7.2	6.2			5.8		5.6	5.7	5.4		5.4	6.0
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1			0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.1
Professional and Scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	484	236	248		111	125	73	152	222	103	72	229	1,606
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.7	7.3	6.1		5.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	490	244	246		104	102		87	184	101	61	173	1,428
Average hourly earnings (sh)	5.9	6.2	5.7		5.4	5.4		5.1	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.4
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	244	139	105		51	51	57						

Table 65 Average gross hourly earnings by industry group within region, April 1970: Full-time non-manual women, aged 18 and over (Basis Y)

Industry (Order of SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
All industries and services I-XXVII													
Number in sample	8,749	5,078	3,671	522	1,264	1,983	1,206	1,743	2,797	1,226	853	2,328	22,671
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.5	11.2	9.5	8.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.4	8.8	9.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
All Index of Production industries II-XXVIII													
Number in sample	1,968	1,067	901	151	288	669	379	460	762	270	184	496	5,627
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.6	10.6	8.5	7.7	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
All manufacturing industries III-XXIX													
Number in sample	1,713	903	810	138	236	594	321	392	688	212	149	410	4,853
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.5	10.5	8.4	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.4
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XXI-XXVII													
Number in sample	7,036	4,175	2,861	384	1,028	1,389	885	1,351	2,109	1,014	704	1,918	17,818
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.7	11.4	9.8	8.2	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.8
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	—
Food, drink and tobacco III													
Number in sample	166	120			53				81			82	564
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.8	10.6			7.3				7.8			7.6	8.2
Standard error (sh)	0.3	0.3			0.3				0.2			0.4	0.1
Mechanical engineering VII													
Number in sample	211		127			98	48	49	94			61	653
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.3		8.2			7.8	7.7	7.3	7.9			7.8	8.2
Standard error (sh)	0.3		0.3			0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2			0.2	0.1
Electrical engineering IX													
Number in sample	302	153	149			77			85				640
Average hourly earnings (sh)	8.8	9.4	8.1			7.8			8.1				8.2
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.2			0.2			0.3				0.1
Vehicles XI													
Number in sample	117		91			86			54				379
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.6		9.1			8.1			7.4				8.5
Standard error (sh)	0.3		0.3			0.2			0.3				0.1
Paper, printing and publishing XVIII													
Number in sample	260	168	92						51			51	486
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.2	11.2	8.5						7.8			8.0	9.2
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.3						0.4			0.3	0.2
Transport and communication XXII													
Number in sample	580	422	158		50	80		75	121			105	1,151
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.6	11.2	9.1		8.2	8.8		8.5	8.4			8.8	9.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.3	0.2		0.3	0.3			0.3	0.1
Distributive trades XXIII													
Number in sample	1,288	709	579	92	226	276	206	333	497	291	152	498	3,859
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.9	9.0	6.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.9	6.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV													
Number in sample	1,263	941	322		112	139	82	115	228	77	60	146	2,264
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.9	11.7	8.4		8.1	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.3	9.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Professional and scientific services XXV													
Number in sample	2,045	949	1,096	138	363	544	325	523	808	344	268	789	6,147
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.4	12.3	12.5	9.9	12.1	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.4	12.2	13.7	11.7	12.2
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous services XXVI													
Number in sample	523	329	194			89		66	122			94	1,101
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.7	10.8	7.8			7.0		6.5	7.2			6.3	8.2
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.2	0.2			0.2		0.2	0.3			0.2	0.1
Public administration XXVII													
Number in sample	1,068	659	409		170	183	125	167	255	153	114	197	2,481
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.8	12.9	10.1		9.5	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.1	9.9	9.9	10.6
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1

See footnotes to table 62.

Table 66 Average gross weekly earnings by occupation group within region, April 1970: Full-time men, (aged 21 and over), paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupational group	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
2. Supervisors and foremen													
Number in sample	1,929	1,024	905	164	346	589	380	587	684	302	242	533	5,756
Average weekly earnings (£)	34.0	35.0	32.8	30.5	30.9	33.1	30.6	30.7	32.2	33.0	32.5	31.8	32.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
3. Engineers, scientists, technologists													
Number in sample	1,465	725	740		224	327	197	170	378			262	3,393
Average weekly earnings (£)	40.9	42.2	39.7		38.6	38.1	37.6	37.5	39.5			37.9	39.6
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.6	0.5		0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8			0.7	0.2
4. Technicians													
Number in sample	1,179	554	625	68	218	315	185	197	375	137	115	221	3,010
Average weekly earnings (£)	32.5	33.5	31.5	28.6	30.9	30.9	30.0	28.5	30.4	29.0	29.8	30.7	31.0
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2
5. Academic and teaching													
Number in sample	609		377		154	228	160	196	303	152		238	2,213
Average weekly earnings (£)	39.9		37.0		37.4	36.9	37.6	37.1	38.8	38.0		40.7	38.9
Standard error (£)	0.6		0.6		0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0		0.9	0.3
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	3,524	2,399	1,125	196	497	551	405	540	865	360	277	579	7,794
Average weekly earnings (£)	27.6	28.3	26.0	23.9	24.0	25.6	24.2	23.5	25.1	24.5	24.6	23.4	25.8
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
9. Sales													
Number in sample	1,407	751	656	135	270	361	252	330	486	190	149	363	3,943
Average weekly earnings (£)	29.2	30.7	27.5	24.1	26.3	28.2	27.4	26.6	28.2	25.0	25.2	26.3	27.6
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2
10. Security													
Number in sample	633	330	303		132	157	113	330	296	116	81	242	1,946
Average weekly earnings (£)	27.7	27.2	28.2		25.8	27.8	26.1	27.2	27.8	24.6	26.0	26.4	27.1
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.5		0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2
11. Catering, domestic and other service													
Number in sample	717	452	265		97	67	65	85	156	61		124	1,459
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.6	21.1	19.8		17.2	19.7	17.7	18.7	19.0	17.9		17.8	19.6
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6		0.5	0.2
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural													
Number in sample	439	82	357	173	128	92	115	117	88	92	52	245	1,541
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.6	21.7	19.1	17.8	19.4	19.7	18.4	17.7	20.1	17.5	18.5	18.9	18.9
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1
13. Transport													
Number in sample	2,074	1,141	933	213	450	512	379	696	910	403	336	720	6,693
Average weekly earnings (£)	28.5	29.3	27.5	26.6	25.9	26.9	25.1	27.2	26.9	26.0	25.8	25.5	27.0
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.2	0.3										

Table 67 Average gross weekly earnings by occupation group within region, April 1970: Full-time women, aged 18 and over, paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupational 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 forewomen													
Number in sample	392	243	149		70	65	68	140	57			100	996
Average weekly earnings (£)	23.0	24.9	19.8		18.4	17.2	16.7	17.9	16.9			18.1	19.7
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.5	0.6		0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7			0.6	0.2
5. Academic and teaching													
Number in sample	601	191	410		128	218	133	185	293	138	115	280	2,126
Average weekly earnings (£)	29.9	31.1	29.3		30.0	27.9	29.0	28.7	29.1	29.3	30.8	27.3	29.1
Standard error (£)	0.4	0.8	0.5		0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2
6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare													
Number in sample	977	465	512	75	184	244	165	261	386	177	121	354	2,944
Average weekly earnings (£)	20.3	21.0	19.6	17.2	19.3	18.1	17.3	17.6	18.3	18.6	20.6	18.1	19.0
Standard error (£)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	5,730	3,626	2,104	328	754	1,192	712	1,009	1,674	647	457	1,154	13,657
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.1	19.5	15.7	14.4	14.7	15.1	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.8	14.8	16.2
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	—
9. Sales													
Number in sample	786	352	434	64	158	214	144	221	259	187	124	392	2,549
Average weekly earnings (£)	12.9	14.4	11.7	10.7	10.7	11.5	11.3	10.5	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.7	11.5
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
11. Catering, domestic and other service													
Number in sample	1,189	619	570	77	225	276	166	290	456	259	144	493	3,575
Average weekly earnings (£)	12.7	13.6	11.7	10.5	11.0	11.7	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.5
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
14. Building, engineering, etc.													
Number in sample	388	146	242	71	325	63	108	199	81	75	154	150	1,502
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.7	15.1	14.5	14.6	15.2	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.8	16.0	16.0	14.9
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
15. Textile, clothing and footwear													
Number in sample	331	201	130	91	112	346	335	483	115	66	281	2,199	
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.5	15.2	13.3	12.7	13.4	14.6	13.1	13.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	13.5	
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	
16. Other occupations													
Number in sample	992	488	504	109	193	399	199	286	487	191	127	365	3,348
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.2	14.6	13.8	12.9	12.6	13.8	13.1	12.2	13.3	13.1	12.7	13.5	13.5
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Summary of groups 14-16 SKILLED													
Number in sample	402	237	165	82	152	227	212	314	107	63	225	1,817	
Average weekly earnings (£)	15.1	15.9	13.9	13.0	14.5	15.0	13.6	13.6	12.8	12.5	13.0	14.0	
Standard error (£)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	
SEMI-SKILLED													
Number in sample	693	306	387	80	140	449	242	310	477	164	106	320	2,981
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.4	14.7	14.1	13.2	13.6	14.6	13.9	12.8	14.1	13.7	14.1	14.1	
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
UNSKILLED													
Number in sample	616	292	324	73	133	235	139	207	378	116	99	255	2,251
Average weekly earnings (£)	13.9	14.2	13.7	12.5	12.5	13.6	12.8	12.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.3
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
TOTAL: MANUAL													
Number in sample	3,256	1,659	1,597	304	626	1,177	865	1,113	1,763	705	449	1,410	11,668
Average weekly earnings (£)	14.2	15.1	13.3	12.4	12.5	13.8	13.5	12.6	13.2	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.4
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	—
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL													
Number in sample	8,883	5,134	3,749	536	1,294	1,996	1,222	1,760	2,825	1,250	867	2,360	22,993
Average weekly earnings (£)	19.5	20.8	17.8	15.5	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.9	16.4	17.6	16.6	17.8
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
TOTAL: ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN													
Number in sample	12,139	6,793	5,346	840	1,920	3,173	2,087	2,873	4,588	1,955	1,316	3,770	34,661
Average weekly earnings (£)	18.1	19.4	16.4	14.4	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.9	15.5	15.0	15.9	15.3	16.3
Standard error (£)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—

Note: See footnotes to table 66.

Table 68 Average gross hourly earnings by occupation group within region, April 1970: Full-time men, (aged 21 and over), (Basis Y)

Occupational 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	1,925	1,022	903	162	341	596	376	587	680	295	245	529	5,736
Average hourly earnings (sh)	15.4	16.0	14.7	13.6	14.1	15.1	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
4. Technicians													
Number in sample	1,177	552	625	68	217	314	181	197	375	135	112	219	2,995
Average hourly earnings (sh)	16.4	17.1	15.9	14.4	15.9	15.6	15.2	14.5	15.3	14.9	15.0	15.5	15.7
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	3,516	2,396	1,120	194	495	548	403	538	864	358	277	575	7,768
Average hourly earnings (sh)	13.6	14.1	12.4	11.7	11.8	12.6	11.8	11.7	12.3	12.0	12.2	11.3	12.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10. Security													
Number in sample	628	328	300	134	160	111	141	293	116	83	236	1,934	
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.5	10.9	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.9	12.2	10.7	11.7	11.7	10.9	11.5
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
11. Catering, domestic and other service													
Number in sample	713	445	268	105	66	65	88	160	61	122	1,467		
Average hourly earnings (sh)	8.8	9.1	8.5	7.8	8.8	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.5		
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1		
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural													
Number in sample	446	81	365	175	124	97	117	121	92	91	55	234	1,552
Average hourly earnings (sh)	8.4	9.8	8.1	7.6	8.0	8.7	7.8	7.7	8.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.1
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
13. Transport													
Number in sample	2,178	1,209	969	214	469	550	406	713	992	436	361	735	7,054
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.3	11.9	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.6
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
14. Building, engineering, etc.													
Number in sample	6,410	2,847	3,563	676	1,460	3,174	1,631	2,189	2,974	1,651	1,141	2,550	23,856
Average hourly earnings (sh)	12.2	12.5	11.9	10.9	11.2	13.3	11.5	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.0
Standard error (sh)	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
15. Textile, clothing and footwear													
Number in sample	156	110	69	314	404	389	53	149	1,686	</			

Table 69 Average gross hourly earnings by occupation group within region, April 1970: Full-time women, aged 18 and over (Basis Y)

Occupational group	Region												
	South East	Greater London	South East (excl. Greater London)	East Anglia	South Western	West-Midlands	East-Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
2. Supervisors and forewomen													
Number in sample	398	245	153			72	67	70	142	59		100	1,013
Average hourly earnings (sh)	11.8	13.0	10.1			9.3	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.4		9.1	10.0
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.3	0.4			0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4		0.4	0.1
8. Office and communications													
Number in sample	5,708	3,613	2,095	327	754	1,189	710	1,008	1,666	644	457	1,149	13,612
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.8	10.7	8.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.7
Standard error (sh)	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
11. Catering, domestic and other services													
Number in sample	1,249	646	603	81	240	300	189	318	509	272	153	503	3,814
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
14. Building, engineering, etc.													
Number in sample	518	208	310		103	454	81	173	281	139	96	222	2,111
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.3	7.4	7.2		6.9	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.3
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
15. Textile, clothing and footwear													
Number in sample	413	245	168	59	124	171	531	477	644	167	93	376	3,055
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.4	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.9
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
16. Other occupations													
Number in sample	1,227	587	640	137	238	605	270	405	645	255	179	483	4,444
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Summary of groups 14-16													
SKILLED													
Number in sample	470	269	201	51	102	245	326	304	393	147	89	290	2,417
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.6	8.1	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.3	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.5	7.1
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
SEMI-SKILLED													
Number in sample	908	412	496	104	197	659	350	460	658	255	143	453	4,187
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.7	7.4	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
UNSKILLED													
Number in sample	780	359	421	85	166	326		291	519	159	136	338	3,006
Average hourly earnings (sh)	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.7		6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6
Standard error (sh)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL: MANUAL													
Number in sample	3,785	1,895	1,890	366	752	1,603	1,177	1,476	2,221	903	564	1,715	14,562
Average hourly earnings (sh)	7.1	7.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL													
Number in sample	8,749	5,078	3,671	522	1,264	1,983	1,206	1,743	2,797	1,226	853	2,328	22,671
Average hourly earnings (sh)	10.5	11.2	9.5	8.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.4	8.8	9.5
Standard error (sh)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
TOTAL: ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN													
Number in sample	12,534	6,973	5,561	888	2,016	3,586	2,383	3,219	5,018	2,129	1,417	4,043	37,233
Average hourly earnings (sh)	9.4	10.2	8.5	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.4
Standard error (sh)	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—

Notes: See footnotes to table 68.

Table 70 Average gross weekly earnings (Basis C) by sub-region, April 1970

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		£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
Central London	1,227	26.9	0.3	1,716	43.4	0.7	361	15.1	0.3	1,343	21.9	0.2
Rest of Greater London	7,256	28.3	0.1	5,803	40.1	0.4	1,579	14.6	0.1	3,957	20.3	0.1
Outer Metropolitan	4,903	27.7	0.1	3,107	36.6	0.3	1,023	13.4	0.1	2,131	18.0	0.2
Outer-South East: Essex	354	24.4	0.4	177	31.5	1.0	79	11.9	0.4	106	17.3	0.9
: Kent	519	24.1	0.3				130	11.9	0.3	206	15.9	0.5
: Sussex	660	23.4	0.2	430	31.4	0.6	157	13.1	0.3	401	18.4	0.4
: Solent	1,785	25.9	0.2	935	33.7	0.5	382	12.1	0.2	719	16.9	0.3
: Beds, Berks, Bucks, Oxford	836	26.6	0.3	474	36.0	0.7	156	13.0	0.3	317	17.1	0.4
TOTAL: South East	17,540	27.3	0.1	12,867	38.5	0.2	3,867	13.8	0.1	9,180	19.4	0.1
East Anglia												
South East	462	24.7	0.4				93	12.6	0.4	134	15.4	0.4
North East	740	23.0	0.3	272	30.4	0.9	153	12.1	0.3	212	16.0	0.5
North West	399	25.5	0.4				69	12.0	0.4	100	14.0	0.6
South West	264	25.1	0.4				58	12.1	0.5	107	15.7	0.6
TOTAL: East Anglia	1,865	24.3	0.2	789	32.6	0.6	373	12.2	0.2	553	15.4	0.3
South Western												
Central	684	23.7	0.3	355	32.9	0.8	155	12.9	0.3	249	16.7	0.5
Southern	753	22.5	0.3	357	31.9	0.8	157	11.5	0.2	237	16.8	0.5
Western	387	21.9	0.3	189	29.8	0.9	58	10.8	0.4	126	16.9	0.7
Northern	1,978	25.8	0.2	1,134	33.7	0.5	404	12.4	0.2	735	16.5	0.3
TOTAL: South Western	3,802	24.4	0.1	2,035	32.9	0.4	774	12.2	0.1	1,347	16.6	0.2
West Midlands												
Central	1,225	26.4	0.2	493	33.6	0.7	279	13.4	0.2	364	17.6	0.4
Conurbation	3,700	28.5	0.1	1,515	35.4	0.5	815	13.5	0.1	1,150	16.4	0.2
Coventry Belt	968	31.8	0.3	361	37.0	0.9	177	14.2	0.3	273	16.6	0.4
The Rural West	241	22.8	0.4							112	17.4	0.8
North Staffordshire	643	24.7	0.3				299	12.8	0.2	197	16.3	0.6
TOTAL: West Midlands	6,777	28.0	0.1	2,774	35.1	0.3	1,618	13.4	0.1	2,096	16.7	0.2
East Midlands												
Nottingham/Derbyshire	2,523	25.1	0.1	942	32.5	0.4	553	12.4	0.2	674	16.6	0.3
Leicester	1,018	25.6	0.2	470	34.8	1.0	366	14.2	0.2	308	17.1	0.5
Eastern Lowlands	503	23.3	0.3	199	31.4	0.9	125	11.2	0.4	163	16.3	0.6
Northampton	537	26.3	0.3				145	13.4	0.3	122	15.8	0.6
TOTAL: East Midlands	4,581	25.2	0.1	1,802	33.2	0.4	1,189	12.9	0.1	1,267	16.6	0.2
Yorkshire and Humberside												
North Humberside	618	26.0	0.4	266	32.3	0.9	127	12.4	0.4	190	15.8	0.5
South Humberside	463	28.8	0.5				70	11.8	0.4	94	16.3	0.8
Mid Yorkshire	409	23.4	0.4				76	12.1	0.4	162	16.8	0.5
South Lindsey	97	21.6	0.6									
South Yorkshire	1,193	26.5	0.2	416	34.3	0.9	212	12.0	0.3	326	16.3	0.4
Yorkshire Coalfield	1,074	25.2	0.2	226	32.1	0.8	235	11.9	0.2	216	15.6	0.5
West Yorkshire	2,499	24.0	0.1	1,068	32.3	0.5	762	12.4	0.1	815	16.2	0.2
TOTAL: Yorkshire and Humberside	6,353	25.2	0.1	2,326	32.8	0.4	1,492	12.2	0.1	1,832	16.2	0.2
North Western												
South Cheshire (High Peak)	593	25.9	0.3	320	35.1	1.0	163	12.4	0.3	209	17.4	0.7
South Lancashire	747	25.8	0.3	302	35.6	1.0	204	12.8	0.3	251	16.7	0.5
Manchester	2,987	25.1	0.1	1,514	34.2	0.5	950	12.5	0.1	1,134	16.6	0.2
Merseyside	2,141	28.9	0.2	980	35.9	0.6	473	12.9	0.2	836	16.7	0.3
Furness	153	26.3	0.6									
Fylde	232	23.8	0.5	147	28.2	0.8	59	12.0	0.5			

Table 71 Average gross hourly earnings (Basis Y) by sub-region, April 1970

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		Shillings	Shillings		Shillings	Shillings		Shillings	Shillings		Shillings	Shillings
Central London	1,196	11.6	0.1	1,611	22.5	0.4	349	7.7	0.1	1,285	11.8	0.1
Rest of Greater London	7,134	12.2	0.1	5,359	20.4	0.2	1,546	7.4	0.1	3,793	11.0	0.1
Outer Metropolitan	4,850	11.8	—	2,869	18.5	0.2	999	6.9	0.1	2,029	9.7	0.1
Outer—South East: Essex	349	10.5	0.1				79	6.4	0.3			
Kent	510	10.3	0.1				129	6.2	0.2	195	8.8	0.4
Sussex	654	10.1	0.1	391	15.6	0.4	155	6.6	0.2	377	9.7	0.3
Solent	1,753	11.0	0.1	867	17.0	0.3	374	6.3	0.1	683	9.0	0.2
Beds., Berks., Bucks, Oxford	821	12.0	0.1	429	18.1	0.4	154	6.7	0.1	286	8.9	0.3
TOTAL: South East	17,267	11.7	—	11,889	19.6	0.1	3,785	7.1	0.1	8,749	10.5	0.1
East Anglia												
South East	457	10.6	0.1				92	6.4	0.2	131	8.3	0.3
North East	721	10.0	0.1				151	6.3	0.1	190	8.2	0.3
North West	395	10.8	0.1				67	6.1	0.2	98	7.3	0.4
South West	261	10.5	0.2				56	6.3	0.2	103	8.2	0.4
TOTAL: East Anglia	1,834	10.4	0.1	705	16.0	0.3	366	6.3	0.1	522	8.1	0.2
South Western												
Central	672	10.3	0.1	327	17.1	0.5	151	6.5	0.1	237	9.2	0.4
Southern	743	9.9	0.1	318	15.9	0.5	156	5.9	0.1	219	9.0	0.4
Western	375	10.0	0.1				57	5.8	0.4			
Northern	1,952	11.3	0.1	1,024	17.0	0.3	388	6.5	0.1	689	8.7	0.2
TOTAL: South Western	3,742	10.7	0.1	1,848	16.7	0.2	752	6.3	0.1	1,264	8.9	0.2
West Midlands												
Central	1,210	11.5	0.1	470	17.3	0.4	278	7.0	0.1	353	9.7	0.4
Conurbation	3,666	12.7	0.1	1,429	18.1	0.3	805	7.0	0.1	1,091	9.0	0.1
Coventry Belt	959	14.5	0.1	334	18.8	0.5	175	7.4	0.2	246	8.7	0.3
The rural west	239	9.8	0.2									
North Staffordshire	631	10.8	0.1				297	6.9	0.1	187	8.9	0.4
TOTAL: West Midlands	6,705	12.4	—	2,610	18.0	0.2	1,603	7.0	—	1,983	9.1	0.1
East Midlands												
Nottingham/Derbyshire	2,488	11.1	0.1	851	16.5	0.3	547	6.6	0.1	638	8.9	0.2
Leicester	1,003	11.2	0.1							296	9.3	0.4
Eastern Lowlands	500	10.0	0.1				124	6.0	0.2	155	8.8	0.5
Northampton	532	11.6	0.1				144	7.2	0.1	117	8.6	0.5
TOTAL: East Midlands	4,523	11.1	—	1,647	16.8	0.2	1,177	6.9	0.3	1,206	9.0	0.2
Yorkshire and Humberside												
North Humberside	594	11.2	0.1				125	6.4	0.2	177	8.6	0.4
South Humberside	447	11.8	0.2				69	6.1	0.2			
Mid Yorkshire	407	10.0	0.1				73	6.2	0.2	152	8.6	0.3
South Lindsey	96	9.3	0.2									
South Yorkshire	1,184	11.4	0.1	387	17.9	0.5	211	6.3	0.1	313	8.8	0.3
Yorkshire coalfield	1,064	11.6	0.1	212	16.1	0.3	234	6.2	0.1	203	8.5	0.4
West Yorkshire	2,467	10.5	0.1	972	16.3	0.3	754	6.6	0.1	779	8.8	0.2
TOTAL: Yorkshire and Humberside	6,259	10.9	—	2,116	16.6	0.2	1,476	6.4	—	1,743	8.7	0.1
North Western												
South Cheshire (High Peak)	586	11.2	0.1				159	6.4	0.2	194	9.4	0.4
South Lancashire	735	11.3	0.1				201	6.6	0.1	245	9.0	0.4
Manchester	2,957	10.8	0.1	1,386	17.2	0.3	937	6.5	0.1	1,066	9.0	0.2
Merseyside	2,116	12.4	0.1	873	18.2	0.3	470	6.8	0.1	785	9.2	0.2
Furness	150	12.0	0.2									
Fylde	220	10.6	0.2				58	5.9	0.2	129	9.3	0.5
Lancaster	122	10.4	0.3									
Mid Lancashire	397	11.3	0.2				117	6.7	0.1	188	9.1	0.4
North East Lancashire	587	10.4	0.1				219	6.9	0.1			
TOTAL: North Western	7,870	11.3	—	3,457	17.4	0.2	2,221	6.6	—	2,797	9.1	0.1
Northern												
Industrial north east—North	2,043	11.2	0.1	770	16.6	0.3	447	6.5	0.1	691	8.7	0.2
Industrial north east—South	1,288	11.8	0.1	385	18.3	0.5	268	6.6	0.1	297	8.5	0.3
Rural north east—North	138	9.6	0.2									
Rural north east—South	163	9.5	0.2				59	5.8	0.2			
Cumberland and Westmorland	419	10.9	0.1				106	6.1	0.2	121	8.6	0.5
TOTAL: Northern	4,051	11.2	0.1	1,392	16.9	0.2	903	6.4	0.1	1,226	8.6	0.1
Wales												
Industrial South Wales:												
Central and eastern valleys	754	11.6	0.1				148	6.5	0.1	157	9.1	0.5
West south Wales	712	12.1	0.1	167	16.6	0.5	123	6.5	0.1			
Coastal belt	952	11.8	0.1	426	17.4	0.4	150	6.4	0.1	378	9.4	0.3
North east Wales	292	12.2	0.2				59	6.8	0.3			
North west Wales: North coast	65	10.5	0.4									
Remainder	135	10.5	0.2									
Central Wales	52	10.2	0.5									
South west Wales	161	10.3	0.3									
TOTAL: Wales	3,123	11.7	0.1	1,057	17.1	0.3	564	6.4	0.1	853	9.4	0.2
Scotland												
Glasgow	3,214	11.7	0.1	1,218	16.9	0.2	890	6.7	0.1	1,186	8.7	0.1
Falkirk/Stirling	418	11.7	0.3				95	6.8	0.2	120	8.3	0.3
Edinburgh	1,228	10.9	0.1	497	17.1	0.5	298	6.3	0.1	516	9.1	0.3
Tayside	512	10.1	0.2				171	6.2	0.1	169	8.8	0.4
Borders	133	9.2	0.2									
South west	146	10.3	0.2									
North east	470	9.6	0.1				114	6.0	0.2	177	9.4	0.5
Highlands	228	9.9	0.2				62	5.3	0.2			
TOTAL: Scotland	6,349	11.1	—	2,385	16.9	0.2	1,715	6.5	—	2,328	8.8	0.1
Great Britain	61,723	11.4	—	29,106	18.1	0.1	14,562	6.7	—	22,671	9.5	—

Notes: — Means less than 0.05. 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 0.5 shillings.

Table 72 Average weekly earnings by region and sub-region on Bases (C) and (D), April 1970: Full-time men and women

Region and sub-region	Full-time men (aged 21 and over)				Full-time women (aged 18 and over)			
	No. in Sample (Basis C)	Average weekly earnings		Standard error*	No. in Sample (Basis C)	Average weekly earnings		Standard error*
		Basis C	Basis D			Basis C	Basis D	
South East								
Central London	2,943	36.5	37.0	0.4	1,704	20.4	20.7	0.2
Rest of Greater London	13,059	33.5	34.2	0.2	5,536	18.7	19.0	0.1
Outer Metropolitan	8,010	31.2	31.7	0.2	3,154	16.5	16.9	0.1
Outer—South East: Essex	531	26.8	27.1	0.4	185	15.0	15.4	0.6
Kent	744	26.9	27.3	0.4	336	14.3	14.7	0.4
Sussex	1,090	26.5	26.7	0.3	558	16.9	17.2	0.3
Solent	2,720	28.6	28.9	0.2	1,101	15.2	15.6	0.2
Beds, Berks, Bucks, Oxford	1,310	30.0	30.3	0.3	473	15.8	16.1	0.3
TOTAL: South East	30,407	32.1	32.6	0.1	13,047	17.8	18.1	0.1
East Anglia								
South East	657	27.2	27.4	0.4	227	14.2	14.5	0.3
North East	1,012	25.0	25.2	0.3	365	14.3	14.7	0.3
North West	548	28.2	28.6	0.5	169	13.2	13.4	0.4
South West	437	28.3	28.6	0.6	165	14.4	14.7	0.4
TOTAL: East Anglia	2,654	26.7	27.0	0.2	926	14.1	14.4	0.2
South Western								
Central	1,039	26.9	27.3	0.4	404	15.2	15.5	0.3

Table 72 (continued) Average weekly earnings by region and sub-region on Bases (C) and (D), April 1970: Full-time men and women

Region and sub-region	Full-time men (aged 21 and over)				Full-time women (aged 18 and over)			
	No. in Sample (Basis C)	Average weekly earnings		Standard error*	No. in Sample (Basis C)	Average weekly earnings		Standard error*
		Basis C	Basis D			Basis C	Basis D	
Scotland								
Glasgow	4,604	28.7	29.6	0.2	2,157	14.9	15.4	0.1
Falkirk/Stirling	544	27.7	28.4	0.4	224	14.7	15.1	0.3
Edinburgh	1,812	27.7	28.4	0.3	855	15.3	15.7	0.3
Tayside	732	26.0	26.2	0.6	348	14.4	14.7	0.3
Borders	182	22.5	22.7	0.6	83	13.9	14.2	0.5
South West	198	26.4	26.6	0.8	91	13.6	14.1	0.6
North East	714	24.6	24.8	0.4	303	15.0	15.3	0.4
Highlands	340	26.3	26.9	0.7	148	14.2	14.3	0.5
TOTAL: Scotland	9,126	27.7	28.3	0.1	4,209	14.9	15.3	0.1
Great Britain	94,422	29.4	30.0	—	38,708	15.8	16.3	—

* The standard errors of the two estimates of average earnings are generally very similar; those given in this table relate to the first mean shown, namely Basis C.
Notes: — Means less than 0.05.
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.

Table 73 (continued) Average weekly earnings, hours, hourly earnings, by agreement and wages board or council order, April 1970: Full-time men aged 21 and over

Agreement or order	No. in sample (Basis C)	AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS (£)				Average weekly hours of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (SHILLINGS)			
		Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Standard error*			Including overtime and shift premium	Excluding overtime and shift premium	Standard error*	
		(£)		Per cent.		Shillings		Per cent.		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR										
Gas, electricity and water										
Gas supply industry NJIC—general workers (GB)	352	26.4	27.0	0.4	1.6	47.8	11.0	10.0	0.1	1.1
Electricity supply industry NJIC—general workers (GB)	1,010	25.1	25.2	0.2	0.7	42.7	11.7	10.5	0.1	0.6
Local authorities (England and Wales)										
Administrative, professional and technical grades	1,412	33.7	33.8	0.3	1.0	39.3	11.8	11.7	0.2	2.0
General and clerical division	245	22.9	23.1	0.4	1.9	43.4	10.8	10.6	0.1	0.8
Building and civil engineering workers	671	23.5	23.8	0.2	0.9	44.7	9.3	8.8	—	0.4
Manual workers	2,311	20.9	21.2	0.1	0.6	44.1	8.8	8.4	0.1	1.2
County council roadmen	145	19.5	19.6	0.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—
Local authorities (Scotland)										
Manual workers	282	19.1	19.4	0.3	1.5	43.8	8.7	8.2	0.1	1.1
National Government										
Civil Service—clerical grades	626	22.2	22.4	0.2	1.0	38.0	11.8	11.7	0.1	1.0
Civil Service—executive grades	809	42.6	42.7	0.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	835	42.2	42.3	0.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
Government industrial establishments	1,457	22.1	22.3	0.2	0.8	44.6	9.8	9.2	0.1	0.6
National Health Service										
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	259	23.2	23.5	0.4	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
Ancillary staff†	650	21.7	22.0	0.2	1.1	45.5	9.5	8.4	0.1	0.8
Post Office										
Post Office engineering grades—manual	677	29.2	29.3	0.3	1.0	45.0	13.0	12.4	0.1	0.8
Post Office engineering grades—non-manual	256	34.9	35.1	0.6	1.8	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office manipulative grades—manual	1,044	27.4	27.5	0.3	1.0	47.5	11.6	10.3	0.1	0.7
Post Office manipulative grades—non-manual	318	30.2	30.2	0.6	1.9	45.6	13.3	12.5	0.2	1.4
Railways										
Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff	946	26.3	26.8	0.3	1.0	51.1	10.3	9.1	0.1	0.7
Railway footplate staff	289	29.0	29.4	0.4	1.5	44.4	13.1	11.8	0.1	1.0
Railway workshops	484	26.6	27.5	0.3	1.1	45.3	11.8	10.9	0.1	0.8
Road passenger transport										
Municipal undertakings	415	26.2	27.2	0.3	1.3	49.7	10.7	9.4	0.1	0.9
London Transport—drivers and conductors	196	28.1	29.5	0.5	1.7	44.9	12.7	12.1	0.1	0.8
Teaching (England and Wales)										
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	1,214	35.8	35.9	0.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers in establishments for further education	348	44.7	44.7	0.6	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
Others										
Coalmining—manual	2,568	24.7	26.1	0.2	0.6	40.3	12.2	11.8	0.1	0.5
Fire services	250	30.4	30.6	0.4	1.3	55.0	11.0	10.7	0.2	1.4
Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation	1,074	30.0	31.2	0.2	0.8	44.3	13.6	11.6	0.1	0.8
Police service	697	31.0	31.0	0.3	1.1	41.8	14.7	14.6	0.2	1.1
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS										
Agriculture										
Agricultural (England and Wales)	678	18.4	18.6	0.2	1.0	47.7	7.7	7.5	0.1	0.9
Manufacturing										
Baking (England and Wales)	244	25.0	25.2	0.4	1.5	51.0	9.8	8.7	0.1	1.0
Retail and wholesale distribution										
Milk distributive (England and Wales)†	433	27.3	27.5	0.3	1.1	51.7	10.7	10.0	0.1	1.0
Retail food trades (England and Wales)†	533	22.3	22.5	0.3	1.5	43.3	10.3	10.1	0.2	1.5
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)†	477	23.3	23.5	0.5	1.9	41.9	11.2	11.1	0.2	2.0

* The standard errors of the two estimates of average earnings are generally similar. Those given in this table relate to the first mean shown, namely weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence, and hourly earnings including overtime and shift premium.
† Figures for agreements or orders with a standard error of more than 2.0 per cent. of average weekly earnings have been omitted from the table, but can be made available on request.
Average hourly earnings are given only if the standard error is not more than 2.0 per cent., and if the hours of work were reported for a substantial proportion of the employees covered by the agreement.
‡ The figures relate to all workers, both manual and non-manual.

Table 73 Average weekly earnings, hours, hourly earnings, by agreement and wages board or council order, April 1970: Full-time men aged 21 and over

Agreement or order	No. in sample (Basis C)	AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS (£)				Average weekly hours of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (SHILLINGS)			
		Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Standard error*			Including overtime and shift premium	Excluding overtime and shift premium	Standard error*	
		(£)		Per cent.		Shillings		Per cent.		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR										
Building										
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	3,005	24.9	25.6	0.1	0.6	47.1	10.6	10.3	0.1	0.5
Building industry JIC (Scotland)	590	25.1	26.1	0.3	1.1	45.8	10.9	10.5	0.1	1.0
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board	1,160	30.2	31.4	0.3	1.0	53.6	11.3	10.6	0.1	0.9
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	313	30.0	30.7	0.5	1.8	49.8	12.0	11.1	0.1	1.2
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc										
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	10,826	27.9	29.0	0.1	0.3	44.9	12.4	11.6	0.2	0.3
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	915	27.1	27.3	0.3	1.1	41.6	13.1	13.0	0.2	1.2
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	1,234	33.4	33.5	0.2	0.7	39.5	17.0	16.8	0.1	0.7
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	560	28.7	30.4	0.4	1.5	45.0	12.6	11.6	0.1	1.0
Food and drink										
Baking industry JIC—Multiple bakers (England and Wales)	185	26.3	26.5	0.4	1.5	52.5	10.0	8.6	0.1	1.2
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	217	24.6	25.1	0.5	1.9	49.1	9.9	9.1	0.2	1.6
Printing										
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales except London)	640	30.5	31.0	0.4	1.3	46.0	13.2	11.9	0.2	1.1
General printing (London)	236	34.0	34.4	0.6	1.9	47.1	14.5	12.9	0.2	1.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear										
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	211	20.8	21.2	0.4	1.9	45.0	9.2	8.6	0.2	1.9
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	209	22.1	22.5	0.4	1.9	46.5	9.5	9.0	0.2	1.7
Footwear manufacture (UK)	201	24.5	25.0	0.5	1.9	40.3	12.1	12.0	0.2	1.8
Other manufacturing										
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	529	28.4	29.1	0.3	1.1	46.5	12.1	11.0	0.1	1.0
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	342	25.4	25.9	0.4	1.5	42.7	11.8	11.6	0.2	1.5
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	401	27.2	27.8	0.4	1.3	48.1	11.3	10.3	0.1	1.3
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	459	28.3	29.0	0.3	1.2	44.4	12.7	10.9	0.1	1.1
Retail and wholesale distribution										
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	590	22.8	23.0	0.2	1.1	45.8	9.9	9.7	0.1	1.1
Retail co-operative societies (GB)†	537	22.7	22.9	0.3	1.5	45.2	10.1	9.7	0.1	1.5
Others										
Dock workers NJC (GB)	404	37.1	37.8	0.6	1.5	45.9	16.2	15.3	0.2	1.5
Road passenger transport—company-owned undertakings (GB)	508	24.5	25.6	0.3	1.1	50.3	9.8	8.6	0.1	0.6

Table 74 Average weekly earnings, hours, hourly earnings, by agreement and wages board or council order, April 1970: Full-time women aged 18 and over

Agreement or order	No. in sample (Basis C)	AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS (£)				Average weekly hours of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (SHILLINGS)			
		Including those whose pay was affected by absence	Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Standard error*			Including overtime and shift premium	Excluding overtime and shift premium	Standard error*	
				(£)	Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR										
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc	2,076	14.2	15.1	0.1	0.6	38.2	7.4	7.3	0.1	0.4
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	982	14.6	14.7	0.1	0.8	37.9	7.7	7.7	0.1	0.8
Food and drink	190	11.5	12.4	0.2	2.1	37.8	6.1	5.9	0.1	1.6
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)										
Printing	205	13.8	14.3	0.2	1.4	39.5	7.0	6.8	0.1	1.8
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)										
Textiles, clothing and footwear	239	15.0	15.9	0.3	1.7	39.2	8.3	8.2	0.1	1.6
Footwear manufacture (UK)										
Other manufacturing	156	13.0	13.5	0.3	1.9					
Pottery industry NJC (GB)										
Retail and wholesale distribution	503	11.5	11.7	0.2	1.4	39.6	5.9	5.8	0.1	1.4
Retail co-operative societies (GB)†										
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR										
Local authorities (England and Wales)	553	20.4	20.6	0.3	1.5					
Administrative, professional and technical grades	724	17.0	17.0	0.2	0.9	37.9	9.0	9.0	0.1	1.0
General and clerical division	856	11.6	12.0	0.1	1.2	36.3	6.4	6.1	0.1	1.0
Manual workers										
Local authorities (Scotland)	121	11.2	11.2	0.2	1.9	37.5	5.9	5.8	0.1	1.3
Manual workers										
National Government	1,285	18.5	18.6	0.1	0.6	37.0	10.1	10.0	0.1	0.7
Civil Service—clerical grades	243	13.2	13.4	0.2	1.6	39.6	6.6	6.5	0.1	1.1
Government industrial establishments										
National Health Service	444	17.9	18.0	0.3	1.5					
Administrative and clerical staff—Whitley Council	2,139	18.2	18.4	0.1	0.7					
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	929	13.1	13.4	0.1	0.9	39.7	6.6	6.1	0.1	0.7
Ancillary staff†										
Post Office	247	18.9	18.9	0.3	1.8	37.3	10.1	10.1	0.2	2.0
Post Office clerical and executive grades	331	17.9	18.0	0.3	1.5	39.2	9.2	9.1	0.1	1.4
Post Office manipulative grades—non-manual										
Teaching (England and Wales)	1,700	28.9	29.1	0.2	0.7					
Teachers in primary and secondary schools										
Teaching (Scotland)	262	26.2	26.4	0.5	1.9					
Teachers in primary and secondary schools										
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS										
Catering	363	11.1	11.4	0.2	1.5	38.3	5.8	5.7	0.1	1.5
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)‡										
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurant (GB)‡	273	11.0	11.0	0.2	1.9	41.4	5.3	5.3	0.1	1.8
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing	334	12.4	13.0	0.2	1.8	37.2	6.6	6.6	0.1	1.6
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)										
Retail and wholesale distribution	1,197	13.2	13.5	0.2	1.2	39.0	6.9	6.8	0.1	1.3
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)†	630	11.2	11.3	0.2	1.4	40.0	5.7	5.6	0.1	1.3
Retail food trades (England and Wales)†	431	11.8	11.9	0.2	1.5	39.2	6.1	6.1	0.1	1.5
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)†										
Miscellaneous	168	10.7	11.2	0.2	2.0	38.6	5.5	5.4	0.1	0.1
Laundry (GB)										

* The standard errors of the two estimates of average earnings are generally similar. Those given in this table relate to the first mean shown, namely weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence, and hourly earnings including overtime and shift premium.
 † Figures for agreements or orders with a standard error of more than 2.0 per cent. of average weekly earnings have been omitted from the table, but can be made available on request. Average hourly earnings are given only if the standard error is not more than 2.0 per cent., and if the hours of work were reported for a substantial proportion of the employees covered by the agreement.
 ‡ The figures relate to all workers, both manual and non-manual.
 § The figures relate only to workers classified as manual.

Table 75 Distribution of gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time males paid for a full week (Basis D)

Age group	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£12	£15	£17	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60
Full-time manual males												
Aged 15-17	2,197	82.7	92.8	96.0	97.9	99.4	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-20	3,328	15.2	38.1	53.7	71.6	85.0	95.4	98.1	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.9
21-24	5,034	0.8	5.0	11.6	26.7	51.7	79.6	91.5	96.2	98.2	99.1	99.8
25-29	5,857	0.6	3.0	7.4	18.5	39.1	68.1	84.4	93.2	96.5	98.5	99.6
30-39	11,790	0.3	2.1	5.3	14.3	32.2	62.7	80.2	90.1	95.3	97.8	99.5
40-49	13,486	0.3	2.3	6.7	16.4	35.0	64.6	81.7	91.2	95.9	98.1	99.6
50-59	12,608	0.4	4.0	10.7	24.1	45.5	74.6	87.6	94.4	97.5	98.8	99.7
60-64	5,082	0.8	7.0	17.0	35.1	58.4	82.2	92.3	96.9	98.7	99.3	99.8
65 and over	899	8.2	20.7	33.3	53.2	74.1	90.4	95.7	98.6	99.2	99.6	99.7
ALL AGES	60,281	4.4	8.8	14.9	26.8	46.1	72.8	86.4	93.6	97.0	98.6	99.7
Full-time non-manual males												
Aged 15-17	628	91.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0
18-20	1,739	31.7	62.5	75.2	88.8	95.3	98.7	99.4	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
21-24	3,672	1.7	7.8	17.2	36.8	63.9	87.8	95.1	97.8	98.7	99.4	99.7
25-29	4,147	0.2	1.0	2.8	9.4	26.1	58.3	77.7	88.7	93.5	96.5	98.8
30-39	7,250	0.1	0.6	1.5	4.5	13.4	33.3	52.1	67.8	78.9	86.1	93.0
40-49	7,527	0.2	0.8	1.9	5.7	13.6	31.2	48.3	61.9	72.5	80.1	89.0
50-59	6,206	0.1	0.9	3.3	9.4	20.5	37.7	52.9	65.5	74.1	80.4	87.6
60-64	1,941	0.4	3.1	7.3	17.2	33.0	53.0	65.8	75.1	81.4	86.1	91.8
65 and over	366	5.5	13.1	24.0	36.1	53.3	66.9	77.3	83.3	89.1	91.3	94.3
ALL AGES	33,476	3.7	6.9	10.0	17.1	29.3	48.9	63.7	74.8	82.3	87.5	93.0
All full-time males												
Aged 15-17	2,825	84.5	93.8	96.4	98.1	99.3	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-20	5,067	20.9	46.4	61.1	77.5	88.5	96.6	98.6	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.9
21-24	8,706	1.2	6.2	13.9	31.0	56.9	83.1	93.0	96.9	98.4	99.2	99.7
25-29	10,004	0.4	2.2	5.5	14.7	33.7	64.0	81.6	91.4	95.3	97.7	99.3
30-39	19,040	0.3	1.5	3.9	10.5	25.1	51.5	69.5	81.6	89.1	93.4	97.0
40-49	21,013	0.3	1.8	5.0	12.6	27.3	52.6	69.7	80.7	87.5	91.7	95.8
50-59	18,814	0.3	3.0	8.3	19.2	37.3	62.4	76.2	84.9	89.8	92.7	95.7
60-64	7,023	0.7	5.9	14.3	30.1	51.4	74.1	85.0	90.9	93.9	95.7	97.6
65 and over	1,265	7.4	18.5	30.6	48.2	68.1	83.6	90.4	94.2	96.3	97.2	98.1
ALL AGES	93,757	4.1	8.1	13.1	23.3	40.1	64.2	78.3	86.9	91.8	94.6	97.3

Table 76 Distribution of gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time females paid for a full week (Basis D)

Age Group	Number in sample	Percentage with weekly earnings less than										
		£8	£10	£12	£14	£16	£18	£20	£24	£30	£35	£40
Full-time manual females												
Aged 15-17	855	40.8	66.0	82.1	91.4	96.5	98.5	99.0	99.3	99.9	99.9	100.0
18-20	1,068	7.9	24.3	49.0	72.6	88.2	94.9	97.4	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.0
21-24	1,027	2.2	11.8	30.9	54.2	72.9	84.8	91.2	97.6	99.4	99.9	100.0
25-29	759	2.5	13.2	31.4	53.1	73.7	84.2	91.7	96.2	99.1	99.6	99.6
30-39	1,760	5.1	17.6	36.5	57.7	76.3	86.1	91.9	97.1	99.4	99.7	99.9
40-49	3,230	4.6	18.1	39.6	62.6	77.6	87.3	93.1	98.1	99.6	99.9	100.0
50-59	3,127	4.5	19.5	43.3	66.1	80.8	89.8	93.9	97.8	99.6	99.8	99.9
60-64	530	11.3	30.4	52.3	70.9	84.2	90.8	94.9	98.7	99.6	99.8	99.8
65 and over	167	12.6	34.7	58.7	78.4	91.6	95.8	97.0	97.6	98.8	99.4	99.4
ALL AGES	12,523	7.5	22.1	43.4	64.9	80.3	89.0	93.8	97.9	99.6	99.8	99.9
Full-time non-manual females												
Aged 15-17	1,955	56.0	83.4	94.1	97.7	99.1	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
18-20	3,697	5.6	24.6	57.6	79.2	89.8	95.2	98.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0
21-24	4,870	0.5	4.3	14.2	33.4	55.4	71.6	84.6	95.8	99.2	99.7	99.8
25-29	2,585	0.5	3.4	10.4	21.6	35.9	51.1	63.6	83.2	95.3	98.4	99.4
30-39	3,424	0.6	5.2	15.0	26.1	38.6	51.1	61.8	76.2	89.1	94.5	97.2
40-49	4,453	1.4	6.2	15.6	27.0	40.6	53.4	63.8	76.2	86.9	92.8	96.5
50-59	3,341	1.2	6.0	16.2	26.4	37.3	48.7	58.9	71.1	82.6	89.2	94.8
60-64	501	3.0	9.0	18.2	27.7	38.1	48.3	57.9	69.5	83.4	89.6	93.8
65 and over	122	2.5	12.3	30.3	38.5	47.5	60.7	69.7	77.9	87.7	92.6	94.3
ALL AGES	24,948	5.9	14.2	27.3	40.8	54.1	65.5	74.7	85.3	92.8	96.0	98.0
All full-time females												
Aged 15-17	2,810	51.4	78.									

Table 77 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time males paid for a full week (Basis D)

Age group	£ per week					As a 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 males											
Aged 15-17	6.0	7.1	8.9	10.8	13.7	67.5	79.9	120.7	153.5	0.1	0.8
18-20	11.0	13.3	16.5	20.9	26.1	66.8	80.9	126.5	158.2	0.1	0.7
21-24	16.6	19.7	23.7	28.8	34.2	69.9	82.9	121.3	144.2	0.1	0.5
25-29	17.8	21.3	26.0	31.7	37.8	68.6	82.0	122.0	145.4	0.1	0.5
30-39	18.7	22.5	27.4	33.3	39.9	68.4	82.2	121.5	145.7	0.1	0.3
40-49	18.2	21.9	26.9	32.8	39.2	67.5	81.3	121.8	145.5	0.1	0.3
50-59	16.8	20.2	24.8	30.2	36.5	67.6	81.3	121.5	147.1	0.1	0.3
60-64	15.6	18.4	22.6	27.8	33.2	69.2	81.4	123.4	147.3	0.1	0.5
65 and over	12.5	15.5	19.4	24.4	29.8	64.6	79.8	125.8	153.3	0.3	1.5
ALL AGES	15.4	19.6	24.8	30.6	37.1	62.0	78.9	123.6	149.5	—	0.2
Full-time non-manual males											
Aged 15-17	6.5	7.4	8.6	10.0	11.8	76.2	86.4	117.2	137.6	0.1	1.0
18-20	9.6	11.3	13.7	17.0	20.5	70.4	82.8	124.1	149.6	0.1	0.9
21-24	15.5	18.2	21.9	26.0	31.1	70.9	82.9	118.8	142.0	0.1	0.6
25-29	20.1	23.8	28.4	34.3	40.7	70.6	83.9	120.7	143.4	0.1	0.5
30-39	22.8	27.8	34.4	43.0	54.4	66.3	80.7	125.0	158.1	0.2	0.4
40-49	22.1	28.2	35.6	46.4	61.8	62.2	79.2	130.3	173.8	0.2	0.5
50-59	20.1	25.4	34.0	45.5	65.8	59.2	74.6	133.8	193.4	0.3	0.8
60-64	18.0	22.0	28.9	39.8	56.5	62.1	76.0	137.6	195.3	0.3	1.2
65 and over	14.1	17.3	23.1	34.2	46.1	60.9	74.8	148.3	199.8	0.7	2.9
ALL AGES	16.9	22.7	30.3	40.0	53.7	55.8	74.7	131.9	177.1	0.1	0.3
All full-time males											
Aged 15-17	6.1	7.2	8.8	10.5	13.3	69.1	81.5	119.1	150.7	0.1	0.7
18-20	10.4	12.5	15.4	19.5	24.7	67.5	80.8	126.6	160.0	0.1	0.6
21-24	16.0	19.0	22.9	27.7	33.0	70.1	82.9	120.8	144.0	0.1	0.4
25-29	18.6	22.3	27.0	32.8	39.0	69.1	82.5	121.4	144.4	0.1	0.3
30-39	19.7	24.0	29.7	36.9	45.9	66.6	80.9	124.5	154.7	0.1	0.3
40-49	19.1	23.4	29.4	37.0	47.6	65.0	79.7	126.1	162.0	0.1	0.3
50-59	17.5	21.3	26.8	34.5	45.2	65.4	79.5	129.0	168.9	0.1	0.3
60-64	16.0	19.0	23.8	30.3	38.9	67.2	80.1	127.4	164.0	0.1	0.5
65 and over	12.9	16.0	20.2	26.3	34.8	63.7	79.3	130.1	171.7	0.2	1.1
ALL AGES	15.8	20.4	26.3	33.6	42.8	59.9	77.5	128.0	162.7	—	0.2

Table 78 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time females paid for a full week (Basis D)

Age group	£ per week					As a 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 females											
Aged 15-17	5.4	6.8	8.6	11.1	13.7	62.2	78.5	128.2	159.1	0.1	1.6
18-20	8.3	10.0	12.1	14.3	16.4	69.0	83.0	118.3	136.1	0.1	1.0
21-24	9.6	11.4	13.5	16.2	19.7	71.0	84.0	119.6	145.4	0.1	1.0
25-29	9.4	11.3	13.8	16.1	19.5	68.3	82.3	117.2	141.7	0.2	1.1
30-39	8.9	10.8	13.2	15.8	19.2	67.8	82.2	119.9	146.1	0.1	0.9
40-49	8.9	10.7	12.9	15.6	18.8	69.4	83.3	121.5	146.3	0.1	0.5
50-59	8.9	10.5	12.6	15.1	18.2	70.4	83.4	119.7	144.3	0.1	0.6
60-64	7.8	9.4	11.8	14.4	17.8	66.2	79.8	121.8	151.0	0.2	1.6
65 and over	7.3	9.3	11.3	13.5	15.5	65.2	82.9	119.6	138.2	0.2	2.2
ALL AGES	8.4	10.3	12.6	15.2	18.3	66.8	81.8	120.8	145.8	—	0.3
Full-time non-manual females											
Aged 15-17	5.8	6.5	7.7	9.0	11.0	75.5	84.4	117.7	143.2	0.1	0.7
18-20	8.6	10.0	11.5	13.5	16.1	74.5	86.1	117.1	139.4	0.1	0.5
21-24	11.2	13.2	15.4	18.5	21.3	73.0	85.5	120.1	138.0	0.1	0.4
25-29	11.9	14.4	17.9	22.1	26.3	66.5	80.9	123.7	147.5	0.1	0.8
30-39	10.9	13.8	17.8	23.6	30.6	61.5	77.3	132.7	172.0	0.2	0.9
40-49	10.8	13.6	17.3	23.4	32.5	62.0	78.4	134.9	187.2	0.1	0.7
50-59	10.7	13.7	18.3	25.2	35.7	58.9	74.9	138.1	195.8	0.2	0.9
60-64	10.2	13.3	18.2	25.4	35.2	56.2	73.1	139.4	193.4	0.5	2.6
65 and over	9.6	11.1	16.1	21.7	33.0	59.8	69.1	134.7	204.9	0.5	3.1
ALL AGES	9.0	11.6	15.3	20.1	26.9	59.2	76.1	131.3	176.0	—	0.3
All full-time females											
Aged 15-17	5.7	6.5	7.9	9.6	12.0	72.5	82.9	122.1	152.0	—	0.6
18-20	8.5	10.0	11.6	13.7	16.2	73.3	85.4	117.9	139.0	0.1	0.4
21-24	10.8	12.8	15.1	18.1	21.0	71.7	84.9	120.3	139.5	0.1	0.4
25-29	11.0	13.5	16.7	21.0	25.0	65.7	80.4	125.2	152.1	0.1	0.7
30-39	10.1	12.3	15.7	20.8	27.9	64.0	78.3	132.5	177.2	0.1	0.7
40-49	9.9	11.9	15.1	19.7	27.3	65.3	78.6	130.5	180.9	0.1	0.5
50-59	9.6	11.5	14.6	19.7	28.8	65.6	78.8	135.2	197.3	0.1	0.7
60-64	8.5	10.7	14.0	19.3	27.9	60.8	76.7	138.3	199.5	0.2	1.7
65 and over	8.1	10.0	12.3	16.2	25.2	66.1	81.2	131.6	205.1	0.4	2.9
ALL AGES	8.8	11.0	14.1	18.4	24.3	62.0	78.1	130.2	172.2	—	0.2

Note: — Means less than 0.05.

Table 79 Distribution of gross hourly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time males (Basis Y)

Age group	Number in sample	Percentage with hourly earnings less than																			
		6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	11s.	12s.	13s.	15s.	20s.	25s.									
Full-time manual males																					
Aged 15-17	2,637	88.1	93.9	96.3	98.0	98.7	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0									
18-20	4,157	19.1	37.6	57.1	72.7	82.4	88.8	93.4	95.6	98.2	99.8	99.9									
21-24	6,102	1.3	4.5	13.4	28.7	45.7	61.2	73.6	81.9	92.4	99.0	99.8									
25-29	6,900	0.8	3.0	10.1	21.5	35.9	50.1	62.3	72.2	86.4	98.6	99.7									
30-39	13,510	0.5	2.0	7.2	16.5	30.1	43.4	55.3	66.3	82.5	97.3	99.4									
40-49	15,026	0.7	2.3	8.5	18.6	31.9	44.8	56.4	66.8	82.7	97.3	99.6									
50-59	13,739	0.8	3.5	12.4	25.8	40.5	54.6	65.8	75.3	87.9	98.1	99.6									
60-64	5,489	1.5	5.6	18.6	35.5	51.7	65.2	75.4	82.9	91.7	98.8	99.7									
65 and over	957	8.6	17.4	35.3	55.2	67.6	78.7	86.2	91.5	96.9	99.3	99.8									
ALL AGES	68,517	5.4	8.9	17.1	29.0	42.6	55.4	66.1	74.9	87.4	98.2	99.6									
Full-time non-manual males																					
Aged 15-17	609	89.5	95.2	98.2	98.7	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.8									
18-20	1,711	27.2	48.7	67.5	79.5	89.4	94.4	97.3	98.2	99.2	99.9	100.0									
21-24	3,525	1.6	4.1	9.8	20.5	33.7	46.6	59.6	70.5	85.3	97.6	99.3									
25-29	3,931	0.3	0.7	1.9	4.6	9.0	16.2	25.5	34.1	53.0	83.9	95.2									
30-39	6,719	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.5	5.1	8.9	14.2	20.3	32.6	62.3	79.7									
40-49	7,008	0.2	0.6	1.6	3.5	7.0	11.2	15.6	20.4	32.3	59.2	75.1									
50-59	5,782	0.1	0.6	2.2	5.5	10.3	15.9	22.2	27.9	39.5	62.4	75.6									

Table 81 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time males (Basis Y)

Age group	Shillings per hour					As a percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Shillings	Per cent.
Full-time manual males	Shillings per hour					Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
Aged 15-17	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.1	6.3	69.3	82.0	118.9	147.2	—	0.8
18-20	5.3	6.3	7.6	9.2	11.2	70.1	83.0	121.4	146.7	—	0.5
21-24	7.7	8.8	10.2	12.2	14.4	74.8	85.7	118.7	140.9	—	0.4
25-29	8.0	9.2	11.0	13.3	15.7	72.6	84.1	121.0	142.6	—	0.4
30-39	8.4	9.6	11.5	13.9	16.5	72.6	83.5	121.0	143.4	—	0.3
40-49	8.2	9.5	11.4	14.0	16.5	71.4	82.9	122.1	144.0	—	0.3
50-59	7.8	9.0	10.7	13.0	15.5	72.9	83.9	121.4	145.2	—	0.3
60-64	7.4	8.4	9.9	12.0	14.5	74.8	85.3	120.9	146.6	—	0.4
65 and over	6.2	7.4	8.7	10.6	12.6	71.5	84.9	121.6	144.8	0.1	0.9
ALL AGES	7.2	8.7	10.6	13.0	15.5	67.9	82.1	123.0	147.0	—	0.1
Full-time non-manual males	Shillings per hour					Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
Aged 15-17	3.3	3.7	4.4	5.2	6.1	74.3	84.6	118.2	138.0	0.1	1.2
18-20	4.9	5.9	7.0	8.6	10.1	70.3	83.5	122.2	143.3	0.1	0.8
21-24	8.0	9.3	11.3	13.5	16.1	71.1	82.8	119.6	142.9	0.1	0.5
25-29	10.1	11.9	14.7	18.1	21.9	68.9	81.2	122.9	149.1	0.1	0.6
30-39	11.2	13.8	17.7	23.4	30.2	63.4	77.8	132.1	170.6	0.1	0.6
40-49	10.8	13.7	18.1	25.0	33.9	59.7	75.7	138.3	188.0	0.1	0.6
50-59	9.9	12.5	17.2	24.7	35.2	57.9	72.9	144.2	205.1	0.1	0.7
60-64	9.0	10.8	14.3	20.9	31.1	63.3	75.6	145.8	217.1	0.2	1.2
65 and over	7.0	8.9	11.6	17.8	25.3	60.3	76.8	153.8	218.6	0.4	3.7
ALL AGES	8.5	11.2	15.2	21.0	29.3	55.6	73.6	138.1	192.3	0.1	0.3
All full-time males	Shillings per hour					Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
Aged 15-17	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.1	6.2	69.6	82.3	118.7	145.1	—	0.7
18-20	5.2	6.2	7.4	9.0	10.9	70.1	83.0	121.5	145.9	—	0.4
21-24	7.8	8.9	10.6	12.7	15.1	73.5	84.7	120.0	142.8	—	0.3
25-29	8.4	9.9	12.1	15.1	18.5	69.6	81.7	124.8	152.8	—	0.4
30-39	8.8	10.3	12.9	16.7	22.5	68.2	80.3	129.6	174.5	—	0.3
40-49	8.5	10.1	12.8	16.6	23.4	66.8	79.2	129.8	183.2	—	0.3
50-59	8.1	9.4	11.7	15.3	22.0	69.1	80.7	131.0	188.4	—	0.3
60-64	7.6	8.7	10.5	13.3	18.2	72.0	83.1	127.0	173.4	0.1	0.5
65 and over	6.4	7.6	9.1	11.6	15.7	70.5	83.5	127.1	171.5	0.1	1.0
ALL AGES	7.4	9.1	11.5	15.0	20.1	64.4	79.5	130.4	175.2	—	0.1

— Means less than 0.05.

Table 82 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross hourly earnings by age group, April 1970: Full-time females (Basis Y)

Age group	Shillings per hour					As a percentage of the median				Standard error of median	
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Shillings	Per cent.
Full-time manual females	Shillings per hour					Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
Aged 15-17	2.8	3.5	4.3	5.4	6.7	64.2	80.7	126.1	155.5	—	1.1
18-20	4.3	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.1	71.1	84.3	117.5	134.7	—	0.8
21-24	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.9	9.2	73.2	85.3	118.7	138.7	0.1	0.8
25-29	4.9	5.7	6.8	8.1	9.4	71.7	83.9	118.3	137.5	0.1	0.9
30-39	4.9	5.6	6.6	7.8	9.3	74.0	85.3	119.1	141.1	—	0.7
40-49	4.9	5.6	6.5	7.6	9.2	76.1	86.2	118.5	141.9	—	0.4
50-59	4.8	5.4	6.3	7.5	8.9	76.2	85.8	118.1	139.7	—	0.5
60-64	4.3	5.1	6.2	7.2	8.5	69.3	83.5	117.8	138.8	0.1	1.0
65 and over	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.7	7.8	70.7	84.5	114.5	133.6	0.1	1.9
ALL AGES	4.5	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.9	70.5	84.4	119.1	141.5	—	0.2
Full-time non-manual females	Shillings per hour					Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
Aged 15-17	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.8	5.8	72.5	83.0	118.6	143.4	—	0.7
18-20	4.4	5.2	6.0	7.1	8.7	73.6	85.7	118.1	144.7	—	0.5
21-24	5.8	6.9	8.2	10.0	12.8	71.3	84.7	122.0	156.7	—	0.5
25-29	6.3	7.6	9.5	12.0	16.5	66.2	79.9	126.9	173.9	0.1	0.9
30-39	5.7	7.3	9.4	12.7	19.3	60.6	77.4	134.3	205.0	0.1	0.9
40-49	5.5	7.2	9.2	12.5	19.2	60.2	78.1	136.3	209.2	0.1	0.7
50-59	5.5	7.2	9.6	13.2	23.3	57.6	74.6	137.4	243.2	0.1	1.0
60-64	5.3	7.0	9.8	13.9	24.1	54.4	71.8	142.8	246.7	0.3	2.9
65 and over	5.1	6.0	8.7	11.9	20.4	58.2	69.5	136.2	234.1	0.4	4.2
ALL AGES	4.7	6.1	8.1	10.8	15.1	58.2	75.0	133.4	186.8	—	0.3
All full-time females	Shillings per hour					Per cent.				Shillings	Per cent.
Aged 15-17	2.9	3.4	4.1	5.0	6.2	70.2	82.3	121.3	151.2	—	0.6
18-20	4.4	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.5	73.0	85.2	117.9	141.6	—	0.4
21-24	5.5	6.5	7.8	9.5	12.1	70.1	83.8	121.9	155.1	—	0.4
25-29	5.6	6.8	8.5	11.0	15.0	65.0	80.0	129.3	175.6	0.1	0.8
30-39	5.2	6.2	7.9	10.5	15.0	65.7	78.8	132.8	189.9	—	0.6
40-49	5.1	6.0	7.5	10.0	14.0	67.7	80.1	132.5	186.2	—	0.5
50-59	5.1	5.8	7.3	9.9	14.3	69.4	79.7	136.6	197.0	—	0.6
60-64	4.5	5.6	7.0	9.9	14.6	64.8	79.6	141.0	207.8	0.1	1.4
65 and over	4.4	5.3	6.2	8.2	12.2	70.5	84.4	130.9	194.7	0.1	1.7
ALL AGES	4.6	5.6	7.1	9.4	12.9	64.2	79.0	131.2	180.1	—	0.2

— Means less than 0.05.

Table 83 Median, quartiles, deciles and averages of gross weekly earnings by age within occupation group, April 1970: Full-time males paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupation and age group	Number in sample	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		Average weekly earnings		Standard error of average weekly earnings	
							£	Per cent.	£	£	£	Per cent.
£ per week												
I. Managers												
Aged 21-24	257	17.1	20.3	24.4	29.0	35.6	0.3	1.4	34.5	0.6	1.8	
25-29	418	21.0	26.3	31.3	38.9	51.8	0.5	1.5	46.0	0.7	1.5	
30-39	1,381	24.0	30.9	40.6	53.7	71.5	0.6	1.4	51.6	0.8	1.5	
40-49	1,831	24.7	32.4	44.0	59.8	84.7	0.5	1.2	51.6	0.8	1.5	
50-59	1,661	22.9	31.2	44.0	63.8	96.4	0.6	1.3	54.7	1.0	1.9	
60-64	426	22.4	28.9	39.6	57.3	79.9	1.1	2.8	—	—	—	
ALL AGES	6,116	22.1	29.3	40.4	56.7	80.9	0.3	0.7	48.4	0.4	0.9	
2. Supervisors and foremen												
Aged 21-24	206	18.0	20.3	23.9	29.5	33.1	0.8	3.2	25.1	0.4	1.8	
25-29	404	21.9	25.1	28.6	33.2	38.4	0.4	1.5	29.8	0.4	1.3	
30-39	1,244	24.1	27.8	32.8	38.5	44.0	0.3	0.9	33.8	0.3	0.7	
40-49	1,786	23.7	27.9	32.9	38.3	44.3	0.2	0.7	33.7	0.2	0.6	
50-59	1,587	22.8	26.8	31.9	37.1	42.9	0.3	0.8	32.7	0.2	0.7	
60-64	478	20.9	24.5	29.3	34.3	39.9	0.5	1.5	30.0	0.4	1.2	
ALL AGES	5,792	22.3	26.5	31.5	37.0	43.0	0.1	0.4	32.4	0.1	0.4	
3. Engineers, scientists, technologists												
Aged 18-20	109	8.2	11.4	14.0	17.0	20.0	0.6	4.0	—	—	—	
21-24	401	18.4	21.5	24.9	29.1	32.8	0.3	1.1	25.5	0.3	1.3	
25-29	602	24.8	28.6	32.9	37.5	42.5	0.3	0.9	33.5	0.3	1.0	
30-39	967	28.5	33.9	39.2	46.9	55.7	0.4	0.9	40.9	0.4	0.9	
40-49	870	29.6	34.3	42.5	53.1	65.1	0.5	1.2	45.2	0.5	1.1	
50-59	426	29.2	34.8	41.2	54.0	72.6	1.2	2.8	46.6	0.9	2.0	
60-64	110	25.8	31.8	38.5	48.1	66.5	1.8	4.6	—	—	—	
ALL AGES	3,543	22.3	29.2	36.4	45.4	57.6	0.2	0.6	38.5	0.3	0.7	
4. Technicians												
Aged 18-20	341	10.4	11.6	14.0	17.3	21.0	0.2	1.6	14.9	0.3	1.7	
21-24	636	16.8	20.0	23.5	27.4	32.1	0.3	1.2	24.4	0.3	1.2	
25-29	525	22.0	25.3	28.7	33.2	39.1	0.3	1.0	29.9	0.3	1.1	
30-39	759	24.7	29.1	32.8	38.0	43.9	0.3	0.9				

Table 83 (continued) Median, quartiles, deciles and averages of gross weekly earnings by age within occupation group, April 1970: Full-time males paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupation and age group	Number in sample	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		Average weekly earnings	Standard error of average weekly earnings	
							£	Per cent.		£	£
£ per week											
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural											
Aged 18-20	112	10.4	12.2	15.3	18.4	21.4	0.3	2.3			
21-24	135	14.1	15.4	18.2	20.6	24.8	0.4	2.4			
25-29	153	14.1	15.5	18.2	21.9	24.4	0.5	2.6	19.0	0.4	1.9
30-39	285	14.1	15.9	18.8	21.8	26.4	0.3	1.6			
40-49	357	14.4	15.7	18.1	22.1	26.7	0.3	1.6	19.5	0.3	1.5
50-59	361	14.0	15.4	17.2	20.5	25.1	0.2	1.3	18.5	0.3	1.4
60-64	204	13.4	14.9	16.6	19.7	23.6	0.3	1.5			
ALL AGES	1,731	13.1	15.0	17.3	20.8	25.0	0.1	0.7	18.3	0.1	0.8
13. Transport											
Aged 18-20	172	11.9	15.3	20.0	24.8	30.1	0.5	2.6			
21-24	536	16.3	19.6	23.8	28.5	32.8	0.3	1.4	24.4	0.3	1.2
25-29	780	18.2	21.6	25.9	31.0	36.4	0.3	1.1	26.7	0.3	1.0
30-39	1,597	19.3	22.7	27.2	32.4	38.4	0.2	0.8	28.4	0.2	0.7
40-49	1,740	18.5	22.3	26.8	32.1	39.1	0.2	0.9	28.1	0.2	0.7
50-59	1,435	17.3	20.6	24.8	30.0	36.5	0.2	0.9	26.2	0.2	0.9
60-64	535	17.0	19.9	24.3	28.9	34.5	0.4	1.5	25.4	0.3	1.3
ALL AGES	6,932	17.4	21.1	25.6	30.9	37.1	0.1	0.4	26.7	0.1	0.4
14. Building, engineering, etc.											
Aged under 18	1,164	5.9	6.9	8.8	10.3	12.5	0.1	1.2	9.1	0.1	1.1
18-20	1,784	11.3	13.4	16.2	20.3	25.3	0.1	0.8	17.5	0.1	0.8
21-24	2,351	18.6	21.1	25.0	29.8	35.4	0.2	0.7	26.3	0.2	0.6
25-29	2,517	19.7	22.9	27.5	33.6	39.4	0.2	0.7	29.0	0.2	0.6
30-39	4,704	20.3	23.7	28.3	34.3	40.9	0.1	0.5	29.7	0.1	0.4
40-49	4,794	20.0	23.4	28.3	34.0	40.3	0.2	0.5	29.4	0.1	0.4
50-59	4,015	19.1	21.9	26.0	31.3	37.3	0.1	0.5	27.3	0.1	0.5
60-64	1,460	17.9	20.3	23.9	28.9	34.0	0.2	0.9	25.1	0.2	0.7
65 and over	236	16.7	19.2	22.7	27.3	31.6	0.5	2.1	23.8	0.5	1.9
ALL AGES	23,025	15.9	20.7	25.7	31.6	38.1	0.1	0.3	26.5	0.1	0.2
15. Textiles, clothing and footwear											
Aged Under 18	129	6.9	7.8	10.4	14.7	18.9	0.3	3.2			
18-20	102	11.7	13.7	17.3	22.3	24.5	0.9	4.9			
21-24	154	14.8	17.9	22.3	27.3	32.0	1.0	4.6			
25-29	144	16.6	20.3	24.0	29.5	35.1	0.5	1.9			
30-39	297	17.9	20.7	24.5	29.2	34.8	0.5	1.9	25.5	0.4	1.5
40-49	349	16.1	19.6	23.6	28.8	34.1	0.5	2.3	24.6	0.4	1.5
50-59	344	15.4	18.1	22.4	26.8	31.7	0.6	2.5	23.0	0.3	1.5
60-64	133	15.0	17.4	21.8	25.4	30.2	1.1	5.3			
ALL AGES	1,636	13.6	17.6	22.2	27.3	32.3	0.2	1.0	22.7	0.2	0.8
16. Other occupations											
Aged Under 18	628	6.4	7.4	8.9	11.2	14.1	0.1	1.3	9.7	0.1	1.5
18-20	965	10.7	13.2	16.8	21.4	26.7	0.2	1.4	17.9	0.2	1.2
21-24	1,427	15.7	18.5	22.7	28.0	33.8	0.3	1.1	24.0	0.2	0.9
25-29	1,640	17.1	20.2	25.0	30.5	36.9	0.2	0.9	26.3	0.2	0.8
30-39	3,273	17.9	21.9	26.8	32.2	38.4	0.2	0.6	27.8	0.2	0.5
40-49	4,097	17.4	21.1	26.1	31.3	37.3	0.1	0.5	27.0	0.1	0.5
50-59	4,173	16.2	19.3	24.2	29.1	34.8	0.2	0.6	25.0	0.1	0.5
60-64	1,826	15.3	17.6	21.6	26.7	32.0	0.2	1.0	22.9	0.2	0.7
65 and over	288	13.2	15.2	18.4	22.8	27.4	0.3	1.6			
ALL AGES	18,317	15.1	18.7	24.0	29.5	35.6	0.1	0.3	24.8	0.1	0.3
Summary of groups 14-16											
SKILLED											
Aged Under 18	1,144	5.9	7.0	8.8	10.2	12.0	0.1	1.0	8.9	0.1	1.0
18-20	1,667	11.0	13.0	15.8	19.7	24.9	0.1	0.8	17.1	0.1	0.9
21-24	2,260	18.5	21.1	25.2	30.1	36.1	0.2	0.7	26.5	0.2	0.6
25-29	2,343	19.9	23.1	27.7	34.0	40.3	0.2	0.8	29.3	0.2	0.6
30-39	4,515	20.7	24.2	28.8	34.7	41.8	0.1	0.5	30.3	0.1	0.4
40-49	4,850	20.2	23.8	28.5	34.1	40.5	0.1	0.4	29.7	0.1	0.4
50-59	4,141	19.0	22.1	26.4	31.6	37.7	0.1	0.5	27.6	0.1	0.4
60-64	1,471	18.0	20.6	24.6	29.6	35.1	0.2	0.8	25.7	0.2	0.7
65 and over	219	17.3	19.4	23.0	27.8	33.6	0.5	2.0			
ALL AGES	22,610	15.8	20.9	26.1	31.9	38.6	0.1	0.3	26.8	0.1	0.2
SEMI-SKILLED											
Aged Under 18	415	6.2	7.4	9.2	12.0	15.5	0.2	1.9	10.2	0.2	2.0
18-20	667	10.9	13.5	17.1	22.1	26.1	0.3	1.7	18.1	0.2	1.4
21-24	1,011	16.4	19.5	23.7	28.6	33.7	0.2	1.0	24.6	0.2	0.9
25-29	1,219	18.0	21.6	26.0	31.3	37.2	0.3	1.1	27.1	0.2	0.8
30-39	2,390	19.0	22.6	27.1	32.8	38.4	0.2	0.6	28.1	0.2	0.6
40-49	2,644	18.7	22.0	26.6	32.1	38.1	0.2	0.7	27.7	0.2	0.6
50-59	2,451	17.6	20.9	25.0	30.2	35.7	0.2	0.6	26.0	0.1	0.6
60-64	937	16.1	18.9	23.1	28.0	32.9	0.3	1.1	24.0	0.2	0.9
65 and over	145	14.7	16.2	19.8	24.7	28.0	0.5	2.7			
ALL AGES	11,879	16.0	20.0	24.9	30.4	36.2	0.1	0.3	25.6	0.1	0.3
UNSKILLED											
Aged Under 18	362	6.1	7.3	9.1	12.5	15.9	0.2	2.7			
18-20	517	11.8	14.5	18.1	22.8	28.0	0.5	2.6	19.1	0.3	1.6
21-24	661	15.2	17.6	21.3	26.3	31.6	0.3	1.3	22.5	0.3	1.2
25-29	739	16.2	18.9	23.1	28.4	34.7	0.4	1.8	24.3	0.3	1.2
30-39	1,369	16.5	19.6	24.1	29.2	34.7	0.2	0.8	25.0	0.2	0.8
40-49	1,746	15.8	19.0	23.4	28.7	34.5	0.2	0.9	24.5	0.2	0.7
50-59	1,940	15.2	17.5	21.6	26.3	31.2	0.2	0.9	22.7	0.2	0.8
60-64	1,011	14.6	16.7	19.6	23.8	28.8	0.2	1.1	20.9	0.2	0.9
65 and over	194	11.8	14.5	18.0	21.2	25.6	0.2	1.4			
ALL AGES	8,539	14.3	17.3	21.5	26.6	32.5	0.1	0.4	22.5	0.1	0.4

Table 83 (continued) Median, quartiles, deciles and averages of gross weekly earnings by age within occupation group, April 1970: Full-time males paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupation and age group	Number in sample	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		Average weekly earnings	Standard error of average weekly earnings	
							£	Per cent.		£	£
£ per week											
TOTAL: MANUAL											
Aged under 18	2,197	6.0	7.1	8.9	10.8	13.7	0.1	0.8	9.5	0.1	0.8
18-20	3,328	11.0	13.3	16.5	20.9	26.1	0.1	0.7	17.7	0.1	0.6
21-24	5,034	16.6	19.7	23.7	28.8	34.2	0.1	0.5	24.8	0.1	0.4
25-29	5,857	17.8	21.3	26.0	31.7	37.8	0.1	0.5	27.2	0.1	0.4
30-39	11,790	18.7	22.5	27.4	33.3	39.9	0.1	0.3	28.6	0.1	0.3
40-49	13,486	18.2	21.9	26.9	32.8	39.2	0.1	0.3	28.0	0.1	0.3
50-59	12,608	16.8	20.2	24.8	30.2	36.5	0.1	0.3	25.9	0.1	0.3
60-64	5,082	15.6	18.4	22.6	27.8	33.2	0.1	0.5	23.7	0.1	0.4
65 and over	899	12.5	15.5	19.4	24.4	29.8	0.3	1.5	20.5	0.3	1.2
ALL AGES	60,281	15.4	19.6	24.8	30.6	37.1	0.2	0.2	25.6	0.2	0.1
TOTAL: NON-MANUAL											
Aged under 18	628	6.5	7.4	8.6	10.0	11.8	0.1	1.0	9.1	0.1	1.6
18-20	1,739	9.6	11.3	13.7	17.0	20.5	0.1	0.9	14.6	0.1	0.9
21-24	3,672	15.5	18.2	21.9	26.0	31.1	0.1	0.6	22.9	0.1	0.5
25-29	4,147	20.1	23.8	28.4	34.3	40.7	0.1	0.5	29.9	0.1	0.5
30-39	7,250	22.8	27.8	34.4	43.0	54.4	0.2	0.4	37.6	0.2	0.5
40-49	7,527	22.1	28.2	35.6	46.4	61.8	0.2	0.5	40.5	0.3	0.6
50-59	6,206	20.1	25.4	34.0	45.5	65.8	0.3	0.8	40.3	0.3	0.9
60-64	1,941	18.0	22.0	28.9	39.8	56.5	0.3	1.2	34.8	0.6	1.7

Table 84 Median, quartiles, deciles and average of gross weekly earnings by age within occupation group, April 1970: Full-time females paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupation and age group	Number in sample	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		Average weekly earnings		
							£	Per cent	£	£	Per cent.
£ per week											
1. Managers											
Aged 40-49	169	12.1	15.1	21.4	34.4	45.3	1.1	5.2			
50-59	152	11.7	13.7	17.1	38.0	48.1	0.8	4.9			
ALL AGES	546	11.7	14.4	18.7	30.4	46.0	0.7	3.6			
2. Supervisors and forewomen											
Aged 30-39	156	12.0	14.4	17.2	21.3	28.0	0.6	3.5			
40-49	317	12.0	14.8	18.9	24.4	32.4	0.3	1.7			
50-59	274	11.7	14.3	17.9	24.7	32.4	0.7	3.7			
ALL AGES	999	11.8	14.4	17.8	23.4	30.8	0.3	1.6	19.7	0.2	1.2
4. Technicians											
Aged 18-20	103	9.9	10.9	12.3	14.1	16.0	0.3	2.4			
21-24	173	13.3	15.5	17.8	20.7	24.9	0.4	2.1			
ALL AGES	506	9.8	12.5	16.4	20.3	25.3	0.3	1.9	17.4	0.3	1.9
5. Academic and teaching											
Aged 21-24	434	16.7	18.7	20.0	21.4	24.4	0.1	0.7	20.2	0.1	0.7
25-29	323	19.8	21.9	24.4	27.4	30.9	0.3	1.2	24.9	0.3	1.1
30-39	455	20.0	23.7	28.9	34.0	39.3	0.4	1.5	29.3	0.4	1.3
40-49	440	21.5	28.9	33.3	37.3	44.5	0.2	0.5	33.5	0.4	1.3
50-59	386	25.7	32.6	36.2	40.4	47.9	0.2	0.6	36.5	0.5	1.3
ALL AGES	2,130	18.6	21.3	28.1	35.6	41.1	0.4	1.3	29.0	0.2	0.7
6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare											
Aged 18-20	409	8.3	10.0	11.5	13.0	14.2	0.2	1.4	11.4	0.1	1.1
21-24	528	11.7	13.9	15.8	18.7	21.5	0.2	1.2	16.4	0.2	1.1
25-29	324	12.5	15.0	18.6	23.4	26.7	0.5	2.7	19.5	0.4	1.8
30-39	517	13.1	15.5	20.0	26.0	30.4	0.4	2.1	21.4	0.4	1.6
40-49	548	12.5	14.6	18.8	26.3	30.9	0.5	2.6	20.8	0.4	1.8
50-59	525	12.8	15.7	20.1	27.3	31.3	0.4	2.2	22.0	0.4	1.9
ALL AGES	3,036	10.5	13.3	16.8	22.9	28.7	0.2	1.0	18.6	0.2	0.8
8. Office and communications											
Aged under 18	1,317	6.1	7.0	8.1	9.5	11.5	0.1	0.6	8.5	0.1	0.7
18-20	2,696	9.1	10.2	11.8	13.9	16.5	0.1	0.5	12.3	0.1	0.5
21-24	3,177	11.7	13.2	15.0	17.4	20.1	0.1	0.5	15.6	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,534	12.5	14.3	17.0	19.9	22.8	0.1	0.8	17.5	0.1	0.7
30-39	1,788	11.7	13.8	16.8	20.1	23.9	0.1	0.7	17.4	0.1	0.7
40-49	2,482	12.1	14.4	17.0	20.4	24.4	0.1	0.6	17.8	0.1	0.6
50-59	1,683	12.0	14.5	17.6	21.7	25.3	0.2	0.9	18.5	0.1	0.8
60-64	230	11.0	13.6	17.4	21.2	25.3	0.4	2.4			
ALL AGES	14,974	9.4	11.9	14.9	18.4	22.2	0.3	1.5	15.5		0.3
9. Sales											
Aged under 18	509	5.5	6.0	6.6	7.7	9.1	0.1	1.0			
18-20	418	7.3	8.1	9.2	10.9	12.8	0.1	1.3	9.8	0.1	1.3
21-24	386	8.8	9.8	10.8	13.0	16.1	0.2	1.6	11.8	0.2	1.4
25-29	197	8.6	9.7	11.0	13.3	17.2	0.2	2.1			
30-39	405	8.8	9.8	10.9	13.3	18.1	0.2	1.4			
40-49	598	8.3	9.7	10.6	12.5	15.7	0.1	1.1	11.7	0.2	1.6
50-59	458	8.3	9.8	10.8	12.7	15.3	0.1	1.2	11.5	0.2	1.4
ALL AGES	3,058	6.7	8.4	10.2	12.1	15.0	0.4	0.4	10.8	0.1	0.7
11. Catering, domestic and other service											
Aged under 18	141	3.6	4.4	5.5	7.1	10.5	0.2	3.9			
18-20	223	6.8	8.0	10.2	12.4	15.0	0.3	2.9			
21-24	217	8.2	10.3	12.6	15.4	19.7	0.3	2.4			
25-29	163	8.4	9.8	12.7	15.3	18.9	0.6	4.9			
30-39	460	7.5	8.8	10.8	13.0	15.9	0.2	1.5	11.2	0.2	1.4
40-49	993	8.0	9.3	11.1	13.1	15.4	0.1	0.8	11.5	0.1	0.9
50-59	1,189	8.1	9.3	11.1	13.1	15.4	0.1	0.8	11.5	0.1	0.8
60-64	244	7.0	8.5	10.7	12.8	15.8	0.2	2.0			
ALL AGES	3,716	7.4	8.9	10.9	13.2	15.8	0.1	0.5	11.3	0.1	0.6
14. Building, engineering, etc.											
Aged 18-20	133	10.4	11.7	13.4	15.4	17.2	0.3	2.2	13.6	0.2	1.6
21-24	156	12.0	13.4	14.8	16.6	18.9	0.2	1.6	15.2	0.2	1.6
25-29	132	11.2	12.7	14.3	16.2	19.1	0.2	1.6			
30-39	295	11.7	12.9	14.7	16.4	19.0	0.2	1.1	15.1	0.2	1.4
40-49	464	11.6	12.8	14.7	16.5	19.0	0.2	1.0	14.9	0.1	1.0
50-59	294	11.0	12.6	14.5	16.7	19.6	0.2	1.6	15.1	0.2	1.5
ALL AGES	1,589	10.7	12.5	14.3	16.3	18.8	0.1	0.7	14.6	0.1	0.6
15. Textiles, clothing and footwear											
Aged Under 18	298	6.2	7.6	9.5	12.4	15.1	0.3	3.2			
18-20	301	8.9	10.4	12.3	14.4	16.8	0.2	1.6	12.7	0.2	1.5
21-24	233	9.7	11.1	13.6	16.7	19.7	0.3	2.4	14.2	0.3	1.9
25-29	151	9.1	11.0	13.2	15.6	19.2	0.4	2.9			
30-39	333	9.3	11.0	13.7	16.2	20.4	0.2	1.6	14.1	0.2	1.6
40-49	540	9.3	10.9	13.0	15.9	19.2	0.2	1.3	13.7	0.2	1.3
50-59	507	9.4	10.9	12.6	15.1	17.8	0.2	1.3	13.3	0.2	1.3
60-64	103	8.8	10.4	12.4	15.1	18.9	0.4	3.5			
ALL AGES	2,497	8.6	10.4	12.6	15.2	18.4	0.1	0.7	13.2	0.1	0.6
16. Other occupations											
Aged Under 18	299	6.3	7.4	8.8	10.6	12.7	0.2	2.0	9.1	0.1	1.6
18-20	357	8.9	10.5	12.3	14.2	16.0	0.2	1.6	12.5	0.2	1.2
21-24	336	9.7	11.3	13.1	15.4	18.1	0.2	1.2	13.6	0.2	1.4
25-29	243	10.4	11.7	13.9	16.1	19.0	0.2	1.7	14.3	0.2	1.6
30-39	485	10.0	11.4	13.2	15.3	18.2	0.2	1.3	13.6	0.2	1.1
40-49	912	9.5	11.2	13.1	15.6	18.3	0.1	0.9	13.5	0.1	0.9
50-59	859	9.7	11.3	13.1	15.1	17.8	0.1	0.9	13.5	0.1	0.9
60-64	123	8.8	10.4	12.8	14.4	17.2	0.3	2.7			
ALL AGES	3,647	8.9	10.8	12.8	15.0	17.8	0.1	0.5	13.1	0.1	0.4

Table 84 (continued) Median quartiles, deciles and average of gross weekly earnings by age within occupation group, April 1970: Full-time females paid for a full week (Basis D)

Occupation and age group	Number in sample	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standard error of median		Average weekly earnings		
							£	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.
£ per week											
Summary of groups 14-16											
SKILLED											
Aged Under 18	184	6.2	7.6	9.4	12.8	14.9	0.4	3.8			
18-20	218	9.0	10.7	12.4	14.3	16.4	0.2	1.8	12.7	0.2	1.7
21-24	229	9.8	11.4	13.6	16.6	20.1	0.3	2.4	14.4	0.3	2.0
25-29	129	9.5	11.4	14.1	17.1	20.0	0.5	3.3			
30-39	273	9.5	11.2	13.7	16.8	21.0	0.3	2.1	14.6	0.3	2.0
40-49	466	9.6	11.3	13.4	16.7	19.6	0.2	1.5	14.1	0.2	1.3
50-59	394	9.8	11.3	13.1	15.6	18.9	0.2	1.2	13.8	0.2	1.4
ALL AGES	2,001	9.0	10.8	13.0	15.7	19.3	0.1	0.7	13.6	0.1	0.7
SEMI-SKILLED											
Aged Under 18	289	6.1	7.5	9.0	11.1	13.8	0.2	2.4	9.6	0.2	1.9
18-20	346	9.3	10.7	12.5	14.7	16.7	0.2	1.7	12.9	0.2	1.3
21-24	297	10.4	12.2	14.0	16.1	18.4	0.2	1.5	14.2	0.2	1.2
25-29	245	10.4	12.1	14.0	16.3	19.3	0.2	1.6	14.5	0.2	1.7
30-39	509	10.5	12.0	13.9	16.0	18.7	0.2	1.2	14.3	0.2	1.1
40-49	808	10.3	11.9	13.8	16.2	18.8	0.2	1.1	14.2	0.1	0.8
50-59	674	10.1	11.9	13.8	16.0	18.4	0.1	1.1	14.2	0.1	1.0
ALL AGES	3,270	9.3									

Table 85 Joint distribution of gross weekly earnings and hours worked, April 1970: Full-time manual men, aged 21 and over (Basis C)

Range of earnings	Less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £45	£45 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 and over	Total full-time manual men	Average earnings
Number of persons in the sample														
0 to 8	118	7	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	146	7.5
8 to 16	193	30	20	25	12	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	293	11.0
16 to 21	102	33	15	20	10	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	205	13.9
21 to 24	112	73	68	46	45	34	9	3	3	1	1	1	390	16.3
24 to 26	29	28	16	23	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	17.1
26 to 28	26	33	20	27	47	29	5	3	3	1	1	1	190	18.9
28 to 30	20	58	42	79	133	78	18	8	3	3	1	1	441	20.9
30 to 32	59	138	93	149	166	163	44	7	6	4	2	2	830	20.3
32 to 34	29	48	43	55	49	71	25	6	3	3	2	2	332	20.6
34 to 35	27	49	58	78	104	115	40	11	8	6	9	9	514	23.5
35 to 36	17	52	59	77	86	99	36	21	9	7	4	4	467	22.7
36 to 37	13	44	126	187	198	420	96	36	12	4	4	2	1,142	23.8
37 to 38	3	77	114	197	363	511	238	138	57	23	20	5	1,755	26.2
38 to 39	13	49	92	175	196	251	70	31	14	2	2	2	889	23.5
39 to 40	96	886	1,509	2,432	3,050	3,372	1,464	657	227	77	43	14	13,827	13.6
40 to 41	7	66	116	232	276	316	117	69	21	8	5	1	1,234	23.9
41 to 42	22	151	248	407	517	522	244	97	29	12	7	1	2,257	23.3
42 to 43	10	163	252	480	529	526	238	85	34	13	5	2	2,337	23.2
43 to 44	48	161	229	627	895	906	342	125	60	19	15	7	3,438	23.9
44 to 45	2	49	134	498	811	812	342	165	53	17	6	2	2,864	25.0
45 to 46	3	22	76	320	566	644	297	132	60	12	10	7	2,143	25.8
46 to 47	4	20	54	254	618	660	275	122	53	23	16	3	2,102	26.1
47 to 48	14	33	73	373	886	1,144	552	271	122	44	33	6	3,551	27.0
48 to 49	1	1	23	193	550	699	351	187	77	22	11	2	2,117	27.5
49 to 50	3	12	39	160	595	857	440	196	91	30	17	3	2,443	27.7
50 to 52	2	13	33	173	656	1,264	609	346	156	56	29	11	3,346	28.8
52 to 54	4	7	11	93	413	971	546	309	144	77	36	9	2,620	30.1
54 to 56	1	3	10	63	283	967	576	318	169	56	25	9	2,479	30.7
56 to 58	1	3	1	18	168	563	449	235	142	64	27	5	1,676	32.0
58 to 60	1	4	8	9	122	540	473	264	133	51	32	12	1,648	32.4
60 to 70	1	5	4	16	121	667	757	350	242	159	28	28	2,942	35.6
70 to 80	1	1	1	2	13	71	152	164	127	100	27	27	746	40.4
over 80	1	2	1	3	5	15	19	36	39	32	46	36	235	45.9
Men in above analysis	979	2,321	3,594	7,497	12,511	17,316	8,822	4,635	2,191	1,000	658	199	61,723	26.3
Other men †	189	66	70	109	154	188	74	44	15	15	12	16	952	21.8
Total full-time manual men (Basis C)	1,168	2,387	3,664	7,606	12,665	17,504	8,896	4,679	2,206	1,015	670	215	62,675	26.2
Average hours worked	25.1	38.4	40.1	41.9	44.2	46.6	49.2	51.2	53.5	56.7	58.7	61.2	45.8	

* For example, "8 to 16" means over 8 but not more than 16. † Mainly men whose pay was affected by absence and whose hours were not reported.

Table 86 Joint distribution of gross weekly earnings and hours worked, April 1970: Full-time non-manual men, aged 21 and over (Basis C)

Range of earnings	Less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £45	£45 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 and over	Total full-time non-manual men	Average earnings
Number of persons in the sample														
0 to 8														
8 to 16														
16 to 21														
21 to 24														
24 to 26														
26 to 28		3	3	12	36	62	63	109	79	45	26	13	448	37.1
28 to 30				38	50	98	119	194	116	66	45	19	751	36.7
30 to 32				7	16	18	39	62	39	38	47	5	271	40.1
32 to 34	2	1	1	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	6	17	46	56.5
34 to 35	29	55	64	124	244	360	317	277	203	154	176	312	2,315	40.5
35 to 36	4	10	21	88	113	195	122	128	94	83	70	177	1,105	40.5
36 to 37	14	54	145	254	487	819	707	542	358	299	328	388	4,395	37.4
37 to 38	22	97	182	514	954	1,461	1,191	857	600	458	538	586	7,460	36.3
38 to 39	3	19	35	88	151	218	139	81	57	52	46	57	946	33.6
39 to 40	15	75	152	376	673	1,000	680	434	267	157	142	236	4,207	32.7
40 to 41	2	11	23	53	109	199	107	58	28	16	17	17	645	29.7
41 to 42	8	58	65	177	268	372	211	104	63	34	28	32	1,420	28.3
42 to 43	1	4	18	52	107	175	105	73	31	15	14	14	610	31.2
43 to 44	1	18	31	85	155	188	116	66	42	13	14	17	752	28.6
44 to 45	1	4	18	34	95	143	93	68	39	15	28	19	557	32.3
45 to 46	1	3	5	23	56	113	98	55	42	17	6	7	425	31.7
46 to 47	1	4	1	14	59	96	63	36	30	9	3	4	319	30.9
47 to 48	1	4	1	18	39	135	76	53	24	17	13	15	399	32.8
48 to 49	1	2	4	29	73	55	33	19	11	6	7	11	234	31.9
49 to 50	1	2	3	15	26	61	57	29	14	7	7	11	255	33.7
50 to 52	1	1	1	6	10	38	44	35	33	16	15	5	268	34.6
52 to 54	1	1	1	6	10	38	44	35	33	16	15	5	268	34.6
54 to 56	1	1	1	8	12	44	50	37	33	14	11	5	187	35.8
56 to 58	1	1	1	8	12	44	50	37	33	14	11	5	187	35.8
58 to 60	1	1	1	8	12	44	50	37	33	14	11	5	187	35.8
60 to 70	1	1	1	8	12	44	50	37	33	14	11	5	187	35.8
70 to 80	1	1	1	8	12	44	50	37	33	14	11	5	187	35.8
over 80	1	1	1	8	12	44	50	37	33	14	11	5	187	35.8
Men in above analysis	115	435	791	2,011	3,786	6,129	4,664	3,498	2,347	1,636	1,659	2,035	29,106	35.3
Other men †	52	73	80	179	274	483	374	263	203	131	192	337	2,641	36.7
Total full-time non-manual men (Basis C)	167	508	871	2,190	4,060	6,612	5,038	3,761	2,550	1,767	1,851	2,372	31,747	35.7
Average hours worked	38.1	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.1	39.1	

* † See footnotes to table 85.

Table 87 Joint distribution of gross weekly earnings and hours worked, April 1970: Full-time manual women, aged 18 and over (Basis C)

Range of earnings	Less than £8	£8 but less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £14	£14 but less than £16	£16 but less than £18	£18 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 and over	Total full-time manual women	Average earnings
Number of persons in the sample														
0 to 8	59	3	3	5	7	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	70	4.1
8 to 16	103	7	10	8	10	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	134	6.3
16 to 21	92	22	10	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	131	7.1
21 to 24	59	26	9	10	10	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	197	8.6
24 to 26	29	23	14	9	9	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	109	8.6
26 to 28	26	33	20	27	47	29	5	3	3	1	1	1	110	10.1
28 to 30	20	58	42	79	133	78	18	8	3	3	1	1	179	10.0
30 to 32	59	138	93	149	166	163	44	7	6	4	2	2	842	10.7
32 to 34	29	48	43	55	49	71	25	6	3	3	2	2	788	10.3
34 to 35	27	49	58	78	104									

Table 89 Joint distribution of gross weekly earnings and hours worked, April 1970: Men, aged 21 and over (Basis C)

Range of earnings	Number of persons in the sample												Total men	Average earnings
	Less than £12	£12 but less than £15	£15 but less than £17	£17 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 but less than £45	£45 but less than £50	£50 but less than £60	£60 and over		
0 to 8	283	12	7	6	7	5	3	2	1	1	2	326	£ 6.1	
8 to 16	505	42	28	29	17	14	7	3	2	4	2	650	9.0	
16 to 21	760	70	24	29	27	23	11	4	4	5	6	937	10.1	
21 to 24	331	80	73	47	47	38	16	11	6	2	5	659	14.6	
24 to 26	128	37	20	38	50	80	69	111	83	47	29	708	29.1	
26 to 28	87	41	26	66	101	128	124	198	118	68	45	1,024	31.7	
28 to 30	80	73	52	89	155	108	60	73	46	43	48	841	27.2	
30 to 32	64	140	95	150	168	167	49	12	11	3	10	886	22.2	
32 to 34	33	57	51	70	81	116	74	52	34	25	23	32	648	30.3
34 to 35	57	104	122	202	348	476	357	288	212	160	185	321	2,832	37.4
35 to 36	22	62	80	165	199	294	158	149	103	90	74	178	1,574	35.2
36 to 37	28	98	271	441	685	1,239	803	578	370	303	332	390	5,538	34.6
37 to 38	34	174	296	711	1,317	1,973	1,429	995	657	481	558	591	9,216	34.4
38 to 39	6	68	127	263	347	469	209	112	71	54	50	59	1,835	28.7
39 to 40	111	9	77	139	166	285	372	2,144	1,091	234	185	250	18,034	25.7
40 to 41	9	77	139	285	372	2,144	1,091	234	185	250	21	18	1,879	25.9
41 to 42	32	209	314	585	785	894	455	201	92	46	35	33	3,681	25.2
42 to 43	11	167	271	532	636	701	343	158	65	28	20	16	2,948	24.9
43 to 44	55	179	260	712	1,050	1,094	445	231	95	30	20	20	4,191	24.7
44 to 45	3	53	152	532	906	955	435	193	89	34	43	26	3,421	26.2
45 to 46	4	25	81	343	622	757	395	187	102	28	16	8	2,568	26.8
46 to 47	4	24	55	268	677	756	338	158	83	32	19	7	2,421	26.8
47 to 48	14	38	77	391	925	1,280	628	324	146	61	46	21	3,951	27.6
48 to 49	1	2	25	197	579	772	406	220	97	33	17	3	2,352	28.0
49 to 50	3	14	43	175	621	918	497	225	120	44	24	14	2,698	28.3
50 to 52	2	13	36	179	684	1,328	667	386	187	72	44	16	3,614	29.3
52 to 54	4	7	12	99	423	1,009	590	344	177	91	38	13	2,807	30.4
54 to 56	2	4	11	71	315	1,093	655	368	206	70	36	14	2,844	30.9
56 to 58	1	3	8	18	175	469	249	153	71	30	7	4	1,765	32.1
58 to 60	1	3	8	10	126	555	494	282	147	61	42	28	1,758	33.2
60 to 70	1	5	5	16	124	694	783	615	373	260	187	36	3,099	35.9
70 to 80	1	1	1	2	14	71	155	171	134	109	93	34	785	40.7
over 80	1	2	1	3	7	15	21	36	39	36	50	45	256	46.6
Men in above analysis	2,676	2,817	4,425	9,532	16,326	23,496	13,512	8,155	4,565	2,652	2,332	2,258	92,746	28.8
Other men†	330	148	155	294	435	678	451	310	219	149	208	359	3,736	33.8
Total men (Basis C)	3,006	2,965	4,580	9,826	16,761	24,174	13,963	8,465	4,784	2,801	2,540	2,617	96,482	29.0
Average hours worked	21.8	38.1	39.7	41.3	43.1	44.8	45.8	45.6	45.7	45.2	43.9	40.0	43.2	

* † See footnotes to table 85.

Table 90 Joint distribution of gross weekly earnings and hours worked, April 1970: Women, aged 18 and over (Basis C)

Range of earnings	Number of persons in the sample												Total	Average earnings
	Less than £8	£8 but less than £10	£10 but less than £12	£12 but less than £14	£14 but less than £16	£16 but less than £18	£18 but less than £20	£20 but less than £24	£24 but less than £30	£30 but less than £35	£35 but less than £40	£40 and over		
0 to 8	1,643	22	14	9	3	1	8	12	4	2	1	1	1,692	£ 2.5
8 to 16	3,203	92	57	51	38	18	18	12	4	2	1	1	3,487	4.7
16 to 21	4,389	580	215	70	31	14	9	14	5	4	2	3	5,336	6.5
21 to 24	1,645	405	184	66	30	17	3	4	9	5	4	1	2,373	7.7
24 to 26	835	350	157	77	37	26	56	98	116	103	94	67	2,016	14.3
26 to 28	633	323	148	77	47	48	132	181	200	175	152	104	2,220	17.6
28 to 30	636	582	317	196	90	69	54	70	83	57	35	29	2,218	12.4
30 to 32	222	383	303	154	116	49	28	23	5	1	1	5	1,290	11.2
32 to 34	181	403	300	235	178	108	65	90	36	10	10	6	1,613	12.7
34 to 35	92	415	592	511	479	398	314	376	185	51	26	48	3,487	15.9
35 to 36	62	165	199	191	172	174	190	167	44	27	32	32	1,620	17.7
36 to 37	28	221	462	640	754	626	368	403	245	56	48	44	3,895	16.7
37 to 38	91	444	1,019	1,119	1,106	946	702	682	306	107	51	61	6,634	16.2
38 to 39	39	150	298	255	218	179	112	92	43	16	7	15	1,424	15.0
39 to 40	163	852	1,996	2,032	1,357	639	359	307	121	34	9	27	7,896	13.6
40 to 41	19	76	149	155	98	81	51	51	35	4	4	1	724	14.6
41 to 42	76	282	513	484	419	272	229	252	306	117	16	6	2,972	16.3
42 to 43	15	48	108	144	106	68	51	44	16	6	2	2	608	14.7
43 to 44	37	80	113	169	157	140	72	67	27	4	4	4	874	15.0
44 to 45	8	26	48	84	83	68	41	38	16	2	1	1	415	15.5
45 to 46	3	14	28	61	57	40	26	34	9	3	2	2	278	16.1
46 to 47	6	8	14	40	37	46	26	21	10	3	2	1	208	16.8
47 to 48	1	17	29	39	57	46	33	46	24	1	1	1	299	16.7
48 to 49	1	1	12	12	13	22	18	19	11	5	4	4	117	18.9
49 to 50	2	5	9	16	17	22	16	19	15	5	5	4	130	18.9
50 to 52	1	1	4	15	17	31	18	28	18	8	3	3	134	18.7
52 to 54	3	1	2	13	7	8	7	11	5	3	1	2	83	20.6
54 to 56	1	3	3	8	8	8	8	11	7	5	5	5	57	21.7
56 to 58	2	3	5	7	7	5	5	5	4	2	1	1	39	19.4
58 to 60	1	1	3	5	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	30	22.8
60 to 70	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	33	24.6
over 70	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	13	19.4
Women in above analysis	14,039	5,948	7,293	6,923	5,752	4,180	3,007	3,207	2,070	830	496	470	54,215	12.9
Other women†	708	282	284	232	150	115	89	132	92	53	40	50	2,227	13.1
Total women (Basis C)	14,747	6,230	7,577	7,155	5,902	4,295	3,096	3,339	2,162	883	536	520	56,442	13.0
Average hours worked	19.3	32.2	36.3	37.8	38.1	38.2	37.8	37.4	36.9	34.2	31.7	33.2	32.0	

* † See footnotes to table 87.

Rates of wages and hours of work in 1970*

As measured by calculations based on the official indices for 1970, there was an increase of 13.2 per cent. in the average level of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of manual workers in the principal industries and services, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) and a consequential increase of 13.5 per cent. in hourly rates. In manufacturing industries only, the corresponding figures were increases of 12.4 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 12 million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) affected about 775,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate net increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements amounted to £20.9 million, compared with about £8.4 million in 1969, and the aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) amounted to 985,000 hours compared with 875,000 hours in 1969.*

These statistics relate to manual wage earners 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.

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 31st January 1956 = 100) at the end of 1969 and for each month in 1970, and also the month by month percentage changes over the December 1969 figures.

Table 1 All industries and services

Date	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements						Normal Weekly hours		
	Weekly rates		Hourly rates		Normal Weekly hours		Normal Weekly hours		Percentage decrease from Dec. 1969
	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1969	Index	Percentage increase over Dec. 1969	Index	Percentage decrease from Dec. 1969	Index		
1969 December	185.5	—	205.0	—	90.5	—	90.5	—	
1970 January	186.8	0.7	206.5	0.7	90.5	—	90.5	—	
February	189.3	2.0	209.4	2.1	90.4	0.1	90.4	0.1	
March	190.8	2.9	211.1	3.0	90.4	0.1	90.4	0.1	
April	191.4	3.2	211.8	3.3	90.4	0.1	90.4</		

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 12 million workers received an aggregate increase of about £20.9 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	370,000	£ 310,000	325,000	325,000
Mining and quarrying	329,000	920,000	60,000	100,000
Food, drink and tobacco	525,000	1,100,000	27,000	39,000
Coal and petroleum products	6,000	1,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	205,000	710,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,840,000	3,110,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	545,000	1,085,000	11,000	19,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	50,000	100,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	405,000	775,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	195,000	455,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	165,000	269,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	380,000	820,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	175,000	175,000	—	—
Construction	1,370,000	2,960,000	15,000	30,000
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	5,000	20,000
Transport and communication	1,345,000	2,655,000	31,000	31,000
Distributive trades	1,400,000	2,055,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	975,000	2,220,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	810,000	1,030,000	300,000	420,000
Totals—Jan.—December 1970*	12,155,000	20,885,000	775,000	985,000
Totals—Jan.—December 1969	9,205,000	8,355,000	665,000	875,000

* 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)
1970				
January	1,275	—	1,360	70
February	1,800	—	2,245	325
March	1,095	—	1,485	5
April	750	—	885	—
May†	815	—	1,660	30
June†	755	—	950	75
July	860	—	1,720	45
August†	975	—	1,465	7
September†	845	—	1,035	—
October†	865	—	1,455	30
November	2,550	—	3,680	195
December*	2,800	—	2,940	—

* See footnote * to table 1.

† Figures revised to take account 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 wage regulation order signed.

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amount of net increases in 1970 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	8,350	40
Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement	9,740	46
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards	2,655	13
Arbitration	—	—
Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices	140	1
Total*	20,885	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 1970.

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	8,940	825	850
1968	11,110	9,580	575	645
1969	9,205	8,355	665	875
1970*	12,155	20,885	775	985

* 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.

Some negotiating parties have continued to establish minimum earnings entitlements that are in excess of basic time rates. It is generally understood that the purpose is to raise the earnings of a minority of workers, generally those regarded as lower paid by the negotiating parties. Minimum earnings entitlements of this kind constitute an established basic entitlement 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. Although some agreements which previously included minimum entitlements no longer do so there has been a net increase in the number of such arrangements. At the end of 1970 there were some 30 national arrangements in operation which provided for minimum earnings entitlements in one form or another. The industries and services affected by these arrangements included brewing, tobacco, heavy chemicals manufacture, building brick and allied industries, railways and port transport.

Industries and services in which reductions in normal hours became effective in 1970 included agriculture, forestry, coalmining, licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, industrial and staff canteens and laundering.

The number of workers in industries with sliding scale arrangements based on the General Index of Retail Prices is estimated to have declined to about 160,000.

There was an increase in the number of long-term agreements in operation at the end of 1970 compared with the end of 1969. It is estimated that rather more than one-third of manual workers are covered by such arrangements.

During 1970, there was a rapid extension of holidays-with-pay

entitlements. It is estimated that about 41 per cent. of all manual workers are now entitled to a basic annual paid holiday of two weeks, about 7 per cent. have a basic entitlement of between two and three weeks, and 49 per cent. have a basic holiday of three weeks, the remaining 3 per cent. being entitled to more than three weeks. In addition, about a quarter 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. Information about changes in this pattern of holiday entitlement is included in the January, May and September issues of the monthly publication, "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Last year saw a start to the inclusion in agreements and statutory wages regulation orders of provisions designed to meet the requirements of the recent legislation on equal pay for women so far as it affects collective arrangements. In some cases this has taken the form of a complete plan for staged increases to achieve equal pay as defined in the Act by a specified date, but in many others it has consisted of larger increases for women than for men.

Details of the more significant collective agreements, awards and statutory wages regulation orders reported in 1970 are listed in table 8. Also included, are some important agreements made in previous years with effect in 1970. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all settlements.

Fuller 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 1970 and some agreements of previous years with effect in 1970

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
20th January	16th March	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 16s. a week for men and 18s. for women.
28th January	30th March	Unlicensed places of refreshment (Wages Council)	New hourly minimum rates of remuneration fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to area, occupation or hours of duty.
30th January	30th January	Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings	Increase of 26s. a week for all adult platform and depot staff and 1s. an hour for adult craftsmen, with proportional amounts for apprentices.
24th February	20th April	Hairdressing undertakings (Wages Council)	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts ranging from 16s. to 20s. a week according to occupation and area.
25th February	1st March	Rubber manufacture	Minimum weekly wage rates increased by 20s. for adult men and women, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates to be payable at 18 (previously 21).
March	First pay day in March	Footwear manufacture	Increase of 15s. a week for adult workers. Adult male rates to be paid at 20 (previously 21). Increases in percentage addition to piecework rates.
6th March	6th March	Road passenger transport—Company-owned buses	Increase of 27s. 2d. a week for drivers, 26s. 2d. for conductors, 30s. for semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds and of 40s. for skilled maintenance workers.
9th March	1st January	Post Office: Postmen Telegraphists Telephonists Postal and Telegraph Officers	Increases of between 10 and 12.2 per cent. Increases of various amounts.
March	4th May 3rd August	Railway service (British Rail)	Increases of various amounts ranging from 22s. to 38s. a week according to occupation. Increases of various amounts ranging from 8s. to 12 s. a week according to occupation.
23rd March	23rd March	Heavy chemical manufacture Great Britain (J.I.C.)	Increase of 8d. an hour for men and women (other than craftsmen) and 10d. for maintenance craftsmen. Introduction of minimum earnings levels of 300s. for men and 240s. for women (other than craftsmen) and 375s. for maintenance craftsmen.
23rd March	23rd March	Heavy chemicals (constituent firms of I.C.I.)	Similar increases to the above but with slightly higher minimum earnings levels. A weekly Staff Agreement which provides for considerably higher rates in return for flexibility in working is being introduced plant by plant as agreement is reached locally.
April	5th April	Milk products manufacture, processing and distribution (England and Wales)	Increase in basic rates of 50s. a week for all adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.
April	9th May	Woollen Textiles—Yorkshire	Increases of varying amounts for the time rate workers and pieceworkers according to class. Introduction of minimum earnings levels.
17th April	4th May 5th October 28th December	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 23s. 6d. for men and 24s. 6d. for women. Minimum weekly rates for men and women increased by 20s. Increase of 10s. a week for women.

Table 8—Principal settlements reported in 1970 and some agreements of previous years with effect in 1970—contd.

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
20th April	1st June	Food manufacture	Increases in minimum time rates of 26s. a week for men and 27s. for women with proportional amounts for young workers. Piece rates also increased. Minimum earnings levels abolished.
	30th November		
	28th December		
22nd April	22nd June	Retail food trades (Wages Council)	Increase of 15s. a week for men 21 and over and 17s. for women 21 and over with proportional amounts for young workers.
24th April	2nd July	Merchant navy	Changes of various amounts in the monthly consolidated basic rates resulting in increases of about 20 per cent.
May	15th June	Cotton spinning and weaving	Increases of 35s. or 37s. a week, according to shifts worked.
	9th November		
19th May	18th May	Retail distribution (Co-operative societies)	Increases of varying amounts for male and female workers 21 and over.
June	6th July	Hosiery manufacture (Midlands)	The fluctuating addition to the minimum rates increased from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent.
15th June 1970	1st April	Ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	General increase of 4d. an hour for men and 5d. for women.
	28th September		
18th June	3rd August	Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council)	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by varying amounts according to age, area and occupation.
2nd July	1st July	Government industrial establishments—UK	Increases of varying amounts and the introduction of a new unified pay and grading structure.
12th July	1st July	Post Office engineers	Increase of 12 per cent.
28th July	3rd August	Retail multiple grocery and provision trade	Increases in minimum weekly rates of remuneration of 45s. for managers. Managers to receive 97½ per cent. of managers' rates. All other workers to receive increases in minimum rates and a re-grouping of all workers (excluding transport workers) into five categories; separate rates for males and females no longer being specified.
29th July	3rd August	Dock labour	Guaranteed daily payment increased to 80s. and modernisation payment increased to 1s. 6d. an hour.
29th July	7th September	Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales) (Wages Council)	Increases of 35s. a week for cutters, 31s. 8d. for all other men 21 and over and 28s. 4d. to 33s. 4d. for women.
August	5th August	General printing (England and Wales)	Increases of 50s. a week for craftsmen, 44s. for other men and women.
24th August	7th September	Electrical contracting (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)	Increases of 11d. to 1s. 4d. an hour according to JIB grade and 9d. to 1s. for labourers.
29th September	11th November	Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts varying from 7s. to 17s. 6d. for men and women 21 and over. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 42.
6th October	2nd November	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (Wages Council)	Increases in minimum time rates of 1s. 1½d. for men and 1s. 2½d. for women.
7th October	30th June	Industrial and staff canteens (Wages Council)	Weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
	23rd November		
20th October 1970	4th January 1971	Agriculture—E. and W.	Increases of 33s. a week for men and of 39s. 4d. for women. Normal weekly hours reduced from 43 to 42.
4th November 1970	FFPP in Jan 1971	Road passenger transport—municipal undertakings	Increases ranging from 29s. 9d. to 57s. 1d. a week according to occupation, for adult workers.
November	9th November	Local authorities' services (manual workers)—England and Wales	General increase of 50s. a week for men 21 and over and 42s. 6d. for women 18 and over.
16th November 1970	15th February 1971	Agriculture Scotland.	Increases of 33s. 6d. a week for men and of 24s. for women 18 and over. Normal weekly hours reduced by half an hour.
20th November	13th December	Health services	Increases of 50s. a week for men 21 and over and 42s. 4d. for women 18 and over.
December	1st November	Coalmining	Increases in national standard grade rates of daywagemen of 9s. 4d. to 10s. a shift. Normal hours of surface workers to be 40 inclusive of daily meal breaks (previously exclusive).
2nd December 1970	5 March 1971	Road passenger transport—company-owned buses	Increases of 33s. a week for drivers, 31s. 9d. for conductors, 32s. 4d. to 40s. for maintenance workers.

SOME AGREEMENTS MADE IN PREVIOUS YEARS WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE OR HAD STAGES IN 1970

10th December 1968	7th December	Engineering	Increases in national minimum time rates of 25s. a week for adult male skilled workers, of 21s. 9d. for intermediate grades, 18s. 6d. for unskilled workers and 15s. for adult female workers.
	6th December 1971 (final stage)		
14th July 1969	1st September	Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade—United Kingdom	Increases in national minimum time rates of 30s. a week for adult male skilled workers, of 23s. for unskilled workers and 15s. for adult female workers.
	1st October		
	1st September 1971		
1st August 1969	1st January	Post office engineers	Increases in minimum rates of 5d. or 6d. an hour for men and 4d. for women.
5th November 1969	2nd February	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increases in minimum rates of 5d. or 6d. an hour for men and 4d. for women.
1st December 1969	23rd January 1970	Road haulage—Great Britain (Wages Council)	Increase of 3 per cent.
17th December 1969	2nd February	Building industry	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 16s. 6d. or 15s. according to category, for men and of 13s. or 11s. 6d. for women, with proportional amounts for young workers. Normal weekly hours reduced from 44 to 43.
	2nd November		
	7th June 1971		
11th December 1969	1st January	Furniture manufacture Great Britain	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for adult workers. Minimum earnings levels increased by 20s. a week.
28th October 1969	1st January	Ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	Increases of 35s. a week for craftsmen and 30s. for labourers. Increases of 18s. 4d. a week for craftsmen and 15s. for labourers. Increases of 30s. a week for craftsmen and 25s. for labourers.
			Increase in consolidated minimum hourly rates of 4d. an hour for adult males and 3d. for adult females. The "minimum earnings" rate, applicable to journeymen and journeymen timeworkers, increased by 6d. an hour.
			Increase of 9½d. an hour in minimum time rates.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1970*

The number of stoppages of work† beginning in 1970 in the United Kingdom was 3,888, compared with 3,116 in 1969. In addition, 37 stoppages which commenced in 1969 continued into 1970, compared with 30 commencing in 1968 and continuing into 1969.

Stoppages in progress in 1970 resulted in the loss of about 10,970,000 working days during the year at establishments where the disputes occurred, compared with 6,846,000 working days lost during 1969 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1970 was about 1,784,000, including 325,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is through out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1969 was about 1,665,000 workers including some 231,000 who were indirectly involved.

* The figures are provisional and subject to revision. The final figures for 1970 are scheduled to appear in the May 1971 GAZETTE.
† The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment: absences from work on 17 March 1970 by an estimated 22,000 dock workers in protest against the Government's proposals for the nationalisation of ports; on 25, 26 and 27 November 1970 by Post Office workers demonstrating against Government action in terminating the appointment of the chairman of the Post Office Corporation; and on 8 December 1970 by an estimated 350,000 workers demonstrating against the Government's proposed legislation on industrial relations are not, therefore, included. The figures also exclude 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.

Stoppages of work in the twelve months of 1970 and 1969

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1970		1969	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	1,400	6	1,900
Coal mining	157	117,300	186	145,100
All other mining and quarrying	5	200	7	600
Food, drink and tobacco	147	52,000	114	34,400
Coal and petroleum products	13	4,300	2	500
Chemicals and allied industries	84	31,900	49	16,600
Metal manufacture	325	81,700	220	86,300
Engineering	845	288,400	635	258,900
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	121	40,200	89	50,200
Motor vehicles	336	271,400	272	271,600
Aerospace equipment	74	49,100	88	54,000
All other vehicles	42	22,400	14	8,900
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	177	36,500	116	22,200
Textiles	96	34,500	72	18,300
Clothing and footwear	27	30,000	24	10,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	80	24,700	53	9,200
Timber, furniture, etc.	54	5,500	39	7,000
Paper and printing	74	39,200	54	18,800
All other manufacturing industries	91	49,600	86	28,900
Construction	334	50,800	285	44,000
Gas, electricity and water	20	3,000	31	10,900
Port and inland water transport	250	184,000	368	194,600
All other transport and communication	324	149,700	172	201,200
Distributive trades	83	10,500	42	3,900
Financial, administrative and professional services	98	202,800	80	160,000
Miscellaneous services	28	2,900	21	7,000
Total	3,888	1,784,000	3,116	1,665,000

† 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.

Industrial analysis

In the preceding table stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1970 are classified by industry and the corresponding figures are given for 1969. 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 an overall increase of 772 stoppages (25 per cent.) compared with 1969. There were increases in all manufacturing industries except aerospace equipment (-14); the largest absolute increases occurred in engineering (+210) and metal manufacture (+105). In the non-manufacturing sector a significant decrease occurred in port and inland water transport (-118) but there was a substantial increase in other transport and communication (+152). In coal mining there were 29 fewer stoppages but the number of working days lost was somewhat higher; there were also fewer stoppages in the gas, electricity and water industries (-11).

The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1970 increased overall by 119,000 or 7 per cent. In metal manufacture, shipbuilding and marine engineering, timber, furniture, etc., other transport and communication and miscellaneous services, all of which experienced more stoppages in 1970 than in 1969, the numbers of workers involved were less.

The provisional total of working days lost during 1970, which was almost 11 million, represents an increase over 1969 of rather more than 4.1 million, that is an increase of about 60 per cent.

Comparison with earlier years

The provisional total of stoppages beginning in 1970 was the highest so far recorded and 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 1960-1970.

Stoppages in the years 1960-1970

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages		
		Beginning in year	In progress in year	Beginning in year	In progress in year	In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly	(a)	(b)	
1960	2,832	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
		698†	116	819†	3,001	3,049
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778
		455	135	593	1,731	1,997
1963	2,068	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030
1964	2,524	673	195	876	2,906	2,932
1965	2,354	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395
1966	1,937	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783
1967	2,116	2,073†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719
1968	2,378	1,426	228†	1,665†	6,799	6,925
1969	3,116	1,454	321	1,784	10,844	10,970
1970	3,888					

(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 1970**Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

About 1,200 Hull trawlermen stopped work on 12th February in support of a claim for a substantial increase in their basic rate of pay and the enforcement of 100 per cent. trade union membership. Agreement was reached, allowing for a resumption of work on 15th April, after about 32,000 working days had been lost. The terms of settlement included a weekly rate of pay for sea time of £19 19s., continued negotiations on rates of pay for time spent ashore between voyages and for holidays, and an undertaking by employers to encourage new entrants, when they are fully trained, to join the trade union.

Mining and quarrying

Dissatisfaction with a pay offer made by the National Coal Board, and a demand for an increase of £5 a week, led to a stoppage by manual workers in the coal mining industry. The stoppage, which began on 26th October in the Yorkshire area and in Scotland, and on 2nd November in Wales, spread to other parts of the country, and involved a total of about 100,000 workers. There was a gradual return to work pending the outcome of a national ballot held to decide whether the board's offer of £3 a week should be accepted, and following a majority vote for acceptance, most pits had reopened by 23rd November. It is estimated that over a million working days were lost during the stoppage.

Food, drink and tobacco

On 6th April about 600 operatives stopped work at a food canning firm in Peterhead and as a result of their action 70 engineers were made idle. The stoppage, in support of a demand by union members for a closed shop, ended on 22nd May when a compromise formula was reached. Approximately 21,000 working days were lost.

The distribution of bread and confectionery to shops in parts of Scotland was affected when about 1,000 van drivers and delivery men stopped work progressively from 12th November. Their action, in support of a claim for an increase of £4 on the basic weekly wage, resulted in 4,000 bakery workers being made idle. A return to work in east coast areas began on 15th December, following individual settlements at the bakeries concerned, but in Glasgow and the West of Scotland the dispute was still unresolved at the end of the year. At this point a total of about 130,000 working days had been lost as a result of the dispute.

Chemicals and allied industries

A stoppage lasting fifteen weeks, and involving 700 maintenance craftsmen employed at a Manchester chemicals plant, ended on 6th November. The men had stopped work in support of a demand for a 25 per cent. increase in the basic rates of pay, four weeks' paid holiday a year and an improvement in shift allowances. After lengthy negotiations the company offered an increase of about 10 per cent. on basic rates in return for a number of productivity elements. The offer was accepted, and formed the basis for settlement. It is estimated that about 57,000 working days were lost in this stoppage.

Metal manufacture

Following a week's "work-to-rule", 2,100 craftsmen at a Corby steel plant stopped work on 16th June in support of a demand for a weekly bonus of £5 8s. without conditions. Some 4,500 other

workers were laid off as a result. The dispute ended on 10th July after a settlement had been reached, replacing the present range of bonus rates by a four-tier system giving weekly bonuses ranging from £2 10s. to £5 8s., depending on the grade of craftsman. Working days lost as a result of this stoppage are estimated at 128,000.

Production of tinplate was halted when about 400 workers at two plants in South Wales withdrew their labour on 23rd September. A further 3,000 workers were laid off as a result. The stoppage supported a long-standing demand for a pay increase and was also in protest against conditions of employment. Work was resumed on 8th November pending negotiations. Nearly 60,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

At an aluminium rolling mill in Swansea work was resumed on a phased basis from 20th October following a stoppage lasting ten weeks by 260 maintenance and other workers in support of a pay claim by four storekeepers. This resulted in 700 other workers being laid off. The return to work followed a negotiated settlement representing an increase in wages for storekeepers and labourers of about 20 per cent. It is estimated that about 54,000 working days were lost.

Mechanical engineering

Two major stoppages occurred at a Clydebank sewing machine factory. On 5th February, 180 maintenance workers withdrew their labour and as a result 6,000 production workers were laid off. The original cause of the dispute was an objection to supervisory staff carrying out manual work but subsequently the issue became a matter of compensation for loss of pay during lay-off. A management offer to vary certain working conditions to provide additional earnings for those who had lost pay formed the basis for an agreement, and normal working was resumed on 17th February. About 27,000 working days were lost during this stoppage. On 27th August, 4,900 hourly paid workers stopped work. This dispute was linked to redundancies announced earlier by the company which led to an overtime ban by workers. A demand that the ban be lifted was the immediate cause of the stoppage. Further discussions resulted in an acceptable formula being agreed, and work was resumed on 9th September, when nearly 47,000 working days had been lost.

A stoppage by 1,700 semi-skilled machinists and factory workers at an engineering works in Wallsend began on 31st March and ended on 24th April. This action followed a work-to-rule, and an overtime ban, and, although the immediate cause was the suspension of a worker for refusing to carry out a specific job, the underlying reason was a claim for an all-round increase of £5 a week on the basic rate. Following reinstatement of the worker, normal working was resumed on 27th April to allow negotiations on the pay claim to proceed. About 32,000 working days were lost through the stoppage.

The production of chains at a Manchester factory was affected when 2,000 hourly-paid workers withdrew their labour on 27th April. The dispute arose over the rejection by the company of a claim submitted by the union for a guaranteed gross wage of the district rate plus one-third. An offer by the company of increases of £1 a week for males and 18s. for females was, in turn, rejected by the union and subsequent negotiations failed to reach a settlement until 25th June when a revised offer giving skilled operatives an increase of £3 15s. a week and all others £2 12s. 6d. was accepted. Work was resumed on 29th June after about 88,000 working days had been lost.

On 30th July about 1,900 craftsmen and mates employed on three construction sites at Carrington and Ellesmere Port stopped work in support of a demand for an increase of 3s. 6d. an hour on basic rates. Work was resumed on 15th September following acceptance of an agreement reached between the employers and national trade union officials which gave an increase of 1s. 6d. an hour in the basic rate for craftsmen and 1s. 3d. for slingers and mates. The stoppage resulted in about 87,000 working days being lost.

Instrument engineering

About 1,100 workers employed in the manufacture of artificial limbs in various parts of England and Wales stopped work on 24th September in support of a demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages instead of the 12 per cent. offered. The terms of settlement included an increase of £2 16s. a week for skilled workers with proportionate increases for lower grades, that is, about 13½ per cent. It is estimated that the stoppage, which ended on 20th November, caused the loss of about 46,000 working days.

Electrical engineering

About 650 workers at two Birmingham factories where electrical components are made for the motor car industry withdrew their labour on 4th June. They demanded an increase of £9 a week, and the stoppage made more than 14,000 workers idle at other plants and car factories, seriously affecting production of vehicles. An agreed settlement led to a return to work on 8th July, when it is estimated nearly 108,000 working days had been lost.

On 5th November, 1,000 production, clerical and commercial employees of a Darlaston firm manufacturing washing machines stopped work in protest against the employer recognizing a union other than their own for the representation of foremen. Work was resumed on 16th December. It is estimated that about 28,000 working days were lost because of the dispute.

Shipbuilding and marine engineering

Following a breakdown of negotiations arising from a proposed pay and productivity agreement 500 fitters, millwrights, plumbers and electricians stopped work on 30th March at three shipbuilding yards in Sunderland. The remaining 3,000 workers at the yards were laid off as a result. A re-negotiated productivity agreement providing for a basic weekly wage of £27 10s. led to settlement of the dispute and work was resumed on 30th July, pending further discussions on inter-craft flexibility. An estimated 202,000 working days were lost.

Vehicles

Motor vehicle production was affected as a result of a stoppage by 130 maintenance electricians on 20th February at an Oxford plant. The dispute, which began in protest against the delay in settling an outstanding pay claim, led to a further 6,000 workers being laid off. Further negotiations were proceeding when work was resumed on 9th March. An estimated 47,000 working days were lost. On 28th August, 120 assembly workers at the same plant withdrew their labour in support of a demand for an increase in pay rates for a new production model. A further 4,000 assembly workers joined the dispute on 4th September and as a result 3,000 other workers were laid off. A formula for settlement was agreed and work resumed on 13th October on the understanding that further negotiations would be held. Nearly 112,000 working days are estimated to have been lost by this dispute.

A stoppage on 10th March by 112 batch viewers at the Ellesmere Port plant of a motor manufacturer led to a further 6,000 workers being laid off. Workers at the company's Luton and Dunstable plants were affected. The stoppage, in support of a claim for the up-grading of inspectors, ended on 3rd April when a settlement was reached. Approximately 84,000 working days were lost.

Production in the motor vehicle industry was widely affected when about 2,000 skilled tradesmen and maintenance workers stopped work from 10th August at a Wellington plant engaged in the manufacture of wheels, chassis, articulated frames and cabs for cars and commercial vehicles. The dispute was over a demand for an increase of 4s. 3d. an hour for maintenance and service staff. Another 3,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers joined the stoppage on 11th August. Work was resumed on 21st September,

the terms of settlement providing for pay increases of between £2 and £7 a week by 1st December with a new standard of 15s. an hour. An estimated 141,000 working days were lost through the stoppage.

The stoppage of work at an aircraft plant in Preston which began on 30th January ended on 19th March, normal working being resumed on 23rd March. The dispute arose when 83 inspectors belonging to craft unions refused to work with inspectors from another union. Their action was later supported by about 750 other workers, resulting in the lay-off of a further 700. Acceptance of the TUC's recommendation that the craft union should be recognised for negotiation purposes formed the basis of settlement. It is estimated that about 33,000 working days were lost by the dispute.

On 27th May, 90 clerical workers at an aircraft plant in Coventry withdrew their labour because of disagreement over the backdating of an agreed pay rise. Their action led to another 4,600 workers being laid off. Work was resumed on 15th June, the agreed pay increment of £3 5s. to £3 15s., having been backdated to mid-February. About 47,000 working days were lost. A stoppage lasting 14 weeks by some 900 draughtsmen employed at the same factory ended on 13th October. It arose out of a demand for an increase in pay giving parity with other draughtsmen in the Midlands. An offer of a 7 per cent. increase had been refused and work was resumed on the understanding that an improved offer would be made. The agreed terms of settlement provided for an increase of about £4 5s. a week, or roughly 12 per cent. Over 19,000 working days were lost during the stoppage.

Metal goods

A formula was agreed for the return to work on 23rd November of operatives at a Dalston factory producing gas appliances. The stoppage which had begun on 4th September arose out of the dismissal of a shop steward and initially involved about 100 men in the enamel shop who were later joined by 30 women employees. As a result a further 760 workers were laid off and about 38,000 working days were lost.

Clothing and footwear

Production at four clothing factories in Lancashire was affected when 400 cutters stopped work on 9th January. As a result about 300 other men and 3,000 women were laid off from 15th January. Dissatisfaction with a nationally agreed pay increase had led to the dispute, and to enable further talks to be held, work was resumed on 28th January when approximately 34,000 working days had been lost.

A series of stoppages beginning on 2nd February occurred in several clothing factories in the Leeds area. About 17,000 workers were involved. As in the Lancashire dispute the workers were dissatisfied with the recently negotiated pay agreement, and they claimed an extra 7d. an hour for men and 8d. an hour for women in addition to the national award. Work was resumed on 2nd March following an assurance that talks would re-commence within 48 hours of that date. Approximately 132,000 working days were lost because of the dispute.

Brick, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

A stoppage of work in the glass making industry began at St. Helens on 3rd April and spread to other establishments in the group, eventually involving about 10,700 production workers. The stoppage was in support of a claim for an increase of £10, giving a basic weekly wage of £25. The company made an interim offer of £3 a week, and a return to work on this basis began at some plants before the end of April. Work was fully resumed at all affected establishments by 22nd May, following the opening on 19th May of a court of inquiry under the chairmanship of Professor John C. Wood into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. The stoppage caused the loss of nearly 346,000 working days.

Paper, printing and publishing

A four-day stoppage of work by about 26,000 printing and allied workers in support of a demand for a 25 per cent. increase in pay, ended in a partial return to work on 13th June, and a full resumption took place the following day. Work was resumed on the basis of a 10 per cent. increase and one extra week's paid holiday. The dispute caused the loss of nearly 102,000 working days.

Other manufacturing industries

About 1,700 maintenance workers in a Birmingham tyre manufacturing plant stopped work on 4th May in support of a pay claim for an increase of £6 a week, seeking parity with other maintenance staff in the district and with process workers within the group. The stoppage caused the lay-off of 4,400 other workers. Work was resumed on 16th June following an offer of an immediate increase of £4 a week and an undertaking that discussions would continue on a further £1 a week in return for productivity agreements. Almost 182,000 working days were lost as a result of the stoppage.

Transport and communication

A series of stoppages by Scottish bus crews which commenced on 6th January ended on 26th March. The dispute, which originally arose over a demand for equal pay for conductresses and involved about 5,000 workers, later developed into a general claim for a pay increase. A new pay structure giving higher basic rates and equal pay for conductresses after three years' service formed the basis for a settlement. About 144,000 working days were lost.

Municipal and company bus services throughout England (except in London), Wales and Scotland were affected by a series of token stoppages by drivers and conductors between 5th September and 21st November. The stoppages were in support of a national pay claim for a minimum of £20 a week. Agreement was reached at local level in some areas and the crews returned to duty, but elsewhere normal working was resumed to allow discussions to continue at national level. About 98,000 working days were lost as a result of the dispute.

A national stoppage in the docks began on 13th July when dock workers withdrew their labour in support of a demand for the national minimum time rate to be increased from £11 1s. 8d. to £20 a week. All Dock Labour Scheme ports in the United Kingdom, with an estimated labour force of about 46,000, were affected, together with a number of non-scheme ports. A court of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Pearson, recommended:

- (i) the overtime premium calculator to be 8s. an hour instead of 5s. 6½d;
- (ii) holiday pay to be £20 a week instead of £16 15s. 7d.;
- (iii) fall back guarantee to be raised from £16 (£17 in London) to £20 a week;
- (iv) fall back guarantee on a daily basis to be £4 for an eight-hour day without overtime; and
- (v) modernisation payments to be raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. an hour.

These recommendations were accepted and work was resumed on 3rd August by which time about 502,000 working days had been lost.

A national stoppage by about 24,000 post office clerical workers took place on 22nd January in support of a claim for a 12 per cent. wage increase. Work was resumed the next day to allow negotiations to proceed.

Insurance, banking, finance and business services

On 11th June, some 7,000 insurance agents began a national stoppage of work in support of a claim for a weekly £3 expense allowance. Normal working was resumed on 7th August on the understanding that the claim would be referred to a single arbitrator. Approximately 267,000 working days were lost by the dispute.

Professional and scientific services

A number of half-day and one-day stoppages by teachers had occurred in the latter part of 1969. This action had been taken to express dissatisfaction with a pay offer by the Burnham Committee. No settlement had been reached by the end of 1969 and a further series of stoppages, lasting on average about 8 days, began on 12th January. Schools in England and Wales were affected and it is estimated that about 7,500 teachers were involved. Normal working was resumed by 9th March following a negotiated agreement. It is estimated that about 141,000 working days were lost.

Schools in Scotland were also affected when teachers stopped work for varying periods between 18th February and 20th March in protest against the inadequacy of an offer of an increase in pay of 11 per cent. Subsequently an improved offer of 15.7 per cent. was accepted. About 4,400 teachers were involved, and there was a loss of about 24,000 working days.

Local government service

Widespread dislocation of refuse collection and other services occurred in many areas of Great Britain as a result of a stoppage by certain local authority manual workers in support of a national claim for a wage increase of 55s. a week. The stoppage began on 29th September in the London area and was joined progressively by workers in other areas in England and Wales, and towards the end of October, by workers in Scotland. It is estimated that about 125,000 workers were directly involved in the stoppage, including some in education and health departments, and that a further 16,000 local authority employees were laid off in consequence. An offer of 50s. a week, recommended by a committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Jack Scamp, was accepted, and normal services, delayed in some instances by local negotiations about other terms of resumption, were restored in all areas by 16th November. Nearly 1¼ million working days were lost by this dispute.

Regional activity rates as a measure of potential labour reserves

Annual regional activity rates for employees, compiled by expressing regional estimates of the numbers of employees in specific age groups as percentages of the regional home population in the same age groups, have been published in recent years in this GAZETTE (usually the July issue) and in the Abstract of Regional Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

Previous GAZETTE articles have drawn attention to the difficulties of interpreting regional activity rates as simple indicators of labour reserves, or of interpreting differences between regional activity rates as attributable to economic factors alone. The main considerations, given in detail on page 550 of the July 1967 issue, may be summarised as follows:

(a) Some of the regional differences in activity rates for employees (including the registered unemployed) could reflect regional differences in the activity rates for other groups of economically active persons such as the self-employed or HM Forces:

(b) Regional home populations include variable proportions of persons not available for employment, such as students, women with domestic responsibilities, the incapacitated and the elderly:

(c) Regional employee activity rates relate estimates of employees working in the region to estimates of population residing in the region. They can be affected, therefore, by the volume of inter-regional travel to work.

(d) Annual estimates of employees compiled by the Department of Employment, mainly from counts of national insurance cards, include about 500,000 persons who can be identified as working outside the local areas in which their national insurance cards are exchanged but whose locations of employment are not known precisely. This group is assumed to work in the regions in which their cards are exchanged, but the assumption may not always be correct and could introduce errors in the estimates of regional activity rates.

Despite these difficulties, regional employee activity rates have been widely used as indicators of the progress made towards a better balance of regional economic activity, mainly because they provide the only source of information on this subject which can be up-dated annually. In this article information from the 1966 Census of Population is used to compare regional employee activity rates with more general indicators of regional economic activity. Some comparisons are made also between employee activity rates derived from the Census of Population and the annual employee activity rates described at the beginning of this article. The continued use and publication of annual employee activity rates is discussed in the conclusions.

Economic activity in 1966

The information in table 1 is derived from the 1966 sample Census of Population. Although there was evidence of under-enumeration in the 1966 Census in total, the internal ratios within the census coverage used in this article can be reasonably expected to be more reliable. Table 1 shows, in the form of activity rates and other

population ratios, how the census population resident in each region of England, and in Wales, Scotland and Great Britain is distributed between the main employment groups. Separate figures are given for males, females, and for broad age groups. Separate rates are given for employees, for the civilian labour force (employees together with employers and self-employed persons), for the civilian labour force together with the armed forces, for the civilian labour force together with the armed forces and students, and for the civilian labour force together with the armed forces, students and the retired. The progressively wider coverage of these groups can be seen as one proceeds down the table: the rates increase and, in the case of males, approach 100 per cent for the bottom group. The remaining group, not shown in the table, is that described as "others economically inactive", which in most regions accounts for 2 per cent or 3 per cent of the male population, but a much higher proportion of the female population, since most economically inactive housewives below normal retirement age would be classified to that group.

One of the most important features of this table is that it shows how large differences between the regional activity rates for males are reduced as the coverage of the numerator is extended. One particular example is for males aged 25 to 44, where a difference of 9.1 percentage points between the employee activity rates for the South West and West Midlands is reduced to 0.3 percentage points when employers, the self-employed and the armed forces are included. Regional differences in male employee activity rates for persons below retirement age are substantially reduced by the inclusion of employers and self-employed persons and those in the armed forces. Many of the remaining differences can be explained by variations in the population structure, for example the high percentage of males over normal retirement age in the South West, and to a lesser extent by regional variations in the percentages of students aged 15 and over.

The disparity between regional employee activity rates for females is not so sharply reduced by the inclusion of self-employed persons and those in the armed forces, partly because there are relatively fewer economically active females working other than as employees and partly because of the substantial regional differences in the percentages of females who are economically inactive.

Annual activity rates

Annual regional employee activity rates for the years 1966 to 1969 are given in table 2 and continue the series published on page 652 of the July 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. The figures for the year 1966 can be compared with employee activity rates derived from the 1966 Census of Population which are shown in table 1. This comparison reveals two important differences between the two sets of employee activity rates for 1966.

The first is that there are greater differences between regions in the annual activity rates than those obtained from the Census of Population. This is illustrated in the following table where activity rates from the two sources are compared for West Midlands and Wales:

Employee activity rates: 1966

	Census of population			Annual series		
	West Mids	Wales	Difference	West Mids	Wales	Difference
Males 15 and over	80.7	71.9	8.8	82.4	68.2	14.2
Females 15 and over	44.0	31.3	12.7	44.0	30.2	13.8

The much greater regional differences between the activity rates for males shown by the annual series is a general feature of the comparisons between tables 1 and 2.

There are also important differences as well as considerable agreement when regions are ranked in descending order of 1966 activity rates as shown by the bracketed numbers in the following table. The most important differences in regional ranking occur between male activity rates and apply particularly to the South East, which is ranked number 2 in the annual series and number 6 in the Census; and to the East Midlands which is ranked number 6 in the annual series and number 2 in the Census. The remaining regions show very similar rankings for males and both sets of female rankings agree closely.

Employee activity rates: 1966(*)

	Males		Females	
	Census	Annual series	Census	Annual series
South East	76.4 (6)	79.8 (2)	42.7 (2)	44.0 (1)
East Anglia	70.3 (9)	67.1 (9)	35.3 (8)	33.4 (8)
South Western	68.6 (10)	65.7 (10)	34.8 (9)	32.5 (9)
West Midlands	80.7 (1)	82.4 (1)	44.0 (1)	44.0 (1)
East Midlands	78.2 (2)	75.4 (6)	40.7 (4)	39.6 (6)
Yorks and Humberside	77.7 (4)	78.1 (3)	39.7 (6)	40.0 (5)
North Western	77.8 (3)	77.8 (4)	42.6 (3)	43.0 (3)
Northern	76.4 (6)	73.3 (7)	36.4 (7)	34.6 (7)
Wales	71.9 (8)	68.2 (8)	31.3 (10)	30.2 (10)
Scotland	76.9 (5)	75.9 (5)	40.1 (5)	40.3 (4)

* All ages 15 and over.

By making use of information from the 1966 Census of Population about the separate distributions of employees by region of residence and by region of workplace, the employee activity rates from the annual series, in which the numerator is classified to region of workplace and the denominator to region of residence, were converted wholly to a region of residence basis, i.e. the basis used for activity rates derived from the Census of Population.

The September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE (page 780) referred to a special enquiry carried out in 1968 to establish, more precisely than had been possible hitherto, the workplace locations of employees whose cards were exchanged in areas outside those in which they worked. This information was used also to adjust the employee activity rates (annual series) for 1966.

The combined effects of these two calculations can be seen in the following table of adjusted employee activity rates (annual series) for 1966.

	Males	Females
South East	78.5	43.3
East Anglia	67.9	34.0
South Western	67.1	33.3
West Midlands	82.2	44.5
East Midlands	76.8	39.1
Yorks and Humberside	77.6	40.0
North Western	78.1	43.3
Northern	74.5	35.5
Wales	69.5	31.3
Scotland	76.8	40.4

In nearly all cases the adjusted activity rates for males are closer to the Census figures than the unadjusted rates. This is due mainly to the adjusted location of employees, the principal effect of which was to re-locate employees from the South East and the East Midlands to other regions. The adjustment needed to re-classify employees from region of work place to region of residence had a generally smaller effect on activity rates although it was the most important factor in the combined net adjustments for West Midlands, East Midlands and Yorks and Humberside.

The adjusted female employee activity rates are closer to the Census activity rates than the unadjusted figures in only five out of ten regions. It would seem, therefore, that the particular difficulties which these adjustments attempted to quantify are generally more important for males than for females.

The remaining differences between employee activity rates for 1966, from these two sources, the Census of Population and the annual series, arise partly because of differences in the coverage and definitions of the numerators, that is between the two sets of regional employees for 1966, and because of differences between the populations used as denominators of the activity rates (the Census regional enumerated populations and the mid-year regional home populations).

Changes in activity rates between 1961 and 1966

The preceding paragraphs have provided comparisons between the levels of employee activity rates in 1966 from the annual series and those derived from the Census of Population. It is also relevant to compare changes over time between employee activity rates from these two sources.

Comparisons have been made of the changes in activity rates between 1961 and 1966 from both sources for Scotland, Wales and those regions of England where the regional boundaries remained substantially unchanged over this period. For males, the two sources showed changes differing by as much as two percentage points with those from the censuses of population showing the smaller changes. For females the increases shown by activity rates from the censuses of population were markedly greater than those shown by the annual series (in most cases the two series differed by between three and four percentage points). However, the 1961 Census of Population is believed to have under-estimated the number of economically active females. A post-enumeration survey showed that about 230,000 females, or possibly more, failed to declare that they had a job at the time of the Census. If these are taken into account the 1961 female activity rates derived from the Census of Population would be increased and the differences between 1961 and 1966 correspondingly decreased, possibly by 2½ percentage points. A difference of this order, if it had applied to each of the areas of Great Britain for which changes were examined over the period, would bring changes shown by the censuses of population for females more closely into line with the annual activity rates. This explanation is further supported by the detailed examination of the effects of changes in population structure on changes in female activity rates between 1961 and 1966 which showed that apparent changes between 1961 and 1966 in the female activity rates derived from the censuses of population could not be attributed to changes in the age structures of the regional populations; they resulted instead from steep increases in the activity rates for specific age groups. It thus appears that the changes between 1961 and 1966 shown by the annual series of activity rates were more credible than those derived from the censuses of population.

Summary and conclusions

Information from the 1966 Census of Population has been used to compare regional differences in employee activity rates with more general economic indicators which take account of other groups of known employment status, such as the self-employed, members of the Armed Forces, students and the retired. It has

been shown that substantial regional differences in male employee activity rates do not occur when the numerators are extended to take account of other groups; there remains a balance of males who are not students or retired but are otherwise economically inactive of between 2 and 3 per cent. of the male population in each region.

For females regional differences in activity rates are not substantially reduced when the numerators are extended to other groups of known employment status and so employee activity rates appear to be better indicators of regional differences in potential female labour reserves.

Comparisons between employee activity rates derived from the 1966 Census of Population and the series for that year obtained from the annual employee activity rates suggests that the latter tend to exaggerate differences in regional employee activity rates, especially for males, mainly because of incomplete

information about the regional locations of employees, but also because employees, classified by region of workplace, are related to populations classified by region of residence.

The conclusion of this investigation is that regional comparisons between employee activity rates for males are not very meaningful and that the annual series for males shown in table 2 should not longer be compiled or published.

On the other hand it is considered that annual employee activity rates for females provide useful guidance about the changes in female economic activity and, in the absence of more general indicators, should be continued for as long as the present information (which is based mainly on the exchange of national insurance cards) is available.

As a result the future publication of annual employee activity rates both in this GAZETTE and in other publications will be confined to those for females.

Table 1 Economic activity rates from the 1966 Census of Population

PER CENT.

	South East England*	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North Western	North-ern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALES												
Employees												
Aged 15-24	73.4	73.6	71.7	69.3	80.4	80.1	79.0	79.0	78.2	74.2	78.0	76.2
25-44	87.7	88.2	82.5	82.6	91.7	90.3	90.8	91.2	91.3	87.6	89.8	89.1
45-64	86.0	86.4	81.0	79.3	88.0	87.1	86.4	85.8	85.1	80.4	84.8	85.4
65 and over	23.4	24.0	17.9	14.9	22.9	19.3	17.4	18.3	11.8	11.7	18.5	19.5
15 and over	75.9	76.4	70.3	68.6	80.7	78.2	77.7	77.8	76.4	71.9	76.9	76.3
Civilian labour force												
Aged 15-24	75.1	75.3	73.6	71.7	81.9	81.6	80.2	80.4	79.3	76.6	79.0	77.8
25-44	95.5	95.8	91.8	93.3	97.9	97.2	97.4	97.9	97.1	96.8	96.3	96.4
45-64	95.5	95.6	94.5	93.3	95.8	95.9	95.0	94.4	93.2	92.2	94.4	94.8
65 and over	27.6	28.1	23.2	20.1	26.9	23.2	20.5	21.5	15.2	17.0	23.2	23.5
15 and over	82.6	82.9	78.9	77.9	86.2	84.3	83.5	83.6	81.7	80.1	83.0	82.8
Civilian labour force plus armed forces												
Aged 15-24	78.9	78.6	81.8	79.6	83.3	83.7	81.6	80.7	82.3	79.2	81.2	80.6
25-44	98.0	97.9	98.6	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.4	98.2	98.3	98.1	97.7	98.2
45-64	96.0	96.0	95.5	93.9	96.0	96.2	95.1	94.4	93.5	92.4	94.6	95.1
65 and over	27.6	28.1	23.2	20.1	26.9	23.3	20.5	21.5	15.2	17.0	23.3	23.5
15 and over	84.3	84.4	83.2	81.3	86.8	85.3	84.1	83.8	82.8	81.1	84.1	84.0
Civilian labour force plus armed forces plus students												
Aged 15-24	97.5	97.5	97.9	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.5	96.7	97.5
25-44	98.7	98.7	99.0	98.5	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.6
45-64	96.0	96.1	95.5	94.0	96.0	96.2	95.1	94.4	93.5	92.5	94.7	95.1
65 and over	27.6	28.1	23.2	20.1	26.9	23.3	20.5	21.5	15.2	17.0	23.3	23.5
15 and over	88.3	88.4	86.5	84.8	89.8	88.3	87.5	87.3	85.9	84.9	87.5	87.6
Civilian labour force plus armed forces plus students plus retired												
Aged 15-24	97.5	97.5	97.9	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.5	96.7	97.5
25-44	98.8	98.8	99.1	98.6	99.0	98.9	98.9	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.7
45-64	98.0	98.0	97.8	96.9	97.4	97.6	96.8	96.4	95.6	95.5	96.3	97.1
65 and over	96.7	96.7	96.9	95.8	96.3	96.6	96.7	95.9	96.4	95.1	96.3	96.3
15 and over	98.0	98.0	98.1	97.4	97.9	98.0	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.6
FEMALES												
Employees												
Aged 15-24	63.3	63.5	61.0	59.8	65.3	64.9	63.7	65.3	65.0	56.3	65.2	63.6
25-44	47.0	47.7	39.2	40.6	47.5	44.6	44.3	48.6	40.7	36.4	43.3	45.1
45-59	52.6	53.5	42.0	42.1	52.3	48.5	48.0	53.3	39.6	34.4	47.4	49.1
60 and over	13.2	13.6	9.1	8.7	13.1	11.0	10.5	11.3	7.7	6.9	10.9	11.4
15 and over	42.1	42.7	35.3	34.8	44.0	40.7	39.7	42.6	36.4	31.3	40.1	40.4
Civilian labour force												
Aged 15-24	63.7	63.9	61.3	60.3	65.7	65.4	64.1	65.8	65.3	56.9	65.4	64.0
25-44	48.8	49.5	40.9	43.0	49.4	46.9	46.4	51.1	42.2	38.6	44.3	47.1
45-59	55.3	56.2	45.0	46.0	55.0	51.4	50.8	56.8	42.0	38.0	49.5	51.9
60 and over	14.3	14.7	10.1	10.0	14.4	12.2	11.5	12.7	8.8	8.6	12.0	12.6
15 and over	43.7	44.3	36.8	36.9	45.6	42.6	41.4	44.7	37.8	33.4	41.2	42.1
Civilian labour force plus armed forces												
Aged 15-24	64.1	64.3	61.9	60.9	65.9	65.6	64.2	65.8	65.5	57.0	65.6	64.2
25-44	48.9	49.6	41.0	43.1	49.5	46.9	46.4	51.2	42.2	38.6	44.4	47.1
45-59	55.3	56.2	45.0	46.0	55.0	51.4	50.8	56.8	42.0	38.0	49.5	52.0
60 and over	14.3	14.7	10.1	10.0	14.4	12.2	11.5	12.7	8.8	8.6	12.0	12.6
15 and over	43.8	44.4	37.0	37.0	45.7	42.6	41.4	44.7	37.9	33.4	41.3	42.2
Civilian labour force plus armed forces plus students												
Aged 15-24	80.4	80.7	76.3	77.5	79.5	78.7	79.0	80.8	79.8	76.2	80.0	79.6
25-44	49.2	49.9	41.1	43.3	49.6	47.1	46.6	51.3	42.4	38.8	44.6	47.3
45-59	55.3	56.2	45.1	46.0	55.1	51.5	50.8	56.9	42.0	38.0	49.5	52.0
60 and over	14.3	14.7	10.1	10.0	14.4	12.2	11.5	12.7	8.8	8.6	12.0	12.6
15 and over	46.7	47.4	39.5	39.9	48.3	45.1	44.1	47.4	40.5	36.8	44.0	45.0
Civilian labour force plus armed forces plus students plus retired												
Aged 15-24	80.4	80.7	76.3	77.5	79.5	78.7	79.0	80.8	79.8	76.2	80.0	79.6
25-44	49.2	49.9	41.1	43.3	49.6	47.1	46.6	51.4	42.5	38.8	44.6	47.4
45-59	55.8	56.7	45.4	46.6	55.4	51.8	51.2	57.6	42.4	38.5	49.8	52.4
60 and over	22.5	23.0	16.9	17.5	22.4	20.0	20.0	24.9	14.8	14.5	20.8	21.0
15 and over	49.1	49.7	41.5	42.3	50.3	47.1	46.5	50.9	42.1	38.6	46.3	47.4

* The South East of England is a grouping of South East and East Anglia standard regions.

Table 2 Annual employee activity rates

PER CENT.

	South East England*	South East	East Anglia†	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands‡	Yorks and Humberside‡	North Western	North-ern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Males and females												
Aged 15 and over	60.0	60.9	49.9	48.2	62.8	57.0	58.3	59.4	53.3	48.4	57.0	57.8
1966	59.1	60.1	49.1	47.4	61.1	57.6	56.6	58.5	52.6	47.3	56.7	56.9
1967	58.8	59.7	48.5	47.0	60.2	56.3	56.1	58.1	51.8	47.1	56.4	56.4
1968	58.3	59.1	49.9	46.5	59.5	55.9	56.0	57.9	51.8	46.7	56.6	56.1
1969§												
Males												
Aged 15 and over	78.7	79.8	67.1	65.7	82.4	75.4	78.1	77.8	73.3	68.2	75.9	76.7
1966	77.5	78.6	65.8	64.5	80.1	76.0	75.9	76.8	72.1	66.7	75.5	75.5
1967	76.7	77.9	64.6	63.5	78.4	74.1	74.7	75.9	70.0	65.6	74.5	74.4
1968	75.7	76.7	65.5	62.0	77.0	73.0	74.1	75.3	69.3	64.6	74.3	73.5
1969§												
Aged 15-24	79.1	80.2	68.0	68.3	82.8	79.4	83.2	82.2	76.2	71.2	77.6	79.0
1966	78.2	79.7	64.1	68.0	80.8	78.9	82.0	80.6	75.1	70.5	76.4	77.9
1967	76.0	77.6	60.9	64.8	78.6	77.1	79.5	78.1	72.0	67.5	74.2	75.5
1968	72.6	73.6	63.2	62.4	73.8	73.7	76.9	76.2	70.7	64.5	72.6	72.4
1969§												
Aged 25-44	89.9	91.2	76.1	77.2	93.5	84.7	88.9	87.7	82.8	79.8	87.6	87.6
1966	88.3	89.6	74.3	75.2	91.7	84.4	85.7	86.3	80.3	77.8	87.7	86.2
1967	88.4	89.9	73.1	75.3	88.9	83.1	84.4	86.2	77.5	77.1	88.1	85.4
1968	87.3	88.8	71.9	73.3	88.0	82.4	84.8	85.8	77.3	76.1	86.7	84.6
1969§												
Aged 45-64	88.8	89.6	80.2	75.6	88.8	84.6	86.0	86.7	85.4	78.3	84.9	86.0
1966	88.2	88.9	80.5	75.1	86.6	87.6	83.8	86.7	85.8	77.4	84.8	85.4
1967	88.0	88.7	81.3	75.0	86.8	86.2	84.1	86.8	84.6	77.1	84.4	85.2
1968	88.2	88.7	83.0	74.2	87.1	86.0	84.4	87.2	84.0	78.0	85.9	85.5
1969§												
Aged 65 and over	21.7	22.5	14.1	14.1	25.1	18.3	19.4	19.5	12.4	11.7	17.6	19.1
1966	20.9	21.5	15.9	14.3	21.5	18.6	18.4	19.3	11.5	10.0	17.6	18.4
1967	19.8	20.4	14.4	12.1	20.6	16.3	17.7	16.8	10.6	9.9	16.0	17.1
1968	20.9	21.4	16.1	11.8	19.4	17.2	17.4	16.8	11.0	10.3	17.4	17.4
1969§												
Females												
Aged 15 and over	43.1	44.0	33.4	32.5	44.0	39.6	40.0	43.0	34.6	30.2	40.3	40.5
1966	42.6	43.5	33.1	32.1	42.8	40.0	38.8	42.1	34.5	29.5	40.0	40.0
1967	42.5	43.4	33.1	32.2	42.6	39.3	38.8	42.1	34.8	30.1	40.4	39.9
1968	42.6	43.3	35.1	32.5	42.7	39.6	39.3	42.3	35.5	30.1	40.9	40.2
1969§												
Aged 15-24	71.2	72.0	61.9</									

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY: JULY 1969 to JUNE 1970

The weighting patterns of the General Index of Retail Prices and the special prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households are revised annually. The weights are based on information on the average expenditure of the appropriate groups of households obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey over a period of 36 months ending in the June previous to the date of revision. The weights to be used during 1971 will be published in subsequent issues of this GAZETTE.

The following analysis gives the average expenditure of all households which took part in the survey and of the relevant "index" groups of households for the 12 months ended June 1970. Corresponding results for the periods ended June 1968 and June 1969 were published in the January 1969 and January 1970 issues of this GAZETTE.

A "pensioner" household is one in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid to supplement, or instead of, such pensions. "General index households" are those which are not pensioner households, and of which the head of the household had a weekly income, in the 1969 survey, of less than £50, and in the 1970 survey of less than £55.

A total of 6,253 households took part in the survey in the period ended June 1970. Of this total 5,389 (86.2 per cent.) were general index households, 365 (5.8 per cent.) one-person pensioner

households and 201 (3.2 per cent.) two-person pensioner households. The remainder were 11 (0.2 per cent.) other pensioner households and 287 (4.6 per cent.) other households whose expenditure is not used in determining the weighting patterns of the indices.

The number of households taking part was rather smaller than in earlier periods, mainly because survey interviewing was suspended for several weeks before the general election in June 1970. The survey results for the second quarter of 1970 are consequently less representative than usual, but over the whole period of 36 months ended June 1970 the effect of this interruption in the survey will be small.

Information provided by households has not been adjusted to take account of under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals taken outside the home, sweets and chocolate which occurs in household expenditure surveys. The figures in the table are subject to sampling variations and approximate standard errors of the averages for all households are given in the table. Standard errors for the averages for other groups of households may be obtained on request from the Department of Employment, Stats A1, 26 King Street, London SW1.

Definitions of terms used in the survey, and a description of it, are contained in the Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1969 (HMSO or through any bookseller, price £2 net). Preliminary results of the full 1970 survey will be published in mid-1971.

Average weekly expenditure in the year ended June 1970 of households grouped by types of household

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey
Total number of households	365	201	5,389	6,253
Total number of persons	365	402	16,756	18,567
Total number of adults (16 and over)	365	402	11,701	13,175
Average number of persons per household:				
All persons	1.00	2.00	3.11	2.97
Males	0.16	0.92	1.53	1.44
Females	0.84	1.08	1.58	1.53
Children under 2	—	—	0.13	0.11
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	0.19	0.18
Children 5 and under 16	—	—	0.62	0.57
Persons 16 and under 65	0.14	0.20	1.92	1.77
Persons 65 and over	0.86	1.80	0.25	0.34
Persons working	0.04	0.05	1.54	1.40
Retired persons, men over 65, women over 60	0.45	1.12	0.13	0.18
All other persons	0.50	0.83	1.44	1.39

Housing by type of tenure				
Number of households	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey
Rented unfurnished	291	131	2,526	2,976
Local authority	165	79	1,635	1,894
Other	126	52	891	1,082
Rented furnished	4	1	174	187
Rent-free	14	5	173	196
Owner-occupied	56	64	2,516	2,894
In process of purchase	4	7	1,447	1,648
Owned outright	52	57	1,069	1,246

Average weekly household expenditure

Housing by type of tenure	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
Expenditure of the households in each tenure group	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rented unfurnished					
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	38.4	39.5	53.6	51.10	0.7
Local authority: Payment as defined above	44.4	46.11	57.3	55.10	0.6
Other: Payment as defined above	36.7	28.1	46.7	44.9	1.3
Rented furnished					
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	44.8	20.3	88.5	90.4	5.4
Rent-free					
Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	21.1	33.11	33.0	33.2	1.8
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	17.3	27.8	30.4	30.4	1.5
Owner-occupied					
Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure, etc., together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	28.5	35.6	60.6	63.6	0.7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	19.3	24.1	40.1	42.0	0.5
In process of purchase: Payment as defined above	41.8	47.4	64.0	69.0	0.10
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	28.6	31.2	42.1	45.5	0.6
Owned outright: Payment as defined above	27.4	34.0	55.9	56.1	0.11
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	18.6	23.3	37.4	37.5	0.7

Average weekly household expenditure (continued)

Commodity or service	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
Housing	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Payment for rent, rates, etc., as defined in the preceding section averaged over all households	36.3	38.0	57.3	57.9	0.5
Expenditure, by households, on repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.7	3.5	9.5	9.2	0.8
Total	36.10	41.4	66.8	66.11	0.9
Fuel, light and power					
Gas, and hire of gas appliances	4.10	6.5	8.3	8.4	0.2
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	7.3	9.8	14.4	14.2	0.2
Coal and manufactured fuels	8.9	8.7	8.0	8.1	0.3
Coke	2.6	3.11	2.9	2.9	0.2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.11	0.2
Total	24.10	30.0	35.0	35.3	0.5
Food					
Bread, rolls, etc.	3.4	5.10	8.1	7.8	0.1
Flour	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	—
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	2.11	4.10	8.1	7.8	0.1
Breakfast and other cereals	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.2	—
Beef and veal	2.6	6.9	9.1	8.10	0.2
Mutton and lamb	1.11	3.11	4.4	4.3	0.1
Pork	1.10	1.11	2.11	2.10	0.1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	1.10	3.11	4.9	4.7	0.1
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	—
Poultry; other and undefined meat	3.4	6.5	12.9	12.1	0.2
Fish	1.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	0.1
Fish and chips	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	—
Butter	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.7	—
Margarine	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	—
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	—
Milk, fresh	4.8	8.8	11.7	11.4	0.1
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.5	—
Cheese	1.0	1.9	2.5	2.4	—
Eggs	1.9	3.1	4.4	4.3	—
Potatoes	1.4	2.8	5.5	5.1	0.1
Other and undefined vegetables	2.7	4.10	8.5	8.2	0.1
Fruit	2.6	4.0	7.6	7.3	0.1
Sugar	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.3	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	0.7	1.0	0.11	0.11	—
Sweets and chocolates	0.10	1.0	5.2	4.10	0.1
Tea	1.9	2.10	2.11	2.10	—
Coffee	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.3	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	—
Soft drinks	0.7	1.1	3.1	3.0	0.1
Ice cream	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.0	—
Other food; foods not defined	1.7	3.1	5.3	5.1	0.1
Meals bought away from home	2.3	1.4	18.0	17.11	0.5
Total	46.4	84.11	146.5	141.6	0.11
Alcoholic drink					
Beer, cider, etc.	1.6	4.7	16.6	15.4	0.4
Wines, spirits, etc.	0.8	2.3	6.10	7.4	0.3
Drinks not defined	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.1
Total	2.2	6.10	24.1	23.4	0.6
Tobacco					
Cigarettes	4.1	11.4	27.0	25.0	0.4
Pipe tobacco	0.4	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.1
Cigars and snuff	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1
Total	4.6	14.2	29.0	27.0	0.4
Clothing and footwear					
Men's outer clothing	0.5	2.2	7.10	7.8	0.5
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.4	1.4	3.7	3.5	0.2
Women's outer clothing	2.2	2.2	11.3	11.5	0.6
Women's underclothing and hosiery	2.3	1.11	5.9	5.6	0.2
Boys' clothing	—	—	2.4	2.3	0.2
Girls' clothing	0.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	0.1
Infants' clothing	0.1	—	2.4	2.2	0.1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	0.10	1.2	3.5	3.3	0.1
Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.2
Footwear	1.8	3.6	9.9	9.5	0.3
Total	8.0	12.8	50.1	49.0	1.0

Commodity or service	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households	"General index" households	All households in survey	Standard error, all households
Durable household goods	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Furniture, including repairs	0.6	0.4	5.9	6.6	0.9
Floor coverings	0.10	0.9	4.5	4.3	0.5
Soft furnishings and household textiles	1.0	0.7	4.2	4.1	0.3
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	0.5	1.0	4.7	4.6	0.4
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2.0	1.4	8.5	7.9	0.6
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	0.1
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	0.10	1.9	4.11	5.3	0.3
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.10	—
Total	6.4	6.1	33.8	33.10	1.2
Other goods					
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, fancy goods, etc.	0.4	0.4	4.10	5.0	0.4
Books, magazines and periodicals	3.4	4.10	8.8	8.6	0.2
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	0.8	0.8	5.2	5.1	0.2
Medicines and surgical goods	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	0.1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	0.11	2.3	5.10	5.8	0.1
Optical and photographic goods	—	0.3	2.4	2.4	0.2
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	2.8	4.5	5.4	5.2	0.1
Seeds, plants, flowers	0.3	1.3	2.4	2.5	0.1
Animals and pets	0.10	1.5	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	10.0	17.2	40.9	40.4	0.7
Transport and vehicles					
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	0.1	1.3	26.8	26.7	1.2
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	0.4	3.4	31.6	30.3	0.7
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	—	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.2
Railway fares	0.4	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.2
Bus, etc., fares	2.1	3.7	8.9	8.0	0.2
Other travel and transport	0.5	0.6	2.11	3.0	0.6
Total	3.3	8.11	74.2	72.4	1.7
Services					
Postage, telephone, telegrams	1.4	2.0	4.9	4.10	0.1
Cinemas	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.1
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	0.2	0.8	3.3	3.3	0.2
Radio and television, licences and rental	4.3	5.4	6.4	6.3	0.1
Domestic help, etc.	1.6	0.7	2.4	2.9	0.2
Hairdressing	1.1	1.10	4.3	4.2	0.1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.6	0.1
Educational and training expenses	—	—	1.9	2.5	0.2
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.3
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	2.10	4.5	16.7	17.0	0.9
Total	13.4	17.9	45.8	47.0	1.0
Miscellaneous					
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	—	—	1.9	1.8	0.1
Total, all above expenditure	155.8	240.0	547.3	538.4	0.5

Individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded to the nearest penny. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exactly with the totals shown. — nil or negligible.

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 82-83 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1970 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	116.7	32.2	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	44.0	22.3
Bread and flour confectionery	26.5	40.0	Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.2	19.0
Biscuits	17.9	53.6	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	2.0	23.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17.7	34.4	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	3.8	24.7
Milk and milk products	3.1	17.2	Cans and metal boxes	6.8	38.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	21.4	45.1	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	23.7	21.1
Fruit and vegetable products	11.6	27.3			
Food industries not elsewhere specified*	5.2	26.5	Textiles	51.3	16.7
Brewing and malting	2.4	13.2	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	8.8	21.6
Soft drinks	2.6	22.4	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	4.0	13.7
Tobacco	4.1	19.1	Woollen and worsted	12.0	18.8
			Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.3	14.7
Coal and petroleum products	0.7	9.7	Carpets	2.4	14.4
			Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	2.5	23.1
Chemical and allied industries	25.3	18.0	Made-up textiles	2.1	13.3
General chemicals	3.8	15.4	Textile finishing	3.0	16.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.4	19.8			
Toilet preparations	2.9	16.3	Leather, leather goods and fur	4.0	17.5
Paint	2.0	19.0	Leather goods	2.6	18.7
Soap and detergents	2.4	27.0			
Other chemical industries*	5.7	19.5	Clothing and footwear	39.0	11.0
			Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.9	11.5
Metal manufacture	10.9	15.4	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.1	9.8
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	12.6	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	3.6	10.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2.1	17.8	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	2.9	10.5
			Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.9	16.1
			Footwear	5.0	9.4
Mechanical engineering	31.8	15.8	Bricks pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9.6	13.0
Metal-working machine tools	2.6	17.6	Pottery	2.8	9.1
Office machinery	2.4	14.9	Glass	3.2	15.7
Other machinery*	7.2	15.0	Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified*	2.6	17.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.1	15.3			
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	9.3	17.7	Timber, furniture, etc.	8.4	15.2
			Timber	2.4	18.8
Instrument engineering	9.2	16.4	Furniture and upholstery	2.3	12.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.7	22.0			
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.6	14.8	Paper, printing and publishing	36.6	16.8
			Paper and board	2.9	16.0
Electrical engineering	74.8	21.2	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	7.4	21.1
Electrical machinery	7.2	14.3	Manufactured stationery	3.1	20.0
Insulated wires and cables	3.0	19.2	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified*	2.5	21.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	8.9	23.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers	4.6	21.5
Radio and electronic components	19.0	24.6	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.6	14.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	7.6	24.0	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.*	13.5	13.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	7.2	23.3			
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.4	14.8	Other manufacturing industries	33.8	25.4
Other electrical goods*	17.4	24.6	Rubber	6.4	20.2
			Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	11.0	36.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.0	16.1	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	11.0	26.1
			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	17.3
Vehicles	13.4	12.7			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	8.8	13.7	Total, all manufacturing industries	511.5	19.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.8	8.9			

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 17th November 1970 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 198 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations 17th November 1970	Average price 17th November 1970	Price range within 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	851	78.0	70 - 84
Sirloin (without bone)	835	110.1	90 - 126
Silverside (without bone)*	883	101.2	90 - 114
Back ribs (with bone)*	722	69.7	60 - 84
Fore ribs (with bone)	778	68.2	60 - 80
Brisket (with bone)	753	44.6	34 - 66
Rump steak*	884	139.2	114 - 162
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	68	67.1	58 - 72
Silverside (without bone)*	43	83.5	72 - 96
Rump steak*	82	109.1	90 - 132
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	796	80.1	66 - 96
Breast*	791	23.6	16 - 36
Best end of neck	754	60.2	42 - 72
Shoulder (with bone)	775	54.2	42 - 68
Leg (with bone)	799	77.2	66 - 90
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	560	63.2	54 - 72
Breast*	555	15.0	10 - 20
Best end of neck	537	51.8	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	559	44.8	38 - 50
Leg (with bone)	562	68.5	64 - 74
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	841	70.6	60 - 84
Belly*	850	44.6	38 - 50
Loin (with bone)	885	83.0	72 - 90
Pork sausages	856	46.2	40 - 52
Beef sausages	759	38.7	32 - 46
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	667	42.6	36 - 48
Roasting chicken; fresh or chilled, 5 lb. oven ready	329	48.8	40 - 60
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	586	54.0	48 - 60
Haddock fillets	617	61.5	48 - 72
Haddock smoked, whole	549	57.0	48 - 66
Plaice fillets	556	81.5	66 - 96
Halibut cuts	295	113.3	90 - 144
Herrings	525	29.2	24 - 36
Kippers, with bone	630	39.1	32 - 44
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	827	21.8	20 - 23
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	707	21.4	20 - 23
White, 14 oz. loaf	743	12.5	11 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	716	14.6	14 - 15
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	851	24.7	20 - 30
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose	616	4.0	3 - 5
White	483	4.8	4 - 6
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	857	28.3	24 - 36
Cabbage, greens	591	8.5	6 - 12
Cabbage, hearted	703	7.7	5 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	729	16.7	10 - 24
Brussels sprouts	780	10.4	8 - 14
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	838	6.6	5 - 9
Runner beans	—	—	—
Onions	861	9.8	8 - 12
Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	780	15.5	12 - 18
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	851	10.2	8 - 12
Apples, dessert	868	16.8	12 - 24
Pears, dessert	824	15.4	12 - 20
Oranges	834	16.6	12 - 24
Bananas	858	18.2	16 - 22
Bacon			
Collar*	671	57.8	48 - 66
Gammon*	721	83.5	74 - 90
Middle cut*, smoked	478	76.3	66 - 88
Back, smoked	459	83.6	76 - 92
Back, unsmoked	468	80.7	72 - 86
Streaky, smoked	437	54.4	46 - 64
Ham (not shoulder)	793	135.1	120 - 152
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	730	33.3	28 - 38
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	853	65.0	59 - 72
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	12.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	801	43.2	40 - 46
Butter, Danish	846	50.8	48 - 54
Margarine standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	157	13.8	12 - 15
Margarine lower priced per ½ lb.	146	11.7	10 - 12
Lard	870	21.4	18 - 24
Cheese, cheddar type	859	46.8	42 - 54
Eggs, large, per doz.	763	59.1	54 - 64
Eggs, standard, per doz.	768	50.5	46 - 54
Eggs, medium, per doz.	409	42.3	38 - 46
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	888	18.2	17 - 19
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	792	66.5	60 - 75
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	311	25.4	24 - 26
Medium priced	1,875	20.4	18 - 23
Lower priced	704	19.3	18 - 20

* Or Scottish equivalent.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 14th November, 1970

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the 4 weeks ended 14th November 1970, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay roll at the beginning of the

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	2.6	4.2	3.2	2.9	4.7	3.7
Grain milling	2.7	7.2	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Bread and flour confectionery	3.4	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3
Biscuits	2.2	3.6	3.1	2.8	6.2	5.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.5	5.1	4.3	3.7	4.8	4.2
Milk and milk products	2.1	2.0	2.1	4.5	7.3	5.3
Sugar	1.3	3.6	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	2.3	4.1	3.3	2.7	4.9	3.9
Fruit and vegetable products	2.6	5.0	3.9	3.1	5.0	4.2
Animal and poultry foods	2.4	4.1	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	3.0	9.1	4.2	2.4	4.6	2.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	2.9	5.3	3.9	2.3	6.9	4.3
Brewing and malting	1.6	4.2	2.2	1.6	4.5	2.2
Soft drinks	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.3	6.2	5.6
Other drink industries	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.4
Tobacco	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.3
Coal and petroleum products	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.3	1.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7
Mineral oil refining	0.8	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.7
Lubricating oils and greases	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	4.1	2.1
Chemical and allied industries	1.8	4.0	2.4	2.0	4.8	2.8
General chemicals	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	3.6	1.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	2.7	6.6	4.5	2.5	5.5	3.9
Toilet preparations	2.6	5.4	4.5	2.5	7.4	5.8
Paint	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.1	5.3	4.4
Soap and detergents	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	4.7	3.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.6	2.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5
Fertilizers	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.1
Other chemical industries	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	4.4	3.0
Metal manufacture	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.2
Iron and steel (general)	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.7
Steel tubes	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2
Iron castings, etc.	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.1	3.9	2.4	3.0	4.0	3.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.0
Other base metals	2.3	4.8	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.5
Mechanical engineering	2.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.6
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.9	2.7
Metal-working machine tools	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.2
Industrial engines	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.5
Textile machinery and accessories	1.9	3.8	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.0
Mechanical handling equipment	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2
Office machinery	1.8	3.8	2.4	2.0	4.3	2.7
Other machinery	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.6	4.6	3.7
Ordnance and small arms	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.8	1.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8
Instrument engineering	1.9	3.8	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.7
Watches and clocks	1.4	3.9	2.9	1.7	3.4	2.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.1	5.7	3.8	2.4	4.5	3.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.4

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering	2.2	4.2	3.0	1.9	3.7	2.6
Electrical machinery	1.8	4.0	2.4	1.9	4.0	2.4
Insulated wires and cables	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.5
Radio and electronic components	2.8	4.6	3.7	2.1	4.2	3.2
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	3.9	5.7	5.0	2.7	3.2	3.0
Electronic computers	2.3	3.7	2.7	1.3	2.7	1.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1.5	4.1	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.6	6.8	4.8	2.6	4.3	3.2
Other electrical goods	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.7
Marine engineering	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
Vehicles	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3.0	5.5	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.0	2.6	1.1	0.7	2.7	0.8
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	4.7	1.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.9	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.3
Hand tools and implements	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	2.2	4.6	3.4	2.2	4.2	3.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.9
Wire and wire manufacturers	2.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.3
Cans and metal boxes	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.7
Jewellery and precious metals	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.5
Textiles	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.8
Production of man-made fibres	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.9	2.3	2.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	5.2	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.1
Woollen and worsted	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.9	4.6
Jute	5.9	4.3	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.2
Rope, twine and net	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.1
Lace	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	4.4	3.3
Carpets	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide)	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.8
Made-up textiles	5.2	6.9	6.4	5.6	3.6	4.2
Textile finishing	2.9	3.6	3.1	4.6	4.2	4.5
Other textile industries	2.2	4.0	2.7	3.2	4.8	3.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.2
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	3.2	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.0
Leather goods	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.8
Fur	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.9
Clothing and footwear	2.4	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.6
Weatherproof outerwear	3.5	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1.9	3.6	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.4	3.8	3.7	6.3	4.5	5.0

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended 14th November, 1970 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear (continued)						
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.6	3.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.1	4.0
Hats, caps and millinery	3.0	2.0	2.3	5.0	2.9	3.5
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	1.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.7
Footwear	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0
Pottery	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.2
Glass	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.8	3.0	2.1
Cement	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	3.3	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.9
Timber, furniture, etc.	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.7
Timber	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.7
Furniture and upholstery	2.7	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.3
Bedding, etc.	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.5
Shop and office fitting	3.5	5.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.7
Wooden containers and baskets	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.7	6.5	5.9
Paper, printing and publishing	1.8	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.4
Paper and board	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.2
Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.2	4.3	3.2
Manufactured stationery	1.7	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1.0	3.8	1.5	1.0	2.9	1.4
Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.4	4.4	3.0	1.4	3.8	2.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.6	2.6
Other manufacturing industries	2.8	5.1	3.7	2.6	4.1	3.2
Rubber	2.1	3.8	2.5	1.9	3.5	2.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.6
Brushes and brooms	1.9	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.4
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	4.5	7.6	6.6	3.3	4.8	4.3
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.0
Plastic products not elsewhere specified	3.6	4.6	4.0	3.2	4.5	3.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.2	5.8	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
All the above industries	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.4	3.9	2.8

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 602,000 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on 9th November 1970, it is estimated that about 245,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 59,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance*. About 143,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance* only, and 154,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

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

Entitlement to Benefit

	Thousands				
	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	203	20	15	7	245
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance*	53	4	1	2	59
Total receiving unemployment benefit	256	24	16	9	305
Receiving supplementary allowance only*	122	13	3	6	143
Others registered for work	107	14	14	18	154
Total	485	51	33	33	602

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

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under

News and Notes

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1971

In the third of the series of New Earnings Surveys, the Department of Employment is to collect information from employers about the earnings of a random one per cent. sample of all employees in Great Britain in April 1971. However, following a review of the operation of the survey with a view to reducing the amount of form-filling, the questionnaire will be much shorter and simpler than before.

It will be confined to those questions which are essential to give the Government the minimum information it needs annually about the earnings of employees in the main occupations, the earnings of those affected by wage regulation orders and major national collective agreements and the numbers under training in all industries. This information is not available from any other source.

It is hoped that this streamlining will substantially reduce the burden of form-filling on employers, especially as the reductions in other earnings surveys now being made will be greater in 1971 than in 1970.

The forms when sent out to employers, have to show the names of the employees in the sample; but thereafter this information is not needed by the Department because, when returned, the forms are used solely for statistical analysis. To allay any fear that the staff who handle the forms may see personal information about named individuals, provision is being made in the 1971 survey for the names to be entered on a perforated slip which the employer may tear off before returning the form.

As recommended by the expert group which appraised the 1968 survey the sample for the 1971 survey will be the same as in 1970. This will increase the reliability of estimates of changes in earnings between the two surveys. After the 1971 survey has been held, the arrangements for all the earnings surveys will be reviewed.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Detailed surveys into different aspects of the work of industrial training boards are to be carried out by the Department of Employment on behalf of the Central Training Council.

These surveys will enable the CTC to examine progress and contribute to the development of industrial training.

A special committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Cousins, in a report

on the functions and organisation of the CTC (see this GAZETTE, April 1970, page 312) commented on the difficulties of council members in keeping abreast of developments in detail, and warned that they would become even more acute as the co-ordination, control and assessment of the work of industrial training boards grew.

It is argued that the most urgent need was to strengthen the link between the work of the CTC on major issues of general policy and the detailed work of the industrial training boards, and recommended the development by the Department of Employment of a capacity to carry out surveys and investigations into different aspects of the work of industrial training boards.

For this purpose, a survey unit has been set up within the department and Mr. Alan Mumford, formerly training manager of IPC Magazines Ltd., has been appointed Deputy Chief Adviser on Industrial Training. He will be directly responsible for the department's work in carrying out these studies.

The first survey will cover management training and development and the survey unit will soon be having discussions with training boards, firms, and many other organisations involved in management training and education.

Wool industry levy

Proposals submitted by the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope have been approved by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1970, No. 1955, HMSO, or booksellers price 1s 3d net). Because of the differing training needs of employers in the various sectors of its industries, the board has arranged for the levy to be raised at twelve different rates from 0.2 per cent. to 1.75 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1970, depending on the main activity of the establishment concerned. Before assessment, the total payroll will be reduced first by £5,000, and then by a further amount of one-tenth of the sum remaining, or £5,000, whichever is the less.

The Order, approving the board's proposals came into operation on January 4. The levy will be used to make grants for operatives, apprentices, technologists, managers and supervisors, commercial and clerical staff and others. Grants are also available for external courses, and for research.

Scope of board redefined

Mr. Carr has also made an order (SI 1970, No. 1886, HMSO or booksellers, price 1s 6d [7½p] net) redefining the scope of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board.

The principal amendments in the Order, which came into operation on January 6, will limit the scope of the board to activities of:—

- agriculture, as defined in the Agriculture Act 1947 or the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948 and
- forestry or arboriculture as defined in the revised Order.

"Agriculture" is defined in the Agriculture Act 1947 and the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948 as including horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadowland, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes.

The revised Order defines "arboriculture" as including the transplanting, topping, lopping, taking down, pruning or spraying of trees and the trimming or laying of hedges, being activities undertaken by way of business mainly in private gardens or in suburban areas. "Forestry" is defined as including the planting, re-planting or managing of land as a wood or forest and the growing of seedlings and transplants for such purposes, being activities undertaken by way of business, but does not include the use of land for agriculture.

Ceramics board chairman

Mr. Sidney Browning has been appointed chairman of the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board, in succession to the late Mr. F. Wilkinson. Until his retirement on December 31, 1970, Mr. Browning was chairman of Trocoll Industries Ltd., Treffgarne Granite Quarries and other industrial companies within the Trafalgar House Group.

The Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board, which was set up in July 1965, covers about 350,000 employees.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF TRAINING RESEARCH

The 1970-71 edition of the Department of Employment's annual Training Research Register published recently (HMSO, or through booksellers, price £1 net) lists over 300 current and recently completed research

projects in, or closely related to, training. The register is designed to keep training specialists informed of research activities in general, and more specifically within their own sphere of interest. It may also help investigators to avoid duplication of effort, and indicate neglected areas which might merit their attention.

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

Classification is according to the system developed by the department from an analysis of the training function into 10 main schedules, sub-divided under specific headings. The addresses of the organisations undertaking the research, and the names of the principal investigators, are separately indexed, with cross references to their projects listed in the classified section.

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

Closely associated with the register in the dissemination of training research information are—

the *Training Information Paper* (TIP) series designed to assist the layman by presenting research investigations and their findings briefly and in everyday language. Five TIPs are available to date through HMSO, others are in preparation;

The *Training Abstracts Service* which offers subscribers a monthly supply of 80 abstracts of published material including research reports—in training and related subjects. The abstracts, printed on filing cards, are available from the Department of Employment, Training Division (TD4), 168 Regent Street, London W1 at a subscription of £5 10s. [£5.50] a year.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR INSTRUMENTS

Government action on two Conventions and two Recommendations adopted at the 53rd session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1969 is set out in a White Paper published recently (Cmd. 4526, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 4s. 6d. [22½p]).

Labour inspection in agriculture—Convention No 129 is intended to improve the conditions of agricultural workers by requiring ratifying countries to maintain a system of labour inspection to secure

enforcement of the legal provisions on conditions of work and protection of workers. It determines the functions of the system, the nature of the undertakings to be covered, the categories of the workers to be protected, the role of the labour inspector and the powers that should be conferred on him to carry out his functions. Under existing law in the United Kingdom, agricultural labour inspectors do not possess the powers of enforcement which the Convention requires, and for this reason the Government does not propose to ratify it.

Recommendation No 133, which is supplementary to the Convention, gives detailed guidance on the functions of labour inspectors, and suggests certain considerations that should be taken into account in organising labour inspectorates to the best advantage. It indicates the type of information that might be included in the annual reports, and advocates various educational campaigns that might be undertaken for the benefit of the parties concerned. The Government proposes to accept the Recommendation.

Medical care and sickness benefits—Convention No 130 revises the Sickness Insurance Conventions adopted in 1927. Its aim is to guarantee to as many people as possible medical care in all its aspects, and a reasonable minimum standard of living when normal earnings are interrupted by sickness. It recognises that some direct charge is made to the consumer for certain medical services in nearly all countries, but seeks to ensure that such charges do not deprive people, because of financial difficulties, of medical services they need.

The accompanying Recommendation (No 134) invites those countries which comply with the requirements of the Convention to extend the coverage and improve the standards of their provisions.

The shape and content of the Convention and Recommendation have to a substantial extent been dictated by the practice of those national schemes which link medical care and cash benefits in a common insurance system. In the United Kingdom those provisions are separate; and the instruments recognise limitations on duration, scope, and coverage of medical care which are alien to the United Kingdom's comprehensive national health service. Existing United Kingdom health provisions generally more than satisfy the requirements of both Convention and Recommendation, and provisions on cash benefits also are generally in line with both instruments. The Government must, however, reserve its position about ratification of the Convention because the future development of the United Kingdom's social security schemes is under consideration. It is the Government's view that ratification should be considered in the light of the new arrangements which emerge rather than of the current arrangements which are being reconsidered.

RECORD SALES BY REMPLOY

Remploy, the Government sponsored organisation which provides employment for severely disabled people in 86 factories

and many homeworking centres throughout the country achieved its highest-ever sales last year—£9,349,000, or a rise of nearly 6½ per cent up. This enabled the organisation, says its annual report published recently, to increase the number of its disabled workers by 96 to a total of 7,448, and this was a record level of employment.

Sales so far in this financial year are £6.55m., or £940,000 up, and the company expects total income from sales for the year to be about £10.75m., or 17 per cent. up. In the next three years the company plans to spend £2,450,000 on building and plant so as to increase its labour force to 8,500 severely disabled people in 1973-74. New factories in Aberdare (S. Wales), Sunderland and Glasgow would employ about 200. Extensions to existing premises would provide work for another 300.

Remploy, which has been in existence for 25 years, at first employed only 250 severely disabled workers in six factories and sales were only £12,000. Since then, it has given work to 29,000 severely disabled people altogether and has produced and sold £103,000,000 worth of goods.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In December, 44 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 40 in November. This total included 29 arising from factory processes, 12 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 12 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 26th December, compared with five in the four weeks ended 28th November. These 12 included ten underground coal mineworkers and one in quarries, compared with two and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in December and eight in the previous month.

In December, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were lost or fatally injured, compared with six in November.

In December, nine cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised two of chrome ulceration, two of lead poisoning, one of cadmium poisoning, one of compressed air illness, one of mercurial poisoning and two of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 20th April 1970 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 634,336 compared with 645,545 at 21st April, 1968.

There were 75,976 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 7th December 1970, of whom 68,041 were males and 7,935 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 65,227 (58,590 males and 6,637 females), while there were 10,749 severely disabled

persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in this GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 2nd December 1970, 4,959 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,099 men, 766 women and 94 young persons. In addition, 180 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of thirteen weeks ended

4th December 1970 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £35,283,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 4th September 1970, the corresponding figure was £32,763,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 5th December 1969 it was £30,829,000.

HELD OVER

Because of pressure on space it has again been necessary to omit from this issue tables 105-116 (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.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

With this issue, the GAZETTE will be increased in price to 10s. (50p) a copy and the annual subscription to £6.65 including postage. This rise is due to higher production and distribution charges.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment. All statistics of employment and unemployment given in this GAZETTE are now available in the new edition.

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 10,746,500 in November (7,897,700 males 2,848,800 females). The total included 8,642,400 (5,966,000 males 2,676,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,310,100 (1,221,000 males 89,100 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 18,500 lower than that for October 1970 and 304,300 lower than in November 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 11,200 lower than in October 1970 and 180,400 lower than in November 1969. The number in construction was 5,800 lower than in October 1970 and 94,700 lower than in November 1969.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 7th December 1970 in Great Britain was 600,465. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 589,300 representing 2.6 per cent. of employees compared with about 578,800 in November.

In addition, there were 3,821 unemployed school-leavers and 16,079 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 620,365, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 18,722 higher than in November when the percentage rate was 2.6.

Among those wholly unemployed in December, 253,571 (42.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 258,091 (44.1 per cent.) in November; 96,373 (16.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 103,754 (17.7 per cent.) in November.

Between November and December the number temporarily stopped, rose by 2,706 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,565.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 2nd December 1970, was 159,328; 9,612 less than on 4th November. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 170,600, compared with about 176,300 in November. Including 51,600 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 2nd December was 210,928; 14,747 less than on 4th November.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 12th November 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 2,072,800. This is about 36 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 30,500 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st December 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 210.0 and 232.6 compared with 206.2 and 228.4 at 30th November.

Index of Retail Prices

At 13th December the official retail prices index was 145.0 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 144.0 at 17th November and 134.4 at 16th December 1969. The index for food was 144.1 compared with 142.4 at 17th November.

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 110, involving approximately 35,300 workers. During the month, approximately 52,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month and 305,000 working days were lost, including 237,000 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 1970, and for the two preceding months and for November 1969.

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 tables 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 1969*			September 1970*			October 1970*			November 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	8,113.3	2,937.5	11,050.8	7,938.9	2,844.1	10,783.0	7,914.3	2,850.7	10,765.0	7,897.7	2,848.8	10,746.5
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,055.1	2,767.7	8,822.8	5,982.9	2,671.7	8,654.6	5,975.5	2,678.1	8,653.6	5,966.0	2,676.4	8,642.4
Mining and quarrying	412.0	19.2	431.2	396.4	19.2	415.6	394.5	19.2	413.7	394.0	19.2	413.2
Coal mining	358.3	13.8	372.1	342.7	13.8	356.5	340.8	13.8	354.6	340.3	13.8	354.1
Food, drink and tobacco	492.8	376.8	869.6	487.5	362.6	850.1	486.4	366.9	853.3	484.3	364.8	849.1
Grain milling	28.0	8.0	36.0	26.9	7.5	34.4	26.7	7.5	34.2	26.7	7.8	34.5
Bread and flour confectionery	88.8	69.7	158.5	86.6	66.3	152.9	85.4	67.2	152.6	84.7	67.2	151.9
Biscuits	19.8	33.4	53.2	19.2	33.4	52.6	19.2	33.7	52.9	19.0	32.8	51.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	57.5	54.5	112.0	56.6	51.5	108.1	56.8	52.8	109.6	56.6	53.0	109.6
Milk and milk products	31.4	17.1	48.5	33.8	18.0	51.8	33.7	17.8	51.5	32.9	16.9	49.8
Sugar	13.0	4.2	17.2	10.9	3.4	14.3	12.5	3.7	16.2	12.5	3.7	16.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.6	52.2	90.8	37.6	47.5	85.1	37.6	47.6	85.2	37.5	47.3	84.8
Fruit and vegetable products	35.9	45.4	81.3	35.7	42.5	78.2	35.3	44.1	79.4	35.1	44.2	79.3
Animal and poultry foods	20.4	5.3	25.7	20.5	5.2	25.7	20.7	5.3	26.0	20.7	5.3	26.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	7.0	1.8	8.8	6.7	1.8	8.5	6.7	1.9	8.6	6.7	1.9	8.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.4	20.1	45.5	25.5	19.6	45.1	25.4	19.8	45.2	25.6	19.4	45.0
Brewing and malting	69.9	18.0	87.9	69.9	18.2	88.1	69.4	18.4	87.8	69.4	18.3	87.7
Soft drinks	20.2	11.6	31.8	20.7	11.6	32.3	20.3	11.5	31.8	20.0	11.3	31.3
Other drink industries	20.2	14.4	34.6	20.1	14.6	34.7	20.1	14.4	34.5	20.2	14.4	34.6
Tobacco	16.7	21.1	37.8	16.8	21.5	38.3	16.6	21.3	37.9	16.7	21.3	38.0
Coal and petroleum products	51.4	7.3	58.7	52.2	7.2	59.4	50.4	7.1	57.5	50.5	7.0	57.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.5	§	17.2	16.8	§	17.5	16.9	§	17.6	16.9	§	17.6
Mineral oil refining	27.5	4.4	31.9	28.3	4.4	32.7	26.4	4.3	30.7	26.5	4.3	30.8
Lubricating oils and greases	7.4	2.2	9.6	7.1	2.1	9.2	7.1	2.1	9.2	7.1	2.0	9.1
Chemicals and allied industries	335.0	144.8	479.8	333.5	140.3	473.8	332.6	140.7	473.3	331.8	139.4	471.2
General chemicals	119.4	25.5	144.9	117.0	24.7	141.7	116.5	24.8	141.3	116.1	24.4	140.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	39.1	32.3	71.4	40.5	32.4	72.9	40.6	32.6	73.2	40.7	33.0	73.7
Toilet preparations	8.9	19.6	28.5	8.4	17.8	26.2	8.4	18.2	26.6	8.4	17.8	26.2
Paint	24.1	10.7	34.8	23.4	10.5	33.9	23.1	10.7	33.8	22.9	10.4	33.3
Soap and detergents	15.9	9.2	25.1	15.5	8.9	24.4	15.4	8.9	24.3	15.3	8.7	24.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	49.1	9.4	58.5	49.8	9.4	59.2	49.7	9.3	59.0	49.6	9.2	58.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.3	4.2	25.5	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.2	4.3	26.5
Fertilizers	10.2	3.0	13.2	10.4	3.0	13.4	10.4	3.0	13.4	10.5	3.0	13.5
Other chemical industries	47.0	30.9	77.9	46.3	29.3	75.6	46.3	28.9	75.2	46.1	28.6	74.7
Metal manufacture	517.3	71.8	589.1	515.7	71.0	586.7	515.2	71.0	586.2	514.9	70.9	585.8
Iron and steel (general)	255.5	23.9	279.4	257.3	24.7	282.0	257.0	24.8	281.8	257.1	24.7	281.8
Steel tubes	44.6	8.3	52.9	43.9	8.1	52.0	43.8	8.1	51.9	43.9	8.1	52.0
Iron castings, etc.	99.2	12.5	111.7	97.2	11.8	109.0	97.2	11.7	108.9	97.4	11.8	109.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.9	9.8	55.7	45.2	9.5	54.7	45.0	9.5	54.5	44.6	9.5	54.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	47.6	12.0	59.6	47.0	11.8	58.8	47.0	11.7	58.7	46.7	11.5	58.2
Other base metals	24.5	5.3	29.8	25.1	5.1	30.2	25.2	5.2	30.4	25.2	5.3	30.5
Mechanical engineering	999.3	205.9	1,205.2	992.6	201.1	1,193.7	991.1	201.1	1,192.2	987.0	200.9	1,187.9
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	28.7	4.8	33.5	28.3	4.7	33.0	28.2	4.7	32.9	27.8	4.6	32.4
Metal-working machine tools	84.6	14.7	99.3	85.8	14.8	100.6	85.4	14.6	100.0	85.1	14.6	99.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	58.9	13.7	72.6	60.6	14.3	74.9	60.6	14.4	75.0	60.7	14.4	75.1
Industrial engines	27.8	4.9	32.7	26.3	4.8	31.1	26.1	4.8	30.9	26.1	4.7	30.8
Textile machinery and accessories	39.6	7.6	47.2	37.7	7.0	44.7	37.7	6.9	44.6	37.6	7.0	44.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	38.3	5.1	43.4	37.7	5.0	42.7	37.5	5.0	42.5	37.3	5.0	42.3
Mechanical handling equipment	59.5	8.9	68.4	60.0	8.6	68.6	60.4	8.7	69.1	60.2	8.7	68.9
Office machinery	39.6	16.1	55.7	39.3	16.1	55.4	39.4	16.1	55.5	39.3	16.0	55.3
Other machinery	241.3	49.5	290.8	234.7	47.9	282.6	233.9	47.8	281.7	233.3	48.1	281.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	169.1	20.4	189.5	168.8	20.3	189.1	168.2	20.3	188.5	166.7	20.1	186.8
Ordnance and small arms	18.2	5.7	23.9	17.7	5.1	22.8	17.7	5.1	22.8	17.6	5.0	22.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	193.7	54.5	248.2	195.7	52.5	248.2	196.0	52.7	248.7	195.3	52.7	248.0
Instrument engineering	93.9	55.7	149.6	93.6	56.2	149.8	93.9	56.7	150.6	93.7	56.9	150.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	8.9	4.9	13.8	8.5	4.5	13.0	8.5	4.6	13.1	8.6	4.6	13.2
Watches and clocks	5.9	8.2	14.1	6.8	8.4	15.2	6.9	8.4	15.3	6.8	8.5	15.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.1	11.8	27.9	16.3	12.3	28.6	16.4	12.4	28.8	16.3	12.6	28.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63.0	30.8	93.8	62.0	31.0	93.0	62.1	31.3	93.4	62.0	31.2	93.2
Electrical engineering	554.3	360.2	914.5	551.7	352.8	904.5	550.1	354.8	904.9	551.7	356.6	908.3
Electrical machinery	142.8	52.6	195.4	139.1	50.3	189.4	138.8	50.4	189.2	138.8	50.4	189.2
Insulated wires and cables	37.1	16.3	53.4	36.8	15.6	52.4	36.7	15.6	52.3	36.6	15.5	52.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.1	38.6	87.7	49.2	38.4	87.6	48.9	38.1	87.0	48.9	38.0	86.9
Radio and electronic components	69.8	78.2	148.0	69.1	77.1	146.2	68.6	75.2	143.8	69.1	76.8	145.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	26.1	32.2	58.3	26.5	31.7	58.2	26.4	32.5	58.9	26.7	33.4	60.1

* 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 1969*			September 1970*			October 1970*			November 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	35.6	14.3	49.9	38.2	15.0	53.2	38.5	15.2	53.7	38.9	15.4	54.3
Electronic computers	70.9	32.3	103.2	69.0	30.9	99.9	68.7	31.3	100.0	68.6	31.6	100.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	38.6	23.6	62.2	40.2	23.0	63.2	38.2	23.9	62.1	40.6	24.5	65.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	84.3	72.1	156.4	83.6	70.8	154.4	83.3	71.3	154.6	83.5	71.0	154.5
Other electrical goods	178.8	12.7	191.5	174.5	12.4	186.9	175.0	12.2	187.2	175.5	12.4	187.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	145.8	9.3	155.1	141.6	9.1	150.7	142.2	9.0	151.2	142.7	9.1	151.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	33.0	3.4	36.4	32.9	3.3	36.2	32.8	3.2	36.0	32.8	3.3	36.1
Marine engineering	720.2	110.3	830.5	711.4	105.6	817.0	711.1	105.2	816.3	711.7	105.2	816.9
Vehicles	20.5	1.7	22.2	20.4	1.7	22.1	20.4	1.7	22.1	20.2	1.7	21.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	430.3	66.4	496.7	429.4	6							

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 14th November 1970, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 2,072,800 or about 36 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 30,500 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 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 relate to operatives other than maintenance workers, 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 14th November 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percent- age of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total		
			Total	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	199.4	34.2	1,852	9.3	0.1	3.6	0.6	4.6	8.3	0.6	0.1	8.1	12.7
Bread and flour confectionery	36.4	33.6	340	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5.4	17.1	47	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	70.5	26.8	662	9.4	—	0.6	0.1	1.4	24.9	0.1	—	2.1	28.1
Metal manufacture	133.3	31.4	1,229	9.2	0.2	7.8	4.5	36.8	8.3	4.6	1.1	44.6	9.6
Iron and steel (general)	36.1	17.8	369	10.2	—	—	1.0	8.3	7.9	1.0	0.5	8.3	7.9
Iron castings, etc.	39.6	46.3	349	8.8	0.2	7.8	2.2	18.8	8.4	2.4	2.8	26.6	10.9
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	424.9	53.8	3,598	8.5	0.1	3.8	1.0	8.4	8.8	1.0	0.1	12.2	11.7
Instrument engineering	39.9	41.5	280	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	191.4	34.5	1,446	7.6	—	0.4	0.3	2.4	9.1	0.3	—	2.7	10.2
Vehicles	226.9	39.5	1,668	7.4	—	2.0	1.7	14.3	8.3	1.8	0.3	16.2	9.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	154.5	40.4	1,109	7.2	—	2.0	1.5	11.9	8.1	1.5	0.4	13.8	9.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	50.5	41.9	379	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	189.2	40.8	1,552	8.2	0.1	2.9	1.3	10.3	8.0	1.4	0.3	13.2	9.7
Textiles	122.8	23.4	1,005	8.2	1.7	68.5	8.5	69.7	8.2	10.2	1.9	138.2	13.6
Spinning and weaving	21.1	17.0	168	8.0	0.4	16.4	0.6	6.3	10.5	1.0	0.1	22.7	22.7
Woolen and worsted	29.6	27.0	249	8.4	1.0	41.5	2.5	21.9	8.8	3.5	3.2	63.4	18.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.6	15.1	96	6.1	0.2	7.0	4.0	31.6	7.9	4.2	4.0	38.6	9.2
Textile finishing	18.2	41.2	164	9.0	—	1.7	1.0	7.2	7.0	1.1	2.4	8.8	8.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.4	31.0	102	8.2	—	—	0.2	1.0	5.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	5.4
Clothing and footwear	41.8	10.8	223	5.3	0.1	4.2	7.3	47.7	6.5	7.4	1.9	52.0	7.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.9	12.0	52	5.3	—	0.3	1.4	9.4	6.5	1.5	1.8	9.7	6.7
Footwear	11.5	14.4	56	4.8	0.1	2.5	4.9	30.3	6.2	5.0	6.2	32.8	6.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	83.1	34.9	837	10.1	0.1	2.5	1.1	9.3	8.1	1.2	0.5	11.8	9.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	90.4	45.2	739	8.2	—	0.8	0.4	2.9	8.0	0.4	0.2	3.7	9.6
Timber	33.2	48.3	254	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	157.6	37.9	1,301	8.3	0.1	5.3	0.6	6.5	11.4	0.7	0.2	11.7	16.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	71.7	42.0	560	7.8	0.1	3.4	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.4	40.0
Other manufacturing industries	83.8	34.4	731	8.7	—	0.3	0.6	4.7	7.4	0.6	0.3	5.1	7.8
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	30.3	38.5	267	8.8	—	0.2	0.3	2.0	5.8	0.3	0.4	2.2	6.3
Total, all manufacturing industries*	2,072.8	35.6	17,272	8.3	2.6	103.5	27.9	220.0	7.9	30.5	0.5	323.4	10.6

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 7th DECEMBER 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 7th December 1970 was 600,465; 510,017 males and 90,448 females, and was 17,581 higher than on 9th November 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 589,300 or 2.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.5 per cent. in November and 2.4 per cent. in December 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 10,500 in the four weeks between the November and December counts, and by about 100 per month on average between September and December.

Between November and December, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,545 to 3,821, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 2,706 to 16,079. The total registered unemployed rose by 18,722 to 620,365, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees compared with 2.6 per cent. in November. The total registered included 32,766 married women and 2,518 casual workers.

Of the 601,768 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 96,373 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 65,070 from 2 to 4 weeks, 92,128 from 4 to 8 weeks and 348,197 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.8 per cent. of the

total of 601,768, compared with 28.6 per cent. in November, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 42.1 per cent., compared with 44.1 per cent. in November.

Prior to 13th November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as unemployed for one week or less in table 3; casual workers are now excluded from this analysis.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 7th December 1970

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	39,315	3,883	8,073	2,281	53,552
Over 1, up to 2	31,390	2,958	6,638	1,835	42,821
Up to 2	70,705	6,841	14,711	4,116	96,373
Over 2, up to 3	25,991	1,966	5,394	1,160	34,511
Over 3, up to 4	23,321	1,543	4,802	893	30,559
Over 2, up to 4	49,312	3,509	10,196	2,053	65,070
Over 4, up to 5	21,334	1,260	4,588	704	27,886
Over 5, up to 8	50,188	2,375	10,186	1,493	64,242
Over 4, up to 8	71,522	3,635	14,774	2,197	92,128
Over 8	299,391	5,254	40,681	2,871	348,197
Total	490,930	19,239	80,362	11,237	601,768
Up to 8—per cent.	39.0	72.7	49.4	74.5	42.1

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 7th December 1970

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	128,552	58,525	15,510	40,894	50,631	33,159	64,177	83,310	61,821	38,795	103,516	620,365	37,480	657,845	86,081	57,981
Men	107,854	50,122	12,945	32,545	41,632	27,532	54,114	69,280	50,483	30,234	80,036	506,655	27,654	534,309	72,892	47,907
Boys	3,532	1,358	474	936	1,258	858	2,033	2,849	2,299	1,603	3,617	19,459	1,352	20,811	2,291	1,715
Women	15,433	6,434	1,870	6,698	6,898	4,211	6,876	9,791	7,562	5,769	17,696	32,766	7,952	40,756	9,791	7,512
Married women*	5,203	2,038	706	2,431	2,748	1,772	2,456	4,050	3,213	2,362	7,825	32,766	5,015	37,781	3,152	2,757
Girls	1,733	611	221	715	843	558	1,154	1,390	1,477	1,189	2,167	11,447	522	11,969	1,107	847
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.6	1.3	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.8	4.7	4.0	4.8	2.7	7.2	—	1.5	2.0
Males	2.3	1.9	3.3	4.0	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.0	6.2	4.9	6.3	3.6	9.0	—	2.2	2.7
Females	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.1	4.3	—	0.5	0.8
Temporarily stopped																
Total	560	112	92	78	3,234	1,139	4,786	1,359	847	134	3,850	16,079	956	17,035	168	484
Males	519	99	68	69	2,854	890	3,991	1,099	797	99	3,201	13,587	504	14,091	151	436
Females	41	13	24	9	380	249	795	260	50	35	649	2,492	452	2,944	17	48
Wholly unemployed																
Total	127,992	58,413	15,418	40,816	47,397	32,020	59,391	81,951	60,974	38,661	99,666	604,286	36,524	640,810	85,913	57,497
Males	110,867	51,381	13,351	33,412	40,036	27,500	52,156	71,030	51,985	31,738	80,452	512,527	28,502	541,029	75,032	49,186
Females	17,125	7,032	2,067	7,404	7,361	4,520	7,235	10,921	8,989	6,923	19,214	91,759	8,022	99,781	10,881	8,311
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total men	107,336	50,023	12,877	32,476	38,785	26,647	50,162	68,187	49,707	30,138	76,953	493,268	27,160	520,428	72,742	47,471
Total boys	3,531	1,358	474	936	1,251	853	1,994	2,843	2,278	1,600	3,499	19,259	1,342	20,601	2,290	1,715
Casual workers	1,254	928	64	249	6	14	91	259	126	20	275	2,358	296	2,654	1,095	223
Under 2 weeks	22,256	11,062	2,032	4,643	6,837	3,625	6,952	10,619	6,270	4,105	10,207	77,546	2,783	80,329	15,349	8,939
2-4 weeks	13,063	6,252	1,552	3,378	4,311	2,568	5,466	7,265	4,372	3,178	7,668	52,821	2,732	55,553	8,784	5,831
4-8 weeks	17,330	7,964	2,117	5,286	5,710	3,458	7,783	10,655	6,722	4,496	11,600	75,157	4,430	79,587	11,751	7,696
Over 8 weeks	56,964	25,175	7,586	19,856	23,172	17,835	31,864	42,232	34,495	19,939	50,702	304,645	18,261	322,906	38,053	26,497
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total women	15,392	6,421	1,846	6,689	6,527	3,978	6,191	9,545	7,520							

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at 7th December 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services*	512,527	91,759	13,587	2,492	526,114	94,251	620,365	555,120	102,725	657,845
Total, Index of Production industries	285,654	28,999	11,209	2,334	296,863	31,333	328,196	313,387	34,839	348,226
Total, manufacturing industries	148,213	27,756	10,984	2,331	159,197	30,087	189,284	164,768	33,463	198,231
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,744	1,195	2,016	60	15,760	1,255	17,015	18,635	1,331	19,966
Agriculture and horticulture	10,291	1,161	117	60	10,408	1,221	11,629	12,616	1,294	13,910
Forestry	401	24			401	24	425	704	26	730
Fishing	3,052	10	1,899		4,951	10	4,961	5,315	11	5,326
Mining and quarrying	23,300	144	7	1	23,307	145	23,452	23,527	155	23,682
Coal mining	21,778	110	2		21,790	110	21,900	21,782	110	21,892
Stone and slate quarrying and Mining	674	12			675	12	687	860	17	877
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	356	7			357	7	364	371	11	382
Petroleum and natural gas	149	2			149	2	151	154	2	156
Other mining and quarrying	343	13	3	1	346	14	360	360	15	375
Food, drink and tobacco	16,601	4,600	2,189	715	18,790	5,315	24,105	19,727	5,819	25,546
Grain milling	612	62	9		621	62	683	683	69	752
Bread and flour confectionery	3,673	685	1,452	380	5,125	1,065	6,190	5,341	1,104	6,445
Biscuits	766	382	7	4	773	386	1,159	778	395	1,173
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,074	730	545	166	2,619	896	3,515	2,749	950	3,699
Milk and milk products	1,055	236	7		1,062	236	1,298	1,205	296	1,501
Sugar	344	69	1		345	69	414	348	71	419
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,205	580	10	5	1,215	585	1,800	1,260	605	1,865
Fruit and vegetable products	1,212	622	155	146	1,367	768	2,135	1,499	869	2,368
Animal and poultry foods	1,003	91	1		1,004	91	1,095	1,045	105	1,150
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	330	30	1		331	30	361	334	31	365
Food industries not elsewhere specified	623	217		12	623	229	852	630	234	864
Brewing and malting	1,594	156	1		1,595	156	1,751	1,610	163	1,773
Soft drinks	789	204		2	789	206	995	841	222	1,063
Other drink industries	681	382			681	382	1,063	702	386	1,088
Tobacco	640	154			640	154	794	702	319	1,021
Coal and petroleum products	1,361	75	2		1,363	75	1,438	1,381	78	1,459
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	238	6			238	6	244	238	6	244
Mineral oil refining	1,021	54	2		1,023	54	1,077	1,041	57	1,098
Lubricating oils and greases	102	15			102	15	117	102	15	117
Chemicals and allied industries	7,201	1,260	15	7	7,216	1,267	8,483	7,362	1,288	8,650
General chemicals	2,882	263	6		2,888	263	3,151	2,958	269	3,227
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	630	237		5	630	242	872	645	243	888
Toilet preparations	231	124			231	124	355	235	126	361
Paint	775	84	1		776	84	860	785	85	870
Soap and detergents	406	84	6		412	84	496	413	85	498
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	982	114			982	114	1,096	997	115	1,112
Dyestuffs and pigments	298	22			298	22	320	298	23	321
Fertilizers	256	16	2		258	16	274	282	16	298
Other chemical industries	741	316		2	741	318	1,059	749	326	1,075
Metal manufacture	12,290	682	2,236	46	14,526	728	15,254	14,667	737	15,404
Iron and steel (general)	5,512	232	324	2	5,836	234	6,070	5,888	235	6,123
Steel tubes	1,272	35	671		1,943	35	1,978	1,950	35	1,985
Iron castings, etc.	2,938	185	1,002	40	3,940	225	4,165	3,992	229	4,221
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,058	119	216	4	1,274	123	1,397	1,286	124	1,410
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	947	77	23		970	77	1,047	979	79	1,058
Other base metals	563	34			563	34	597	572	35	607
Mechanical engineering	20,842	1,784	661	2	21,503	1,786	23,289	22,063	1,861	23,924
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	698	50	279		977	50	1,027	995	51	1,046
Metal-working machine tools	1,342	123	190		1,532	123	1,655	1,547	124	1,671
Pumps, valves and compressors	959	122	1		960	122	1,082	970	125	1,095
Industrial engines	808	55			808	55	863	812	56	868
Textile machinery and accessories	759	62	8		767	62	829	917	76	993
Construction and earth-moving equipment	493	44	59		552	44	596	567	44	611
Mechanical handling equipment	1,029	70	12		1,041	70	1,111	1,053	71	1,124
Office machinery	760	165			925	165	767	173	940	
Other machinery	5,931	547	26	1	5,957	548	6,505	6,111	563	6,674
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,887	159	68		3,955	159	4,114	4,018	168	4,186
Ordnance and small arms	408	46			408	46	454	411	46	457
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,768	341	18	1	3,786	342	4,128	3,895	364	4,259
Instrument engineering	1,416	498	1		1,416	498	1,914	1,445	526	1,971
Photographic and document copying equipment	283	64			283	64	347	286	65	351
Watches and clocks	179	138			179	138	317	180	139	319
Surgical instruments and appliances	185	77	1		186	77	263	191	98	289
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	768	219			768	219	987	788	224	1,012
Electrical engineering	10,681	3,205	387	72	11,068	3,277	14,345	11,317	3,499	14,816
Electrical machinery	2,801	497	26	10	2,827	507	3,334	2,888	516	3,404
Insulated wires and cables	958	135			958	135	1,093	991	161	1,152
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,025	416	275	60	1,300	476	1,776	1,348	574	1,922
Radio and electronic components	1,562	787	3		1,565	787	2,352	1,600	801	2,401
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	583	217			583	217	800	243	485	
Electronic computers	303	106			303	106	409	306	120	426
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	693	165			693	165	858	699	172	871
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,065	297	82	1	1,147	298	1,445	1,161	312	1,473
Other electrical goods	1,691	585	1	1	1,692	586	2,278	1,702	600	2,302
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,730	133	44		7,774	133	7,907	8,172	139	8,311
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,107	107	42		7,149	107	7,256	7,485	111	7,596
Marine engineering	623	26	2		625	26	651	687	28	715
Vehicles	12,213	1,019	2,833	42	15,046	1,061	16,107	15,293	1,104	16,397
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	303	13	2,225	41	2,528	14	2,542	2,531	15	2,546
Motor vehicle manufacturing	8,110	667	592	41	8,702	708	9,410	8,788	721	9,509
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	367	78	6		373	78	451	378	80	458
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,617	224	9		2,626	224	2,850	2,774	251	3,025
Locomotives and railway track equipment	446	19			446	19	465	447	19	466
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	370	18	1		371	18	389	375	18	393

* See footnote on page 89.

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	12,742	2,048	446	64	13,188	2,112	15,300	13,405	2,162	15,567
Engineers' small tools and gauges	731	107			731	107	838	758	112	870
Hand tools and implements	501	53	10	3	511	53	564	525	54	579
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	264	70	1		265	70	338	271	82	353
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	528	133	50	35	578	168	746	582	168	750
Wire and wire manufactures	814	88	6		909	89	998	828	92	920
Cans and metal boxes	215	205			512	205	717	522	211	733
Jewellery and precious metals	502	66			502	66	568	488	66	554
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,187	1,326	379	25	9,566	1,351	10,917	9,711	1,377	11,088
Textiles	12,075	4,038	1,645	907	13,720	4,945	18,665	15,156	6,239	21,395
Production of man-made fibres	876	112	32	2	908	114	1,022	1,118	192	1,310
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,478	378	89	9	1,567	387	1,954	1,882	370	2,252
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,022	400	27	51	1,049	451	1,500	1,327	708	

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 7th December 1970

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	6,072	1,604	321	7,997	35	5.9
Merseyside	27,719	3,450	2,367	33,536	60	4.2
Northern	51,126	7,827	3,832	62,785	851	4.6
Scottish	73,711	17,008	5,510	96,229	3,737	5.0
Welsh	20,854	4,284	2,038	28,176	115	4.5
Total all Development Areas	180,482	34,173	14,068	228,723	4,798	4.7
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	3,082	818	135	4,035	146	1.9
Yorkshire Coalfield	15,169	1,968	1,344	18,481	624	4.5
North Humberside	7,163	697	384	8,244	7	4.4
Notts./Derby Coalfield	2,879	216	68	3,163	106	4.7
South East Wales	5,902	923	551	7,376	14	3.5*
Plymouth	2,864	591	199	3,654	—	3.8
Leith	1,464	142	—	1,606	10	—*
Total all Intermediate Areas	38,523	5,355	2,681	46,559	907	3.7
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	50,122	6,434	1,969	58,525	112	1.3
†Aldershot	356	93	38	487	—	1.5
†Aylesbury	201	16	33	250	—	0.8
†Basingstoke	257	67	32	356	—	1.2
†Bedford	806	245	76	1,127	—	2.0
†Bournemouth	3,534	610	102	4,246	27	3.8
†Braintree	470	114	51	635	—	2.2
†Brighton	3,393	615	154	4,162	—	3.4
†Canterbury	1,187	152	52	1,391	13	4.3
†Chatham	1,668	277	174	2,119	7	2.9
†Chelmsford	665	122	26	813	3	1.5
†Chichester	812	113	59	984	—	2.4
†Colchester	869	204	63	1,136	—	2.4
†Crawley	820	116	54	990	—	0.8
†Eastbourne	1,033	84	9	1,126	—	3.1
†Gravesend	1,318	145	76	1,539	1	2.3
†Guildford	517	98	59	674	—	1.2
†Harlow	703	93	57	853	—	1.6
†Hastings	1,562	266	37	1,865	4	4.2
†Hertford	186	25	9	220	—	0.7
†High Wycombe	690	121	21	832	8	1.1
†Letchworth	311	47	14	372	19	0.9
†Luton	1,480	336	47	1,863	19	1.6
†Maidstone	730	96	68	894	—	1.4
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,355	249	62	1,666	7	4.7
†Oxford	2,407	363	108	2,878	112	2.0
†Portsmouth	3,963	596	312	4,871	—	3.2
†Ramsgate	1,160	185	71	1,416	—	5.6
†Reading	1,294	203	71	1,568	—	1.2
†St. Albans	648	81	35	764	64	0.9
†Slough	1,024	154	35	1,213	108	1.1
†Southampton	3,378	520	187	4,085	—	2.6
†Southend-on-Sea	4,576	512	198	5,286	7	3.2
†Stevenage	283	54	15	352	—	1.1
†Tunbridge Wells	1,009	105	42	1,156	—	1.7
†Watford	1,018	141	53	1,212	—	1.1
†Weybridge	646	132	70	848	—	1.0
†Worthing	1,041	118	32	1,191	—	2.6
East Anglia						
Cambridge	611	90	29	730	—	1.0
†Great Yarmouth	1,338	186	73	1,597	—	4.9
†Ipswich	1,658	278	110	2,046	3	2.4
†Lowestoft	577	37	34	648	—	2.3
†Norwich	2,526	277	109	2,912	6	2.6
†Peterborough	791	103	36	930	—	1.7
South Western						
Bath	731	187	43	961	—	2.7
†Bristol	5,976	689	210	6,875	1	2.4
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South Western—continued						
Cheltenham	1,029	251	44	1,324	—	2.8
†Exeter	1,625	252	64	1,941	—	3.6
†Gloucester	986	339	63	1,388	—	2.4
†Plymouth	2,864	591	199	3,654	—	3.8
†Salisbury	495	172	61	728	—	2.3
†Swindon	1,017	150	53	1,220	—	1.8
†Taunton	677	100	23	800	—	2.3
†Torbay	3,177	674	145	3,996	36	6.6
†West Wiltshire	430	126	27	583	—	1.3
†Yeovil	560	120	29	709	—	2.1
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	13,454	1,919	592	15,965	935	2.3
†Burton-on-Trent	616	66	30	712	—	2.2
†Canock	575	66	44	685	—	3.0
†Coventry	4,914	1,037	359	6,310	916	2.8
†Dudley	1,681	277	38	1,996	30	1.4
†Hereford	536	112	62	710	—	2.4
†Kidderminster	719	211	34	964	204	2.6
†Leamington	614	101	35	750	16	1.7
†Oakengates	1,044	313	100	1,457	13	3.6
†Redditch	421	75	13	509	2	2.1
†Rugby	310	86	30	426	14	1.5
†Shrewsbury	638	114	29	781	—	2.2
†Stafford	582	109	54	745	23	1.7
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,193	670	181	5,044	116	2.5
†Tamworth	717	137	23	877	27	2.9
†Walsall	1,954	289	94	2,337	55	1.9
†West Bromwich	2,188	216	83	2,487	772	1.8
†Wolverhampton	2,826	510	120	3,456	106	2.4
†Worcester	707	99	37	843	—	1.7
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,761	407	110	3,278	66	4.4
†Coalville	276	83	19	378	8	1.2
†Corby	511	176	91	778	—	2.8
†Derby	2,369	428	106	2,903	—	2.4
†Kettering	362	37	30	429	2	1.6
†Leicester	2,287	331	68	2,686	73	1.3
†Lincoln	1,382	286	114	1,782	52	3.3
†Loughborough	339	72	11	422	11	1.1
†Mansfield	1,286	258	140	1,684	23	2.8
†Northampton	651	66	59	776	6	1.0
†Nottingham	6,988	594	232	7,014	232	2.6
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	964	67	33	1,064	48	3.4
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	3,011	238	208	3,457	75	4.8
†Bradford	4,824	507	229	5,560	546	3.4
†Castleford	2,184	228	130	2,542	37	4.5
†Dewsbury	1,486	245	44	1,775	93	2.5
†Doncaster	3,697	569	403	4,669	16	4.7
†Grimsby	3,099	313	163	3,575	650	4.9
†Halifax	910	166	56	1,132	81	1.7
†Harrrogate	546	133	23	702	69	2.6
†Huddersfield	2,946	352	56	3,354	2,110	3.6
†Hull	6,742	611	348	7,701	4	4.4
†Keighley	747	162	26	935	168	3.1
†Leeds	6,717	697	343	7,757	202	2.6
†Mexborough	1,280	183	155	1,618	93	5.1
†Rotherham	1,502	250	139	1,891	61	3.4
†Scunthorpe	1,085	345	84	1,514	24	2.8
†Sheffield	4,568	544	136	5,248	274	1.9
†Wakefield	1,019	77	54	1,150	22	2.2
†York	1,491	194	74	1,759	2	2.4
North Western						
†Accrington	379	79	14	472	1	1.6
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,658	214	83	1,955	17	2.3
†Blackburn	1,106	248	55	1,409	6	2.1
†Blackpool	3,538	776	132	4,446	16	4.9
†Bolton	1,772	268	30	2,120	20	1.9
†Burnley	651	137	28	816	55	1.7
†Bury	1,044	225	40	1,309	112	2.2
†Chester	743	111	66	920	—	2.1
†Crewe	779	197	83	1,059	—	2.3
†Furness	643	265	56	964	4	2.3
†Lancaster	1,768	348	68	2,184	54	5.1
†Leigh	1,355	133	40	1,528	446	3.6
†Liverpool	25,271	3,082	2,212	30,565	59	4.6
†Manchester	14,190	1,338	606	16,134	127	2.3
†Nelson	467	174	17	658	13	2.5
†Northwich	804	126	41	971	5	2.9
†Oldham	1,260	249	26	1,535	49	1.8
†Preston	2,489	374	139	3,002	12	2.2
†Rochdale	970	99	39	1,099	16	2.1
†St. Helens	1,553	176	53	1,782	—	3.1
†Southport	1,108	129	48	1,285	3	4.3
†Warrington	851	213	76	1,140	38	1.6
†Widnes	895	192	102	1,189	1	2.5
†Wigan	1,947	259	62	2,268	72	3.3

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 7th December 1970 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
Northern						
†Bishop Auckland	2,155	161	155	2,471	26	5.6
†Carlisle	891	171	32	1,094	—	2.5
†Chester-le-Street	1,710	192	142	2,044	5	5.4
†Consett	1,504	203	93	1,800	33	5.7
†Darlington	1,288	233	46	1,567	3	2.9
†Durham	1,050	125	58	1,233	7	4.4
†Hartlepool	1,867	367	206	2,440	41	6.2
†Peterlee	1,463	132	108	1,703	—	6.5
†Sunderland	5,709	606	389	6,704	10	5.8
†Teesside	5,860	1,306	627	7,793	48	4.1
†Tyneside	16,950	2,157	1,204	20,311	174	5.1
†Workington	956	384	96	1,436	1	5.0
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,387	212	149	1,748	5	7.1
†Cardiff	4,397	523	382	5,302	5	3.1
†Ebbw Vale	966	226	167	1,359	2	4.3
†Llanelli	521	165	5			

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 1176-1181 of the December 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 2nd December 1970, 210,928 vacancies remained unfilled, 14,747 less than at 4th November 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 170,600 in December, compared with 176,300 in November and 186,800 in September 1970 (see table 119 on page 103).

At 2nd December 1970, 51,600 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 5,135 less than at 4th November.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 2nd December 1970. 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 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 2nd December 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	38,440	10,362	29,128	11,958	89,888
Greater London	16,989	5,861	16,477	6,414	45,741
East Anglia	1,947	666	1,663	770	5,046
South Western	6,170	1,456	5,924	1,886	15,436
Midlands	12,599	3,779	8,660	4,545	29,583
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,818	1,905	6,066	2,309	17,098
North Western	8,680	1,859	9,005	3,145	22,689
Northern	4,103	842	2,603	1,281	8,829
Wales	3,584	747	1,687	991	7,009
Scotland	7,143	1,082	5,108	2,017	15,350
Great Britain	89,484	22,698	69,844	28,902	210,928
London and South Eastern	23,096	7,951	20,535	8,952	60,534
Eastern and Southern	17,291	3,077	10,256	3,776	34,400

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 2nd December 1970					Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 2nd December 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	89,484	22,698	69,844	28,902	210,928	Leather, leather goods and fur	185	173	528	296	1,182
Total, Index of Production industries	51,850	10,303	25,222	11,647	99,022	Clothing and footwear	850	455	7,093	3,733	12,131
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,785	7,532	24,527	11,123	81,967	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	920	284	486	258	1,948
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	635	788	282	206	1,911	Timber, furniture, etc.	1,558	748	506	373	3,185
Mining and quarrying	4,284	637	51	33	5,005	Paper, printing and publishing	1,220	583	1,042	887	3,732
Coal mining	4,172	604	20	12	4,808	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	524	166	539	289	1,518
Food, drink and tobacco	1,530	432	1,857	800	4,619	Printing and publishing	626	376	465	574	2,041
Coal and petroleum products	149	18	42	24	233	Other manufacturing industries	1,347	361	1,501	460	3,669
Chemicals and allied industries	1,355	306	908	384	2,953	Construction	7,847	1,886	452	371	10,556
Metal manufacture	2,672	427	455	169	3,723	Gas, electricity and water	934	248	192	120	1,494
Mechanical engineering	9,249	1,137	1,492	523	12,401	Transport and communication	13,721	704	4,813	495	19,733
Instrument engineering	1,089	206	477	176	1,948	Distributive trades	6,146	5,498	9,302	7,467	28,413
Electrical engineering	4,837	529	2,854	747	8,967	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,439	1,263	1,370	1,666	6,738
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,052	61	49	14	1,176	Professional and scientific services	5,125	1,371	14,121	1,950	22,567
Vehicles	5,478	335	669	174	6,656	Miscellaneous services	5,997	2,018	12,167	4,770	24,952
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,868	1,012	1,702	601	7,183	Entertainments, sports, etc.	360	115	676	147	1,298
Textiles	1,426	465	2,866	1,504	6,261	Catering (MLH 884-888)	1,921	506	5,351	658	8,436
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	508	94	753	281	1,636	Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	130	112	848	410	1,500
Woolen and Worsted	233	91	451	334	1,109	Public administration	3,571	753	2,567	701	7,592
						National government service	1,790	334	1,446	415	3,985
						Local government service	1,781	419	1,121	286	3,607

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1969 on pages 398 to 406 of the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in December*, which came to the notice of the Department, was 110. In addition, 65 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 52,200, consisting of 35,300 involved in stoppages which began in December and 16,900 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 900 workers involved for the first time in December in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 35,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 27,700 were directly involved and 7,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 305,000 working days lost in December includes 237,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Statistics for the year 1970

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1970, with comparative figures for 1969 is given in the article on pages 63 to 66 of this GAZETTE.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in December 1970		Beginning in the twelve months of 1970	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	39	6,900	2,155	945,400
—other wage disputes	17	3,100	299	83,900
Hours of work	3	200	29	3,600
Employment of particular classes or persons	28	15,400	542	195,800
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	15	1,400	607	159,700
Trade union status	7	800	180	45,300
Sympathetic action	1	†	76	19,900
Total	110	27,700	3,888	1,453,500

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	32	17,500	19,000
2 days	18	4,100	8,000
3 days	21	2,600	8,000
4-6 days	25	4,500	29,000
Over 6 days	45	5,900	140,000
Total	141	34,600	204,000

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

† Less than 50 workers.

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

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

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

Indices

At 31st December 1970 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:

Date	31st January 1956 = 100					
	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
1969 December	185.5	90.5	205.0	185.1	90.4	204.7
1970 November	206.2	90.3	228.4	201.6	90.4	223.0
1970 December	210.0	90.3	232.6	208.2	90.4	230.2

Notes:

1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

Principal changes reported in December

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

Food manufacturing industry—Great Britain: Increase of 10s. a week for adult female workers; the first of a series of annual increases designed to remove the differential between men's and women's minimum rates by the end of 1975 (28th December).

Engineering industry—United Kingdom: Minimum time rates increased by 25s. a week for adult male skilled workers, 21s. 9d. for intermediate grades, 18s. 6d. for unskilled workers and 15s. for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (7th December).

Shipbuilding and ship-repairing—United Kingdom: Increases in national minimum time rates of 25s. a week for adult male skilled workers, 21s. 9d. for semi-skilled, 18s. 6d. for unskilled, with proportional amounts for young workers (7th December).

Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Introduction of a new grading structure which no longer specifies separate rates for men and women resulting in increases of varying amounts (7th December).

Health Services—Great Britain: Increases of 50s. a week for men 21 and over, of 42s. 4d. for women 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (beginning of pay week including 13th December).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, cinematograph film production and basket 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 2,815,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,010,000, 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 (15,000 workers, £65,000 in weekly rates of wages). The reports made during December did not include any changes in normal weekly hours. Of the total increase of £3,010,000 about £2,320,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £670,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £10,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1970 appear in the article "RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1970" on pages 100 to 105 of this issue.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include:

Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council)—Great Britain: An additional day of customary holiday during the period commencing on the last normal working day before Christmas Day and ending on the next following 9th January.

Retail meat trade—England and Wales: The qualifying period for one week's additional holiday reduced from 10 to 5 years.

RETAIL PRICES 15th DECEMBER 1970

At 15th December 1970 the general* retail prices index was 145.0 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 144.0 at 17th November and with 134.4 at 16th December 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the average prices of eggs, bread, and many other goods and services. The prices of eggs vary seasonally.

The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by the great majority 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 136.0 and that for all other items of food was 146.2.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of eggs, bread and apples were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one per cent. in the index for the food group as a whole. The group index was 144.1 in December, compared with 142.4 in November. The index for foods whose prices vary seasonally rose by 3 per cent. to 136.0 compared with 132.0 in November.

Alcoholic drink: There were rises in the average levels of prices of beer and spirits, and the group index rose by rather less than one per cent. to 147.0, compared with 145.8 in November.

Housing: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of local authority dwellings, the index for the housing group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 163.8, compared with 163.2 in November.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, the largest changes occurring in those for men's outerwear and women's underwear. The index for the clothing and footwear group as a whole rose by nearly one per cent. to 127.6, compared with 126.4 in November.

Transport and vehicles: There were rises in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and in bus fares in some areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group rose by rather less than 1½ per cent. to 139.4, compared with 137.6 in November.

Services: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and dance halls, the index for the services group rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 159.7, compared with 158.7 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 151.3 in December, compared with 150.7 in November.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	144.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	152
Meat and bacon	154
Fish	154
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	127
Milk, cheese and eggs	142
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	122
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	158
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	140
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	113
Other food	142

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	147.0
III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	163.8
Rent	170
Rates and water charges	164
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	142
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	150.9
Coal and coke	175
Gas	127
Electricity	147
VI Durable household goods: Total	129.9
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	142
Radio, television and other household appliances	115
Pottery, glassware and hardware	135
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	127.6
Men's outer clothing	137
Men's underclothing	134
Women's outer clothing	125
Women's underclothing	127
Children's clothing	126
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	119
Footwear	130
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	139.4
Motoring and cycling	127
Fares	175
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	148.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	195
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	134
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	125
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	141
X Services: Total	159.7
Postage and telephones	151
Entertainment	159
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	162
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	151.3†
All Items	145.0

*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 16th January 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 16th January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16th January 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1964	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
1966	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
	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
1967	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
	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
1968	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
1969	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
1970	December	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
	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
1970	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
	Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†									
1964	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
1966	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
	March	23,310		24,922				25,613	16,598	9,015
	June	23,292		24,904				25,617	16,568	9,048
1967	September	23,234		24,863				25,624	16,562	9,062
	December	23,000		24,646				25,506	16,500	9,006
	March	22,845		24,508				25,420	16,445	8,975
1968	June	22,825		24,506				25,427	16,475	8,952
	September	22,803		24,484				25,445	16,511	8,935
	December	22,721		24,403				25,345	16,405	8,940
1969	March	22,681		24,363				25,308	16,343	8,965
	June	22,641		24,321				25,265	16,304	8,961
	September	22,595		24,292				25,246	16,307	8,939
1970	December	22,635		24,348				25,252	16,295	8,957
	March	22,636		24,364				25,281	16,315	8,966
	June	22,597		24,340				25,238	16,211	9,027
1970	September	22,524		24,268				25,203	16,199	9,004
	December	22,514		24,258				25,174	16,161	9,013
1970	March	22,535		24,280				25,217	16,202	9,015

† A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components has been used in these series since January

1969. Additional data has resulted in revised figures from March 1966 to March 1969 and these were published for the first time in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Regions	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†	
												1967
June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828	
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
1969	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
	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
1970	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,619
	September*	7,753	632	1,286	2,275	1,398	2,010	2,910	1,262	957	2,126	22,523
	December*	7,752	632	1,278	2,248	1,404	2,008	2,900	1,254	947	2,091	22,523
1970	March*	7,733	620	1,272	2,251	1,389	1,987	2,888	1,258	940	2,077	22,425

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

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted; index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted; index (av. 1963=100)											
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.4	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	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	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6		2,120.5		243.1	890.8	
1962 June	22,572	11,328.5	101.3	8,718.4	101.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5		2,155.6		235.1	875.8	
1963 June	22,603	11,201.4	100.2	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4		2,125.1		211.2	865.9	
1964 June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2		2,181.5		203.3	869.5	
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8		2,187.2		203.8	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	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6		2,347.7		200.1	845.2	
1967 June	23,147	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4		2,319.6		196.8	815.5	
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7		2,281.0		188.1	802.8	
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0		2,318.6		183.7	821.9	
(b)	22,600	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
1967 July	22,905	11,212.0	99.0	8,698.4	99.4	545.7	840.7	840.7	514.6	589.4		2,314.6		196.3	812.5	
August		11,226.2	98.8	8,708.1	99.2	542.2	842.1	842.1	515.1	588.8		2,317.1		194.8	809.7	
September		11,220.7	98.6	8,706.9	99.0	538.5	833.4	833.4	512.5	589.8		2,326.5		193.8	809.4	
October	22,733	11,196.6	98.3	8,701.8	98.8	533.6	835.1	835.1	509.5	587.3		2,327.3		193.6	807.8	
November		11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5	835.5	509.3	586.7		2,326.8		194.3	806.1	
December		11,159.7	98.0	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	830.2	508.1	586.3		2,321.5		193.6	807.5	
1968 January	22,561	11,049.2	97.8	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	809.7	504.6	583.6		2,304.3		191.5	804.4	
February		11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.7	515.7	804.0	804.0	503.6	583.2		2,301.6		191.6	804.7	
March		11,032.2	97.8	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1		2,295.0		190.9	805.2	
April	22,645	11,006.8	97.5	8,602.5	98.5	499.0	799.2	799.2	500.0	581.8		2,287.0		191.2	804.3	
May		11,038.0	97.6	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	802.7	499.6	580.8		2,284.4		190.9	803.9	
June		11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	485.9	806.9	806.9	497.2	579.7		2,281.0		188.1	802.8	
July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	826.1	500.7	581.3		2,285.0		188.0	802.2	
August		11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	832.1	506.4	582.9		2,292.8		187.5	801.9	
September		11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1	822.1	505.4	583.6		2,300.8		188.0	807.4	
October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	826.2	506.4	582.4		2,305.6		185.3	810.4	
November		11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8	828.8	508.1	583.0		2,310.7		184.1	811.4	
December		11,118.6	97.7	8,763.1	99.5	457.6	829.0	829.0	509.5	584.1		2,317.4		185.1	814.1	
1969 January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9	813.9	508.8	582.9		2,307.8		184.0	814.8	
February		11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3	809.3	510.4	583.6		2,314.1		184.1	820.7	
March		11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9	450.5	807.7	807.7	511.9	584.4		2,317.7		185.3	823.1	
April	22,600	11,030.2	97.7	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7	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	814.1	515.5	583.1		2,319.7		184.9	823.8	
June (a)		11,099.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	441.1	817.9	817.9	516.1	582.0		2,318.6		183.7	821.9	
(b)	22,600	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
July	22,619	11,054.8	97.5	8,770.4	100.1	439.6	871.8	871.8	58.1 475.1	586.1	1,185.5	149.6	901.2	188.6	825.4	
August		11,055.7	97.1	8,788.0	99.9	436.9	874.1	874.1	58.3 477.9	586.1	1,189.5	149.4	902.0	188.3	825.3	
September		11,036.9	96.9	8,791.3	99.9	435.6	862.8	862.8	58.2 476.9	587.4	1,197.1	150.0	906.3	189.2	829.0	
October	22,523	11,052.1	96.9	8,815.2	100.0	433.1	868.6	868.6	58.6 479.5	588.1	1,200.4	150.1	910.3	190.1	831.1	
November		11,050.8	96.8	8,822.8	100.0	431.2	869.6	869.6	58.7 479.8	589.1	1,205.2	149.6	914.5	191.5	830.5	
December		11,018.9	96.6	8,821.3	100.0	430.1	866.8	866.8	58.9 479.5	590.1	1,207.9	150.0	916.8	191.8	831.6	
1970 January	22,425	10,908.0	96.4	8,741.3	99.8	428.7	846.4	846.4	58.7 475.1	587.4	1,203.7	149.9	912.2	189.3	828.2	
February		10,885.4	96.3	8,727.5	99.7	427.2	840.8	840.8	58.7 474.9	588.0	1,204.0	149.8	909.7	190.3	828.5	
March		10,866.3	96.2	8,709.5	99.6	425.1	840.1	840.1	58.6 475.9	588.5	1,200.1	149.7	909.4	189.0	825.2	
April		10,855.7	96.0	8,709.1	99.5	423.4	841.7	841.7	58.6 476.3	588.4	1,200.4	150.1	908.0	188.5	823.6	
May		10,832.9	95.6	8,682.2	99.2	421.3	842.2	842.2	58.7 474.8	587.3	1,197.6	149.6	904.5	187.0	820.9	
June		10,797.2	95.4	8,650.0	99.0	419.2	848.0	848.0	58.8 473.9	584.9	1,192.4	149.4	901.2	185.3	817.2	
July		10,804.5	95.3	8,667.9	99.0	417.5	866.8	866.8	59.1 473.5	586.9	1,192.7	149.7	900.3	184.2	815.4	
August		10,808.7	95.0	8,668.8	98.6	416.8	863.9	863.9	59.2 475.3	586.9	1,192.7	149.7	901.5	185.0	814.7	
September		10,783.0	94.7	8,654.6	98.4	415.6	850.1	850.1	59.4 473.8	586.7	1,193.7	149.8	904.5	186.9	817.0	
October		10,765.0	94.5	8,653.6	98.2	413.7	853.3	853.3	57.5 473.3	586.2	1,192.2	150.6	904.9	187.2	816.3	
November		10,746.5	94.2	8,642.4	98.0	413.2	849.1	849.1	57.5 471.2	585.8	1,187.9	150.6	908.3	187.9	816.9	

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).

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Additional data has resulted in revised seasonally adjusted indices which were published for the first time in the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.

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
1961 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
1962 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
1963 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
1964 June (a)	566.2	776.6	62.2	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,665.1	2,924.6	621.3	2,301.5	2,150.7	1,270.8
(b)§	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
1965 June	588.1	767.4	6													

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	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5
Monthly averages								
1966	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	464.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	2.0
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	2.2
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	2.3
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	2.3
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	550.7	2.3
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	516.9	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	516.6	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

* 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

(23,083,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services		
										II-XXI	III-XIX
	All										
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72		
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92		
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101		
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88		
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85		
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109		
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119		
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98		
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86		
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87		
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120		
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130		
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131		
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140		
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135	
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134	
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132	
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131	
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123	
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116	
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130	
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133	
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134	
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135	
	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137	
	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136	
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	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations†											
1969	January	532	277	146	100	13	34	55	23	129	
	February	529	275	144	101	13	34	54	23	129	
	March	534	282	144	107	13	34	55	23	129	
	April	525	276	143	101	13	34	54	23	129	
	May	515	270	140	98	13	33	53	23	125	
	June†	517	267	139	96	13	34	52	25	124	
	July†	541	274	144	98	12	35	54	27	137	
	August†	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	28	138	
	September†	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	26	137	
	October†	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	26	133	
	November†	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	25	133	
	December†	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	25	133	
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		

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962	Monthly averages	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	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
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			

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

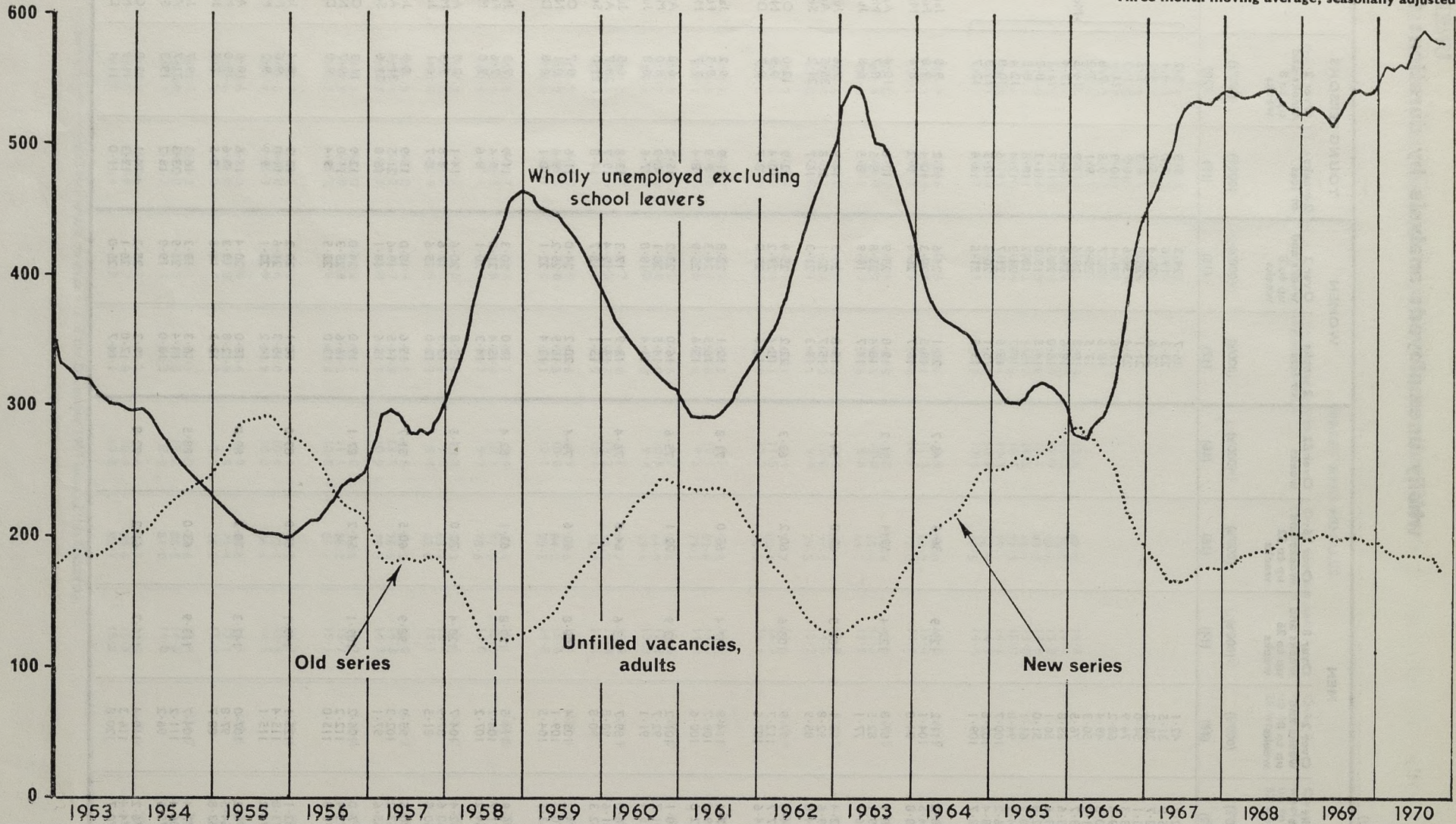
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

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	
		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
		242.3	50.2	50.2				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	
		471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7	
		402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	
		410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	
		402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	
		398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	
		380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	
		361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	
		363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	
		382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	
		390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	
		404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	
		429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	
		441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	
		476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	
		476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	
		458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	
		452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	
		432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	
		414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	
		410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	
		421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	
		417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	
		429.4										

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8
Monthly averages								
1966	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
May 11	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
June 8								
July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.4	118.0	259.2	158.8
August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	137.6	118.0	257.0	136.6
September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	128.6	109.7	238.3	103.9
October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.1	102.9	221.5	83.9
November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	109.9	93.2	203.8	67.5
December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	111.0	90.4	200.2	60.9
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
January 4	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
February 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
March 8								
April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
January 3	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
February 7	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
March 6								
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	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
January 8	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
February 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
March 5								
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	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
January 7	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
February 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
March 4								
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 7	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6

* 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 (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)													
	WORKING OVERTIME					ON SHORT-TIME					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)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	18.75	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	10
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.15	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1967 October 14	1,986	33.7	8½	16.81	16.57	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
November 18	2,041	34.7	8½	17.20	16.83	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
December 16	2,050	34.9	8½	17.45	16.99	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968 January 13	1,894	32.5	8	15.48	16.59	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
February 17	2,000	34.3	8½	16.68	17.21	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
March 16	2,043	35.1	8½	17.18	17.38	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
April 6	2,075	35.9	8½	17.60	17.65	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	8½	17.36	17.27	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.15	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13	2,023	34.8	8½	17.61	17.85	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17	1,867	31.9	8½	15.89	18.13	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	11
September 14	2,055	35.1	8½	17.70	18.05	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	19
October 19	2,131	36.3	8½	18.54	18.32	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10
November 16	2,196	37.3	8½	18.81	18.41	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11
December 14	2,176	36.9	8½	18.92	18.45	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969 January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.14	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	18.42	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.14	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.85	3	108	27	225	9½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19†	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.25	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16‡	1,914	32.0	8½	16.55	18.51	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13‡	2,120	35.4	8½	18.47	18.53	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18†	2,210	36.8	8½	19.31	18.75	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15†	2,236	37.2	8½	19.36	18.58	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13‡	2,229	37.1	8½	19.46	18.64	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970 January 17‡	2,060	34.6	8½	17.80	18.60	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14‡	2,085	35.1	8½	18.02	18.26	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14‡	2,068	34.9	8½	17.75	17.73	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18‡	2,076	35.3	8½	17.89	17.64	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16‡	2,080	35.4	8½	17.77	17.45	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13‡	2,069	35.3	8½	17.66	17.35	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18‡	1,965	33.5	8½	17.16	17.18	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15‡	1,767	30.1	8½	14.95	16.89	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19‡	1,962	33.5	8½	16.71	16.79	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389	14½
October 17‡	2,038	34.9	8½	17.00	16.43	3	102	32	347	10½	35	0.6	449	13
November 14‡§	2,073	35.6	8½	17.27	16.46	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323	10½

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 1969 are still provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1970.

§ See page 84 for detailed analyses.

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	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.5	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	103.7	102.4	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.4	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969	92.3	96.1	88.1	83.6	90.6	95.5	98.0	97.3	97.7	98.4	98.4	98.9
1967 January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7
February 18	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2
March 18	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.2	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7
April 15	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0
May 13	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	97.2	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2
June 17	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5
July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	79.5	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5	95.1	97.4	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3
November 18	94.3	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.1	97.4	96.4	96.5	97.8	98.0	98.5
December 16	94.1	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	96.8	97.6	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.8	98.4
1968 January 13	91.4	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	94						

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										
1968 Oct.	£ s. 22 2	£ s. 23 13	£ s. 24 8	£ s. 23 2	£ s. 23 19	£ s. 26 9	£ s. 22 19	£ s. 21 7	£ s. 20 8	£ s. 20 5
1969 April	23 2	24 19	25 12	24 2	25 7	28 6	23 18	21 18	20 14	20 12
1969 Oct.	24 3	25 13	26 11	25 1	26 3	28 13	24 16	22 17	21 9	21 9
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4
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										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 3.4	s. d. 10 3.6	s. d. 10 7.5	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 10 5.7	s. d. 12 0.6	s. d. 9 11.6	s. d. 9 3.0	s. d. 8 11.5	s. d. 9 6.7
1969 April	9 8.8	10 9.5	11 2.3	10 6.7	11 0.5	12 9.7	10 5.1	9 6.2	9 1.6	9 9.8
1969 Oct.	10 1.7	11 2.4	11 7.5	11 0.2	11 6.4	13 1.8	10 9.2	9 11.5	9 6.1	10 2.8

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ s. 24 2	£ s. 25 14	£ s. 25 5	£ s. 26 11	£ s. 25 7	£ s. 23 18	£ s. 24 14	£ s. 26 3	£ s. 28 14	£ s. 24 18	£ s. 22 19	£ s. 21 8	£ s. 21 9
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
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 11 7.3	s. d. 10 11.5	s. d. 11 7.2	s. d. 11 0.4	s. d. 10 10.0	s. d. 10 11.1	s. d. 11 6.5	s. d. 13 2.0	s. d. 10 9.9	s. d. 10 0.2	s. d. 9 5.9	s. d. 10 2.8

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										
1968 Oct.	£ s. 10 19	£ s. 11 0	£ s. 11 4	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 10 15	£ s. 13 7	£ s. 10 19	£ s. 11 3	£ s. 10 8	£ s. 11 0
1969 April	11 7	11 13	11 17	12 8	11 5	14 6	11 10	11 10	10 9	11 5
1969 Oct.	11 19	12 2	12 4	12 15	11 10	14 13	11 18	11 18	10 17	11 10
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 5 7.4	s. d. 5 8.6	s. d. 5 10.4	s. d. 6 2.0	s. d. 5 7.9	s. d. 6 10.9	s. d. 5 9.3	s. d. 5 10.4	s. d. 5 6.0	s. d. 5 10.6
1969 April	5 10.3	6 0.1	6 3.4	6 5.4	5 10.5	7 5.2	6 1.5	6 0.6	5 6.8	6 0.5
1969 Oct.	6 2.1	6 2.4	6 4.8	6 8.0	6 2.2	7 8.0	6 4.1	6 3.6	5 10.0	6 2.6

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 12 12	£ s. 11 19	£ s. 12 3	£ s. 13 3	£ s. 12 12	£ s. 12 14	£ s. 11 10	£ s. 14 14	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 11 19	£ s. 10 16	£ s. 11 10
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 6 10.2	s. d. 6 7.7	s. d. 6 8.1	s. d. 6 2.2	s. d. 7 8.6	s. d. 6 3.7	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 2.6

* 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												
1968 Oct.	£ s. 23 8	£ s. 22 3	£ s. 26 19	£ s. 23 12	£ s. 23 12	£ s. 22 14	£ s. 22 17	£ s. 20 14	£ s. 24 4	£ s. 19 8	£ s. 17 9	£ s. 23 0
1969 April	24 1	21 17	27 15	24 9	24 13	23 10	23 10	21 19	24 16	20 6	18 9	23 18
1969 Oct.	24 18	23 7	29 2	25 6	25 11	24 17	24 9	22 12	25 18	21 1	18 9	24 16
Average hours worked												
1968 Oct.	47.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	45.8	51.1	47.8	43.9	50.4	44.6	43.7	46.4
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
1969 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 9.2	s. d. 9 7.8	s. d. 11 8.0	s. d. 10 1.2	s. d. 10 3.8	s. d. 8 10.5	s. d. 9 6.8	s. d. 9 5.1	s. d. 9 7.2	s. d. 8 8.3	s. d. 7 11.9	s. d. 9 10.9
1969 April	10 0.8	9 10.6	12 1.1	10 6.5	10 9.3	9 2.0	9 10.1	9 10.6	9 9.9	9 1.1	8 4.3	10 3.7
1969 Oct.	10 4.8	10 2.5	12 7.6	10 11.6	11 2.1	9 6.9	10 1.6	10 1.9	10 2.7	9 5.2	8 5.2	10 8.1

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ s. 24 17	£ s. 23 7	£ s. 29 8	£ s. 25 3	£ s. 25 11	£ s. 24 15	£ s. 24 9	£ s. 22 10	£ s. 25 18	£ s. 21 1	£ s. 18 9	£ s. 24 17
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 4.8	s. d. 10 2.3	s. d. 12 9.0	s. d. 10 10.6	s. d. 11 2.1	s. d. 9 7.3	s. d. 10 1.8	s. d. 10 2.5	s. d. 10 2.0	s. d. 9 5.3	s. d. 8 5.1	s. d. 10 8.2

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												
1968 Oct.	£ s. 10 17	£ s. 12 4	£ s. 11 14	£ s. 10 18	£ s. 11 6	£ s. 11 1	£ s. 10 1	£ s. 11 18	£ s. 15 12	£ s. 9 12	£ s. 11 4	£ s. 11 6
1969 April	11 7	12 8	12 2	11 8	11 15	10 11	10 11	12 5	15 17	10 1	11 15	11 15
1969 Oct.	11 18	12 17	12 11	11 15	12 2	10 18	11 8	12 8	16 17	10 7	11 17	12 2
Average hours worked												
1968 Oct.	37.4	37.9	39.3	38.5	38.2	40.4	39.0	37.2	43.7	38.9	39.8	38.3
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 5.3	s. d. 5 11.4	s. d. 5 7.8	s. d. 5 11.1	s. d. 5 5.6	s. d. 5 1.9	s. d. 6 4.6	s. d. 7 1.6	s. d. 4 11.2	s. d. 5 7.7	s. d. 5 10.8
1969 April	6 0.9	6 7.6	6 2.2	5 11.4	6 2.0	5 8.9	5 6.6	6 5.1	7 4.3	5 1.4	5 10.5	6 1.5
1969 Oct.	6 4.8	6 10.5	6 4.7	6 1.7	6 4.8	5 9.1	5 11.9	6 7.1	7 7.6	5 3.7	5 10.8	6 4.3

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ s. 11 18	£ s. 12 18	£ s. 12 12	£ s. 11 15	£ s. 12 2	£ s. 10 10	£ s. 11 8	£ s. 12 15	£ s. 16 18	£ s. 10 7	£ s. 11 17	£ s. 12 2
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 4.9	s. d. 6 10.5	s. d. 6 5.0	s. d. 6 1.7	s. d. 6 4.7	s. d. 5 8.3	s. d. 5 11.9	s. d. 6 9.2	s. d. 7 7.6	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 5 11.0	s. d. 6 4.3

* See footnote on previous page.

† Except railways 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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4
1969	32 12 11	36 2 9	30 13 8	31 13 6	30 17 8	32 10 2	31 12 7	31 18 3	31 3 9
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5
1969	13 3 3	14 17 1	13 0 11	13 2 9	12 2 1	13 14 8	12 11 2	12 5 7	12 18 4

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	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	163.2	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9	176.6

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†			
	National and local government including education (teachers) and National Health Service		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1959	£ s. d. 18 1 7	£ s. d. 11 13 9	£ s. d. 16 0 7	£ s. d. 8 18 6	£ s. d. 19 5 7	£ s. d. 8 4 7	£ s. d. 17 15 8	£ s. d. 11 1 7
1966	26 13 9	17 0 2	26 4 11	13 14 0	26 12 8	12 0 7	26 11 9	16 2 4
1967	27 17 8	17 11 1	27 2 8	14 4 3	27 14 7	12 11 11	27 14 3	16 13 5
1968	29 13 0	18 10 3	28 19 0	15 5 2	29 2 3	13 2 6	29 8 11	17 11 11
1969	32 0 8	20 0 5	31 3 8	16 6 9	30 17 6	14 3 2	31 14 5	18 19 11

* 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. coalmining, 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
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Males
25 12 8	26 5 3	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9	1966
27 4 7	27 18 9	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 4	27 18 1	1967
28 12 7	29 7 11	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	29 15 8	29 15 5	1968
30 12 8	31 8 11	34 5 1	32 6 2	32 7 7	29 14 9	32 3 8	30 10 6	32 3 7	31 18 0	32 1 4	1969
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Females
10 10 11	10 5 8	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	16 5 4	14 4 11	1966
11 3 7	10 16 10	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	16 16 6	14 18 0	1967
11 16 1	11 8 2	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	17 15 0	15 15 2	1968
12 8 1	12 4 3	14 10 2	13 1 2	13 6 3	15 2 5	12 14 11	14 17 11	13 8 5	19 3 6	17 0 11	1969

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 25-29 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)
1956	April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
	October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
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

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

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1967											
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2
September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8
October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1
November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	110.8	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0
December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2
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	113.5	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	117.9	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	122.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	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	129.9	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

	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.
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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	100.1
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	116.0	108.3	115.7	110.3	112.1	111.6	112.2	106.7	113.3	110.8	112.5	118.5	110.9	116.6

* 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

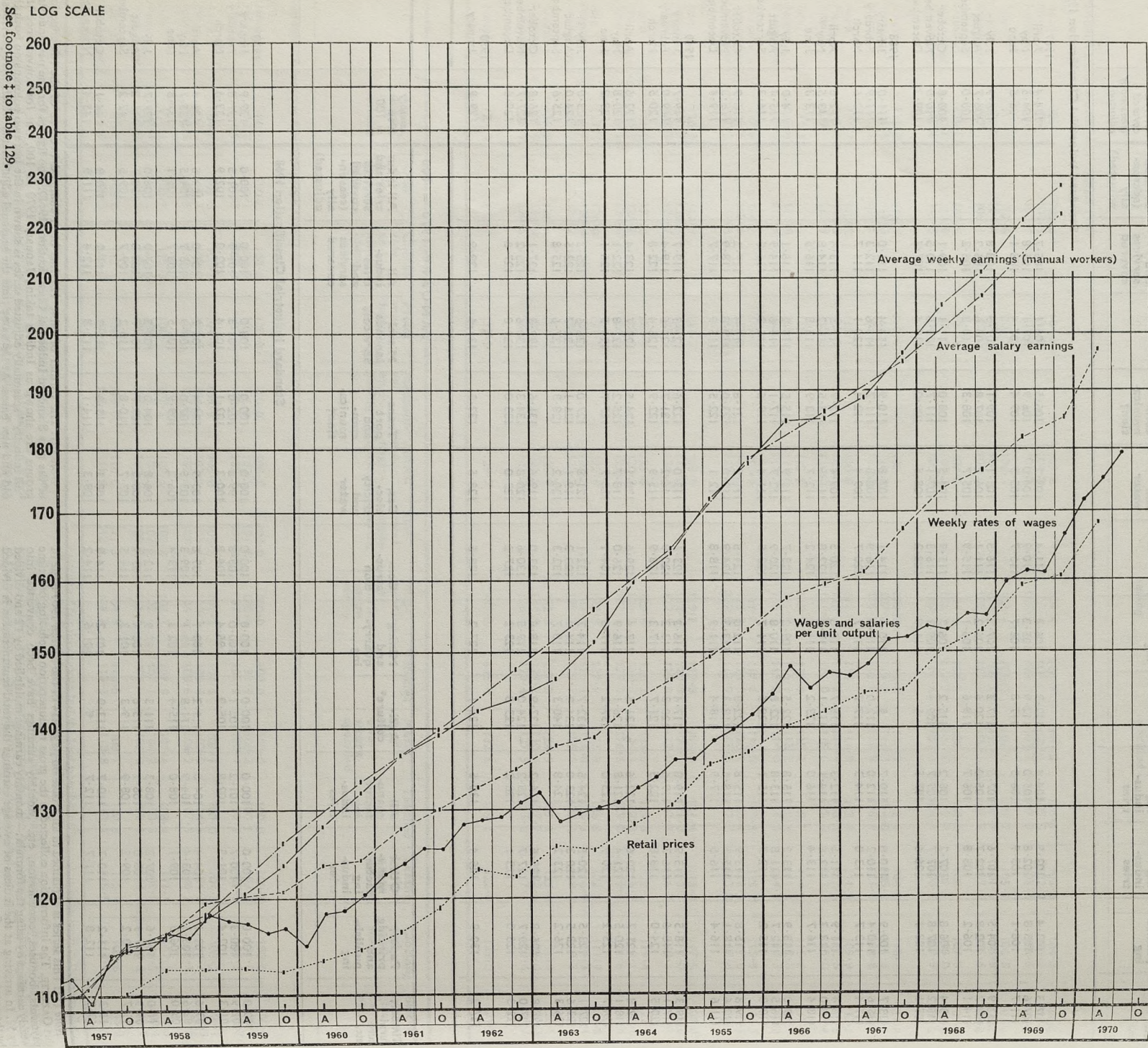
TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Timber, furniture etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1967												
107.3	103.4	102.9	104.4	112.2	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.7	104.4	104.4
107.6	103.8	102.8	105.0	112.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.8	104.6	104.6
111.7	106.1	103.9	106.5	117.8	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.1	105.5	105.5
112.9	104.5	107.6	107.5	117.2	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.9	106.9
109.2	102.8	102.7	105.0	120.6	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2	106.7	106.7
114.1	106.2	105.8	106.7	119.6	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2	108.0	108.0
113.4	106.8	107.2	108.2	115.2	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.1	108.8	108.8
115.2	107.8	107.7	109.7	109.4	109.3	116.3	107.1	111.7	110.5	110.5	110.0	110.0
105.1	108.1	106.6	107.5	§	111.9	108.2	105.5	109.0	110.4	107.8	109.3	109.3
113.7	109.9	110.0	110.7	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	111.0	111.0	111.0
115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	112.3	111.9	111.9
117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7	112.6	112.6
116.4	111.9	111.5	112.3	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	113.4	112.6	112.6
118.0	113.3	112.6	114.1	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	114.8	113.5	113.5
118.4	116.7	113.4	116.0	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	116.5	113.8	113.8
119.0	113.9	113.9	115.8	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	116.1	114.0	114.0
116.5	112.7	111.8	113.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4
118.8	115.2	112.7	115.1	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.3
119.8	115.8	113.9	115.8	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	117.2	116.9	116.9
120.6	118.1	115.5	118.1	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	118.9	118.3	118.3
111.6	116.4	116.5	117.9	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	117.7	119.4	119.4
119.3	118.5	115.9	119.8	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	119.7	119.7	119.7
117.1	118.6	116.7	119.6	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	119.4	119.0	119.0
120.5	124.0	118.8	122.5	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	122.8	120.5	120.5
122.8	121.7	120.6	122.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	123.4	122.6	122.6
118.1	120.5	121.4	121.8	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	122.1	120.8	120.8
124.7	125.2	120.9	125.0	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	126.1	123.2	123.2
127.1	123.5	120.5	124.6	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	125.3	123.0	123.0
123.6	123.5	120.3	123.0	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	123.5	124.0	124.0
126.3	126.2	123.2	124.8	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	125.8	125.6	

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

Average 1955 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	SIC (1958)			SIC (1968)			SIC (1958)			SIC (1968)		
	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	June 1970	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	June 1970
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	133.5	139.7	143.2	143.2	156.3	609 2	138.8	143.8	153.0	153.0	163.8	153.0
Semi-skilled	132.4	138.9	141.2	141.2	158.0	546 0	134.4	141.8	149.5	149.5	165.2	135.3
Labourers	131.0	137.6	139.9	139.9	156.5	438 4	136.7	141.8	150.6	150.6	162.5	106.6
All timeworkers	133.7	140.0	143.3	143.3	158.1	565 5	137.7	143.7	152.6	152.6	165.3	140.8
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	133.3	140.0	142.7	142.7	155.3	623 4	139.1	145.0	152.4	152.4	163.2	167.2
Semi-skilled	129.7	133.9	138.1	138.1	148.9	553 10	134.1	139.7	147.3	147.3	157.0	150.1
Labourers	127.8	135.3	138.0	138.0	153.1	455 5	133.0	139.2	146.5	146.5	159.5	113.1
All payment-by-result workers	131.2	136.8	140.1	140.1	152.0	582 8	136.2	142.1	149.6	149.6	160.0	156.7
All skilled workers	133.2	139.7	142.8	142.8	155.6	615 6	138.4	143.9	152.0	152.0	162.8	159.2
All semi-skilled workers	130.8	136.1	139.3	139.3	152.9	550 0	133.9	140.2	147.9	147.9	160.2	142.6
All labourers	130.3	137.2	139.6	139.5	155.8	442 1	136.1	141.4	149.9	149.9	161.9	108.0
All workers covered	132.3	138.2	141.5	141.5	154.9	573 4	136.9	142.7	150.8	150.8	162.3	147.9
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Skilled	138.9	149.9	156.5	156.5	154.8	525 7	150.4	159.6	169.7	169.7	174.1	137.4
Semi-skilled	139.5	154.9	162.9	162.9	151.4	421 11	142.0	155.0	161.6	161.6	163.6	105.5
Labourers	138.9	152.8	166.3	166.3	166.6	443 6	150.3	160.9	176.5	176.5	183.9	108.7
All timeworkers	141.3	154.7	163.3	163.3	158.9	482 0	151.7	163.0	173.9	173.9	177.4	123.1
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	145.8	156.4	148.6	148.6	173.2	636 4	149.0	158.1	166.9	166.9	174.1	160.3
Semi-skilled	145.3	159.0	146.5	146.5	167.4	491 8	147.4	155.3	162.1	162.1	168.7	117.4
Labourers	138.1	139.9	129.4	129.4	152.0	477 7	139.6	143.0	147.2	147.2	158.1	108.9
All payment-by-result workers	145.3	155.0	146.3	146.3	168.9	584 10	148.3	155.9	164.3	164.3	170.5	144.1
All skilled workers	144.1	155.0	149.9	149.9	168.1	609 2	148.5	157.9	166.9	166.9	172.7	154.9
All semi-skilled workers	143.3	157.8	150.4	150.4	161.9	469 4	145.4	155.2	161.9	161.9	166.5	113.7
All labourers	139.8	146.6	143.3	143.3	159.0	464 5	144.9	151.1	158.9	158.9	168.9	108.8
All workers covered	144.1	155.1	150.1	150.1	165.5	555 10	148.7	157.7	166.8	166.8	171.4	138.3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
General workers	139.5	145.8	150.8	150.8	164.9	558 11	149.6	155.0	167.7	167.7	185.1	147.6
Craftsmen	140.6	146.5	148.7	148.7	170.4	641 4	143.1	150.8	159.8	159.8	177.3	160.2
All timeworkers	139.7	145.9	150.4	150.4	166.1	577 6	148.2	154.2	166.1	166.1	183.6	150.4
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	135.5	142.6	145.7	145.7	166.3	591 5	135.2	142.8	148.4	148.4	167.3	154.0
Craftsmen	136.6	144.7	145.8	145.8	165.3	660 6	133.3	141.1	145.4	145.4	166.0	170.3
All payment-by-result workers	135.8	143.6	146.2	146.2	166.4	608 4	134.5	142.5	147.7	147.7	166.9	157.8
All general workers	138.0	144.6	148.7	148.7	164.6	569 5	143.7	150.0	159.3	159.3	176.8	149.6
All craftsmen	139.2	146.2	147.8	147.8	168.0	648 0	139.1	147.1	153.6	153.6	171.4	163.6
All workers covered	138.2	145.1	148.6	148.6	165.5	587 8	142.5	149.4	158.0	158.0	175.4	152.8
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers						s. d.						d.
Process workers	128.9	135.4	142.3	—	—	—	125.9	131.1	143.2	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (skilled)	135.6	147.5	150.9	—	—	—	147.1	155.5	158.4	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	137.0	146.7	152.6	—	—	—	130.8	145.4	150.3	—	—	—
Service workers	130.5	139.9	152.6	—	—	—	129.3	137.6	147.6	—	—	—
Labourers	128.6	141.8	154.9	—	—	—	126.2	136.8	150.4	—	—	—
All timeworkers	134.8	146.8	154.4	—	—	—	135.3	145.8	154.0	—	—	—
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	129.4	136.1	144.9	—	—	—	130.7	136.4	145.0	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (skilled)	130.4	143.3	149.1	—	—	—	130.0	141.4	148.4	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	126.0	132.1	145.1	—	—	—	127.3	131.8	140.3	—	—	—
Service workers	129.7	140.8	152.2	—	—	—	130.6	137.5	145.0	—	—	—
Labourers	136.5	144.6	150.9	—	—	—	132.8	140.0	151.7	—	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	129.9	137.6	147.0	—	—	—	130.4	136.9	146.2	—	—	—
All process workers	129.8	136.5	145.0	—	—	—	130.9	136.5	145.3	—	—	—
All maintenance workers (skilled)	131.2	143.1	147.8	—	—	—	133.1	142.8	147.9	—	—	—
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	128.3	134.9	146.2	—	—	—	129.2	134.7	141.6	—	—	—
All service workers	130.0	140.5	152.5	—	—	—	130.0	137.4	146.1	—	—	—
All labourers	135.1	144.5	152.6	—	—	—	132.3	140.1	150.8	—	—	—
All workers covered	131.3	139.5	148.2	—	—	—	132.3	139.0	147.5	—	—	—

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.
§ 311-312.

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	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	123.7	124.3	98.0	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	128.8	128.8	98.3	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	133.6	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	138.4	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	148.4
1963	144.9	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	151.2	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	164.5	164.5
1965	158.3	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	164.2	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967	175.1	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968	184.3	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9
1969	202.6	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	222.9
1970	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 March	182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 April	182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
1969 May	182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 June	183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 July	183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 August	184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 September	185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 October	185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
1969 November	187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 December	191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970 January	192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970 February	195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 March	196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 April	197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 May	199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 June	201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 July	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 August	204.6	226.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 September	205.8	227.8	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 October	207.1	229.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 November	212.6	235.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1970 December	216.5	239.9	90.3	—	—	—	—

Note: These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
 † See footnote to table 130.
 ‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.
 § Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote † to table 124.
 || Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	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	92.9	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	153.9	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	199.9	203.3	213.3	197.4
1970	195.0	197.1	221.1	196.6	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.7	218.4	244.8	217.5
1969 December	184.4	184.6	207.2	185.5	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	203.6	204.2	229.0	205.0
1970 January	185.8	185.6	208.3	186.8	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	205.2	205.4	230.3	206.5
1970 February	188.5	186.4	211.8	189.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	208.5	206.4	234.5	209.4
1970 March	189.7	189.4	214.1	190.8	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	209.8	209.7	237.0	211.1
1970 April	190.2	190.1	214.6	191.4	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	210.4	210.6	237.6	211.8
1970 May	192.2	193.7	217.1	193.6	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	212.7	214.6	240.4	214.3
1970 June	193.3	196.1	218.6	195.0	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	213.9	217.4	242.1	215.8
1970 July	194.9	197.5	220.6	196.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	215.6	218.9	244.3	217.5
1970 August	196.8	199.9	222.6	198.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	217.6	221.7	246.5	219.7
1970 September	197.6	202.2	225.5	199.6	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	218.6	224.2	249.7	221.0
1970 October	199.0	202.8	226.5	200.9	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	220.1	224.9	250.8	222.4
1970 November	204.1	208.6	234.5	206.2	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.3	225.8	231.5	259.7	228.4
1970 December	207.8	212.3	238.8	210.0	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.1	235.6	264.7	232.6
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	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	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	97.3	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	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.0	197.6	227.1	194.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	211.9	219.6	251.4	215.1
1969 December	183.6	184.0	215.1	185.1	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	202.6	204.4	238.1	204.7
1970 January	184.5	185.3	216.2	186.1	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	203.6	205.8	239.3	205.7
1970 February	184.8	186.1	216.8	186.5	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	203.9	206.7	240.0	206.2
1970 March	186.7	187.9	218.5	188.4	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	206.0	208.8	241.9	208.3
1970 April	187.1	189.0	219.3	188.9	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	206.4	209.9	242.7	208.8
1970 May	189.4	193.8	222.8	191.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	209.0	215.3	246.6	211.9
1970 June	190.9	196.7	224.4	193.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	210.6	218.6	248.4	213.9
1970 July	192.7	198.4	226.6	195.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.7	220.4	250.8	215.9
1970 August	194.5	200.5	228.7	197.1	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	214.6	222.8	253.2	217.9
1970 September	195.2	203.5	231.4	198.2	90.6							

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	131	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	135	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	197	196	180	180	181	210
1970 March	199	184	187	189	194	160	170	175	193
1970 April	199	186	187	189	194	160	170	175	200
1970 May	199	186	191	190	195	179	170	175	202
1970 June	199	187	192	202	195	187	170	175	207
1970 July	199	187	199	202	195	190	190	175	220
1970 August	199	187	202	203	196	190	190	175	220
1970 September	199	187	203	206	196	192	190	184	220
1970 October	199	187	207	212	196	192	190	184	225
1970 November	199	216	211	215	196	197	190	209	225
1970 December	199	216	212	215	208	197	190	209	225
Normal weekly hours*									
1960	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	92.4	92.9	92.9
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.4	91.0	91.5
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.3	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.0
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 March	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 April	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 May	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 June	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 July	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 August	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 September	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 October	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 November	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970 December	91.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	151	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	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	214	216	203	202	200	232
1970 March	218	198	209	206	214	180	191	193	213
1970 April	218	199	210	206	214	181	191	193	221
1970 May	218	199	215	207	214	202	191	193	223
1970 June	218	200	215	220	214	211	191	193	228
1970 July	218	200	224	220	215	214	213	193	243
1970 August	218	200	227	221	216	214	213	193	243
1970 September	218	200	228	225	216	216	213	203	243
1970 October	218	200	233	231	216	216	213	203	248
1970 November	218	232	237	235	216	221	213	231	248
1970 December	218	234	238	235	229	221	213	231	248

* 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 considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	179
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
1970	194	198	195	195	207	212	193	209	188
1970 March	191	186	194	195	207	201	185	203	183
1970 April	191	186	196	195	207	203	186	203	183
1970 May	191	191	196	195	207	208	190	203	183
1970 June	191	191	197	195	207	208	195	203	184
1970 July	191	191	198	195	207	212	195	207	185
1970 August	194	207	198	195	207	219	200	207	185
1970 September	194	211	198	196	207	219	201	207	192
1970 October	194	213	198	196	207	225	201	207	196
1970 November	202	213	198	205	207	225	201	228	200
1970 December	202	213	198	205	207	225	203	237	200
Normal weekly hours*									
1960	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	89.4	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	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
1970 March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.3
1970 April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.3
1970 May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.1
1970 June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.1
1970 July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1970 August	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1970 September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1970 October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1970 November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1970 December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
1964	152	154	151						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food
		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			
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100										
	1,000	350								650
1956	102.0	102.2								102.0
1957	105.8	104.9								106.3
1958	107.0	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
16th JANUARY 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.4-104.6	51.4	54.0	746
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.8	207.2-209.0	38.3-39.5	64.5-65.1	102.8-104.6	48.7	55.7	745
			(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)			
17th January 1956 = 100										
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	104.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8
1968	123.2	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	127.1	119.0	119.0	125.7
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9
October 15	126.4	123.4	117.4	125.0	120.2	127.5	124.9	131.9	119.2	127.6
November 12	126.7	123.9	119.0	125.2	120.3	127.9	125.1	131.8	119.6	127.8
December 10	128.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	120.5	128.3	125.5	132.2	120.0	129.5
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2
February 18	129.8	132.2	132.2	127.6	122.1	131.5	128.1	133.4	121.6	130.5
March 18	130.3	129.4	138.4	127.7	122.2	132.0	128.4	133.4	121.4	130.7
April 22	131.7	132.1	152.4	128.0	122.6	132.3	128.7	134.2	121.4	131.6
May 20	131.5	131.6	147.5	128.5	123.7	132.5	129.3	134.7	121.6	131.6
June 17	132.1	133.3	148.4	130.3	126.5	132.9	130.6	137.5	123.6	131.8
July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2	132.1
August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4	132.3
September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	140.3	125.1	132.6
October 21	133.2	131.8	129.2	132.6	128.9	134.6	132.6	140.3	126.1	133.7
November 18	133.5	132.0	128.4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	140.7	126.7	134.1
December 16	134.4	133.4	134.4	133.4	129.7	134.6	132.9	141.0	127.8	134.9
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8
February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9	136.3
March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4	136.9
April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9
May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6	139.1
June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4
July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5
August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4
September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9
October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7
November 17	142.4	142.8	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6
December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4

* 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.

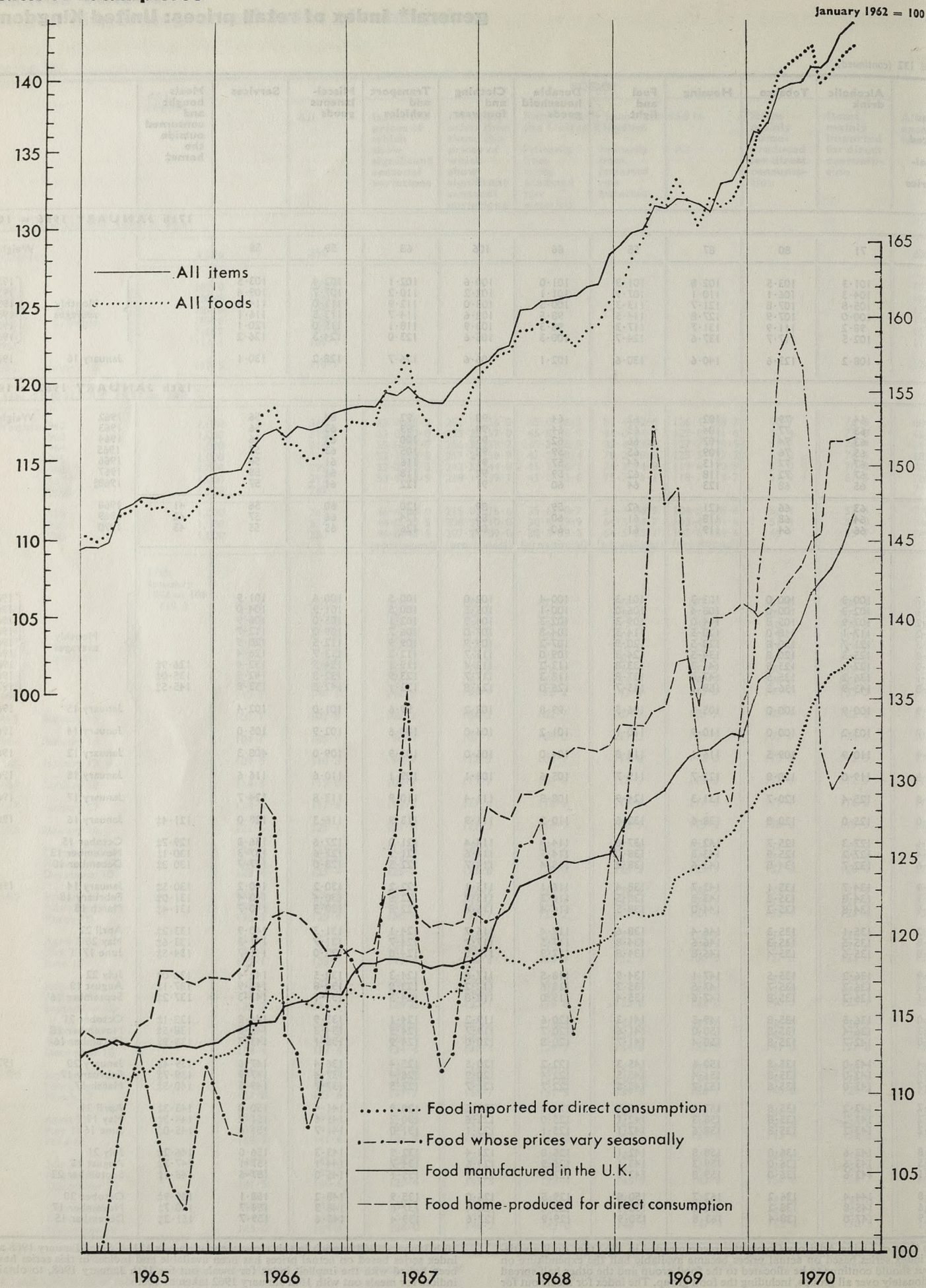
§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote † opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

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‡	Weights	
											1956-1961	1962
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100												
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			1956
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			1957
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			1958
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			1959
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			1960
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			1961
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			1962
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100												
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968§
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969
1970	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		1962
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	102.1	101.9	104.0		1963
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	106.7	105.0	106.9		1964
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		1965
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	104.8	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		1966
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.9	107.2	109.0	109.9	112.5	126.4		1967
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9‡	1968
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0‡	1969
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5‡	1970
1963 January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		1963
1964 January 14	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6				

Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,665§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,888	3,925	1,775	1,784	10,970	1,091	4,548	384	237	1,304	3,405	
1967	January	176	193	48	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	7	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
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	144	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	463	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	161	193	874	4	455	13	16	214	172
	April	431	504	149	176	928	3	522	29	18	572	98
	May	344	457	127	164	907	12	456	33	9	58	338
	June	369	445	194	224	964	6	481	9	27	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	770	1	565	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,662	57	389	43	20	113	1,040
	November	246	315	169	250	1,598	1,001	227	4	14	50	303
	December	110	175	36	52	305	—	87	1	9	16	193

* 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 1970 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 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)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†
I WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	95.5	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.6	110.5	112.2	116.6	119.3
1b	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1
1c	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.2	107.9	111.1	116.2	119.1
Costs per unit of output									
1d	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.5	114.6	117.7	121.7
1e	95.6	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.8	112.3	115.0	118.5	124.7
1f	95.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.3	114.6	117.3	121.9	128.9
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9
2b	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	(98.4)
2c	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	(124.9)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	97.9	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8
2e	97.3	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6
3b	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	(100.4)
3c	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	(125.1)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	98.9	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3
3e	98.2	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3
4b	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	(64.8)
4c	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	(123.9)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	102.0	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6
4e	101.5	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5
5b	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	(97.7)
5c	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	(117.2)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	98.9	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	124.9
5e	98.1	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	125.4
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	96.1	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3
6b	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	(107.1)
6c	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	(128.2)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	98.1	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	115.7
6e	97.4	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	115.7
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	118.6
7b	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	(95.9)
7c	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	(123.7)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	104.2	103.6	100.0	102.2	104.0	107.6	112.2	113.6	125.0
7e	103.5	103.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	110.0	110.8	114.0	125.4
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5
8b	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	(89.7)
8c	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	(137.7)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	101.3	101.9	100.0	103.4	108.1	116.8	114.6	112.6	118.2
8e	100.5	101.6	100.0	103.7	108.7	119.7	112.9	112.7	119.9
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2
9b	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	(99.4)
9c	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	(137.0)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	98.7	99.0	100.0	102.8	107.5	110.2	109.2	105.3	103.1
9e	98.1	98.3	100.0	102.5	107.9	110.5	109.9	106.7	104.1

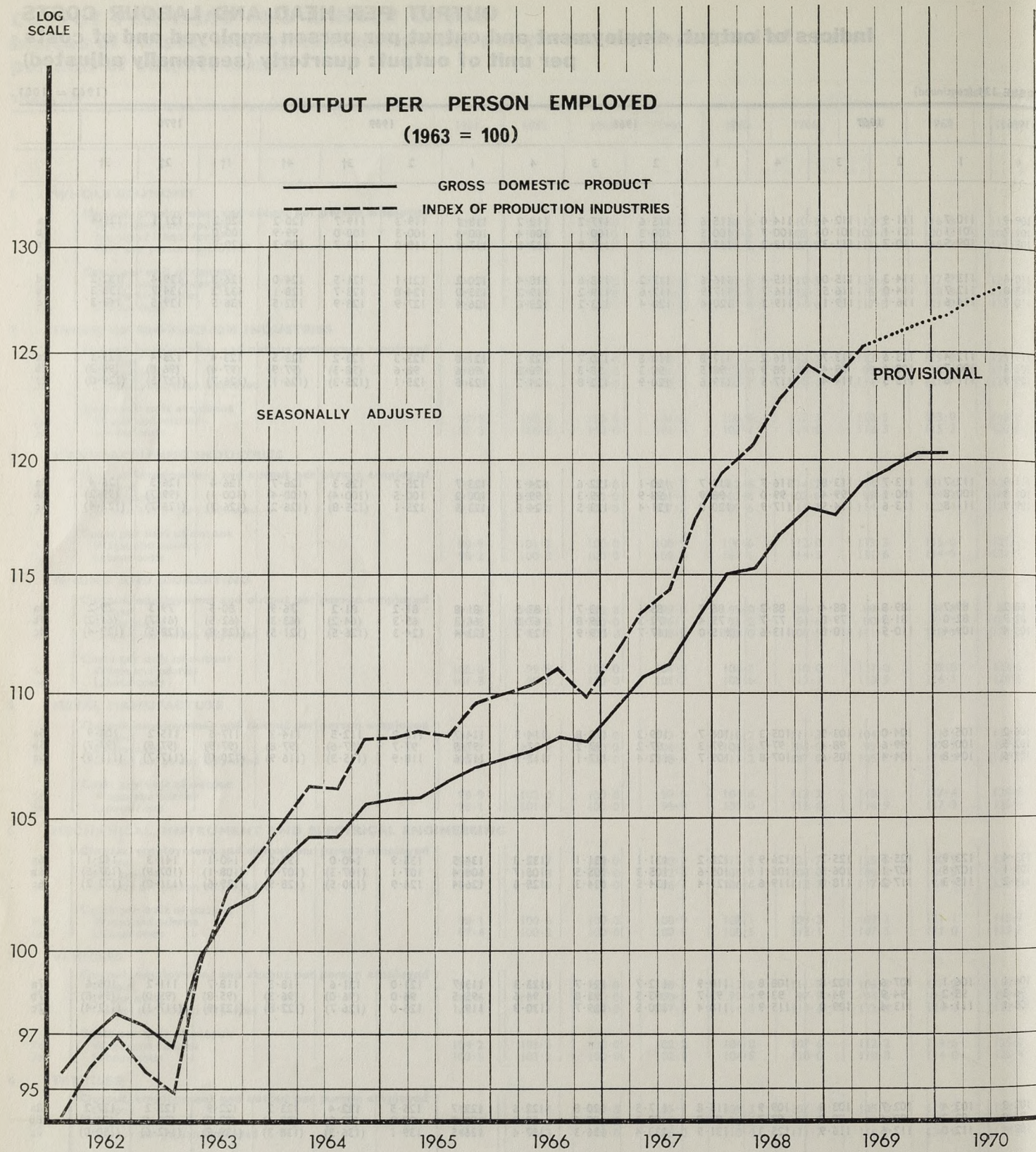
* Civil employment and HM Forces.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

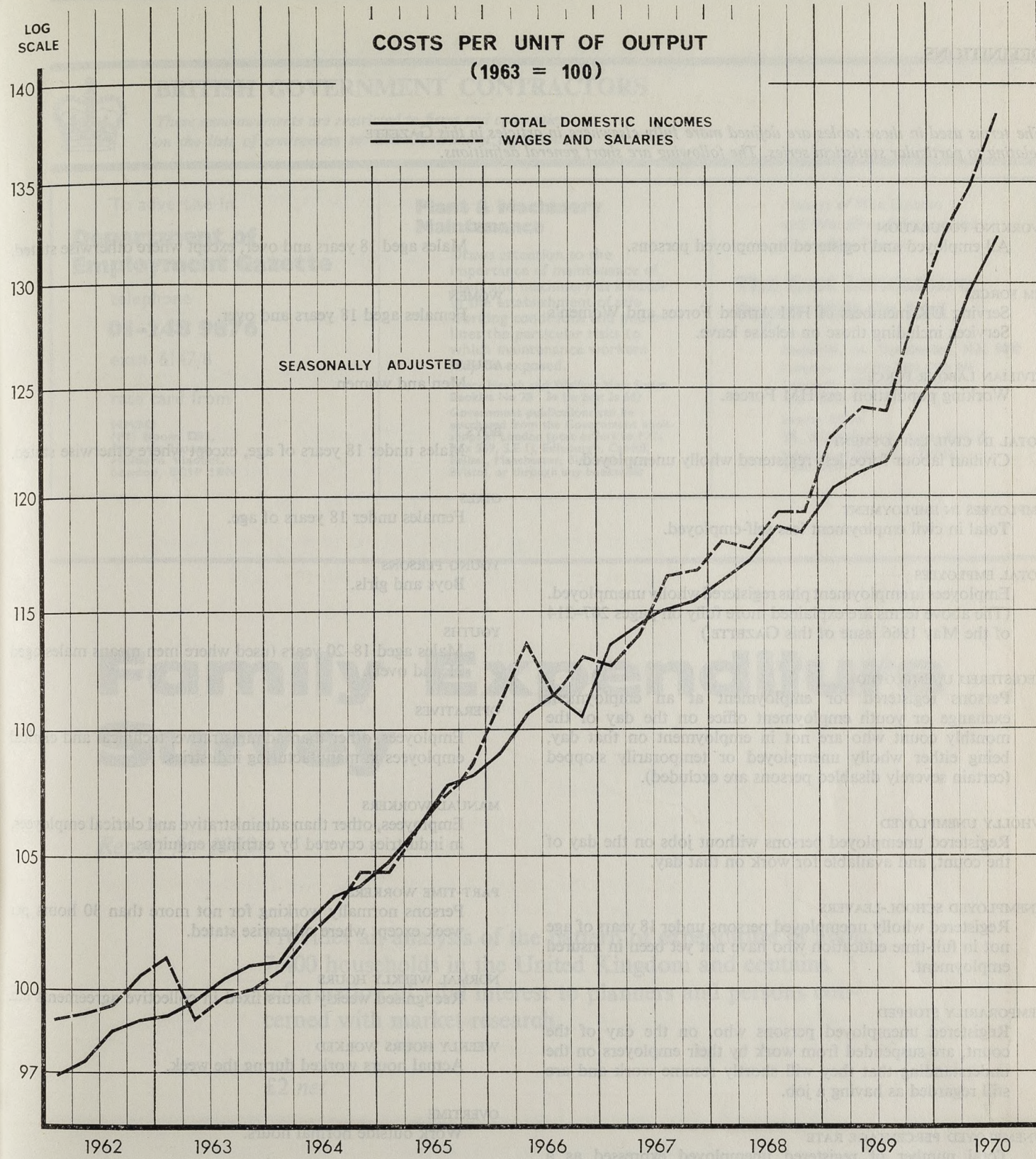
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1963 = 100)

1966	1967				1968				1969				1970			
	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	
109.9	110.7	111.9	112.4	114.0	115.6	115.6	117.2	118.2	118.1	119.3	119.7	120.2	120.2	121.1	121.4	1a
101.7	101.1	101.1	101.0	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.0			1b
108.1	109.5	110.7	111.3	113.2	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.6	119.0	119.7	120.3	120.2			1c
110.6	113.5	114.3	115.0	115.4	116.6	117.2	118.6	118.4	120.2	121.1	121.5	124.0	126.3	129.4	132.2	1d
113.0	112.7	114.0	116.5	116.7	117.9	117.6	119.2	119.2	123.0	124.0	123.7	128.1	132.2	134.7	138.3	1e
118.7	114.6	116.1	119.1	119.3	120.4	120.4	123.2	123.6	126.4	127.9	128.9	132.5	136.5	139.5	143.3	1c
111.7	112.4	113.6	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	121.8	123.3	123.2	123.5	123.4	123.4	123.1	2a
101.6	100.7	100.1	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.3	98.6	98.3	98.4	96.2	2b
109.9	111.6	113.5	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.5	125.1	(125.3)	(126.1)	(126.7)	(127.5)	(128.0)	2c
111.9	112.7	113.7	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	123.7	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.4	126.3	126.4	3a
101.8	100.8	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	(100.4)	(100.4)	(100.1)	(99.7)	(99.2)	3b
109.9	111.8	113.6	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.5	125.1	(125.8)	(126.2)	(126.3)	(126.7)	(127.4)	3c
88.2	89.7	89.8	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.8	81.2	81.2	76.9	80.5	79.3	79.2	4a
82.9	82.0	81.3	79.8	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.3	(64.2)	(63.3)	(62.5)	(61.7)	(61.2)	4b
106.4	109.4	110.5	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.4	124.3	(126.5)	(121.5)	(128.8)	(128.5)	(129.4)	4c
106.2	105.6	104.0	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	116.2	112.5	114.3	117.5	115.2	108.9	5a
102.5	100.8	99.6	98.4	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.5	97.7	(97.6)	(97.8)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.7)	5b
103.6	104.8	104.4	105.6	107.8	109.7	112.4	117.1	117.9	117.6	118.9	(115.3)	(116.9)	(120.0)	(117.7)	(111.5)	5c
123.4	123.9	125.5	125.7	126.9	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	135.9	140.0	139.0	140.1	141.3	142.1	6a
108.1	107.5	107.1	106.5	106.1	105.6	105.3	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.1	(107.3)	(107.8)	(108.1)	(107.9)	(107.5)	6b
114.2	115.3	117.2	118.0	119.6	121.4	124.5	124.3	125.6	126.4	126.9	(130.5)	(128.9)	(129.6)	(131.0)	(132.2)	6c
104.1	106.1	107.6	102.8	108.8	110.9	112.7	121.7	123.3	113.7	121.0	121.6	118.3	118.7	111.2	106.6	7a
96.3	95.2	94.9	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.5	93.8	94.6	95.5	96.0	(96.0)	(96.3)	(95.8)	(95.0)	(94.8)	7b
108.1	111.4	113.4	109.0	115.9	118.4	120.5	129.7	130.3	119.1	126.0	(126.7)	(122.8)	(123.9)	(117.1)	(112.4)	7c
102.8	103.4	102.7	103.8	109.9	115.8	117.5	120.8	122.6	122.7	125.5	122.4	123.2	122.9	123.2	127.2	8a
94.8	92.3	90.4	88.8	87.7	87.8	88.1	88.6	89.2	89.9	90.2	(89.8)	(89.1)	(87.9)	(86.4)	(84.8)	8b
108.4	112.0	113.6	116.9	125.3	131.9	133.4	136.3	137.4	136.5	139.1	(136.3)	(138.3)	(139.8)	(142.6)	(150.0)	8c
119.7	116.9	122.2	119.8	125.8	127.6	125.1	129.2	131.0	139.8	133.7	132.4	138.9	144.7	141.8	141.4	9a
106.9	107.1	106.6	106.4	105.8	105.0	104.0	102.8	101.5	100.5	99.9	(99.3)	(98.0)	(97.3)	(96.9)	(96.0)	9b
112.0	109.2	114.6	112.6	118.9	121.5	120.3	125.7	129.1	139.1	133.8	(133.3)	(141.7)	(148.7)	(146.3)	(147.3)	9c



See footnote † to table 134.



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).
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age not in full-time education who have not yet been in insured employment.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
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.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours per week except where otherwise stated.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
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.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.
	SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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