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Working women
New Earnings Survey, 1974—key results
Membership of trade unions in 1973
The Assisted Areas
Welfare in offices and shops

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

November 1974 (pages 981-1108)

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Working women

TO help inform the current discussion on equal opportunities at work for women, the Department of Employment has recently published two booklets on *Women and Work* in its manpower paper series.

The first of these brings together from a wide range of official publications some of the main facts and figures, illustrated by charts and diagrams, on such subjects as economic activity, numbers employed or not employed, occupations, industries, hours of work, earnings, absence and turnover.

This chart feature illustrates a few aspects of the subject which the book brings out in more detail. A further article discussing the findings will be published later.

Chart 2
When married women go out to work
Percentage of total economically active by age-group, 1971

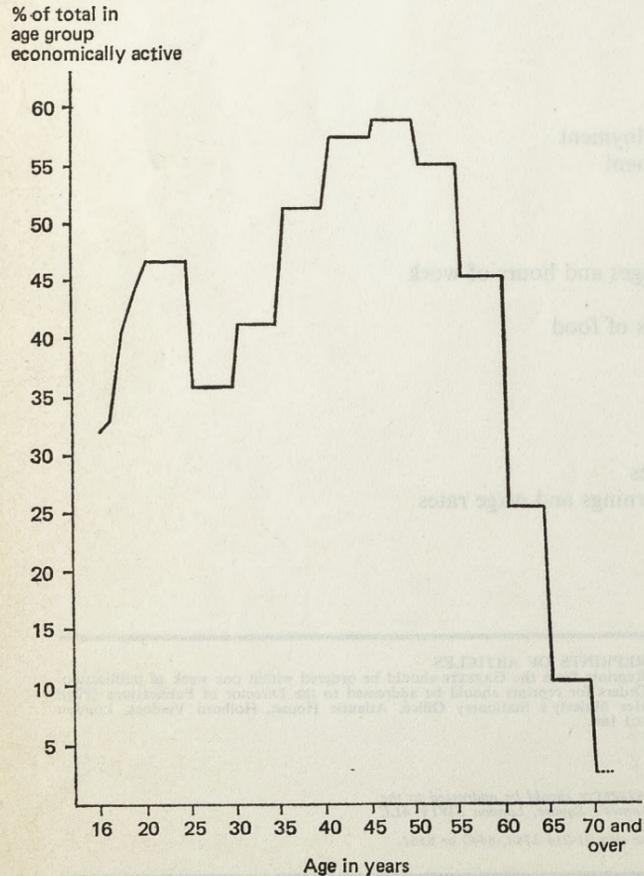
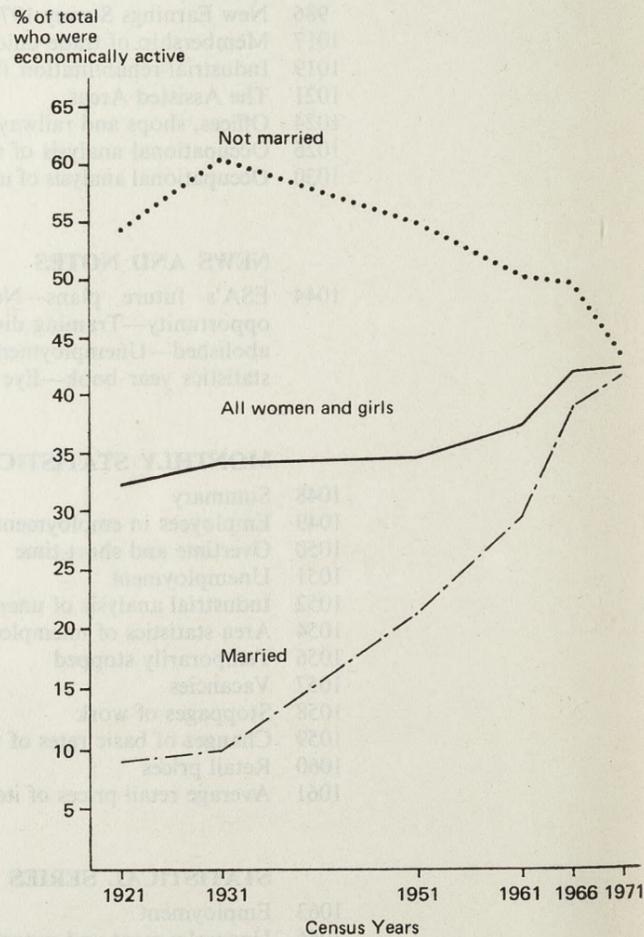


Chart 1
Women at work 1921-71
Percentage going out to work



Changes over the years

Chart 1 shows the marked increase in the proportion of women going out to work since 1921, when fewer than one in every ten married women had jobs. By 1971, the proportion had risen to more than four in every ten.

Chart 1 is based on figures from the Census of Population in the years shown. Some changes in what is meant by

No. 9 *Women and Work*: a Statistical Survey, HMSO, price £1.50 (£1.61 by post).
No. 10 *Women and Work*: Sex Differences and Society, HMSO, price 31p (36p by post).
* See January and April 1974 issues of this GAZETTE, *Female activity rates*, page 8 and *Labour force projections, 1973-1991*, page 304.

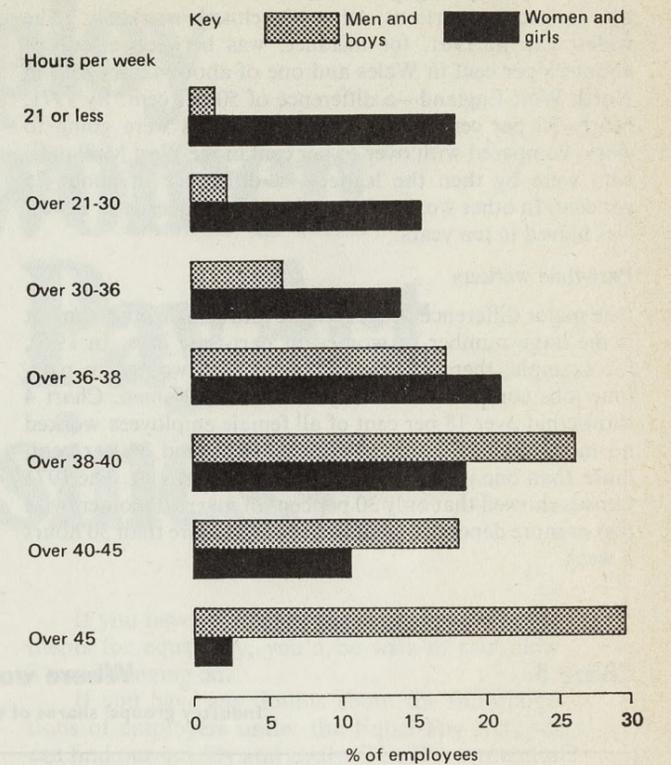
“economically active” have taken place since 1921, so that the figures cannot be compared exactly. And, although shown for convenience as a graph, the chart should not be taken as implying steady rates of change between the census years. In the war years, 1939-45, for instance, there was obviously a big increase in the number of women at work which does not appear in the chart.

The dramatic change over the years is, however, clear enough, and the department’s projections* indicate that further increases in the proportions of married women at work, particularly in certain age-groups, can be expected in the years ahead.

Chart 3
How regions differ—the narrowing gap
Percentage of all women economically active, by region, 1961 and 1971



Chart 4
Hours of work
All male and female workers, 1971



Age differences

Chart 2 shows how the percentage of all married women in jobs fluctuates with age. About 46 per cent of married women in the 21-24 age group went out to work in 1971, but the proportion drops to just under 36 per cent in the later 20s, when so many of these women have young children. The chart then shows how the proportion of all married women going to work climbs between the ages of 30 and 40, reaches a high plateau in the 45-49 age group and then declines as the years go on.

A chart and table in the booklet show that in 1966, 18 per cent of married women with at least one of their children under five years old went out to work, whereas nearly 55 per cent were working by the time their youngest, or only, child was 11 or more. The General Household Survey for 1971 found that of all women who said they intended to go to work at some time but were prevented from doing so by the need to look after children—nearly two-fifths said they would have returned to work earlier if satisfactory arrangements for looking after their children could have been made.

Regional differences

Chart 3 shows differences between the various parts of Great Britain in the proportions of women going out to work in 1961 and 1971.

The traditional industrial structure in the regions is probably mainly responsible for the quite large differences in rates of economic activity still evident in 1961.

However, while the order in the "league table" for working women in the regions did not change very much in the ten years, the gap between the leaders and those with the lowest proportions at work closed markedly. The widest gap in 1961, for instance, was between a rate of about 28 per cent in Wales and one of about 42 per cent in North West England—a difference of 50 per cent. By 1971, nearly 36 per cent of all women in Wales were going to work, compared with over 45 per cent in the West Midlands, who were by then the leaders—a difference of about 25 per cent. In other words, the gap between highest and lowest was halved in ten years.

Part-time workers

One major difference between male and female employment is the large number of women in part-time jobs. In 1971, for example, there were about 2½ million women in part-time jobs compared with only about 600,000 men. Chart 4 shows that over 18 per cent of all female employees worked no more than 21 hours a week in 1971, and 34 per cent, more than one in three, worked no more than 30. The 1971 Census showed that only 30 per cent of married women with two or more dependent children worked more than 30 hours a week.

The industrial pattern

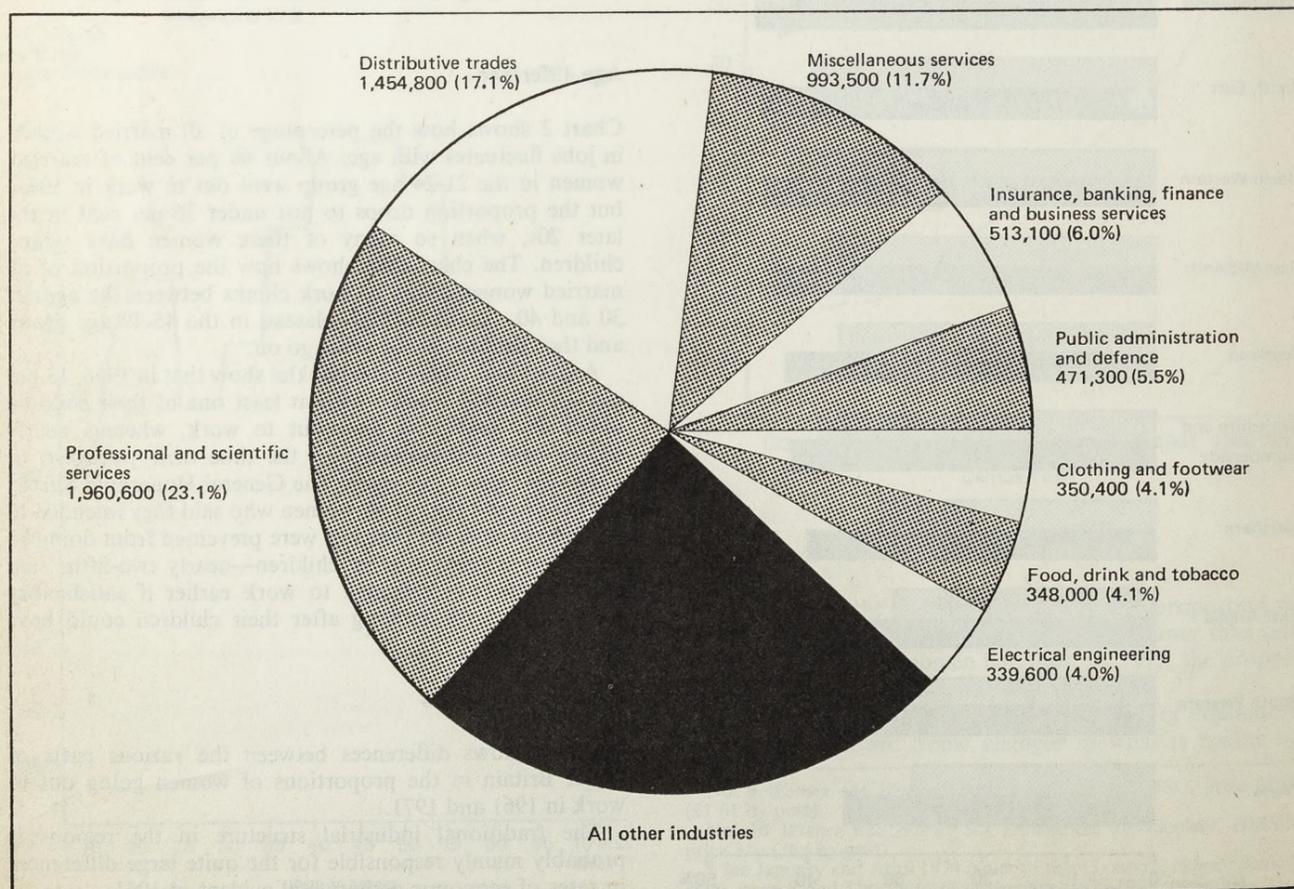
Chart 5 brings out one of the most striking points in the booklet—the degree to which the great majority of female workers are concentrated in comparatively few industries.

Nearly a quarter of the total, in 1971, were employed in professional and scientific services, including the health service. More than a further quarter were working in two industrial groups: the distributive trades, mainly in shops; and "miscellaneous" services, including hairdressing and laundries.

Nearly a third quarter were employed in five groups: two more service groups: insurance, banking and finance; and public administration; and in three sectors of manufacturing industry: clothing and footwear; food drink and tobacco; and electrical engineering.

This left less than a quarter of the entire female working population with jobs in the remaining 19 of the 27 industrial groups. The booklet shows that not only had this "crowding of female employees into a small number of industries" persisted for many years, but that the intake of new entrants into industry in 1971, boys and girls aged 15-17, tended to confirm the existing pattern.

Chart 5 **Where women work**
Industry groups' shares of total number employed, 1971



If you employ men and women the Equal Pay Act is your business

- The Equal Pay Act has two simple basic aims:
 - to ensure equal pay and conditions for men and women employed on the same or broadly similar work, or work that has been given equal value under a job evaluation scheme.
 - to remove discrimination from collective agreements, employers' pay structures and wages orders.

But it may not be so simple for you to introduce equal pay; it has to be thought out, costed, planned and negotiated.

The Act took all this into account. Employers were allowed well over five years, from May 1970, when the Act became law, in which to complete their arrangements for introducing equal pay.

This generous transitional period is now drawing to a close.

By 29 December 1975 everyone who employs men and women will have to comply with the Equal Pay Act. And this applies to every firm, no matter how large or small.

If you haven't already started making arrangements for equal pay, you'd be wise to start now. Time is moving on.

If you have any doubts about the full obligations of employers under the Equal Pay Act, you can find out quickly and easily. The Department of Employment has published "A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970" and an explanatory leaflet "Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?". These give the addresses of Conciliation and Arbitration Service Regional Managers who can help you with any problems. Either or both of these can be obtained free by completing and returning the coupon to:

H.M.S.O. (LS1A), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.

what are you doing about it?

DG/1

Please send me a copy of:

A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970

Equal Pay—What are you doing about it? . . .
(revised 1974)

(Extra copies can be supplied on request)

Name _____
(BLOCK CAPITALS, PLEASE)

Position _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

The pattern of pay—key results of the New Earnings Survey, April 1974

This year very few changes were made in the questions in the New Earnings Survey. As a result it has been possible, for the first time, to process at the outset a complete cross-section of tables. This article presents a *selection* of the results on earnings and hours, ranging over all the topics which in previous years have been spread over several issues of the GAZETTE. The article includes general results for all men and women, together with selected key results for each major national collective agreement and wages board and council, and for each major industry and occupation, together with analyses of earnings and hours by region and by age-group.

It is hoped that this method of presentation will give the general reader of the GAZETTE most of the information which he is likely to need from the 1974 survey, in a convenient form, in the present article. For specialists, the full detailed results of the survey are being given in a booklet being published in six separate parts under the new arrangements described in the October issue of this GAZETTE. **New Earnings Survey 1974, Part B**, giving the detailed results for collective agreements and wages boards and councils is already on sale; others will follow at intervals of a few weeks. **New Earnings Survey, Part A**, on sale in December, will include a detailed account of the survey method, classifications, definitions and so on, and various summary analyses, including all the tables from the present article.

Survey method

The New Earnings Survey is a sample survey which covers all those employees in Great Britain whose national insurance numbers end in certain combinations of digits. A sample selected by this method is representative of employees in the whole of the economy, in all industries, and in all occupations, both manual and non-manual. The data on earnings are obtained not from the employees but from their employers, under the authority of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The information obtained in this way is treated as strictly confidential and is used only for the statistical purposes of the survey. The men and women about whom information is obtained are regarded simply as representatives of the industries, occupations, regions, age-sex groups, and so on, to which they belong. The name of the employee is on a perforated slip which the employer is asked to detach from the completed return, so that the name cannot be seen by anyone handling the completed return. The data extracted from the returns for computer processing include neither the name nor the address of either the employee or the employer.

The resulting analyses show no information about

identifiable people or private businesses. Where results are given for groups of employees of specific employers in the public sector, such as the Post Office or the National Coal Board, the employer's consent to publication has been obtained.

From the information given on the survey returns, the gross weekly earnings (before deductions) of the employees in the sample for a particular pay-period in April 1974 were derived, and also the make-up of their pay in terms of overtime pay, payment-by-results, shift premium and the like. Where pay had not been affected by absence, this was combined with information on hours to calculate workers' hourly earnings (both including and excluding overtime). The survey showed the industry, occupation, and age-group of the employees concerned; the region in which they worked; and whether they were affected by one of the main national collective wage agreements or wages boards or councils. (Information was also obtained on holiday entitlements as a special topic in the 1974 survey. Analysis of the results on this topic will be published separately in the December 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.)

Results of the survey

Table 1 is a **summary of the results** of the survey for all *full-time adult workers* in all industries and occupations combined. There are separate results for each of four categories: men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over, distinguishing those in manual and those in non-manual occupations. For each category, the table shows first the information obtained from the survey on gross weekly earnings for April 1974, and how much of these were due to overtime payments, payments-by-results and shift premium. It then shows the distribution of earnings (the proportions of employees who earned less or more than certain amounts) and gives corresponding information on hourly earnings and on hours. The percentages of employees who received overtime pay, payment-by-results and shift premium and the average amounts which they received are also shown. Finally, the table gives the increases in average earnings between April 1973 and April 1974 in the "matched sample" of employees who were included in the survey in both years.

Tables 2 to 13 show some corresponding **key results** for particular **national collective agreements, wages boards and councils, industries, occupations, regions and age-groups**. These tables are self-explanatory. They relate only to full-time employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence and to adults (except for the analyses by age-group, which also give results for juveniles).

Tables 14 to 20 give further **general results**. Table 14 shows the grossed-up estimates of the numbers of full-time adults whose weekly earnings were less than certain amounts in April 1974. (It should be noted that an article in this GAZETTE in April 1973 showed that there are large up-and-down fluctuations in the earnings, particularly for men manual workers, so that many of those whose earnings for a particular week are below certain levels are not permanently below these levels.)

Tables 15 and 16 show how the dispersion or spread of earnings in April 1974 compares with the corresponding overall figures in 1970 to 1973. More detailed information about the dispersion of earnings in April 1974 is given later in tables 19 and 20. Table 17 shows the average earnings for all full-time men and women workers in the April 1974 survey and how these compare with the corresponding averages for all full-time men and women workers in the April 1973 survey. Table 18 shows something slightly different, namely the increase in average earnings of those individuals in the "matched sample", which consists of those in the April 1974 survey who were also included in the April 1973 survey. The increases in earnings given in tables 2 to 9 are also based on matched samples. As explained in previous years, estimates compiled on this latter basis are considerably more reliable than those obtained by comparing the average April 1974 earnings of a sample of employees with the average April 1973 earnings of another different sample of employees. There is a further reason for giving increases in earnings based on matched samples for particular collective agreements in tables 2 and 3. The extent to which those affected by an agreement are identified in the survey is liable to be incomplete; it may vary from year to year and, unless based on a matched sample, part of an observed increase of earnings would be attributable to such variations.

General results—some examples

The survey's main purpose and usefulness is in the wealth of detail it gives about, for instance, the spread of earnings within particular industries and occupations. The general averages are less useful than the monthly index of average earnings in showing up-to-date trends in pay, especially this year when threshold agreements have come into effect since the April pay period for which the survey was held. This article does not attempt to provide any detailed commentary on the figures—many different observations can be made, according to the topics which interest particular readers. There is space here to mention only a few of the general results as examples of what the 1974 survey shows.

Manual workers (table 1)

The average earnings and their make-up for full-time adult manual workers were

	Men 21 and over	Women 18 and over
Overtime pay	£7.00	£0.90
Payments-by-results, bonus, commission etc	£4.30	£3.00
Shift etc premium	£1.20	£0.30
Remainder	£31.20	£19.40
TOTAL per week	£43.60	£23.60

Half the men manual workers earned more than £41.80 per week, ten per cent more than £60.30 and ten per cent under £28.70. Half the men earned between £34.40 and £50.60. A few earned over £100 and fewer than one per cent under £20. Earnings averaged 93½p per hour; ten per cent earned over £1.26 per hour and ten per cent under 66p an hour. About 35 per cent earned more than £1 per hour.

Average weekly hours were 40 basic hours plus 6½ hours overtime for men and about 38½ basic hours and 1¼ hours overtime for women.

The average overtime pay of men manual workers receiving such pay was £11.50 for over 10½ hours. About 60 per cent received some overtime pay.

The average PBR etc payment to men receiving such payments was £10.30; about 40 per cent received such payments.

The average shift etc premium payment to men receiving such payments was £6. About 20 per cent received such premia.

Non-manual workers (table 1)

Relatively few non-manual workers received either overtime pay, PBR, bonus or commission or shift etc premium payments. The hours of non-manual workers averaged about 37½ basic hours per week plus 1½ overtime hours but the latter were only reported if they resulted in additional pay. Their weekly earnings averaged about £54.40; about £51 excluding overtime etc payments. Non-manual women workers on average earned about £28.60; £28 excluding overtime etc payments.

Annual increases (table 1)

The matched sample allows comparisons to be made of increases in average earnings for specific groups of workers from April to April over the years. Increases between 1972 and 1973 were affected by the Standstill on pay increases, and those between 1973 and 1974 by Stage 2 of the Government's counter-inflation policy (£1 + 4 per cent), and by Stage 3 (£2.25 or 7 per cent etc) and by the Pay Board's report on the Anomalies created by the timing of the Standstill.

The 1974 survey shows increases for the matched samples of 14.2 per cent in weekly earnings for full-time men manual workers and 19.9 per cent in weekly earnings for full-time women manual workers between April 1973 and April 1974. These figures exclude the effect of overtime, which varies in amount with cyclical movements in the economy.

The average increase for non-manual men workers was slightly higher than for manual workers—15.0 per cent; and that for non-manual women workers slightly lower than for manual workers—19.3 per cent.

In the previous year, up to April 1973, the manual workers had received higher average increases since April 1972, in percentage terms, than the non-manual—men averaging 15.1 per cent (manual) and 12.8 per cent (non-manual) and women 16.2 per cent (manual) and 13.7 per cent (non-manual).

The corresponding increases between April 1971 and April 1972 were 12.4 per cent and 13.8 per cent for men manual and non-manual workers respectively and 13.2 per cent and 16.2 per cent for manual and non-manual women workers respectively.

In all three annual periods, but particularly in 1973-74, women's average percentage increases were greater than those for the equivalent group of men. This reflects further progress towards equal pay.

Distribution of earnings (table 14)

The estimated numbers of full-time workers whose pay for the survey reference period was not affected by absence totalled 10.7 million men aged 21 and over and 5 million women aged 18 and over. Of these, 0.4 million men and 2.6 million women had weekly earnings under £25 in April; if overtime is excluded, the numbers were 0.7 million men and 2.7 million women. About 3.6 million men and 0.2 million women earned more than £50 per week: about 0.2 million men earned over £100 per week.

Regional earnings (tables 12 and 13)

Regional differences in average earnings are relatively small compared with differences between occupations and age-groups. Earnings in Greater London had a large influence on the figures for the South East.

Earnings of **manual men workers** were generally relatively highest in the West Midlands and lowest in South West England. Average **weekly earnings** of full-time manual men workers ranged from £40.80 in South West England to £45.50 in the West Midlands. In the lower part of the earnings distribution, the lowest decile ranged from £27.50 in South West England to £30.50 in the West Midlands (this means that 10 per cent of men manual workers earned less than these amounts). In the upper part of the distribution, the highest decile ranged from £56.20 in South West England to £62.50 in South East England (10 per cent earned above these amounts). At the time of the survey, overtime hours were lowest in the West Midlands and highest in East Anglia.

Average **hourly earnings**, excluding the effect of overtime, ranged from 83p in East Anglia to 98p in the West Midlands.

The patterns for **non-manual workers** were different. Average weekly earnings of full-time non-manual workers ranged from £49.70 in the East Midlands to £59.10 in South East England. The lowest decile ranged from £28.80 in Scotland to £32.20 in South East England. The highest decile ranged from £72.70 in the East Midlands to £92.30 in South East England. There was little variation in hours between regions.

Average earnings of **manual women workers** ranged from £22 per week including overtime and 56p per hour excluding overtime in Yorkshire and Humberside to £24.70 per week and 61p per hour in South East England. The lowest decile ranged from £15.20 in both Yorkshire and Humberside and the East Midlands to £16.40 in South East England. The highest decile ranged from £29.60 in Yorkshire and Humberside to £35 in South East England. For **non-manual women workers** average earnings ranged from £26.20 per week in East Anglia to £31.30 in South East England. There was little variation in hours between regions for women in either manual or non-manual occupations.

Age pattern (tables 10 and 11)

Among male manual workers, average earnings were highest, over £46 a week, in the 30 to 39 age group, and this group also earned more overtime pay than any other.

After 40, earnings declined gradually to £38.50 in the 60 to 64 age group.

Among the non-manual male workers, peak earnings, of £61.60, were not reached until a later age—in the 40-49 age group. They then declined, to reach £51.80 in the 60 to 64 group.

Below the age of 25, manual male workers were earning more than the non-manual workers—an average of £40.70 a week in the 21 to 24 age group, compared with £35.60 for the non-manual workers. Non-manual pay overtook that of manual workers in the 25 to 29 age group.

Among women manual workers peak earnings were reached earlier than among men—£24.60 in the 25 to 29 age group. But earnings varied much less from one age to another. At 21 to 24 they were £24 and at 50 to 59 they were still £23.80. Overtime played much less part in women's pay than in men's.

On the other hand, among women doing non-manual work, peak earnings were reached much later in life than among men doing non-manual work—£32.20 a week in the 50 to 59 age group. Here again, however, there was less variation of earnings with age than among men, earnings reaching £30.10 in the 25 to 29 group and remaining at a little over £30 from then on.

Size of the sample

Some 186,000 forms were despatched and 162,000 were returned, satisfactorily completed, to the department in time for processing. These represented about one in every 138 of all employees. Of these, about 120,000 employees were also in the April 1973 survey and these constituted the "matched sample" for which results are quoted in some of the tables. Full details of the composition of the sample are given in Table 21.

Sampling errors

Because the estimates of earnings from the survey are based on samples of a limited size, they may not have quite the same values as would have been obtained if the sample had covered every individual employee in the entire working population. In other words, they are subject to sampling errors. However, the potential margin of error due to the limited size of the sample can be estimated and is conveniently measured by the quantity known as the "standard error". Full information on the standard errors in the 1974 survey is given in the detailed results in the various parts of the booklet being published separately. They are very similar to the corresponding standard errors in the 1973 survey which were published in this GAZETTE and in *New Earnings Survey 1973* (HMSO, October 1974). In the present article, the standard errors of the main general results are given in tables 17 to 20. Particular collective agreements, wages boards and councils, industries and

occupations and so on have been included in tables 2 to 13 only if represented by a group of at least 100 employees in the sample and the standard error of their average earnings was not more than 2.0 per cent.

Adults

Adults are defined as men aged 21 or over and women aged 18 or over at the beginning of 1974. The use of these traditional age-limits for statistics of earnings of adults ensures the exclusion from the adult figures of those not paid at adult rates and also maintains comparability with earlier surveys. At one time, it was very exceptional for adult rates to be paid below these ages. Although adult rates are being paid increasingly to youths under 21, there are many major collective agreements in which the operative age is still 21 for male workers. Thus if a common age-limit of 18 were used for both male and female workers, substantial numbers not yet receiving adult rates of pay would be included in the male worker figures.

Local authority employees

In 1974 there has been a special complication. Owing to the reorganisation of local government in April 1974, some local authorities in England and Wales experienced difficulty in completing their survey returns before the department's deadline for processing. Reorganisation of the National Health Service caused some difficulties too. The employees concerned are spread over several industries and many occupations. They are mostly under the headings of local government service (MLH 906 of the Standard Industrial Classification) and medical and dental services (MLH 874) and educational services (MLH 872). As a result, the overall number of returns for the whole of Great Britain from these three sectors was about 17 per cent lower than in 1973. There was a drop of over 26 per cent in the numbers of returns for employees affected by the collective agreements for teachers and various other groups of local authority employees in England and Wales which are used in the survey list of agreements. There is some evidence to suggest that the returns which were received were not fully representative of the various groups of all local authority employees. Consequently the 1974 figures for these sectors should be treated with some caution.

The low response from local authorities may have affected the averages for all industries combined, in particular for non-manual women workers, among whom teachers are a very important group. As an indication of the possible size of such an effect, a comparison can be made between the average weekly earnings which were actually observed in the survey, and some estimates of what the averages would have been if the average earnings in the MLHs 906, 872 and 874

were the same as those actually observed, but if the numbers of returns in these MLHs had been the same proportions of the total as in 1973:

	As observed in survey	Estimated	Difference
Manual men	£43.58	£43.51	7p
Manual women	£23.56	£23.54	2p
Non-manual men	£54.45	£54.46	1p
Non-manual women	£28.57	£28.66	9p

In the general results of the survey, the distribution of earnings for all non-manual women has also been affected. If MLHs 872, 874 and 906 are excluded, the shape of the distribution in 1974 (as shown by the ratios of the quartiles and deciles to the median) is very similar to that in 1973. The under-representation of local authority employees thus probably accounts for the apparent narrowing of the distribution of earnings of non-manual women in tables 15 and 16.

	Gross weekly earnings of full-time non-manual women workers as percentages of the median			
	Lowest Decile	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	Highest Decile
All industries				
1973	65.6	79.2	129.0	169.5
1974	66.5	79.4	127.9	162.0
All industries excluding MLHs 872, 874, 906				
1973	68.1	81.0	124.7	155.3
1974	68.6	81.0	124.9	153.0

Survey reference period

It is emphasised that the survey information related to one particular pay-period in April 1974. The results are thus not necessarily representative of pay over a longer period. Some groups may have had a pay increase soon after the survey, some shortly before the survey. The results take no account of pay increases since April and, in particular, threshold increases triggered off by increases in the Retail Price Index and some settlements which have resulted in back-dated pay increases for April. The increases in average earnings of a group of workers between the 1973 and 1974 surveys may in some cases reflect two "annual" pay increases if the "1973" settlement was reached after April 1973 and the "1974" settlement before April 1974. If the "1973" settlement was made before April 1973 and the "1974" settlement after April 1974, the increases for the group may take account of neither.

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Notes on the tables: Brackets () denote that the percentage increase is either based on fewer than 50 individuals or has a high standard error.
 A dash — means that the amount is not nil but is less than 0.5.
 Quantiles—In a group, 10 per cent earn less than the lowest decile earnings, 25 per cent less than the lower quartile, 50 per cent less than the median, 75 per cent less than the upper quartile and 90 per cent less than the highest decile.
 "SIC" means Standard Industrial Classification.
 "MLH" means a minimum list heading in the SIC.
 "nie" means not identified elsewhere in the occupational classification.
 "nes" means not elsewhere specified.
 "PBR etc payments" means payments by results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments.
 "Shift etc premium payments" means premium payments for shift, night and weekend work not treated as overtime.
 "36 to 40" hours means over 36 but not over 40 hours.
 ** The British Railways Board considers that the survey matched sample estimates in table 2 understate the increase in earnings between April 1973 and April 1974 for footplate staff and overstate the increase for salaried staff.

An order form for the six parts of the full New Earnings Survey 1974 will be found on page 1108. The subscription, including postage, is £4, and a special binder for the series can also be bought from HMSO, price £1.25 (£1.37 by post).

Table 1 Summary of results for full-time adults

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 1)

NES Summary analysis

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

APRIL 1974

	Full-time men aged 21 and over†			Full-time women aged 18 and over†		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
ALL EMPLOYEES including those whose pay was affected by absence but excluding those who received no pay						
Average gross weekly earnings	£42.3	£54.1	£46.5	£22.8	£28.3	£26.3
EMPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence						
Average gross weekly earnings	£43.6	£54.4	£47.7	£23.6	£28.6	£26.9
of which:						
overtime earnings	£7.0	£1.7	£5.0	£0.9	£0.3	£0.5
PBR etc payments	£4.3	£1.5	£3.2	£3.0	£0.2	£1.1
shift etc premium payments	£1.2	£0.2	£0.8	£0.3	£0.1	£0.2
As percentage of average gross earnings						
overtime earnings	16.0	3.1	10.4	3.8	1.2	1.9
PBR etc payments	9.8	2.7	6.7	12.7	0.6	4.0
shift etc premium payments	2.7	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.7
Distribution of gross weekly earnings						
10 per cent earned less than	£28.7	£30.5	£29.3	£15.7	£17.4	£16.8
25 per cent earned less than	£34.4	£37.6	£35.4	£18.8	£20.7	£20.0
50 per cent earned less than	£41.8	£48.5	£43.8	£22.7	£26.1	£24.7
75 per cent earned more than	£50.6	£63.1	£54.6	£27.2	£33.4	£31.3
10 per cent earned more than	£60.3	£83.1	£68.8	£32.5	£42.3	£39.4
percentage earning less than £10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3
percentage earning less than £20	0.8	0.7	0.8	31.9	21.3	24.8
percentage earning less than £30	12.8	9.0	11.3	84.6	64.8	71.2
percentage earning less than £40	43.7	30.8	38.8	97.3	87.4	90.6
percentage earning less than £50	73.7	53.2	66.0	99.5	94.5	96.1
percentage earning less than £60	89.8	71.1	82.7	99.9	97.9	98.5
percentage earning less than £70	95.9	82.2	90.7	99.9	99.0	99.3
percentage earning less than £80	98.4	88.5	94.6	100.0	99.5	99.7
percentage earning less than £90	99.3	92.4	96.7	100.0	99.8	99.8
percentage earning less than £100	99.7	94.7	97.8	100.0	99.9	99.9
Average gross hourly earnings						
including overtime pay and overtime hours	93.5p	137.9p	107.6p	59.3p	76.9p	70.8p
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	91.1p	138.1p	107.2p	58.7p	76.7p	70.6p
Distribution of gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours						
10 per cent earned less than	65.9p	76.9p	68.3p	41.3p	45.7p	44.1p
25 per cent earned less than	76.4p	95.4p	80.3p	49.2p	55.0p	52.4p
50 per cent earned less than	90.1p	123.6p	98.1p	57.5p	70.0p	64.2p
75 per cent earned more than	107.6p	165.1p	124.3p	67.4p	89.8p	81.6p
10 per cent earned more than	126.5p	221.4p	164.3p	78.6p	121.7p	106.8p
percentage earning less than 40p	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.1	4.0	5.3
percentage earning less than 50p	1.1	0.7	0.9	26.8	16.6	19.9
percentage earning less than 60p	4.4	2.3	3.7	57.2	33.7	41.4
percentage earning less than 80p	31.7	12.1	24.6	91.2	64.7	73.4
percentage earning less than 100p	65.4	29.5	52.5	98.4	82.2	87.5
percentage earning less than 120p	85.8	47.1	71.9	99.7	89.6	92.9
Average weekly hours	46.5	38.8	43.7	39.8	36.8	37.8
of which, overtime hours	6.5	1.4	4.7	1.2	0.4	0.6
Distribution of hours—percentages of employees						
36 hours or less	1.5	21.1	8.5	16.6	33.5	28.0
36 to 40 hours	33.9	59.9	43.2	63.0	60.0	61.0
40 to 48 hours	32.2	13.3	25.4	16.6	5.9	9.4
more than 48 hours	32.5	5.7	22.9	3.8	0.7	1.7
Employees who received overtime pay						
percentage of employees	60.7	18.8	44.8	19.6	10.2	13.2
average payment per week	£11.5	£8.9	£11.1	£4.6	£3.4	£4.0
average overtime hours per week	10.6	6.7	10.0	5.9	3.6	4.7
Employees who received PBR etc payments						
percentage of employees	41.4	7.9	28.7	34.3	3.4	13.5
average payment per week	£10.3	£18.9	£11.2	£8.7	£4.7	£8.1
Employees who received shift etc premium payments						
percentage of employees	19.9	4.4	14.0	8.4	6.5	7.1
average payment per week	£6.0	£5.5	£5.9	£3.7	£2.2	£2.8
EMPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence in either survey pay-period				MATCHED 1973/1974 SAMPLE		
Percentage of employees in 1974 sample	69	74	73	54	65	63
Increase in average weekly earnings, 1973 to 1974	£5.3	£7.3	£6.0	£4.0	£4.9	£4.6
Increase, as percentage	13.6	15.0	14.2	19.8	19.3	19.5
Increase in average weekly earnings excluding overtime pay, 1973 to 1974	£4.6	£7.1	£5.5	£3.9	£4.8	£4.5
Increase as percentage	14.2	15.0	14.6	19.9	19.3	19.5
Increase in average hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours, 1973 to 1974	11.4p	19.1p	13.9p	10.1p	13.4p	12.3p
Increase, as percentage	13.7	15.6	14.5	19.9	19.9	20.0
Increase in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay and overtime hours, 1973 to 1974	11.5p	19.2p	14.2p	10.0p	13.3p	12.3p
Increase, as percentage	14.3	15.7	14.9	20.1	19.8	19.9

† Some results for males aged 18 and over and females aged 21 and over are given in tables 10 and 11.

Table 2: Collective agreements and wages councils

NES Streamlined analysis

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

APRIL 1974

Collective agreement	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974		
	Total of which				Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total, incl. overtime	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. overtime pay	Hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	
	Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below						
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Building															
Building industry NJC (England and Wales)	M	43.9	6.2	7.8	0.1	1.2	47.4	88.3	30.9	62.3	92.4	47.4	6.7	10.6	15.3
Building industry NJC (Scotland)	M	43.8	7.7	7.0	—	1.5	43.3	89.2	30.2	60.6	90.0	47.7	7.6	(12.0)	15.4
Civil engineering construction CB (GB)	M	51.7	13.6	8.0	0.2	0.6	26.9	74.9	33.7	73.9	93.2	54.3	13.6	11.4	15.2
Electrical contracting industry JIB (England and Wales)	M	47.6	11.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	34.2	83.5	33.2	66.1	89.2	50.2	9.7	(8.5)	13.5
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc															
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	M	45.4	6.6	6.7	1.7	1.1	34.0	90.2	32.1	59.9	97.2	45.8	5.9	12.0	12.5
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	N	43.2	3.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	52.5	89.1	29.7	61.0	105.1	40.6	2.7	13.2	12.9
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK)	N	50.2	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	16.8	83.9	37.6	64.5	127.5	39.0	1.5	13.2	13.6
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	M	50.4	11.6	3.9	0.7	0.5	22.1	81.1	34.8	69.1	97.0	48.9	8.8	11.6	12.1
Food and drink															
Baking industry—multiple bakers NJC (England and Wales)	M	41.1	11.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	51.0	95.6	29.7	54.6	71.5	52.6	12.1	(9.2)	(14.0)
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	M	40.6	9.0	2.2	0.9	5.2	56.6	92.0	28.5	57.4	77.7	49.8	9.4	(14.7)	(12.6)
Printing															
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	M	45.6	6.8	2.7	1.8	2.0	40.3	84.5	30.5	66.0	97.5	45.2	5.4	1.5	8.9
Other manufacturing															
Chemicals and allied industries JIC (GB)	M	43.8	5.9	1.9	2.2	1.0	37.8	93.4	31.7	56.9	94.1	45.6	5.3	12.4	9.9
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	M	44.0	3.7	9.5	0.3	3.6	37.8	94.5	30.7	57.7	100.3	43.8	3.6	10.9	14.0
Paper, paperboard and building-board making (UK)	M	48.0	11.1	2.5	1.5	2.4	27.4	80.9	32.9	64.7	89.8	50.9	9.8	24.5	19.6
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	M	46.1	6.5	10.0	3.1	0.4	34.1	88.9	33.0	61.5	100.6	45.8	6.4	10.0	12.7
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Motor vehicle retail and repair industry NJC (UK)	M	36.0	4.3	3.0	0.1	10.6	67.8	97.8	24.8	49.2	77.8	44.8	4.3	13.1	15.9
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	M/N	36.6	4.9	1.9	0.1	13.2	71.7	96.6	23.8	49.6	78.2	45.4	5.3	10.6	12.8
Other agreements in the private sector															
Dock workers NJC (GB)	M	58.4	9.1	9.1	0.4	0.0	6.2	63.8	41.8	77.8	131.0	42.6	5.1	(10.8)	(12.2)
Road passenger transport—Company-owned undertakings (GB)	M	44.6	10.9	2.6	2.7	0.2	37.2	91.7	31.6	58.9	83.7	50.8	10.7	14.3	14.3

NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Gas, electricity and water															
Gas supply industry NJIC—workers other than maintenance craftsmen	M	46.3	9.2	7.6	1.1	0.4	34.7	87.0	30.7	62.8	92.6	49.0	8.9	(28.2)	27.5
Gas supply industry NJC—administrative and clerical staff	N	48.7	3.1	2.8	—	1.9	33.5	82.9	31.6	70.4	120.3	40.5	2.5	15.0	13.3
Electricity supply industry NJIC—workers other than building operatives	M	45.6	2.4	8.3	2.8	0.2	30.1	91.1	34.8	59.0	108.3	42.3	2.4	10.4	10.0
Electricity supply industry NJB—technical and engineering staff	N	64.5	0.5	—	1.0	0.0	4.0	39.7	47.1	83.0	168.4	38.2	0.2	16.4	15.5
Local authorities (England and Wales)															
Administrative, professional and technical staff	N	54.8	0.9	—	—	1.2	26.5	67.5	32.4	81.0	146.4	37.6	0.7	15.9	15.7
Building and civil engineering JNC	M	41.3	3.6	8.3	0.1	0.7	54.0	93.9	30.2	54.3	93.7	43.6	3.4	9.6	9.5
Manual workers NJC	M	35.5	4.9	3.7	0.5	10.2	74.0	98.0	25.0	48.8	76.3	45.2	5.1	13.9	13.1
Local authorities (Scotland)															
Manual workers NJC	M	34.9	5.5	2.7	0.7	7.9	79.9	96.4	25.3	47.0	72.5	46.0	5.6	(16.9)	14.9
National Government															
Civil Service—clerical grades	N	35.8	1.4	—	0.1	2.0	86.2	98.0	27.7	41.8	93.1	38.1	1.1	34.0	31.1
Civil Service—executive grades	N	68.3	2.1	—	0.2	0.0	9.5	47.8	40.4	105.8	180.0	38.0	1.3	31.7	29.5
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	N	64.8	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	9.6	54.5	40.4	96.8	171.2	38.2	1.4	16.7	16.8
Government industrial establishments	M	36.3	5.6	4.2	0.4	10.9	70.7	97.2	24.8	50.4	76.6	45.7	5.7	10.3	9.1
National Health Service															
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	N	32.8	1.5	—	1.7	27.7	77.1	100.0	20.5	48.0	78.2	42.0	2.1	11.9	11.4
Ancillary staff Whitley Council	M/N	37.3	5.7	1.4	2.0	8.2	67.5	96.3	25.6	50.1	78.5	45.9	5.9	29.4	26.9
Post Office															
Clerical and executive grades	N	51.2	5.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	28.3	73.4	34.8	71.4	123.8	40.6	3.8	21.3	19.9
Engineering grades	M	44.9	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	43.6	91.0	33.2	59.3	99.6	43.4	3.4	4.8	—
Manipulative grades	M	44.0	12.9	—	2.0	0.8	50.8	84.7	28.3	66.4	81.1	49.9	11.4	22.8	18.5
British Rail															
Conciliation and miscellaneous staff	M	40.8	12.6	2.0	1.0	7.2	52.7	93.7	26.2	56.9	70.5	32.6	12.6	10.3	7.9
Footplate staff	M	43.2	6.1	2.4	1.9	0.0	46.9	93.7	33.6	55.8	92.7	44.7	4.7	5.4**	3.9**
Workshops	M	43.2	8.4	6.7	1.3	0.3	47.6	93.6	32.3	58.1	87.0	47.9	7.9	12.7	7.7
Salaried staff	N	50.2	5.9	—	0.5	0.6	32.4	76.5	33.1	71.1	116.3	42.3	4.3	10.2**	9.2**
Road passenger transport															
Municipal undertakings NJC	M	46.5	11.7	4.4	2.7	1.8	33.3	86.4	33.4	62.3	86.8	50.7	10.6	15.0	14.2
London Transport—drivers and conductors	M	44.4	6.3	3.9	2.1	0.0	33.9	97.3	35.0	54.8	88.3	48.9	5.8	(8.4)	7.1

Table 2: Collective agreements and wages councils (continued)

NES Streamlined analysis

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

APRIL 1974

Collective agreement	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974		
	Total of which				Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total, incl. overtime	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. overtime pay	Hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	
	Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below						
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—(continued)															
Other transport															
British Road Services NJNC—operating and other wages grades (GB)	M	45.4	14.0	5.3	0.5	1.2	30.8	92.3	34.0	58.1	77.8	54.3	13.9	9.9	(13.0)
Teaching (England and Wales)															
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	N	52.3	0.1	—	—	0.8	20.4	72.5	34.5	69.7	192.6	27.4	0.1	16.7	15.7
Teachers in establishments for further education	N	63.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	41.5	45.0	82.7	219.6	28.2	0.1	11.5	14.7
Other agreements in the public sector															
Coalmining (GB)	M	50.3	7.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	21.5	80.9	36.2	68.7	114.1	41.2	4.2	25.5	30.7
Fire Services (GB)	N	51.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	14.8	82.9	38.4	67.5	89.1	57.0	1.3	19.8	(17.2)
Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation	M	45.6	5.0	5.8	5.6	0.9	31.8	91.0	33.2	59.3	102.2	44.2	4.4	7.6	9.7
Police Service	N	53.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.6	72.0	35.5	73.6	130.2	40.5	4.2	7.6	—
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS															
Agriculture															
Agricultural (England and Wales)	M	35.3	7.3	1.8	0.3	11.0	70.2	98.0	24.6	48.4	68.5	48.7	8.2	27.0	21.5
Retail and wholesale distribution															
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	M/N	43.8	8.6	3.8	0.6	1.3	37.5	94.8	32.2	55.7	85.4	50.2	9.9	11.9	12.8
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales)	M/N	39.7	7.2	3.0	1.1	1.6	54.3	97.7	30.2	51.4	75.9	50.3	9.6	(10.8)	(17.2)
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	M/N	37.3	2.2	1.8	0.4	13.9	70.4	91.6	23.8	55.1	86.6	42.5	2.1	11.9	14.8
Other wages board and council orders															
Road haulage (GB)	M	46.4	13.4	4.1	0.4	1.3	32.1	87.6	33.3	62.7	79.2	55.0	13.8	11.6	14.3
All wages board and council orders															
: manual workers	M	39.1	7.6	3.5	0.5	10.8	56.3	93.9	24.6	55.0	76.8	48.9	8.3	16.1	16.5
: non-manual workers	N	40.1	1.3	2.3	0.1	11.5	63.5	90.7	24.3	58.9	97.0	41.2	1.5	11.3	12.4

Table 3: Collective agreements and wages councils

NES Streamlined analysis

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

APRIL 1974

Collective agreement	Wages board or council	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974			
		Total				Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. overtime	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. overtime pay	Hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime		
		£	£	£	£	£20	£25	£30	less than amount below	more than amount below						per cent	per cent
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR																	
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc																	
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	M	26.5	0.9	4.5	0.2	11.3	46.3	77.0	19.7	34.4	65.1	40.5	1.1	19.4	18.9		
Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	N	25.2	0.5	0.1	—	14.2	57.0	85.8	19.3	31.8	66.3	37.8	0.5	21.2	21.9		
Food and drink																	
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	M	22.8	0.9	1.2	0.3	24.8	76.4	93.6	17.9	27.7	55.4	40.8	1.3	(15.7)	(14.6)		
Printing																	
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	M	25.1	1.1	2.2	0.4	11.1	60.0	83.0	19.6	34.2	61.1	40.7	1.3	(15.6)	16.0		
Textiles, clothing and footwear																	
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	M	21.7	0.5	8.4	0.1	41.0	74.4	94.9	16.4	28.4	54.6	39.7	0.8	16.6	17.4		
Retail and wholesale distribution																	
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	M/N	20.2	0.5	0.3	—	58.4	88.2	96.0	15.6	25.8	50.2	39.9	0.7	12.2	13.3		
Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade JIC (England and Wales)	M/N	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	62.3	87.8	95.1	14.6	26.1	50.4	39.2	0.4	(21.6)	(24.1)		
Other agreements in the private sector																	
Banking JNC	N	28.7	0.7	—	—	13.2	38.0	63.7	19.1	40.5	79.8	35.7	0.6	18.3	19.2		
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR																	
Gas, electricity and water																	
Gas supply industry NJC—administrative and clerical staff	N	29.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.1	26.2	61.0	22.1	37.3	75.9	38.5	0.6	11.8	12.6		
Local authorities (England and Wales)																	
Administrative, professional and technical staff	N	33.3	0.2	—	0.1	5.0	21.9	42.4	21.8	46.1	88.4	37.7	0.3	13.6	14.1		
General and clerical division	N	26.6	0.2	—	—	12.7	42.9	74.9	19.0	34.4	72.2	36.8	0.2	13.5	14.1		
Manual workers NJC	M	23.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	34.0	70.4	86.9	17.5	31.8	61.3	37.7	1.1	20.8	18.4		
Local authorities (Scotland)																	
Manual workers NJC	M	22.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	38.6	79.3	91.4	17.3	28.8	58.1	37.8	1.3	(22.8)	22.5		
National Government																	
Civil Service—clerical grades	N	31.0	0.4	—	—	1.3	10.9	47.8	24.8	37.8	83.0	37.3	0.4	36.0	35.0		
Government industrial establishments	M	25.2	1.8	1.7	0.1	3.8	55.4	87.3	20.3	31.3	59.0	41.8	2.2	(13.8)	12.5		
National Health Service																	
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	N	30.9	0.2	—	0.1	7.5	29.0	48.5	20.8	40.4	80.5	38.2	0.3	26.5	25.8		
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	N	26.3	0.2	—	1.1	27.0	55.1	71.1	16.5	40.2	66.7	39.4	0.3	13.5	13.3		
Ancillary staff Whitley Council	M/N	27.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	10.1	43.6	75.9	20.0	35.6	67.2	39.9	1.1	40.1	41.2		
Post Office																	
Clerical and executive grades	N	33.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	11.2	43.0	24.1	46.3	88.8	37.7	0.8	23.5	23.3		
Manipulative grades	N	29.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	8.8	21.2	71.2	20.8	40.0	77.6	37.9	0.9	(25.2)	26.3		
Teaching (England and Wales)																	
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	N	43.5	—	—	—	0.8	2.0	8.9	30.2	59.3	161.0	27.0	—	18.5	17.8		
Teaching (Scotland)																	
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	N	39.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	21.7	26.5	53.1	136.0	29.0	—	3.6	3.0		
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS																	
Catering																	
Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	M	20.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	51.2	76.9	91.5	13.7	29.2	52.2	39.2	1.3	16.7	16.2		
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing																	
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	M	21.2	0.2	6.3	—	41.1	78.6	94.8	14.6	27.5	56.0	37.8	0.4	16.4	18.6		
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	M	21.9	0.3	7.7	0.0	41.0	75.7	93.0	15.9	28.8	56.4	38.8	0.4	15.0	16.5		
Retail and wholesale distribution																	
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	M/N	22.2	0.2	0.9	—	49.9	76.3	88.1	16.0	31.1	57.2	38.6	0.3	15.7	17.9		
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	M/N	19.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	62.2	87.1	96.0	14.2	25.9	49.2	39.4	0.6	15.8	19.1		
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	M/N	20.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	58.5	86.0	93.1	15.5	27.5	52.4	38.9	0.2	22.3	24.2		
All wages board and council orders																	
: manual workers	M	20.9	0.6	3.8	0.1	49.6	78.7	91.9	14.0	28.8	52.6	39.5	1.0	17.9	18.2		
: non-manual workers	N	20.9	0.3	0.3	—	55.2	81.0	91.4	14.7	28.7	53.6	38.9	0.4	16.8	19.4		

Table 4: Industries

NES Streamlined analysis

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

APRIL 1974

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974			
	Total				Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. overtime	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. overtime pay	Hourly earnings excl. overtime pay		
	£	£	£	£	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below						per cent	per cent
All industries and services																
All industries and services	43.6	7.0	4.3	1.2	4.1	43.7	89.8	28.7	60.3	91.1	46.5	6.5	13.6	14.3		
All Index of Production industries																
All Index of Production industries	45.3	7.0	5.1	1.4	1.9	37.5	88.4	31.0	61.6	95.6	46.3	6.4	12.5	13.5		
All manufacturing industries																
All manufacturing industries	45.1	7.0	5.0	1.6	2.1	37.1	89.3	30.8	60.7	95.2	46.2	6.3	12.2	12.9		
All non-manufacturing industries																
All non-manufacturing industries	42.1	7.0	3.4	0.7	6.2	50.6	90.3	26.9	59.7	86.7	46.9	6.8	14.7	15.5		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing																
Agriculture and horticulture	38.0	6.5	3.6	—	9.9	65.7	93.5	25.0	54.0	71.1	48.9	8.0	27.6	21.7		
Coal mining	35.4	7.4	1.3	0.1	10.3	69.9	98.0	24.8	48.9	67.9	49.4	8.7	27.3	21.2		
Mining and quarrying																
Mining and quarrying	49.5	7.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	24.4	82.2	35.5	68.1	109.9	42.5	5.0	23.6	28.5		
Food, drink and tobacco	43.8	9.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	42.5	90.1	30.0	60.0	86.1	48.7	8.6	12.2	11.4		
Food																
Bread and flour confectionery	43.0	9.1	2.4	1.5	2.4	44.8	91.1	29.9	58.6	83.1	49.4	9.2	13.2	12.3		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	40.8	9.1	2.4	1.0	2.5	51.8	94.8	29.1	54.8	75.0	50.7	10.1	12.3	13.6		
Milk and milk products	42.8	9.0	4.1	1.0	3.8	49.5	88.2	28.2	62.1	81.6	49.5	9.3	13.4	12.0		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	42.9	8.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	44.8	91.8	30.6	57.7	82.6	49.8	9.6	11.8	13.6		
Drink	44.6	7.6	1.8	2.0	1.1	34.9	92.6	30.0	57.1	92.0	47.2	7.0	13.1	12.0		
Brewing and malting	45.7	8.8	3.6	1.5	1.8	37.8	87.7	30.0	62.0	92.2	47.5	7.4	11.5	9.7		
Coal and petroleum products	50.3	6.9	0.8	3.6	0.0	18.0	84.1	36.4	66.1	109.4	44.8	5.1	(21.4)	16.1		
Chemicals and allied industries																
General chemicals	44.1	6.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	37.6	92.7	31.5	57.9	94.7	45.5	5.4	10.8	9.9		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	45.6	5.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	29.4	92.9	34.4	58.2	100.2	44.7	4.6	10.2	9.4		
Other chemical industries	44.0	5.6	3.6	2.6	1.5	37.8	91.7	31.9	58.3	95.6	45.0	4.8	12.1	13.4		
Metal manufacture	43.7	7.7	2.3	1.3	1.0	42.4	92.7	30.6	57.0	89.7	47.2	7.1	(7.7)	9.1		
Metal manufacture																
Iron and steel	46.2	6.9	8.1	3.4	1.0	31.5	88.8	33.2	61.0	98.6	46.1	6.3	11.3	12.0		
Iron and steel (general)	46.0	6.6	8.3	3.7	1.0	32.1	89.3	33.1	60.5	98.8	46.0	6.1	10.4	11.3		
Steel tubes	45.5	5.6	7.0	4.7	0.9	32.3	90.8	33.1	59.4	100.2	45.0	5.2	8.9	9.7		
Iron castings, etc	47.7	9.2	8.0	2.2	0.6	29.8	82.9	34.0	65.3	96.0	48.1	8.0	(12.5)	14.1		
Other metals	46.6	8.1	12.1	1.5	1.6	32.4	88.0	32.9	61.1	96.4	47.9	7.8	14.1	15.5		
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	47.1	8.1	7.5	2.2	1.1	29.4	86.5	33.5	63.4	97.8	46.8	7.0	15.2	15.5		
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	49.5	8.4	9.4	2.0	0.5	20.3	83.9	35.9	64.7	103.7	46.6	7.1	(16.1)	16.3		
Mechanical engineering																
Metal-working machine tools	44.5	7.4	5.3	1.0	1.3	38.3	90.4	31.0	59.6	92.9	46.5	6.6	14.5	15.0		
Pumps, valves and compressors	45.4	7.0	3.9	1.1	0.4	31.4	91.3	32.2	59.1	96.0	45.9	5.9	15.1	15.1		
Textile machinery and accessories	44.4	7.0	5.5	0.9	0.7	35.5	93.2	31.3	56.6	93.6	46.3	6.4	14.2	12.8		
Construction and earth-moving equipment	44.1	5.9	7.1	0.5	0.7	36.6	94.8	31.8	56.7	95.8	45.5	5.7	17.8	17.7		
Mechanical handling equipment	45.8	7.5	2.9	1.4	1.2	32.4	87.7	32.0	61.6	96.4	46.0	6.3	10.7	15.1		
Other machinery	46.5	8.6	4.3	0.6	0.4	30.1	89.1	32.7	60.8	95.3	47.1	7.3	(15.5)	15.6		
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	42.7	7.2	4.1	0.7	1.8	44.7	92.9	30.3	57.2	88.8	46.5					

Table 4: Industries (continued)

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

APRIL 1974

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent			
Textiles	40.9	6.3	5.1	1.6	5.7	49.6	94.8	27.5	55.6	86.7	46.2	6.3	13.1	12.6
Production of man-made fibres	46.9	6.9	4.0	3.7	0.5	22.2	91.0	36.0	59.6	101.8	44.7	5.4	(13.6)	10.0
Woolen and worsted	38.8	6.9	5.8	0.9	9.7	56.5	95.8	25.2	52.6	78.5	48.1	7.8	13.4	12.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	41.7	4.4	6.3	1.0	5.0	45.3	94.0	27.2	56.5	92.6	44.3	4.1	13.0	15.3
Carpets	45.2	6.2	10.1	2.6	1.8	38.0	89.6	31.6	60.7	98.8	45.3	5.8	(10.5)	12.3
Textile finishing	39.4	6.2	5.3	1.2	2.0	54.7	98.0	29.3	51.5	81.3	48.0	7.3	8.3	11.1
Clothing and footwear	39.0	3.4	7.8	0.1	8.1	58.2	95.0	25.7	54.4	89.3	43.2	3.2	16.9	17.4
Clothing	35.8	3.7	3.5	—	13.2	71.6	96.7	24.2	48.4	80.4	43.7	3.7	15.1	14.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	46.5	8.8	7.7	1.6	1.6	31.6	86.6	32.2	62.5	92.1	49.1	8.5	13.8	13.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	46.0	8.9	9.6	1.1	0.8	33.6	87.6	31.4	61.4	90.6	48.9	8.3	11.3	9.5
Glass	48.4	7.8	6.3	3.3	0.3	27.3	83.4	34.4	64.4	100.5	47.1	6.8	14.7	12.8
Abrasives and building materials, etc, n.e.s.	47.0	9.4	8.1	1.0	2.2	30.7	84.8	32.6	64.3	91.1	50.3	9.6	15.6	16.0
Timber, furniture, etc	42.5	5.2	6.3	0.2	3.8	45.8	93.0	29.5	57.3	92.0	45.4	5.0	9.7	14.9
Timber	39.7	5.0	5.3	0.2	4.0	56.9	95.2	28.4	53.4	85.1	45.7	5.1	9.4	14.8
Furniture and upholstery	44.2	3.2	9.4	0.3	3.8	34.6	93.4	30.5	57.8	101.8	43.3	3.1	10.4	15.8
Paper, printing and publishing	49.0	7.7	3.7	1.6	2.7	32.2	79.3	30.9	70.3	103.7	46.1	6.3	10.0	13.1
Paper, etc	47.4	10.1	3.3	1.6	3.0	31.1	82.8	31.2	65.3	91.8	49.4	8.8	16.8	15.6
Paper and board	49.0	11.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	24.5	78.3	34.4	66.0	91.3	51.2	9.9	24.8	18.3
Printing and publishing	50.2	6.0	4.0	1.6	2.6	33.1	76.8	30.8	73.9	112.4	43.9	4.6	6.1	11.9
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	44.8	6.8	2.0	1.4	3.5	43.0	87.6	29.5	64.3	95.9	44.8	5.2	5.6	11.0
Other manufacturing industries	44.2	6.9	5.2	2.1	2.6	39.2	90.4	30.5	59.7	93.5	46.5	6.6	11.9	13.7
Rubber	46.3	6.4	7.6	2.8	1.4	33.2	88.2	32.6	62.5	101.1	45.5	5.9	10.4	12.7
Plastics products n.e.s.	43.7	7.9	2.8	1.7	2.3	40.1	92.2	30.5	57.9	89.0	47.9	7.7	(12.8)	13.2
Construction	45.0	7.4	6.6	0.2	1.8	44.1	86.3	30.3	64.0	91.8	48.2	7.5	12.5	14.7
Gas, electricity and water	45.7	4.9	7.4	1.9	0.3	33.3	89.1	33.5	60.9	102.1	44.5	4.6	15.9	15.3
Gas	47.5	9.2	7.4	0.8	0.6	30.4	84.3	32.5	63.7	96.0	48.7	8.9	(24.7)	25.2
Electricity	45.6	2.4	8.2	2.7	0.2	29.2	91.0	34.7	59.1	108.4	42.3	2.4	10.6	10.3
Water supply	42.7	6.1	4.6	1.1	0.0	52.1	91.1	31.0	58.7	91.2	45.2	5.2	(21.9)	21.2
Transport and communication	45.3	10.1	2.3	1.3	2.0	39.5	87.9	30.3	62.4	87.6	49.4	9.4	12.1	12.1
Railways	42.7	11.0	2.0	1.2	4.8	47.2	91.4	28.1	58.6	79.6	50.2	10.4	8.5	7.6
Road passenger transport	44.7	10.0	3.5	2.5	1.9	36.7	91.4	32.0	59.1	85.7	50.1	9.6	14.5	14.2
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	45.9	12.8	4.1	0.3	1.4	32.0	88.6	33.0	61.4	79.0	54.8	13.6	11.6	16.0
Port and inland water transport	53.8	9.2	6.5	0.6	0.8	18.7	73.7	33.9	75.6	115.3	45.4	6.8	12.1	11.6
Air transport	48.7	7.1	0.1	3.8	0.5	24.6	85.6	35.2	64.3	103.0	46.8	6.4	8.4	3.8
Postal services and telecommunications	44.5	9.0	—	1.1	0.6	47.2	87.7	29.5	62.5	90.6	46.7	7.4	13.0	13.2
Distributive trades	37.1	5.1	2.3	0.4	11.7	65.3	95.9	24.4	52.0	79.0	45.5	5.2	13.3	14.8
Wholesale distribution	38.7	5.5	2.6	0.8	12.9	59.2	93.5	23.8	56.3	82.4	45.6	5.5	11.2	13.0
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	39.2	5.7	3.8	0.4	9.9	56.7	94.9	25.0	56.0	81.8	46.8	6.4	13.7	15.7
Retail distribution	35.4	4.3	1.7	0.2	13.4	71.8	97.6	23.9	48.1	76.4	44.9	4.5	14.2	14.5
Retail distribution of food and drink	36.9	5.4	2.3	0.5	10.3	66.9	96.5	24.9	49.6	75.7	47.0	6.1	15.2	15.4
Other retail distribution	34.4	3.6	1.4	0.1	15.4	74.9	98.3	22.9	47.0	76.9	43.5	3.6	13.4	13.8
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	35.6	5.1	2.6	0.2	8.5	72.7	97.9	25.2	49.3	74.3	46.4	5.6	12.5	16.6
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	40.2	6.7	2.9	0.2	5.3	53.0	94.5	27.1	54.2	83.2	46.8	6.5	16.1	19.4
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	37.6	5.5	1.0	0.2	14.1	62.6	93.6	23.5	54.1	82.3	45.1	5.9	12.8	12.2
Professional and scientific services	35.4	4.6	1.3	1.1	13.7	73.1	96.8	24.3	49.5	76.9	44.8	4.8	19.9	18.0
Educational services	31.9	3.2	0.7	0.4	20.4	84.6	99.2	23.8	44.2	71.5	43.5	3.5	15.7	13.8
Medical and dental services	37.9	6.0	1.6	1.9	7.4	65.4	95.3	26.0	52.5	79.3	46.0	6.0	25.6	22.7
Miscellaneous services	34.6	3.7	2.1	0.2	19.8	73.3	96.5	21.2	49.2	75.0	45.0	4.1	14.9	15.9
Catering	30.5	2.4	1.0	0.1	38.7	80.0	96.7	17.0	48.6	66.1	45.5	3.8	(18.6)	(18.4)
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	35.6	4.1	2.9	0.1	11.9	71.0	97.7	24.2	48.3	77.2	45.0	4.2	13.4	14.8
Public administration	35.8	5.0	3.2	0.4	10.9	71.1	97.2	24.8	49.8	77.5	44.9	5.2	13.4	12.9
National government service	34.1	4.8	1.3	0.3	19.1	75.1	97.1	23.6	49.3	74.2	44.5	5.2	12.7	12.7
Local government service	36.5	5.0	4.0	0.4	7.3	69.3	97.3	25.6	50.1	78.9	45.1	5.2	13.8	13.0

Table 5: Industries

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1974

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent			
All industries and services	54.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	3.1	30.8	71.1	30.5	83.1	138.1	38.8	1.4	15.0	15.7
All Index of Production industries	54.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	1.4	26.5	72.1	32.7	80.8	137.5	39.2	1.3	13.4	14.0
All manufacturing industries	54.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	1.4	26.8	72.9	32.7	80.9	137.8	39.1	1.4	13.3	13.9
All non-manufacturing industries	54.4	1.7	1.6	0.2	3.9	32.7	70.2	29.6	84.2	138.3	38.6	1.4	15.7	16.4
Food, drink and tobacco	51.4	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.5	33.6	78.7	31.1	77.0	127.7	39.5	1.1	12.5	14.2
Chemicals and allied industries	58.3	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.1	22.0	65.0	33.6	87.0	151.3	38.4	0.8	10.6	10.3
Metal manufacture	52.4	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	27.2	75.1	32.8	78.0	134.1	38.4	1.3	15.3	16.4
Iron and steel	51.2	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	28.6	77.3	32.6	76.7	132.5	38.1	1.2	15.3	17.0
Iron and steel (general)	49.9	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	29.9	79.6	32.4	75.1	131.5	37.6	1.1	15.7	17.5
Mechanical engineering	52.5	1.8	1.4	0.1	1.2	30.1	76.7	32.1	77.4	132.0	39.2	1.4	13.6	14.1
Other machinery	50.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.4	33.1	80.7	32.3	72.3	125.8	39.3	1.6	15.1	15.2
Electrical engineering	55.4	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	23.5	72.1	34.7	81.6	139.9	39.4	1.7	13.5	13.6
Vehicles	55.5	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	18.5	71.3	35.7	78.7	137.7	40.0	2.1	13.5	15.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	59.5	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	14.1	64.3	37.4	87.5	148.1	39.8	1.7	13.0	16.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	51.9	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	22.4	78.5	34.4	69.6	128.5	40.1	2.4	14.4	14.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	52.6	1.3	1.6	0.1	1.7	29.7	75.1	31.4	75.8	131.4	39.0	1.1	14.4	14.8
Paper, printing and publishing	56.8	1.6	1.9	0.3	2.1	25.4	68.4	32.4	88.7	144.9	38.4	1.1	13.8	13.7
Printing and publishing	56.0	1.7	2.1	0.3	2.0	24.1	68.2	32.6	85.7	145.5	38.3	1.2	12.1	13.2
Construction														

Table 6: Industries

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1974

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings						Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time		Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£20	£25	£30	less than amount below	more than amount below						
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent		
All industries and services	23.6	0.9	3.0	0.3	31.9	64.1	84.6	15.7	32.5	58.7	39.8	1.2	19.8	20.1	
All Index of Production industries	24.1	0.8	4.4	0.2	26.6	61.0	83.9	16.7	32.6	60.1	39.9	1.0	18.0	18.6	
All manufacturing industries	24.1	0.8	4.4	0.2	26.6	61.0	84.0	16.7	32.6	60.1	39.9	1.0	18.0	18.6	
All non-manufacturing industries	22.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	40.4	69.1	85.6	14.3	32.5	56.3	39.8	1.5	22.6	22.5	
Food, drink and tobacco	24.5	1.2	1.2	0.5	23.1	58.6	82.4	18.0	32.8	59.5	40.7	1.5	14.4	15.7	
Food	23.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	27.5	67.8	89.5	17.4	30.5	56.7	40.8	1.4	15.1	15.8	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	22.8	0.8	1.6	0.2	33.0	72.8	93.2	18.0	27.9	55.6	40.6	1.0	11.7	12.2	
Fruit and vegetable products	23.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	17.5	65.8	92.5	18.5	28.8	57.8	40.4	1.0	(16.7)	15.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	23.5	0.7	2.0	2.0	26.1	69.0	89.4	16.7	30.5	58.4	39.9	0.8	16.3	16.3	
Metal manufacture	25.9	1.2	4.3	0.1	18.9	46.3	79.2	17.3	34.0	63.3	40.4	1.5	19.2	19.3	
Iron and steel	25.6	1.1	4.5	0.3	16.1	44.9	83.1	17.8	33.3	62.6	40.5	1.5	15.3	14.8	
Mechanical engineering	24.0	1.0	2.8	0.1	22.3	68.9	84.5	18.3	31.1	59.0	40.3	1.2	20.0	19.7	
Other machinery	25.9	1.2	4.3	0.1	18.9	46.3	79.2	17.3	34.0	63.3	40.4	1.5	19.2	19.3	
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	25.6	1.1	4.5	0.3	16.1	44.9	83.1	17.8	33.3	62.6	40.5	1.5	15.3	14.8	
Instrument engineering	24.0	1.0	2.8	0.1	22.3	68.9	84.5	18.3	31.1	59.0	40.3	1.2	20.0	19.7	
Electrical engineering	25.3	0.8	2.9	0.2	16.2	53.6	81.6	18.7	32.6	62.2	40.4	1.0	18.8	19.0	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	27.5	1.0	4.9	—	10.2	33.1	70.9	19.9	32.9	66.4	41.0	1.1	(22.4)	21.1	
Radio and electronic components	23.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	23.4	67.8	92.9	17.7	29.0	58.3	40.1	1.0	17.2	18.3	
Other electrical goods	25.6	0.8	2.9	0.3	14.5	57.5	76.3	19.1	34.4	62.9	40.5	1.0	16.9	17.1	
Vehicles	29.9	0.9	4.5	0.3	9.1	33.2	56.0	20.3	43.1	73.5	40.4	1.0	18.8	19.0	
Metal goods, not elsewhere specified	23.1	0.7	4.3	0.2	31.4	66.7	88.8	16.2	30.6	57.9	39.6	0.9	17.7	18.1	
Metal industries n.e.s.	22.6	0.6	4.8	0.2	33.6	70.9	90.0	16.4	30.0	57.0	39.5	0.8	18.2	18.0	
Textiles	23.0	0.5	7.3	0.2	34.3	68.4	88.0	16.1	30.9	57.8	39.6	0.7	17.0	17.5	
Woollen and worsted	21.2	0.5	7.5	—	44.3	79.2	95.6	16.3	27.7	53.5	39.5	0.7	18.6	19.2	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	23.9	0.3	10.4	—	30.8	65.0	82.7	16.0	34.6	61.0	39.2	0.4	16.8	18.4	
Clothing and footwear	22.7	0.3	7.8	—	37.0	69.7	87.5	15.3	31.1	58.7	38.7	0.4	19.8	21.3	
Clothing	21.7	0.3	6.9	—	41.9	74.5	91.9	15.0	29.0	56.3	38.5	0.4	18.6	20.5	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	22.1	0.4	8.1	—	38.2	73.3	91.6	16.1	29.3	56.5	39.1	0.6	18.2	19.1	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc	22.2	0.2	7.4	0.0	37.8	74.0	89.5	15.0	30.2	58.2	38.2	0.3	19.6	21.5	
Footwear	27.7	0.3	12.0	0.0	12.1	44.7	65.3	19.0	38.3	70.4	39.3	0.3	24.3	23.9	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	24.2	0.6	4.6	0.6	24.0	58.7	83.7	16.4	33.6	60.5	39.4	0.8	(20.2)	(24.3)	
Paper, printing and publishing	24.7	1.2	2.2	0.3	19.7	56.2	83.8	17.3	32.0	60.1	40.7	1.5	16.6	17.1	
Paper, etc	24.5	1.0	2.8	0.4	21.2	56.3	84.2	17.4	31.7	60.2	40.3	1.2	(17.4)	17.7	
Printing and publishing	24.9	1.3	1.5	0.1	18.2	56.0	83.3	17.2	32.6	59.9	41.0	1.7	15.8	16.5	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc	24.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	17.6	56.9	85.1	17.3	31.6	59.6	41.0	1.6	15.2	16.1	
Other manufacturing industries	23.3	0.9	3.8	0.2	30.8	66.7	88.0	16.5	30.9	57.5	40.2	1.2	19.3	18.3	
Transport and communication	30.7	4.2	1.3	1.1	12.4	33.8	52.8	18.5	44.4	66.1	44.2	5.1	(17.4)	14.8	
Distributive trades	21.0	0.8	1.1	—	51.6	80.9	90.6	14.6	29.3	52.3	39.4	1.1	18.2	17.0	
Retail distribution	20.8	0.6	1.1	—	53.1	81.9	91.1	14.5	28.6	51.8	39.3	1.0	18.7	17.3	
Other retail distribution	20.7	0.5	1.2	—	51.7	83.0	92.5	14.6	27.9	52.0	38.9	0.7	19.0	18.2	
Professional and scientific services	23.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	30.2	65.0	85.4	17.0	32.3	61.5	38.5	1.0	30.1	30.2	
Educational services	20.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	48.9	84.8	94.1	15.3	27.0	56.8	36.6	0.6	20.3	18.8	
Medical and dental services	26.6	1.1	1.0	1.7	12.6	46.2	77.2	18.9	35.2	65.7	40.1	1.3	38.4	39.6	
Miscellaneous services	19.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	59.2	81.6	91.7	12.5	28.8	48.6	40.2	1.3	19.1	20.0	
Catering services	18.3	0.9	0.3	—	67.6	86.6	95.0	12.1	26.0	44.3	40.8	1.7	(17.1)	17.6	
Laundries and dry cleaning	18.4	0.7	1.2	—	73.1	92.2	97.6	14.0	23.7	45.6	40.0	1.1	17.7	19.1	
Laundries	18.7	0.8	1.3	—	71.2	91.4	97.1	14.1	24.1	45.9	40.3	1.2	17.5	18.5	
Other services	23.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	30.8	62.2	82.6	14.4	32.6	59.9	39.7	1.3	21.4	21.9	
Public administration	25.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	14.0	48.2	83.7	19.1	32.2	62.7	40.2	1.8	17.4	14.8	
National government service	25.5	1.8	0.9	0.2	6.0	48.4	84.1	20.2	31.8	61.3	41.0	2.2	18.5	16.4	
Local government service	25.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	21.0	48.1	83.3	18.3	34.3	63.9	39.5	1.4	16.1	12.8	

Table 7: Industries

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1974

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings						Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time		Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£20	£25	£30	less than amount below	more than amount below						
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent		
All industries and services	28.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	21.3	45.2	64.8	17.4	42.3	76.7	36.8	0.4	19.3	19.8	
All Index of Production industries	25.9	0.3	0.2	—	19.5	54.5	77.1	18.1	35.5	69.1	37.4	0.4	18.3	18.5	
All manufacturing industries	25.8	0.4	0.2	—	20.0	55.6	78.3	18.1	35.0	68.8	37.3	0.4	18.9	19.1	
All non-manufacturing industries	29.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	21.7	42.6	61.6	17.2	44.2	78.7	36.7	0.4	19.2	19.7	
Food, drink and tobacco	25.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	25.9	54.1	75.5	16.4	37.3	68.2	37.5	0.5	17.0	16.8	
Food	25.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	29.5	59.8	78.4	15.9	36.7	65.7	38.0	0.5	17.9	17.8	
Chemicals and allied industries	28.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	14.8	46.2	67.9	18.8	38.8	75.0	37.4	0.2	15.6	15.7	
Metal manufacture	25.9	0.2	0.2	—	16.4	51.1	78.2	18.9	33.8	71.0	36.4	0.3	23.3	23.3	
Iron and steel	25.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	17.0	50.9	80.0	18.8	33.5	70.4	36.2	0.3	25.5	25.0	
Mechanical engineering	24.1	0.2	—	—	22.4	66.7	87.9	18.1	31.4	64.6	37.2	0.3	18.3	19.0	
Other machinery	23.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	25.2	68.7	87.8	18.1	31.1	64.1	37.1	0.2	15.2	16.3	
Electrical engineering	26.9	0.6	0.3	—	11.3	46.2	75.2	19.7	34.4	70.2	38.0	0.6	20.6	20.2	
Vehicles	27.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	11.7	45.1	71.9	19.3	36.3	72.5	37.7	0.5	19.2	19.9	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	26.4	0.6	—	0.1	6.6	48.5	80.9	21.3	33.7	69.0	38.0	0.6	20.6	20.5	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	24.8	0.4	0.2	—	20.1	60.1	83.0	18.1	33.6	66.1	37.2	0.4	23.1	22.0	
Metal industries n.e.s.	25.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	15.1	59.6	83.7	19.1	32.9	67.5	37.1	0.3	(22.3)	21.5	
Textiles	23.0	0.3	0.3	—	34.5	74.8	90.3	17.4	29.9	61.7	37.1	0.3	17.9	18.9	
Paper, printing and publishing	28.0	0.4	0.3	—	17.4	45.4	67.8	18.5	39.3	75.8	36.7	0.4	16.8	17.9	
Printing and publishing	29.1	0.4	0.3	—	14.6	39.9	63.6	18.7	41.6	78.5	36.7	0.4	15.9	16.9	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	26.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	14.1	48.6	75.7	19.2	35.1	71.4	36.8	0.3	(16.4)	19.5	
Other manufacturing industries	24.4	0.4	0.1	—	17.6	65.4	84.9	18.6	32.1	64.7	37.5	0.4	19.5	18.7	
Construction	23.6	0.2	—	0.0	29.9	67.1	85.1	16.8	31.8	63.3	37.2</				

Table 8: Occupations

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

NES Streamlined analysis

APRIL 1974

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
Professional and related supporting management and administration	66.5	0.9	1.7	0.1	1.9	14.1	50.4	36.9	103.0	175.0	37.6	0.6	16.6	17.4
Accountants	59.7	0.9	0.5	—	6.9	19.8	57.6	31.0	94.0	160.1	37.2	0.6	18.3	18.0
Systems analysts, computer programmers	58.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	13.8	61.0	37.7	84.3	155.5	37.6	0.8	19.1	19.9
Marketing and sales managers and executives	73.5	0.2	3.7	—	0.5	9.4	38.9	40.6	111.6	195.8	37.5	0.2	13.0	12.5
Civil servants (admin and executive) n.i.e.	82.9	0.8	—	0.1	0.0	1.5	10.4	59.8	116.9	223.1	37.2	0.5	26.7	26.3
Professional and related in education, welfare and health	57.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.8	24.2	64.7	31.4	86.0	164.7	33.1	0.5	12.8	13.7
Teachers in establishments for further education	64.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.4	42.2	44.6	84.5	218.9	28.8	0.1	10.3	13.7
Secondary teachers	52.8	0.1	—	—	0.9	21.4	70.9	34.5	70.7	192.4	27.8	0.1	14.3	13.8
Primary teachers	50.8	—	—	0.0	1.3	22.0	74.3	33.6	68.7	184.8	27.4	0.0	16.4	14.0
Vocational/industrial trainers	51.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	14.7	79.8	36.7	70.4	133.4	38.8	0.8	14.3	14.4
Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	56.3	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	18.2	66.7	35.5	80.8	143.3	38.8	1.2	14.2	14.4
Engineers—mechanical	60.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	10.0	52.3	40.1	82.8	158.7	38.3	0.7	11.2	10.5
Engineers—electrical, electronic	61.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	8.5	52.1	40.6	83.7	158.3	38.6	1.0	12.9	13.2
Engineers—planning, quality control	56.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	7.9	67.7	41.1	75.1	141.6	39.4	1.7	13.6	12.8
Engineers—other	59.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	9.8	60.8	40.1	80.7	152.0	39.1	1.7	12.2	12.1
Draughtsmen—engineering	47.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	24.2	89.9	34.4	60.2	120.9	38.6	1.3	13.0	13.9
Draughtsmen—other	47.7	1.9	0.2	—	0.4	28.0	87.8	35.4	62.2	123.0	38.5	1.3	15.4	15.3
Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	42.0	1.5	0.2	0.8	3.3	51.3	91.2	27.5	58.9	106.9	38.8	1.2	12.5	13.7
Engineering technicians, etc	48.6	3.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	29.6	85.8	33.1	65.3	118.7	40.3	2.5	13.7	16.3
Managerial (excluding general management)	54.9	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.6	25.5	68.2	32.1	81.7	138.3	40.2	1.2	12.3	12.5
Production and works managers, works foremen	59.6	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	10.7	60.3	39.1	84.6	147.8	40.4	1.4	11.8	11.9
Site managers, clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	55.3	1.8	1.2	—	0.0	10.8	73.1	39.5	74.8	135.2	40.9	1.4	13.1	13.2
Warehousing, etc managers	48.1	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	34.3	84.9	31.6	68.2	117.5	40.6	1.5	14.4	12.6
Office managers	62.5	0.7	0.9	—	0.4	17.9	54.8	36.0	93.6	169.9	37.0	0.5	14.8	13.4
Clerical and related	41.1	4.2	0.4	0.5	4.8	57.0	91.5	27.5	58.0	99.0	40.8	3.4	18.7	17.6
Supervisors of clerks	50.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	23.3	84.6	35.6	65.1	129.0	38.5	1.8	24.6	22.4
Costing and accounting clerks	37.5	1.6	0.2	—	7.9	65.8	96.4	26.0	51.4	96.5	38.3	1.3	15.3	16.0
Cash handling clerks	40.0	4.2	1.2	0.2	6.7	58.9	94.5	27.6	54.7	96.5	40.3	3.4	15.3	14.4
Finance, insurance, etc clerks	44.7	1.6	0.8	—	3.8	41.5	87.4	28.8	62.4	122.1	36.5	1.1	9.4	8.8
Production and materials controlling clerks	39.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	4.1	61.1	95.3	27.7	53.2	94.2	41.0	2.9	13.7	13.7
General clerks and clerks n.i.e.	36.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	5.9	74.9	96.8	26.4	48.5	92.5	39.1	1.9	20.0	19.4
Postmen, mail sorters, messengers	41.7	10.9	0.1	1.6	3.6	57.0	87.2	27.4	63.6	80.8	47.9	9.7	21.3	18.0
Selling	43.3	1.3	7.3	0.2	7.9	50.5	89.0	26.0	61.3	102.9	40.6	1.7	14.1	13.5
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	36.0	1.0	5.4	0.1	19.0	73.8	93.3	22.0	51.7	86.0	40.8	1.2	(8.6)	(9.6)
Roundsmen and van salesmen	40.3	5.0	6.7	0.4	3.7	56.8	95.9	28.5	52.4	84.2	47.0	6.4	15.5	15.7
Technical sales representatives	48.9	0.2	4.2	0.2	2.3	29.3	84.6	32.9	65.6	130.2	37.8	0.2	(12.0)	(11.7)
Other sales representatives and agents	48.3	0.2	12.3	—	4.4	38.7	83.7	29.4	69.1	119.5	37.9	0.2	16.3	11.3
Security and protective service	46.9	5.8	0.3	0.8	3.0	34.7	83.5	30.5	66.5	100.7	46.2	5.3	11.6	15.3
Policemen (below sergeant) public and private	48.2	5.8	—	0.1	0.0	29.0	80.8	33.5	67.6	117.0	40.8	4.5	8.5	8.0
Firemen (public and private)	48.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	19.9	90.7	37.1	59.2	86.4	55.2	2.2	16.0	13.7
Security guards, patrolmen	39.4	7.6	0.7	1.6	8.0	56.4	94.0	26.3	54.0	74.7	51.2	8.3	(13.8)	14.0
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	35.2	5.5	1.6	1.0	18.7	70.5	96.8	22.4	50.8	73.0	46.5	6.2	15.4	15.0
Caretakers	31.9	3.9	0.8	0.6	21.6	82.6	99.0	23.7	44.7	69.9	44.4	4.2	13.3	11.1
Other cleaners	34.8	5.9	1.9	1.2	18.8	69.2	97.8	22.9	49.6	71.4	46.5	6.6	15.5	14.6
Railmen, stationmen	38.2	11.3	1.7	1.1	12.4	59.2	96.8	24.6	54.4	67.5	52.2	12.4	9.6	6.4
Farming, fishing and related	35.6	5.2	3.1	0.2	14.0	73.3	95.2	24.0	50.3	71.5	46.6	6.1	22.8	18.4
General farm workers	33.0	7.3	1.4	—	21.5	74.0	99.6	22.1	47.3	63.2	48.9	8.5	(30.4)	20.9
Gardeners and groundsmen (non-domestic)	32.1	3.6	2.3	0.3	18.2	83.9	98.4	23.8	43.6	71.4	44.0	3.9	14.4	14.3
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	38.3	11.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	61.4	98.1	27.3	49.8	66.7	52.7	12.4	(37.0)	21.1
Materials processing (excluding metals)	43.8	7.3	4.3	2.1	2.7	40.4	90.8	30.1	59.4	90.7	47.1	7.0	12.7	12.3
Spinners, doublers/twisters	42.6	7.5	5.2	2.3	0.8	37.8	97.5	31.0	55.2	87.5	47.8	7.7	(12.8)	10.3
Chemical, gas, etc plant operators	47.4	6.3	2.3	3.6	0.3	25.4	90.2	35.2	59.9	101.7	45.8	5.4	13.7	9.9
Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	45.3	5.6	6.5	1.0	2.4	38.9	87.4	30.6	63.0	99.0	45.1	5.1	9.8	13.7
Printing machine minders	47.6	5.5	2.5	2.6	1.8	36.2	80.1	31.4	69.9	106.5	43.6	4.0	(3.0)	11.5
Foremen—woodworking	52.1	7.9	5.3	0.1	0.0	16.3	76.3	38.1	74.0	108.4	47.8	7.0	(11.7)	14.2
Carpenters and joiners—building and maintenance	45.4	5.9	7.7	0.1	0.7	40.6	86.1	31.6	63.8	97.1	46.3	5.8	11.0	13.9
Carpenters and joiners—others	44.7	6.6	5.2	0.2	0.6	39.8	90.4	33.1	59.3	94.4	46.4	6.1	(7.0)	14.7
Woodworking machinists and sawyers	42.2	4.5	7.9	0.2	3.1	45.0	95.0	30.2	56.2	93.9	44.5	4.4	9.6	14.4
Moulding machine operators (rubber, plastics)	45.1	7.7	6.5	3.2	1.3	27.9	92.4	33.7	57.6	93.2	47.3	7.3	(16.6)	13.2
Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	46.7	7.1	5.0	1.4	1.0	32.5	87.2	32.7	62.5	98.9	45.9	6.0	12.6	13.2
Furnacemen	48.0	7.6	9.9	3.6	1.1	25.8	83.7	34.2	63.7	100.6	47.4	7.2	(10.1)	10.6
Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	47.0	5.4	15.5	1.7	0.0	27.8	90.9	34.4	59.6	104.1	45.1	5.1	15.3	16.3
Foremen—engineering machining	52.2	7.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	9.7	80.1	40.2	66.5	113.0	45.5	5.6	10.9	11.5

Table 8: Occupations (continued)

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

NES Streamlined analysis

APRIL 1974

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
Processing—continued														
Press and machine tool setters	47.8	6.1	7.2	2.5	0.0	23.6	91.4	35.1	59.2	105.0	44.9	5.1	(8.7)	8.8
Roll turners, roll grinders	46.8	5.4	6.9	2.5	0.0	22.9	95.4	35.9	58.0	104.0	44.3	4.5	(6.5)	(11.6)
Other centre lathe turners	45.3	6.4	6.2	1.4	0.5	31.6	93.1	33.5	57.9	97.3	45.2	5.3	13.6	12.6
Machine tool setter-operators	47.4	6.2	7.1	2.1	0.0	26.3	87.6	34.6	61.3	103.4	44.9	5.1	14.0	13.8
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	45.9	5.9	7.0	2.6	0.6	32.3	89.7	33.1	60.3	100.1	45.2	5.3	14.2	12.4
Press and stamping machine operators	46.3	5.1	10.6	2.8	1.2	31.5	88.5	33.0	61.3	103.4	44.6	4.8	11.3	12.0
Automatic machine attendants/minders	45.4	6.3	6.8	3.4	1.6	30.0	91.8	31.6	59.1	98.5	45.3	5.6	(9.2)	10.4
Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc	50.1	7.6	3.9	1.5	0.3	19.3	82.0							

Table 9: Occupations

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

NES Streamlined analysis

APRIL 1974

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average earnings April 1973 to April 1974	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Weekly earnings incl. over-time pay	Hourly earnings excl. over-time pay
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£20	£25	£30	less than amount below	more than amount below					
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent
Professional and related supporting management and administration	43.7	0.4	0.5	—	4.6	12.0	24.3	23.5	70.8	119.1	36.8	0.3	18.2	19.2
Professional and related in education, welfare and health	35.1	0.2	—	0.5	14.1	28.0	40.5	18.6	54.4	99.3	34.6	0.2	14.9	14.6
Secondary teachers	45.3	—	—	—	1.2	2.2	7.4	30.6	62.8	164.8	27.6	—	16.5	16.9
Primary teachers	41.1	—	—	—	0.8	2.0	12.7	28.8	55.4	151.0	27.2	0.0	17.0	16.1
Other teachers	42.1	—	—	—	3.8	5.4	16.5	27.7	59.4	150.7	27.8	—	17.2	17.8
Welfare workers	31.7	0.4	—	0.3	11.7	26.8	43.0	19.2	44.3	81.9	39.2	0.5	14.0	16.0
Nurse administrators and executives	37.8	0.1	—	1.2	1.9	6.7	15.5	27.6	49.0	96.0	39.8	0.1	9.8	10.3
Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives	26.0	0.3	—	1.1	24.6	53.2	73.7	16.7	37.9	65.3	39.5	0.4	15.2	14.3
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	21.1	0.2	—	1.2	45.8	81.7	94.6	15.1	27.9	54.0	39.0	0.4	15.2	13.7
Managerial (excluding general management)	30.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	14.4	40.5	62.9	18.4	50.6	80.2	38.9	0.4	16.0	17.8
Clerical and related	26.7	0.4	0.1	—	18.6	47.0	71.3	18.1	36.7	71.9	37.1	0.4	21.5	21.7
Supervisors of clerks	37.5	0.7	0.1	—	2.5	11.3	29.0	24.3	53.7	99.9	37.4	0.6	26.1	26.3
Costing and accounting clerks	24.9	0.4	0.1	—	24.0	59.8	79.2	17.5	34.6	66.7	37.2	0.5	18.3	18.5
Cash handling clerks	25.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	20.1	51.5	76.3	17.4	36.5	69.3	37.3	0.8	18.8	19.0
Finance, insurance, etc clerks	27.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	14.0	41.7	69.4	18.6	38.6	77.3	35.6	0.4	14.0	14.6
Production and materials controlling clerks	24.1	0.4	0.1	—	25.6	66.5	83.9	18.2	32.8	63.3	37.7	0.5	18.1	17.2
Records and library clerks	25.0	0.5	0.2	—	24.1	58.2	80.8	17.6	33.6	66.7	37.3	0.6	19.1	15.3
General clerks and clerks nie	26.7	0.4	0.1	—	17.3	42.9	69.1	18.2	36.2	71.7	37.2	0.4	25.9	25.6
Retail shop cashiers	20.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	43.6	84.6	95.7	16.0	26.3	53.0	39.2	0.6	(15.8)	(17.7)
Receptionists	21.1	0.2	0.2	—	48.5	79.1	91.4	14.6	28.7	55.9	37.7	0.3	17.6	18.5
Secretaries, shorthand typists	29.0	0.1	0.1	—	9.9	33.9	59.6	20.0	38.8	79.4	36.6	0.1	18.1	18.4
Other typists	23.7	0.2	0.1	—	25.1	60.5	86.4	17.1	31.4	65.7	36.4	0.2	20.8	20.7
Calculating machine operators	23.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	23.2	69.2	88.6	18.0	30.7	63.9	37.0	0.4	20.3	20.6
Key punch operators	25.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	15.2	52.3	80.7	19.0	32.2	67.4	37.4	0.8	16.5	17.9
Other office machine operators	25.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	18.6	51.3	77.9	17.8	34.4	68.4	37.4	0.8	20.4	20.5
Telephoneists	25.0	0.6	—	0.2	23.2	49.8	84.4	17.8	32.2	66.5	37.3	0.6	21.1	21.3
Selling	19.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	63.9	85.2	92.9	14.1	27.6	50.5	39.0	0.4	18.0	20.2
Sales supervisors	24.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	19.5	63.2	79.5	18.3	33.8	63.6	39.2	0.3	14.5	18.0
Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	18.8	0.2	0.3	—	71.8	90.4	96.6	14.0	24.8	48.0	39.0	0.4	18.9	20.9
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	22.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	42.4	70.7	86.6	13.9	31.9	55.7	39.5	1.4	23.0	23.4
Chefs/cooks	23.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	33.9	67.6	84.7	16.5	31.8	59.7	38.7	1.2	21.9	21.8
Counter hands	20.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	52.3	78.5	91.2	13.6	29.4	51.8	39.2	1.6	19.7	19.7
Kitchen hands	19.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	62.0	85.2	93.7	13.7	28.6	51.6	38.4	1.3	20.6	23.3
Home and domestic helpers, maids	22.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	35.7	68.4	87.8	14.1	31.4	57.3	39.8	1.2	(26.9)	26.6
Other cleaners	21.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	40.1	74.9	90.6	14.5	29.3	56.1	38.6	1.0	26.0	27.5
Materials processing (excluding metals)	23.6	0.8	4.9	0.3	31.1	64.6	86.2	16.9	31.7	58.1	40.3	1.1	16.4	17.0
Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	23.7	0.5	6.6	0.1	30.7	64.4	84.7	15.9	32.8	60.2	39.1	0.6	18.9	20.1
Sewing machinists (textiles)	22.8	0.2	8.9	—	35.4	69.9	87.7	15.4	31.4	59.0	38.5	0.4	18.4	20.3
Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	25.5	0.9	4.6	0.2	20.1	52.2	78.9	17.8	33.7	62.8	40.3	1.1	17.3	18.1
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	24.3	0.8	2.8	0.3	23.7	60.8	84.8	17.3	32.2	60.0	40.1	1.0	17.8	18.0
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	25.2	0.7	3.7	0.2	17.9	53.8	82.8	18.6	32.8	62.3	40.3	0.9	19.1	19.2
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	26.9	1.2	3.4	0.2	4.1	52.0	77.0	20.7	35.2	65.1	40.8	1.3	(16.0)	15.5
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	22.9	0.8	1.9	0.4	30.2	70.8	88.9	16.4	30.4	56.7	40.1	1.1	16.8	16.1
Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	26.2	2.5	1.0	0.6	27.9	57.0	72.9	17.2	39.7	60.4	42.2	2.9	16.5	16.3
Storekeepers, etc	23.3	0.6	0.8	—	29.3	67.7	89.0	17.0	30.3	58.6	39.6	0.7	15.1	18.3
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	23.6	0.9	3.0	0.3	31.9	64.1	84.6	15.7	32.5	58.7	39.8	1.2	19.8	20.1
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	28.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	21.3	45.2	64.8	17.4	42.3	76.7	36.8	0.4	19.3	19.8
ALL OCCUPATIONS	26.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	24.8	51.3	71.2	16.8	39.4	70.6	37.8	0.6	19.5	19.9

Table 10: Age-groups

FULL-TIME MALES, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

NES Streamlined analysis

APRIL 1974

Age-group	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. overtime	Over-time
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below			
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours
Full-time manual males	18.6	1.6	1.1	0.1	85.4	98.1	99.9	11.4	27.5	42.3	42.3	2.7
Under 18	30.7	3.7	2.7	0.4	33.1	83.4	98.6	18.9	44.7	67.0	44.3	4.2
21 to 24	40.7	6.0	4.4	1.0	5.7	54.1	93.1	27.2	56.3	86.2	45.9	5.8
25 to 29	44.7	7.3	5.0	1.2	2.9	40.4	88.9	29.9	61.1	93.0	47.0	6.9
30 to 39	46.4	8.0	5.0	1.3	2.3	34.4	86.1	31.0	63.9	95.3	47.5	7.4
40 to 49	45.2	7.6	4.3	1.3	2.9	37.7	88.1	30.0	61.7	93.6	47.0	7.0
50 to 59	42.4	6.4	3.7	1.1	4.4	47.6	91.5	28.3	58.3	89.8	45.9	6.0
60 to 64	38.5	5.3	3.1	0.8	7.9	61.6	95.2	25.8	53.3	83.1	45.2	5.3
65 and over	31.6	4.0	1.4	0.4	28.5	77.5	98.3	17.3	46.5	69.8	44.3	4.5
18 and over	42.8	6.8	4.2	1.1	5.9	46.2	90.3	27.4	59.7	89.6	46.4	6.4
21 and over	43.6	7.0	4.3	1.2	4.1	43.7	89.8	28.7	60.3	91.1	46.5	6.5
All ages	41.9	6.6	4.0	1.1	8.8	48.0	90.7	25.8	59.3	87.9	46.3	6.3
Full-time non-manual males	16.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	94.6	99.6	99.8	11.2	22.1	41.7	38.8	0.9
Under 18	24.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	58.6	96.6	99.6	16.2	33.6	61.8	39.0	1.2
21 to 24	35.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	12.5	73.2	96.8	23.9	48.5	91.1	38.6	1.3
25 to 29	47.6	1.8	1.5	0.2	2.0	34.8	83.9	31.1	66.3	121.8	38.7	1.5
30 to 39	57.7	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.1	19.1	64.7	35.2	83.9	146.6	38.8	1.5
40 to 49	61.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.3	19.3	59.4	34.7	94.7	157.4	38.8	1.4
50 to 59	58.9	1.6	1.5	0.2	2.2	27.8	66.0	31.3	92.5	148.8	38.8	1.4
60 to 64	51.8	1.3	1.3	0.2	5.1	43.0	76.4	27.5	83.3	129.7	38.8	1.3
18 and over	53.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	5.7	34.0	72.4	28.3	82.6	134.2	38.8	1.4
21 and over	54.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	3.1	30.8	71.1	30.5	83.1	138.1	38.8	1.4
All ages	52.4	1.6	1.4	0.2	7.2	35.0	72.9	27.4	81.6	132.6	38.8	1.4
All full-time males	18.2	1.4	0.9	0.1	87.3	98.4	99.8	11.3	26.4	42.2	42.0	2.4
Under 18	28.7	2.9	2.0	0.3	41.1	87.5	98.9	17.7	42.1	65.5	42.7	3.3
21 to 24	38.6	4.1	2.9	0.7	8.4	61.9	94.6	25.8	53.5	88.1	43.0	4.1
25 to 29	46.0	4.8	3.4	0.8	2.5	37.9	86.7	30.5	63.5	104.9	43.4	4.5
30 to 39	50.9	5.6										

Table 11: Age-groups

NES Streamlined analysis

FULL-TIME FEMALES, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1974

Age-group	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. overtime	Over-time
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£20	£25	£30	less than amount below	more than amount below			
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours
Full-time manual females												
Under 18	16.9	0.4	3.2	—	74.5	91.5	97.4	9.9	24.2	42.0	40.4	0.8
18 to 20	22.2	0.8	4.1	0.2	38.7	70.4	88.4	14.3	30.7	54.3	40.6	1.1
21 to 24	24.0	0.8	4.0	0.3	29.2	62.8	82.7	16.1	32.5	58.8	40.4	1.0
25 to 29	24.6	1.1	4.1	0.4	28.9	59.4	80.8	16.2	34.4	60.1	40.3	1.3
30 to 39	23.5	1.0	3.3	0.3	33.1	63.7	84.6	15.5	32.6	58.7	39.7	1.2
40 to 49	23.9	0.9	2.9	0.3	30.4	61.9	83.5	16.2	33.2	60.0	39.6	1.2
50 to 59	23.8	0.9	2.3	0.4	28.8	63.2	84.6	16.0	32.5	59.4	39.8	1.2
60 to 64	21.8	0.9	1.6	0.2	42.8	74.3	90.0	14.8	30.0	55.6	39.2	1.3
18 and over	23.6	0.9	3.0	0.3	31.9	64.1	84.6	15.7	32.5	58.7	39.8	1.2
21 and over	23.7	0.9	2.9	0.3	31.2	63.5	84.2	15.7	32.9	59.1	39.8	1.2
All ages	23.2	0.9	3.0	0.3	34.3	65.7	85.3	15.1	32.3	57.7	39.9	1.1
Full-time non-manual females												
Under 18	15.2	0.2	0.1	—	88.7	97.3	99.0	10.7	20.5	40.2	37.6	0.3
18 to 20	20.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	53.2	83.4	95.1	14.6	27.2	53.6	37.7	0.4
21 to 24	26.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	16.7	49.0	73.3	18.7	35.2	71.2	36.7	0.4
25 to 29	30.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	11.3	31.7	53.7	19.5	41.9	81.8	36.5	0.4
30 to 39	31.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	16.1	35.1	54.1	18.2	47.2	84.9	36.4	0.4
40 to 49	30.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	17.1	38.9	58.4	18.2	47.8	82.5	36.7	0.4
50 to 59	32.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	14.9	33.9	55.1	18.5	51.3	86.0	37.9	0.4
18 and over	28.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	21.3	45.2	64.8	17.4	42.3	76.7	36.8	0.4
21 and over	30.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	15.7	38.3	59.5	18.3	44.4	81.1	36.7	0.4
All ages	27.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	26.1	48.8	67.3	15.9	41.5	74.0	36.9	0.4
All full-time females												
Under 18	15.7	0.2	0.9	—	84.9	95.7	98.6	10.6	21.7	40.7	38.4	0.4
18 to 20	20.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	50.0	80.5	93.6	14.6	28.0	53.8	38.3	0.5
21 to 24	25.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	18.9	51.4	74.9	18.2	34.9	68.9	37.3	0.5
25 to 29	29.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	14.9	37.3	59.2	18.6	40.7	77.1	37.3	0.6
30 to 39	28.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	21.8	44.7	64.3	17.2	42.9	75.6	37.5	0.7
40 to 49	28.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	22.4	48.0	68.3	17.3	41.7	73.1	37.9	0.7
50 to 59	28.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	21.2	47.2	68.5	17.2	42.7	73.5	38.2	0.7
60 to 64	27.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	32.1	56.6	72.9	15.6	43.4	70.7	38.0	0.9
18 and over	26.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	24.8	51.3	71.2	16.8	39.4	70.6	37.8	0.6
21 and over	27.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	20.9	46.9	67.9	17.3	40.7	73.2	37.7	0.6
All ages	26.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	28.7	54.2	73.0	15.6	38.8	68.5	37.8	0.6

Table 12: Regions

NES Streamlined analysis

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

APRIL 1974

Region	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of overtime	Average weekly hours	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. overtime	Over-time
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£25	£40	£60	less than amount below	more than amount below			
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours
Full-time manual men												
South East	44.8	7.6	3.4	1.0	3.9	41.0	88.0	29.2	62.5	92.5	47.1	7.0
Greater London	45.9	7.8	3.2	1.0	3.7	39.1	86.3	29.8	64.4	95.3	47.0	7.2
South East (excl Greater London)	43.8	7.4	3.5	1.0	4.1	42.7	89.5	28.7	60.7	90.1	47.2	6.9
East Anglia	41.5	7.7	3.1	0.8	4.6	51.7	92.1	27.9	57.8	83.1	47.8	7.5
South West	40.8	6.3	3.9	0.8	5.2	52.8	93.2	27.5	56.2	85.7	46.3	6.2
West Midlands	45.5	6.1	5.9	1.5	2.6	35.4	88.3	30.5	61.3	98.3	45.7	5.7
East Midlands	42.4	6.4	4.9	1.1	4.4	47.0	91.7	28.5	58.2	89.7	45.9	6.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	42.9	7.1	5.1	1.3	4.3	46.6	90.7	28.5	59.3	88.9	46.7	6.9
North West	43.1	6.9	4.5	1.2	4.2	45.5	90.1	28.4	59.9	90.3	46.5	6.5
North	43.6	6.6	4.7	1.5	4.2	42.3	90.3	29.1	59.7	92.7	45.8	6.0
Wales	43.7	6.7	3.9	1.9	3.7	42.1	90.9	28.9	59.4	92.5	46.0	6.1
Scotland	42.9	7.3	3.7	1.2	5.2	45.8	89.6	27.6	60.4	88.3	46.8	6.7
Great Britain	43.6	7.0	4.3	1.2	4.1	43.7	89.8	28.7	60.3	91.1	46.5	6.5
Full-time non-manual men												
South East	59.1	2.0	1.5	0.2	2.2	25.8	64.6	32.2	92.3	150.0	38.8	1.5
Greater London	63.2	2.1	1.5	0.2	1.8	22.7	59.3	33.3	99.7	160.2	38.4	1.5
South East (excl Greater London)	53.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.7	30.1	71.8	30.9	81.5	136.0	39.2	1.5
East Anglia	50.7	1.3	1.7	0.2	4.0	35.4	76.6	29.0	77.7	127.0	39.0	1.2
South West	51.2	1.6	1.6	0.3	3.8	34.4	75.8	29.3	75.6	130.9	38.7	1.3
West Midlands	51.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	2.8	31.2	74.8	30.4	76.1	132.9	38.4	1.1
East Midlands	49.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	3.5	38.0	77.5	29.6	72.7	126.2	38.5	1.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	50.1	1.4	1.9	0.2	4.3	37.0	77.7	29.0	74.3	127.5	38.7	1.2
North West	52.3	1.5	1.4	0.2	3.5	33.5	74.0	30.1	79.3	130.8	39.0	1.4
North	52.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	3.5	32.5	73.1	30.2	77.7	134.0	38.6	1.4
Wales	51.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.1	31.5	75.3	29.9	78.5	132.4	38.7	1.2
Scotland	51.8	1.8	1.3	0.3	4.6	34.1	74.6	28.8	77.9	128.8	39.0	1.6
Great Britain	54.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	3.1	30.8	71.1	30.5	83.1	138.1	38.8	1.4
All full-time men												
South-East	51.5	5.0	2.5	0.6	3.1	33.9	77.0	30.3	77.0	117.4	43.3	4.5
Greater London	54.9	4.9	2.4	0.6	2.7	30.6	72.2	31.1	84.3	126.9	42.7	4.3
South East (excl Greater London)	47.9	5.1	2.7	0.7	3.5	37.4	82.1	29.5	69.3	107.3	44.1	4.8
East Anglia	44.6	5.6	2.6	0.6	4.4	46.3	87.0	28.2	63.8	96.3	45.1	5.5
South West	44.9	4.4	3.0	0.6	4.6	45.5	86.3	28.1	64.3	102.1	43.4	4.3
West Midlands	47.5	4.6	4.4	1.1	2.7	34.0	83.9	30.5	65.7	108.3	43.5	4.3
East Midlands	44.7	4.8	3.8	0.8	4.1	44.1	87.2	28.8	63.1	100.1	43.7	4.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	45.1	5.4	4.1	0.9	4.3	43.6	86.7	28.7	63.8	99.5	44.4	5.2
North West	46.4	4.9	3.4	0.8	4.0	41.2	84.3	28.9	66.7	103.4	44.0	4.8
North	46.2	5.1	3.6	1.1	4.0	39.3	85.0	29.3	65.6	104.2	43.7	4.7
Wales	46.2	5.1	3.1	1.4	3.5	38.8	86.0	29.1	64.7	103.6	43.9	4.7
Scotland	46.0	5.4	2.9	0.9	5.0	41.7	84.5	28.0	66.8	100.6	44.3	5.1
Great Britain	47.7	5.0	3.2	0.8	3.7	38.8	82.7	29.3	68.8	107.2	43.7	4.7

NES Streamlined analysis

Table 13: Regions

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

APRIL 1974

Region	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£20	£25	£30	less than amount below	more than amount below			
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	
Full-time manual women												
South East	24.7	1.2	1.7	0.3	27.0	58.1	80.3	16.4	35.0	61.0	40.0	1.5
Greater London	26.1	1.5	1.6	0.3	22.0	50.9	75.6	17.3	36.6	63.8	40.3	1.8
South East (excl Greater London)	23.4	1.0	1.7	0.3	31.8	65.0	84.8	15.9	32.5	58.2	39.8	1.3
East Anglia	22.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	35.0	73.7	88.5	15.6	30.5	57.0	39.5	1.0
South West	22.9	0.9	2.3	0.3	34.5	68.3	87.4	15.5	31.2	57.0	39.8	1.2
West Midlands	23.8	0.7	4.7	0.2	30.6	62.4	83.7	15.5	33.2	60.0	39.6	0.9
East Midlands	23.3	0.6	5.4	0.3	32.5	67.4	85.0	15.2	32.5	59.0	39.3	0.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	22.0	0.7	3.4	0.3	40.2	71.4	90.8	15.2	29.6	55.9	39.4	0.9
North West	23.4	0.8	3.6	0.3	31.1	64.5	85.5	15.7	32.0	58.3	39.8	1.0
North	23.2	0.8	3.2	0.4	31.9	65.0	86.9	15.6	30.9	57.8	39.9	1.0
Wales	22.6	0.6	2.7	0.2	35.8	70.6	87.9	15.5	30.8	56.6	39.9	0.9
Scotland	23.4	1.2	2.3	0.4	34.3	64.2	83.8	15.3	32.9	57.5	40.4	1.5
Great Britain	23.6	0.9	3.0	0.3	31.9	64.1	84.6	15.7	32.5	58.7	39.8	1.2
Full-time non-manual women												
South East	31.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	12.9	32.4	54.1	19.0	46.0	84.5	36.7	0.4
Greater London	33.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	7.4	22.1	44.7	21.1	48.3	91.8	36.5	0.4
South East (excl Greater London)	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	19.9	45.5	66.0	17.6	42.3	74.9	37.0	0.4
East Anglia	26.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	28.2	57.0	73.6	17.1	37.9	69.0	37.4	0.4
South West	26.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	26.4	52.5	71.7	16.8	39.3	72.2	36.9	0.4
West Midlands	27.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	24.1	51.2	70.1	16.9	41.0	74.2	36.5	0.3
East Midlands	27.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	25.4	53.2	71.9	17.3	40.4	73.5	36.7	0.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	26.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	29.1	55.5	72.6	16.6	39.2	71.0	36.9	0.4
North West	26.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	25.1	53.1	71.7	16.8	39.5	70.9	37.0	0.4
North	26.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	28.2	52.3	70.3	16.1	39.6	72.0	36.9	0.3
Wales	27.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	25.9	50.4	69.7	16.5	40.8	73.6	36.9	0.3
Scotland	27.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	27.0	52.2	71.0	16.8	41.2	72.4	36.9	0.4
Great Britain	28.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	21.3	45.2	64.8	17.4	42.3	76.7	36.8	0.4
All full-time women												
South East	29.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	16.5	38.9	60.7	18.1	43.2	78.1	37.6	0.7
Greater London	31.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	10.8	28.7	51.8	19.7	45.8	85.0	37.4	0.7
South East (excl Greater London)	27.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	23.3	51.0	71.3	17.0	39.7	69.8	37.8	0.6
East Anglia	25.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	30.5	62.7	78.7	16.7	36.1	64.7	38.1	0.6
South West	25.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	28.7	56.9	76.1	16.4	36.7	67.8	37.8	0.6
West Midlands	26.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	26.6	55.5	75.4	16.4	38.2	68.4	37.7	0.5
East Midlands	25.6	0.4	2.2	0.2	28.2	58.7	77.0	16.5	37.4	67.6	37.7	0.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	24.8	0.5	1.4	0.2	33.3	61.6	79.6	16.0	35.6	65.0	37.9	0.6
North West	25.6	0.5	1.4	0.2	27.3	57.2	76.6	16.4	36.4	66.1	38.1	0.6
North	25.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	29.5	56.7	76.1	15.9	36.7	66.7	37.9	0.6
Wales	25.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	29.4	57.5	76.1	16.1	38.0	67.4	37.9	0.5
Scotland	25.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	29.6	56.5	75.6	16.2	37.6	66.8	38.1	0.8
Great Britain	26.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	24.8	51.3	71.2	16.8	39.4	70.6	37.8	0.6

Table 14 Estimated numbers of adults with earnings below specified amounts, April 1974 NES Summary analysis

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 2)

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

MILLIONS

Weekly earnings	Numbers with gross weekly earnings below specified amount						Numbers with gross weekly earnings excluding overtime earnings below specified amount					
	Men aged 21 and over			Women aged 18 and over			Men aged 21 and over			Women aged 18 and over		
	Manual	Non-manual	Total	Manual	Non-manual	Total	Manual	Non-manual	Total	Manual	Non-manual	Total
Under £15	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3
Under £17	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.6
Under £20	0.1	—	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.3
Under £22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.9
Under £25	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.7
Under £27	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.1
Under £30	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.5	1.9	0.4	2.3	1.4	2.2	3.7
Under £32	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.8	2.5	0.6	3.1	1.5	2.4	3.9
Under £35	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.5	2.7	4.2	3.3	0.9	4.2	1.6	2.7	4.2
Under £37	2.3	1.0	3.2	1.5	2.8	4.3	3.9	1.1	5.0	1.6	2.8	4.4
Under £40	2.9	1.3	4.2	1.6	2.9	4.5	4.6	1.4	6.0	1.6	3.0	4.6
Under £42	3.4	1.4	4.8	1.6	3.0	4.6	5.0	1.6	6.6	1.6	3.0	4.6
Under £45	4.0	1.7	5.7	1.6	3.1	4.7	5.4	1.9	7.3	1.6	3.1	4.7
Under £47	4.4	1.9	6.3	1.6	3.1	4.7	5.7	2.1	7.8	1.6	3.1	4.8
Under £50	4.9	2.2	7.1	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.0	2.3	8.4	1.6	3.2	4.8
Under £52	5.2	2.3	7.5	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.2	2.5	8.7	1.6	3.2	4.8
Under £55	5.6	2.6	8.1	1.6	3.3	4.9	6.4	2.7	9.1	1.6	3.3	4.9
Under £60	6.0	2.9	8.9	1.6	3.3	4.9	6.5	3.0	9.5	1.6	3.3	4.9
Under £65	6.2	3.1	9.4	1.6	3.3	4.9	6.6	3.2	9.8	1.6	3.3	4.9
Under £70	6.4	3.3	9.7	1.6	3.3	4.9	6.6	3.4	10.0	1.6	3.3	4.9
Under £80	6.6	3.6	10.2	1.6	3.3	5.0	6.6	3.6	10.3	1.6	3.3	5.0
Under £90	6.6	3.8	10.4	1.6	3.4	5.0	6.7	3.8	10.4	1.6	3.4	5.0
Under £100	6.7	3.8	10.5	1.6	3.4	5.0	6.7	3.9	10.5	1.6	3.4	5.0
Under £200	6.7	4.0	10.7	1.6	3.4	5.0	6.7	4.0	10.7	1.6	3.4	5.0
Number of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence	6.7	4.1	10.7	1.6	3.4	5.0	6.7	4.1	10.7	1.6	3.4	5.0
Number of full-time adults whose pay was affected by absence	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5						
Number of part-time adults	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.7						
Total adults in employment	7.9	4.3	12.2	3.7	4.8	8.5						

Table 15 Dispersions of gross weekly earnings; 1970 to 1974

NES Summary analysis

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 3)

FULL TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence

	As percentages of the corresponding median										
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper	Highest quartile	Mean decile
	£	£	£	£	£	£					
Manual men											
1970	17.2	20.8	25.6	31.3	37.7	26.8	67.3	81.1	122.3	147.2	104.6
1971	19.2	23.0	28.1	34.3	41.2	29.4	68.2	81.8	122.1	146.5	104.8
1972	21.2	25.5	31.3	38.3	45.9	32.8	67.6	81.3	122.3	146.6	104.6
1973	24.6	29.8	36.6	44.5	53.2	38.1	67.3	81.4	121.6	145.3	104.1
1974	28.7	34.4	41.8	50.6	60.3	43.6	68.6	82.2	121.0	144.1	104.3
Non-manual men											
1970	19.4	24.2	31.4	41.1	55.0	35.8	61.8	77.1	130.8	175.1	114.0
1971	21.2	26.3	34.4	45.1	60.0	39.1	61.7	76.5	131.2	174.4	113.6
1972	23.7	29.6	38.5	50.5	66.8	43.5	61.7	76.8	131.3	173.7	113.1
1973	26.4	32.9	42.8	56.0	74.0	48.1	61.6	76.7	130.9	172.7	112.5
1974	30.5	37.6	48.5	63.1	83.1	54.4	62.9	77.6	130.2	171.6	112.4
All men											
1970	17.8	21.7	27.2	34.5	43.7	30.0	65.4	79.7	126.7	160.6	110.3
1971	19.7	24.0	29.8	37.8	48.0	32.9	66.1	80.3	126.5	160.7	110.4
1972	21.9	26.6	33.4	42.2	53.7	36.7	65.5	79.7	126.4	160.9	109.9
1973	25.2	30.7	38.4	48.1	60.9	41.9	65.6	79.9	125.3	158.5	109.1
1974	29.3	35.4	43.8	54.6	68.8	47.7	66.8	80.7	124.6	157.0	108.8
Manual women											
1970	8.8	10.6	12.8	15.4	18.5	13.4	69.0	83.0	120.1	144.8	104.5
1971	10.2	12.2	14.6	17.6	20.9	15.3	70.2	83.6	120.4	143.0	104.6
1972	11.3	13.5	16.4	19.9	23.9	17.1	68.9	82.5	121.6	145.9	104.6
1973	13.1	15.7	18.9	22.9	27.3	19.7	69.2	82.8	121.4	144.4	104.3
1974	15.7	18.8	22.7	27.2	32.5	23.6	69.1	83.0	119.8	143.4	103.8
Non-manual women											
1970	10.2	12.4	15.9	20.6	27.6	17.8	64.2	78.3	129.4	173.7	111.8
1971	11.7	14.2	18.0	23.1	30.6	19.8	65.0	78.8	128.2	169.9	109.8
1972	12.9	15.8	20.1	26.0	34.4	22.2	64.0	78.2	129.1	170.9	110.2
1973	14.6	17.7	22.3	28.7	37.8	24.7	65.6	79.2	129.0	169.5	110.8
1974	17.4	20.7	26.1	33.4	42.3	28.6	66.5	79.4	127.9	162.0	109.4
All women											
1970	9.7	11.6	14.6	18.8	24.8	16.3	66.4	79.8	129.3	170.4	111.8
1971	11.0	13.3	16.6	21.1	27.5	18.3	66.6	80.2	127.3	165.8	110.2
1972	12.2	14.8	18.6	23.9	31.1	20.5	65.6	79.6	128.6	167.1	110.4
1973	14.1	16.9	20.9	26.7	34.4	23.1	67.4	80.7	127.6	164.7	110.4
1974	16.8	20.0	24.7	31.3	39.4	26.9	67.7	81.0	126.4	159.1	108.9

Table 16 Dispersions of gross hourly earnings; 1970 to 1974

NES Summary analysis

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 4)

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

	As percentages of the corresponding median										
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean
	P	P	P	P	P	P					
Manual men											
1970	39.4	45.6	54.6	66.5	79.1	57.1	72.3	83.6	121.9	144.9	104.7
1971	44.4	51.1	61.2	74.5	88.6	64.0	72.5	83.5	121.6	144.6	104.5
1972	49.0	56.9	68.6	83.4	99.1	71.4	71.4	83.0	121.6	144.4	104.0
1972*	49.1	56.9	68.4	83.0	98.5	71.3	71.8	83.2	121.4	144.0	104.2
1973*	56.7	66.1	78.6	94.6	111.5	81.7	72.2	84.1	120.4	141.9	104.0
1974*	65.9	76.4	90.1	107.6	126.5	93.5	73.1	84.8	119.5	140.5	103.9
Non-manual men											
1970	48.3	60.1	79.4	108.7	150.1	90.5	60.8	75.7	136.9	189.1	113.9
1971	53.2	66.4	87.8	119.9	162.1	99.2	60.6	75.6	136.5	184.5	113.0
1972	60.0	74.9	98.3	134.1	181.2	110.5	61.0	76.1	136.4	184.3	112.4
1972*	60.2	75.0	98.5	134.3	181.4	110.7	61.1	76.2	136.4	184.2	112.4
1973*	66.6	82.9	109.0	146.9	198.1	121.6	61.1	76.0	134.8	181.8	111.6
1974*	76.9	95.4	123.6	165.1	221.4	137.9	62.2	77.2	133.6	179.1	111.6
All men											
1970	40.9	48.1	59.7	76.9	103.7	66.7	68.6	80.5	128.9	173.8	111.7
1971	45.9	53.9	66.8	86.0	115.8	74.4	68.7	80.7	128.8	173.5	111.5
1972	50.7	60.3	75.1	96.7	129.4	83.1	67.5	80.3	128.7	172.2	110.6
1972*	51.0	60.6	75.5	97.4	131.9	83.7	67.5	80.2	129.0	174.7	110.9
1973*	58.7	69.6	85.7	109.4	145.7	94.3	68.5	81.3	127.6	170.1	110.1
1974*	68.3	80.3	98.1	124.3	164.3	107.6	69.6	81.8	126.6	167.4	109.7
Manual women											
1970	23.8	27.4	32.1	38.0	45.2	33.6	74.2	85.5	118.5	140.8	104.7
1971	26.9	31.6	36.8	43.6	51.2	38.3	73.3	85.9	118.6	139.2	104.3
1972	29.9	35.4	41.6	49.3	58.6	43.1	71.9	85.3	118.7	141.1	103.8
1972*	29.6	35.4	41.4	49.2	58.4	43.0	71.6	85.5	118.9	141.2	104.0
1973*	34.6	40.8	48.0	56.6	66.3	49.6	72.1	85.1	118.0	138.2	103.5
1974*	41.3	49.2	57.5	67.4	78.6	59.3	71.7	85.6	117.2	136.7	103.1
Non-manual women											
1970	26.3	32.7	42.2	55.8	78.3	47.6	62.3	77.5	132.2	185.6	112.8
1971	30.4	37.2	47.6	63.1	86.1	53.0	63.9	78.1	132.6	181.0	111.3
1972	33.6	41.4	53.6	71.4	98.5	59.8	62.7	77.2	133.4	183.8	111.6
1972*	33.7	41.5	53.7	71.6	98.6	59.9	62.7	77.3	133.3	183.6	111.6
1973*	38.2	46.5	59.0	77.6	108.3	66.2	64.7	78.9	131.5	183.6	112.2
1974*	45.7	55.0	70.0	89.8	121.7	76.9	65.3	78.6	128.2	173.8	109.8
All women											
1970	25.1	29.6	36.9	48.2	66.0	42.0	68.0	80.2	130.4	178.6	113.7
1971	28.7	34.0	42.3	54.9	74.1	47.4	67.9	80.4	129.8	175.2	112.0
1972	31.8	38.1	47.4	62.4	84.6	53.5	67.1	80.3	131.6	178.4	112.8
1972*	31.9	38.3	47.9	63.3	86.2	54.0	66.6	79.9	132.0	179.9	112.7
1973*	36.7	44.0	54.2	69.9	94.6	60.5	67.7	81.1	128.9	174.5	111.6
1974*	44.1	52.4	64.2	81.6	106.8	70.8	68.7	81.7	127.2	166.4	110.3

* Excluding employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was affected by absence.

Table 17 Average earnings in April 1974 and increases since April 1973
(based on complete samples)

: all industries and services combined
: manufacturing industry

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 5)

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

APRIL 1974

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			HOURLY EARNINGS		Standard error				
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		Weekly earnings (note 1)	Hourly earnings (note 2)			
		including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			£	per cent	pence	per cent
	£	£	£	pence	pence	£	per cent	pence	per cent	
(a) AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1974 (based on the complete 1974 sample*)										
All industries and services										
Full-time men:										
manual	42.3	43.6	36.6	93.5	91.1	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.13	
non-manual	54.1	54.4	52.8	137.9	138.1	0.16	0.30	0.45	0.33	
all	46.5	47.7	42.7	107.6	107.2	0.07	0.16	0.19	0.18	
Full-time women:										
manual	22.8	23.6	22.7	59.3	58.7	0.07	0.29	0.15	0.25	
non-manual	28.3	28.6	28.2	76.9	76.7	0.08	0.27	0.26	0.34	
all	26.3	26.9	26.4	70.8	70.6	0.06	0.22	0.19	0.27	
All manufacturing industries										
Full-time men:										
manual	43.6	45.1	38.1	97.4	95.2	0.08	0.18	0.16	0.16	
non-manual	54.1	54.5	52.8	137.7	137.8	0.27	0.50	0.72	0.52	
all	46.3	47.7	42.2	106.9	106.1	0.10	0.20	0.24	0.22	
Full-time women:										
manual	23.1	24.1	23.4	60.6	60.1	0.08	0.34	0.19	0.31	
non-manual	25.6	25.8	25.4	69.0	68.8	0.13	0.49	0.34	0.49	
all	23.9	24.8	24.2	63.8	63.4	0.07	0.28	0.18	0.28	

(b) INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1973 TO APRIL 1974
(based on the complete 1973 and 1974 samples)

	per cent			per cent		per cent of 1973 average	per cent of 1973 average
	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours			
All industries and services							
Full-time men:							
manual	5.3	5.5	4.7	11.8	11.9	0.06	0.11
non-manual	6.3	6.3	6.1	16.3	16.4	0.13	0.38
all	5.6	5.8	5.3	13.3	13.5	0.06	0.16
Full-time women:							
manual	3.7	3.8	3.7	9.6	9.6	0.07	0.16
non-manual	3.8	3.9	3.8	10.7	10.6	0.07	0.23
all	3.7	3.9	3.8	10.3	10.2	0.05	0.17
All manufacturing industries							
Full-time men:							
manual	5.0	5.2	4.5	11.4	11.5	0.08	0.15
non-manual	5.7	5.8	5.8	15.3	15.3	0.23	0.63
all	5.2	5.4	4.9	12.4	12.6	0.09	0.20
Full-time women:							
manual	3.5	3.7	3.6	9.4	9.3	0.08	0.20
non-manual	3.8	4.0	3.9	10.5	10.5	0.11	0.30
all	3.6	3.8	3.7	9.9	9.9	0.07	0.16

(c) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1973 TO APRIL 1974
(based on the complete 1973 and 1974 samples)

	per cent			per cent		per cent of 1973 average	per cent of 1973 average
	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours			
All industries and services							
Full-time men:							
manual	14.3	14.4	14.8	14.4	15.0	0.16	0.14
non-manual	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.5	0.28	0.31
all	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.5	0.15	0.17
Full-time women:							
manual	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	0.36	0.32
non-manual	15.5	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	0.27	0.34
all	16.6	16.8	16.7	17.0	16.9	0.23	0.28
All manufacturing industries							
Full-time men:							
manual	12.9	13.0	13.5	13.3	13.8	0.20	0.17
non-manual	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.5	0.47	0.52
all	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	0.21	0.22
Full-time women:							
manual	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.4	0.41	0.38
non-manual	17.6	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.0	0.51	0.51
all	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.4	0.32	0.30

Notes: 1. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates including those whose pay was affected by absence are similar.
2. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross hourly earnings including the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours are similar.
* The numbers in the sample to which the estimates of average earnings in April 1974 relate are given in table 21.

Table 18 Increases in earnings since April 1973
(based on matched samples)

: all industries and services combined
: manufacturing industry

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 6)

MATCHED 1973 AND 1974 SAMPLE

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for either survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

	INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1973 AND APRIL 1974				Standard error of the increase (note 1)		Number in the matched sample (note 2)
	Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	
	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			
	£	£	pence	pence	£	pence	number matched
(a) INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1973 TO APRIL 1974 (based on the matched sample)							
All industries and services							
Full-time men:							
manual	5.3	4.6	11.4	11.5	0.06	0.09	35,105
non-manual	7.3	7.1	19.1	19.2	0.09	0.22	22,960
all	6.0	5.5	13.9	14.2	0.05	0.10	59,714
Full-time women:							
manual	4.0	3.9	10.1	10.0	0.06	0.13	5,878
non-manual	4.9	4.8	13.4	13.3	0.04	0.11	14,749
all	4.6	4.5	12.3	12.3	0.03	0.09	21,234
All manufacturing industries							
Full-time men:							
manual	5.0	4.4	10.9	11.0	0.08	0.12	17,190
non-manual	6.6	6.6	17.2	17.2	0.15	0.37	7,038
all	5.4	5.0	12.5	12.7	0.07	0.14	24,774
Full-time women:							
manual	3.8	3.7	9.6	9.6	0.07	0.15	3,642
non-manual	4.2	4.2	11.5	11.4	0.08	0.19	2,570
all	4.0	3.9	10.4	10.3	0.05	0.12	6,358
(b) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1973 TO APRIL 1974 (based on the matched sample)							
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent of 1973 average	per cent of 1973 average	percentage matched
All industries and services							
Full-time men:							
manual	13.6	14.2	13.7	14.3	0.15	0.11	69
non-manual	15.0	15.0	15.6	15.7	0.19	0.18	74
all	14.2	14.6	14.5	14.9	0.12	0.11	73
Full-time women:							
manual	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	0.31	0.26	54
non-manual	19.3	19.3	19.9	19.8	0.16	0.17	65
all	19.5	19.5	20.0	19.9	0.14	0.14	63
All manufacturing industries							
Full-time men:							
manual	12.2	12.9	12.5	12.9	0.19	0.14	67
non-manual	13.3	13.8	13.9	13.9	0.30	0.30	71
all	12.6	13.2	13.0	13.3	0.16	0.14	69
Full-time women:							
manual	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.6	0.35	0.30	54
non-manual	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.1	0.36	0.32	58
all	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.9	0.25	0.22	57

Notes: 1. The standard errors given in these columns relate to the estimated increases in average earnings including overtime pay (and overtime hours). The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay (and overtime hours) are similar.
2. This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in weekly earnings relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1974 sample whose pay was not affected by absence (See table 21). The numbers on which the hourly earnings are based are a little lower.

Table 19 Distributions of gross weekly earnings

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 8)

NES Summary analysis

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ADULTS AND JUVENILES

APRIL 1974

Range of weekly earnings (£5 to £10 means £5 or more but less than £10)	All employees in the sample, including those who received no pay for the survey pay-period						Employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence					
	Full-time			Part-time			Full-time			Part-time		
	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over
Nil	955	248	54	13	28	193						
Others under £5	139	80	35	14	201	1,816		8	4	2	182	1,559
£5 to £10	286	336	178	203	940	6,111	29	105	102	145	872	5,346
£10 to £12	156	457	336	370	351	3,489	32	269	279	327	336	3,213
£12 to £15	338	1,703	859	816	239	4,199	81	1,345	717	743	221	3,959
£15 to £17	291	2,245	705	446	60	1,713	111	1,892	600	405	57	1,614
£17 to £20	718	5,235	1,173	419	83	1,419	372	4,675	1,022	385	80	1,351
£20 to £22	865	4,070	782	161	44	464	611	3,728	690	143	42	439
£22 to £25	2,298	5,556	960	125	31	358	1,805	5,171	838	113	28	338
£25 to £27	2,513	3,211	560	44	22	156	2,069	2,998	505	41	21	151
£27 to £30	4,801	3,878	796	28	13	126	4,156	3,681	709	27	13	121
£30 to £32	4,326	2,078	425	13	17	57	3,897	1,989	373	11	16	54
£32 to £35	7,092	2,228	514	10	19	38	6,347	2,138	464	10	18	37
£35 to £37	5,474	1,230	244	2	18	25	4,998	1,199	219	2	18	23
£37 to £40	7,821	1,212	328	2	18	19	7,226	1,170	297	1	18	18
£40 to £42	5,302	622	136	1	10	12	4,951	604	125	1	9	10
£42 to £45	7,199	582	177	2	16	10	6,729	562	160	2	16	9
£45 to £47	4,752	348	80	3	14	4	4,484	343	73	3	14	3
£47 to £50	6,326	353	86		9	4	6,001	342	76		8	4
£50 to £52	3,587	239	61	1	12	4	3,448	231	57	1	12	4
£52 to £55	4,704	289	56		11	5	4,534	285	51		10	5
£55 to £60	5,912	282	56	1	16	11	5,704	278	54	1	16	11
£60 to £65	3,904	154	23		15	5	3,765	151	22		15	5
£65 to £70	2,889	104	18	1	4	3	2,799	104	16	1	4	3
£70 to £80	3,273	137	12		11	1	3,179	135	9		11	1
£80 to £90	1,685	52	5	1	8	1	1,648	52	5	1	8	1
£90 to £100	947	21	2		6		931	21	2		6	
£100 to £110	546	19			2	1	543	18			2	1
£110 to £120	383	7			6		382	7			6	
£120 to £130	229	4	1		1		225	4	1		1	
£130 to £150	253	5	2		6		252	5			6	
£150 to £170	166	1					166	1				
£170 to £200	117				1		116			1		
£200 to £250	80					1	79					1
£250 and over	48				1		47				1	
Mean (£)	46.0	26.2	24.5	15.4	14.6	11.6	47.7	26.9	25.1	15.7	15.1	11.9
Highest decile (£)	67.5	38.7	38.5	21.6	29.2	18.2	68.8	39.4	39.0	21.7	30.8	18.4
Upper quartile (£)	53.6	30.7	30.2	18.0	13.6	14.5	54.6	31.3	30.6	18.1	13.8	14.7
Median (£)	42.7	24.2	22.6	14.7	9.9	11.1	43.8	24.7	23.1	14.9	10.0	11.4
Lower quartile (£)	34.1	19.4	17.0	12.3	7.6	8.1	35.4	20.0	17.5	12.5	8.0	8.4
Lowest decile (£)	27.3	15.9	13.1	10.2	4.9	5.0	29.3	16.8	13.7	10.6	5.2	5.4
Standard error of mean (£)	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.36	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.39	0.04
Standard error of median (£)	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.04
Number of employees included	90,375	36,986	8,664	2,676	2,233	20,245	81,718	33,511	7,472	2,365	2,068	18,281
Number of employees excluded—												
:no pay for period							955	248	54	13	28	193
:pay affected by absence							7,702	3,227	1,138	298	137	1,771

Table 20 Distributions of gross hourly earnings

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 12)

NES Summary analysis

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ADULTS AND JUVENILES whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

APRIL 1974

Range of hourly earnings (20p to 25p means 20p or more but less than 25p)	Full-time men aged 21 and over		Full-time women aged 18 and over		Full-time youths and boys aged under 21	Full-time girls aged under 18	Part-time men aged 21 and over	Part-time women aged 18 and over
	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual				
Under 20p	5	2	11	10	17	33	6	37
20p to 25p	10	4	29	13	101	81	12	42
25p to 30p	19	11	82	66	291	257	29	141
30p to 35p	38	8	236	216	456	435	73	497
35p to 40p	60	19	502	549	595	422	104	929
40p to 45p	117	50	808	1,065	667	395	193	1,770
45p to 50p	272	85	1,163	1,665	668	257	196	2,052
50p to 55p	545	193	1,627	1,807	697	166	245	3,167
55p to 60p	1,113	269	1,579	1,908	638	102	231	2,277
60p to 65p	2,283	417	1,382	1,879	647	72	153	1,695
65p to 70p	2,882	572	993	1,633	523	40	72	1,062
70p to 75p	3,712	758	722	1,608	445	20	50	698
75p to 80p	4,554	939	492	1,581	432	10	33	486
80p to 85p	4,601	1,024	310	1,138	298	9	37	381
85p to 90p	4,403	1,288	207	1,132	217	5	20	203
90p to 95p	3,953	1,150	151	798	143	2	9	161
95p to 100p	3,666	1,336	99	724	134		13	106
100p to 110p	6,033	2,541	91	1,007	126	1	32	202
110p to 120p	4,059	2,328	45	595	77	3	14	83
120p to 130p	2,933	2,105	14	421	43	2	16	46
130p to 140p	1,630	1,917	4	350	17		11	53
140p to 150p	1,058	1,689	6	280	7	2	13	30
150p to 160p	559	1,374	4	220	7		13	32
160p to 170p	271	1,126		157	3		11	35
170p to 180p	164	917		135	3		10	25
180p to 190p	120	846		160			4	23
190p to 200p	65	700	1	123			16	13
200p to 220p	88	1,101		170	2		14	16
220p to 240p	51	749	1	88	1		12	16
240p to 260p	22	521		40			10	3
260p to 280p	13	384		44			4	4
280p to 300p	9	266		18		2	8	5
300p to 400p	12	586		36			23	4
400p or more	7	304		1			13	2
Mean (p)	93.5	137.9	59.3	76.9	59.1	40.9	72.2	57.5
Highest decile (p)	126.5	221.4	78.6	121.7	86.2	56.6	124.2	77.6
Upper quartile (p)	107.6	165.1	67.4	89.8	71.6	47.0	66.5	63.5
Median (p)	90.1	123.6	57.5	70.0	56.1	39.1	54.8	54.4
Lower quartile (p)	76.4	95.4	49.2	55.0	42.8	32.6	45.2	46.5
Lowest decile (p)	65.9	76.9	41.3	45.7	33.5	27.6	37.3	39.9
Standard error of mean (p)	0.12	0.45	0.15	0.26	0.26	0.28	1.58	0.17
Standard error of median (p)	0.13	0.39	0.16	0.21	0.35	0.33	0.48	0.08
Number for whom hourly earnings calculated	49,327	27,579	10,559	21,637	7,257	2,316	1,700	16,296
Number for whom normal basic hours not reported	1,479	3,333	303	1,012	215	49	368	1,985
Total whose pay was not affected by absence	50,806	30,912	10,862	22,649	7,472	2,365	2,068	18,281

Table 21 Numbers of employees in various categories

(This table corresponds to 1973 survey table 7)

NES Summary analysis

APRIL 1974

		Total: males and females	Males	Females	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18
ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE SAMPLE (including those who received no pay for the survey period—see note 1)								
Full-time:	manual	79,247	65,096	14,151	58,603	13,290	6,493	861
	non-manual	59,454	33,943	25,511	31,172	23,696	2,171	1,815
	total	138,701	99,039	39,662	90,375	36,986	8,664	2,676
Part-time:	manual	13,413	1,669	11,744	1,554	11,662	115	82
	non-manual	9,913	853	9,060	679	8,583	174	477
	total	23,326	2,522	20,804	2,233	20,245	289	559
All workers:	manual	92,660	66,765	25,895	60,157	24,952	6,608	943
	non-manual	69,367	34,796	34,571	32,451	32,279	2,345	2,292
	total	162,027	101,561	60,466	92,608	57,231	8,953	3,235
EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE WHOSE PAY WAS AFFECTED BY ABSENCE IN THE SURVEY PERIOD (excluding those who received no pay for the period—see note 1)								
Full-time:	manual	78,118	64,161	13,957	57,712	13,104	6,449	853
	non-manual	59,313	33,869	25,444	31,708	23,634	2,161	1,810
	total	137,431	98,030	39,401	89,420	36,738	8,610	2,663
Part-time:	manual	13,280	1,652	11,628	1,538	11,549	114	79
	non-manual	9,813	840	8,973	667	8,503	173	470
	total	23,093	2,492	20,601	2,205	20,052	287	549
EMPLOYEES WHOSE PAY WAS NOT AFFECTED BY ABSENCE DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD (see note 2)								
Full-time:	manual	67,698	56,193	11,505	50,806	10,862	5,387	643
	non-manual	57,368	32,997	24,371	30,912	22,649	2,085	1,722
	total	125,066	89,190	35,876	81,718	33,511	7,472	2,365
Part-time:	manual	11,917	1,539	10,378	1,437	10,309	102	69
	non-manual	9,210	797	8,413	631	7,972	166	441
	total	21,127	2,336	18,791	2,068	18,281	268	510
EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM HOURLY EARNINGS WERE CALCULATED (see note 3)								
Full-time:	manual	65,778	54,595	11,183	49,327	10,559	5,268	624
	non-manual	52,897	29,568	23,329	27,579	21,637	1,989	1,692
	total	118,675	84,163	34,512	76,906	32,196	7,257	2,316
Part-time:	manual	10,703	1,336	9,367	1,255	9,315	81	52
	non-manual	8,003	595	7,408	445	6,981	150	427
	total	18,706	1,931	16,775	1,700	16,296	231	479
EMPLOYEES WHOSE PAY WAS AFFECTED BY ABSENCE DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD (excluding those who received no pay for the period—see note 2)								
Full-time:	manual	10,420	7,968	2,452	6,906	2,242	1,062	210
	non-manual	1,945	872	1,073	796	985	76	88
	total	12,365	8,840	3,525	7,702	3,227	1,138	298
Part-time:	manual	1,363	113	1,250	101	1,240	12	10
	non-manual	603	43	560	36	531	7	29
	total	1,966	156	1,810	137	1,771	19	39

Notes: 1. Analyses of weekly earnings generally exclude employees who received no pay for the survey period. Table 19 is an exception.
2. Analyses of distributions of weekly earnings generally exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period as well as those who received no pay for the period. Table 19 is an exception.
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Membership of trade unions in 1973

The total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1973 was about 11,507,000. This number was about 166,000 more than the total at the end of 1972, and about 387,000 more than the total at the end of 1971. The total of 495 trade unions at the end of 1973 compared with 487 at the end of 1972.

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

All figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The total of 495 trade unions at the end of 1973 (which included 16 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland) showed an increase of eight compared with 1972. Twenty-one unions were merged into other unions or otherwise ceased to function. At the end of 1973 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 11,507,000 compared with 11,341,000 at the end of 1972, an increase of 1.5 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1973 was 8,461,000, an increase of 21,000 or 0.2 per cent, compared with the previous year. The number of females was 3,046,000 an increase of 145,000 or 5.0 per cent.

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

The total membership at the end of 1973 included 65,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 12,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches the total membership in the United Kingdom was thus about 11,429,000. Of this total, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 233,000.

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

In table 1 the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1973.

Table 1 Membership of Trade Unions at end-1973

Number of Members	Number of unions	Total membership*	Percentage of	
			Total number of all unions	Total membership of all unions
Under 100	80	4,000	16.2	0.0
100-499	124	31,000	25.1	0.3
500-999	49	35,000	9.9	0.3
1,000-2,499	75	115,000	15.2	1.0
2,500-4,999	47	160,000	9.5	1.4
5,000-9,999	35	232,000	7.1	2.0
10,000-14,999	11	129,000	2.2	1.1
15,000-24,999	18	335,000	3.6	2.9
25,000-49,999	18	624,000	3.6	5.4
50,000-99,999	14	997,000	2.8	8.7
100,000-249,999	13	1,810,000	2.6	15.7
250,000 and above	11	7,035,000	2.2	61.2
Totals	495	11,507,000	100	100

* Figures rounded to nearest thousand

At the end of 1973 there were 253 unions with fewer than 1,000 members each, including 204 with under 500 members each. These 253 smaller unions together accounted for under one per cent of the total membership of all unions. In contrast, the 24 largest unions, each with 100,000 or more members, together accounted for 76.9 per cent of the total membership of all unions.

Totals for 1963-1973

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

Table 2 Changes in membership 1963-1973

Year	Number of Unions at end of year	Membership at end of year*			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on membership of previous year
		Males 000's	Females 000's	Total 000's	
1963	643	7,963	2,104	10,067	+0.5
1964	635	8,042	2,174	10,216	+1.5
1965	623	8,082	2,241	10,323	+1.0
1966	615	8,004	2,256	10,260	-0.6
1967	596	7,903	2,285	10,188	-0.7
1968	576	7,829	2,360	10,189	+0.0
1969	555	7,965	2,503	10,468	+2.7
1970	532	8,435	2,739	11,174	+6.7
1971	511	8,372	2,748	11,120	-0.5
1972	487	8,440	2,901	11,341	+2.0
1973	495	8,461	3,046	11,507	+1.5

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

This table shows that, while over the last ten years trade union membership has increased by about 14.3 per cent, the number of separate unions has declined by 23.0 per cent. The average membership per union has therefore increased from 16,000 in 1963 to 23,000 in 1973.

Table 3 shows an analysis of the number of trade unions by size of union while table 4 gives an analysis of membership by the size of union over an eleven year period.

Federations of trade unions

At the end of 1973 there were 49 federations of trade unions in

the United Kingdom, two more than at the end of 1972. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

Directory of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions

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

Table 3 Number of Trade Unions analysed by size of union

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Under 100 members	130	122	125	124	123	112	109	106	96	79	80
100-499	155	152	145	143	132	134	131	129	125	127	124
500-999	63	64	63	66	67	61	64	56	57	43	49
1,000-2,499	102	103	95	89	85	86	72	64	64	64	75
2,500-4,999	61	64	66	66	64	60	58	55	52	55	47
5,000-9,999	34	31	32	30	31	32	32	33	33	32	35
10,000-14,999	22	24	21	22	21	18	12	14	11	13	11
15,000-24,999	22	20	18	18	18	19	24	22	19	18	18
25,000-49,999	18	19	20	19	18	15	14	13	16	18	18
50,000-99,999	18	18	20	20	18	20	17	17	15	13	14
100,000-249,999	10	10	8	9	10	10	13	14	12	14	13
250,000 and more	8	8	10	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11
Number of Unions at end of year	643	635	623	615	596	576	555	532	511	487	495

Table 4 Membership of Trade Unions analysed by size of union

THOUSANDS

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Under 100 Members	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
100-499	38	37	36	36	33	33	32	32	30	33	31
500-999	45	44	44	47	47	42	44	39	39	29	35
1,000-2,499	166	166	150	146	141	139	118	107	106	96	115
2,500-4,999	205	221	227	230	221	205	203	189	174	179	160
5,000-9,999	230	210	225	206	214	216	218	221	227	216	232
10,000-14,999	269	295	261	274	265	226	145	166	130	150	129
15,000-24,999	421	388	337	332	333	343	447	419	342	333	335
25,000-49,999	665	706	708	666	647	512	492	452	540	609	624
50,000-99,999	1,258	1,275	1,394	1,379	1,274	1,434	1,205	1,202	1,101	912	997
100,000-249,999	1,645	1,687	1,189	1,477	1,539	1,539	1,875	2,188	1,718	1,879	1,810
250,000 and more	5,119	5,182	5,746	5,461	5,469	5,495	5,684	6,155	6,709	6,901	7,035
Total at end of year	10,067	10,216	10,323	10,260	10,188	10,189	10,468	11,174	11,120	11,341	11,507
Males	7,963	8,042	8,082	8,004	7,903	7,829	7,965	8,435	8,372	8,440	8,461
Females	2,104	2,174	2,241	2,256	2,285	2,360	2,503	2,739	2,748	2,901	3,046
Average membership per union	16	16	17	17	17	18	19	21	22	23	23

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

Industrial Rehabilitation 1973-74

The total nominal capacity of the industrial rehabilitation units has increased from 2,432 places to 2,542. A new 60-place unit opened in January 1974 at Portsmouth, bringing rehabilitation facilities to the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Sussex areas. The Birmingham unit at Handsworth closed in May, and a new and larger unit was opened at Edgbaston in the Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre complex. The number of places available in Birmingham increased from 100 to 150, 30 of these being reserved for patients from the hospital, attending on a part-time basis.

The total number of people admitted to all units dropped from 13,781 in 1972 to 12,682 in 1973. The average occupancy was 79 per cent. In addition 409 youths entered young persons work preparation courses during 1973, 30 fewer than in 1972.

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

Meeting people's needs

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

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

Restoring confidence

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

If the IRU recommendation is for training in some skilled occupation, such training is arranged to follow at a Skillcentre or other training establishment.

Up to June 1974 a total of 286,485 people had entered courses of industrial rehabilitation since the opening of the first unit at Egham in December 1943.

Of the 11,951 who attended courses during the 12 months up to the end of June 1974 6,515 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners or other medical agencies; 1,453 were people who, following recent discharge from hospital or from medical treatment by their own doctors were identified at employment exchanges; 3,278 were people who were unemployed with long standing disabilities but no recent sickness and 705 were people without an apparent disability or referred to the units by Skillcentres because of their inability to cope with a particular training course.

Table 1 shows the sources of referrals for years ended 30 June.

Table 1

IRU entrants in year ended	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1974
	per cent	per cent	per cent
1. People needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury			
(a) Recommended by medical agencies	55.5	54.0	54.6
(b) Recommended by local officers of the Department	9.3	9.7	12.1
(c) Total (a) and (b)	64.8	63.7	66.7
2. Other people with disabilities	28.5	29.6	27.4
3. Nominally able-bodied people with employment difficulties and people referred by Skillcentres	6.7	6.7	5.9

Medical categories of disabilities

Table 2 gives details about the disabilities of people attending rehabilitation courses in 1973 and their resettlement position within 3 months of completing their courses.

Table 2

Disability group	Number during calendar year 1973	Number in each group as a % of total	Number who completed the course	Resettlement position within 3 months of completion of course as a % of col 4		
				Employment	Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		per cent		per cent	per cent	per cent
No obvious disabilities	649	5.1	520	54.8	19.2	74.0
Amputations	259	2.0	211	46.4	18.5	64.9
Arthritis and Rheumatism	329	2.6	290	41.4	21.8	63.2
Diseases of:						
Digestive system	344	2.7	268	38.2	22.8	61.0
Heart and circulatory system	1,249	9.9	1,059	40.9	21.6	62.5
Respiratory system (other than TB)	762	6.0	588	44.1	21.8	65.9
Ear Defects	189	1.5	165	52.6	19.8	72.4
Eye Defects	252	2.0	215	49.5	19.2	68.7
Injuries of head and trunk	273	2.2	229	47.6	15.3	62.9
Injuries, diseases and deformities of:						
Lower Limb	908	7.1	754	46.2	22.6	68.8
Upper Limb	552	4.4	452	45.4	21.3	66.7
Spine (including paraplegia)	1,471	11.6	1,155	40.7	28.4	69.1
Psychoneurosis	1,691	13.3	1,360	47.1	17.0	64.1
Psychosis	937	7.4	693	51.9	7.8	59.7
Mental Subnormality	455	3.6	407	54.5	2.7	57.2
Epilepsy	600	4.7	504	50.6	15.2	65.8
Other organic nervous diseases	774	6.1	683	46.0	11.5	57.5
Respiratory TB	115	0.9	100	54.4	21.7	76.1
TB other forms	48	0.4	46	33.3	28.6	61.9
Other diseases	761	6.0	585	44.8	19.4	64.2
Main disability not confirmed by unit	64	0.5				
Totals 1973	12,682	100.0	10,284	46.2	18.7	64.9
1972	13,781	100.0	11,491	38.6	18.7	57.3

Results of courses

The percentage of entrants who completed their courses at IRUs was 81.1 per cent in 1973 compared with 83.4 per cent in 1972. The average length of stay was eight weeks. Of those who completed the course 4,751 took up employment within three months of leaving the unit and 1,923 had either commenced or been accepted for training. Letters of enquiry about progress are sent after six months to people who completed courses. Table 3 gives the results of the enquiries for the 12 month periods ended December 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Table 3

12 months ended	Dec 1971 per cent	Dec 72 per cent	Dec 73 per cent
Regarded as satisfactory resettled	45.7	54.6	55.8
In employment but not to their satisfaction	5.7	6.0	6.1
Not in employment but some work since leaving the IRU	11.0	11.0	12.5
Not in employment and no work since leaving the IRU	37.6	28.4	25.6

Young persons work preparation courses were held at 11 units in Bellshill, Billingham, Coventry, Garston Manor, Hull, Killingworth, Leeds, Long Eaton, Manchester, Port Talbot and Sheffield. The course at Glasgow unit ceased to operate and new courses started at Garston Manor and Hull.

Industrial Rehabilitation by other agencies

Under section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 the Department of Employment can give financial assistance to organisations providing workshop facilities directed at preparing people for return to ordinary employment. The financial assistance includes the payment of allowances. Such organisation are regarded as providing industrial rehabilitation as agents of the department. They fall into two groups—voluntary, dealing with people with specific disablements for which the organisation is registered as a charity, and local authorities operating workshops as part of their community welfare services. People who are blind or who suffer from cerebral palsy or who have mental disablements are catered for in this way.

Blind people—Courses are provided for blind people by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife. In the year ended June 3, 1974, 294 persons completed courses at the centres compared with 284 in the 12 months ended June 8 1973 and 315 in the corresponding period in 1971/72. A total of 8,211

blind people have been admitted to courses of rehabilitation at these two centres since 1948.

People with cerebral palsy—In the year ended June 3 1974 the average occupancy at the centres operated by the Spastic Society at Lancaster and Welwyn Garden City was 69.3 per cent, this compares with 76.6 per cent in 1972/73.

Courses at these centres are available to people who have had cerebral palsy from birth or early childhood and who appear likely to be able to take up employment if given the right preparation and are assessed for the employment most suitable for them. The courses are initially for six months, but can be extended to 12 months if progress is slower than expected.

People with mental and psychiatric disablement—Although between 2,500 and 3,000 people with mental and psychiatric disablements enter departmental industrial rehabilitation units each year, some people require a longer and less sophisticated course and need to be removed from the environment of a hospital therapy unit. To meet this situation the voluntary bodies of Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames) Ltd, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Epsom), Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association, and the local authority rehabilitation and assessment centres (LARAC) of the London Boroughs of Croydon and Redbridge have set up workshops. The workshops cater mainly for hospital long stay mental patients who need a period of preparation for work before proceeding to employment.

The agency schemes for the mentally disabled began in 1964. Up to September 23, 1974 there had been 4,150 admissions to the workshops 1,797 placings and 2,001 terminations for other reasons. During the 12 months ended September 23, 1974, 477 people passed through the centres, of these 227 were placed in employment, 28 entered IRUs for more advanced courses and 205 did not complete the course.

Average occupancy at the centres during the year was—Birmingham ITA 67, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames) 43, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Epsom) 53, Local Authority and Rehabilitation Centre, Croydon 29, Local Authority and Rehabilitation Centre, Redbridge 16.

Further information

On October 1, 1974 the new Employment Service Agency of the Manpower Services Commission came into operation. The industrial rehabilitation service in common with other resettlement services for disabled people form part of this agency.

During the year there were further increases in allowances to keep them slightly in advance of most of the social security benefits. The last increases were granted from July 25, 1974.

The scheme for the rehabilitation of hospital patients on a part-time basis which was first introduced at Garston Manor IRU has been extended to other IRUs, with the co-operation of the Department of Health and Social Security.

The Assisted Areas

The designation in August of Merseyside and parts of North West Wales as special development areas, of Edinburgh and Cardiff as development areas, and of Chesterfield as an intermediate area were the first changes in the assisted areas since 1972. Because of this announcement, and also because of the changes in economic planning regions following the reorganisation of local government in England and Wales, certain changes have been made in the presentation of the unemployment statistics relating to assisted areas. The following article traces the development of the assisted areas over the last eight years, summarises the financial incentives available, and lists the areas now covered.

Under the Industrial Development Act 1966, areas where special measures were considered necessary to encourage the growth and proper distribution of industry were designated as "development areas" (DAs). The Act required that in the selection of areas for designation consideration be given to all the circumstances, actual and expected, including the state of employment and unemployment, population changes, migration and the objectives of regional policies. These new DAs covered most of Scotland, most of Wales, the Northern Region of England, the Furness Peninsula, Merseyside, most of Cornwall and North Devon. The areas were designated in terms of employment exchange areas and this has been the practice in all the subsequent revisions in assisted area boundaries.

In 1967, in certain areas within the DAs where, in the absence of special measures, colliery closures were expected to cause high and persistent unemployment, Government financial assistance over and above that given elsewhere in the DAs was made available for new undertakings set up in those localities for the first time. These areas, in central Scotland, South Wales, the North East of England and West Cumberland were known as "special development areas" (SDAs).

The Hunt Committee

In the same year the Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Hunt to examine, in relation to the economic welfare of the country as a whole and the needs of the DAs, the situation in other areas where the rate of economic growth gave cause, or might give cause, for concern. The Hunt Committee Report* recommended the extension of Government financial assistance to the Yorkshire and Humberside and the North West Regions. Having considered the Hunt Report, the Government of the day decided that the assistance should be concentrated in more narrowly defined localities within the regions concerned, where special measures were considered necessary to encourage the proper distribution of industry, but where the economic problems were relatively less than in the DAs. Selection of these areas was to be governed strictly by the criteria of need, especially the level and character of unemployment, numbers of unemployed, the incidence of high net outward migration and the real scope for industrial growth. In

April 1969 the Government announced the intention to designate as intermediate areas (IAs) the Yorkshire coalfield, North Humberside, North East Lancashire, the Nottingham/Derbyshire coalfield, Plymouth, part of South East Wales, and Leith in Scotland. The necessary legislative powers were provided in the Local Employment Act 1970.

In February 1971 the Government announced the extension of the highest (SDA) rates of regional financial assistance to the older industrial conurbations in West Central Scotland, Tyne-side and Wearside, where the measures taken up to that time had proved inadequate. At the same time, IA status was extended to a few places (Edinburgh/Portobello, Bridlington/Filey, Oswestry, and Okehampton/Tavistock) which had been experiencing economic difficulties because of their exclusion from, and overshadowing by, adjacent assisted areas.

Regional regeneration

In March 1972 the Government issued a White Paper† setting out a new and comprehensive programme to stimulate industrial and regional regeneration, and powers to implement this programme were subsequently taken in the Industry Act 1972. Although no changes were made in the boundaries of the DAs and SDAs it was recognised that wide areas outside those boundaries faced problems, among them industrial obsolescence in the form of out-dated and unattractive or derelict buildings, and, until recently, poor communications, which deserved attention. In addition to those disadvantages—indeed, partly because of them—there had been a high rate of emigration from the areas concerned, with a net loss of population to the South of England and overseas. For these reasons intermediate area status was extended to almost the whole of the North West and the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Regions (as had been recommended by the Hunt Report in 1969) and to those parts of Wales which were not already assisted areas.

In August 1974 the Government decided that circumstances justified some further changes in the levels of assistance in some parts of the country. Accordingly Merseyside and parts of North West Wales were upgraded from DA to SDA, Cardiff and Edinburgh/Leith/Portobello from IA to DA, and IA status was extended to Chesterfield. The assisted areas now cover a considerable area of Great Britain and contain within them some 43 per cent of all employees.

The aim of Government regional financial assistance has always been to attract new industry to the assisted areas and to help existing industry there and encourage it to expand, but over the years there have been changes in the types and levels of incentives as well as in the coverage of the assisted areas. The incentives now available in each of the three types of assisted area are as follows:

* *The Intermediate Areas*, Cmnd 3998, April 1969
† *Industrial and Regional Development*, Cmnd 4942

Special Development Areas

Regional Development Grants at 22 per cent towards the cost of qualifying capital expenditure on industrial buildings and new plant and machinery.

Regional Employment Premium is payable to manufacturers at £3 weekly for every male adult employee, with lower rates for women and young people.

Regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. This can be given in any form, but is usually in the form of loans on preferential terms for projects which provide additional employment, and on non-preferential terms for other projects that maintain or safeguard employment; interest relief grants; and removal grants. To help service industries moving to the assisted areas grants are available at £800 for each employee moving with his work, up to a limit of 50 per cent of the new jobs created, and a grant to cover the cost of approved rent for up to three years in IAs and five years in DAs and SDAs.

Government factories for sale or rent may be provided for projects creating additional employment or for rehousing an operation already in existence. For projects providing additional employment, the factory may be rent-free for the first two years of occupation. Various **training services** are provided free by the Training Services Agency, in addition to the national schemes operated by industrial training boards.

For employees permanently or temporarily transferred to a new plant in the assisted areas, special financial help may be available from DE through the *key worker scheme*. The major benefits for all key workers are free fares and lodging allowances.

The **Contracts Preference Schemes** give firms some advantage in tendering for public contracts.

Development Areas

As for Special Development Areas except that **Regional Development Grants** are at the rate of 20 per cent.

Intermediate Areas

Regional Development Grants at 20 per cent on industrial buildings only.

Regional selective assistance
Government factories
Certain training services free
Help for transferred workers

As for special development areas

Further details of these incentives are contained in the Department of Industry's publication, *Incentives for Industry*.

Summary of Coverage of Assisted Areas 1966-74

by reference to Statutory Instruments

Development areas

Development Areas Order 1966, SI No. 1032, which came into operation on August 19, 1966 under Section 15 of the Industrial Development Act 1966, created the following Development Areas (DAs): Scottish, Northern, Merseyside, Welsh, South West.

Assisted Areas Order 1974, SI No 1372, which came into operation on August 14, 1974 under Section 1(1) and Section 8(6) of the Local Employment Act 1972, Section 1(4) of the Industry Act 1972 and paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 thereto, extended the DAs by the addition of the former Scottish IA (Edinburgh, Leith and Portobello) to the Scottish DA, and the addition of the Cardiff travel-to-work area to the Welsh DA.

Special development areas

In 1967, Special Development Areas (SDAs) were created administratively (ie not statutorily) in central Scotland, South Wales, the North East of England and West Cumberland. In 1968, Millom in the Northern DA was administratively designated an SDA, and the SDAs were similarly extended further in 1971 to cover West Central Scotland, Tyneside and Wearside. With the passing of the Industry Act 1972 the SDAs had to be given a statutory basis because they were to qualify for the higher 22 per cent rate of Regional Development Grant which was laid down in the Act. Accordingly, the *Special Development Areas Order 1972, SI No 1234*, which came into operation on August 10, 1972, under Section 1(4) and (6) of the Industry Act 1972, gave the existing SDAs legal existence.

Assisted Areas Order 1974, SI No 1372, which came into effect on August 14, 1974, extended the SDAs through the upgrading of the Merseyside DA and parts of North West Wales.

Intermediate areas

Intermediate Areas Order 1970, SI No 308, which came into operation on March 5, 1970 under section 1(1) of the Local Employment Act 1970, created the following Intermediate Areas: North East Lancashire, Yorkshire Coalfield, North Humberside, Notts/Derby Coalfield, South East Wales, Plymouth, Leith.

Intermediate Areas Order 1971, SI No 329, which came into operation on March 10, 1971 made the following additions:

1. Bridlington and Filey were added to the North Humberside IA;
2. Okehampton and Tavistock were added to the Plymouth IA;
3. Oswestry in the West Midlands was designated an IA on its own.
4. Edinburgh and Portobello were designated IAs and, together with Leith, became known as the Scottish IA.

Intermediate Areas and Derelict Land Clearance Areas Order 1972, SI No 421 which came into operation on March 22, 1972 under section 1(1) and section 8(6) of the Local Employment Act 1972, extended the IAs to cover all of the unassisted parts of the North West, Yorkshire and Humberside and Wales.

Assisted Areas Order 1974, SI No 1372, which came into operation on August 14, 1974, designated Chesterfield an IA. At the same time, the extent of the IAs was reduced by the upgrading of the Scottish IA and the Cardiff travel-to-work area to DA status.

Composition of Assisted Areas

The following lists show the current composition of the Assisted Areas:

Development areas

SOUTH WESTERN

Barnstaple, Bideford, Bodmin, Bude, Camborne, Camelford, Falmouth, Hayle, Helston, Ilfracombe, Launceston, Liskeard, Looe, Newquay, Penzance, Perranporth, Redruth, St Austell, St Ives, Truro and Wadebridge.

MERSEYSIDE SDA

Bebington, Birkenhead, Bootle, Crosby, Ellesmere Port, Garston, Hoylake, Kirkby, Liverpool, Neston, Old Swan, Prescott, Regent Road, Runcorn, St Helens, Wallasey, Walton and Widnes. That part of Skelmersdale designated as a New Town under the Town and Country Planning Acts is also included‡.

NORTHERN

The whole of the North Region.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Malton, Northallerton, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Thirsk and Whitby.

SCOTTISH

The whole of Scotland.

WELSH

Wales EXCEPT Chepstow, Colwyn Bay, Cwmbran, Flint, Holywell, Llandudno, Mold, Monmouth, Newport, Rhyl, Shotton and that part of Abergavenny which is in Gwent.

Special Development Areas

MERSEYSIDE

Bebington, Birkenhead, Bootle, Crosby, Ellesmere Port, Garston, Hoylake, Kirkby, Liverpool, Neston, Old Swan, Prescott, Regent Road, Runcorn, St Helens, Wallasey, Walton and Widnes. That part of Skelmersdale designated as a New Town under the Town and Country Planning Acts is also included‡.

Intermediate areas

NORTH WEST

Accrington, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Altrincham, Atherton and Tyldesley, Bacup, Bamber Bridge, Barnoldswick, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chester, Chorley, Clitheroe Colne, Congleton, Crewe, Darwen, Denton, Eccles, Failsforth, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Golborne, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Heywood, Hindley, Horwich, Hyde, Irlam, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Levenshulme, Leyland, Littleborough, Lytham, Macclesfield, Manchester, Marple, Middleton, Middlewich, Morecambe, Mossley, Nantwich, Nelson, Newton Heath, Newton-le-Willows, Northwich, Oldham and Chadderton, Openshaw, Ormskirk, Padiham, Preston, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Royton, Salford, Sandbach, Shaw, Skelmersdale, Southport, Stalybridge, St Annes-on-Sea, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Thornton Cleveleys, Warrington, Westhoughton, Wigan, Wilmslow, Winsford, Withington, Worsley and Wythenshawe.

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE

The Yorkshire and Humberside Region EXCEPT Malton, Northallerton, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Thirsk and Whitby.

NORTH WALES

Colwyn Bay, Flint, Holywell, Llandudno, Mold, Rhyl and Shotton.

SOUTH EAST WALES

Chepstow, Cwmbran, Monmouth, Newport and that part of Abergavenny which is in Gwent.

NORTH MIDLANDS

Alfreton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Heanor, Staveley, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop.

HIGH PEAK

Buxton, Glossop and New Mills.

NORTH LINCAS

Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness.

SOUTH WESTERN

Devonport, Plymouth, Plympton, Okehampton, Saltash and Tavistock.

OSWESTRY

Oswestry.

WEST CENTRAL SCOTLAND

Airdrie, Alexandria, Barrhead, Bellshill, Blantyre, Bridgeton, Cambuslang, Carlisle, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cumbernauld, Dumbarton, Easterhouse, East Kilbride, Glasgow South Side, Govan, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Hillington, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilsyth, Kilwinning, Kinning Park, Kirkintilloch, Larkhall, Lesmahagow, Maryhill, Motherwell, Paisley, Parkhead, Partick, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Shotts, Springburn, Uddingston and Wishaw.

GIRVAN

Girvan.

LEVEN AND METHIL

Leven and Methil.

GLENROTHES

That part of Glenrothes area designated as a New Town‡.

LIVINGSTON

That part of the Livingston area designated as a New Town‡.

NORTH EAST

Ashington, Bedlington, Birtley, Bishop Auckland, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Blyth, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Crook, Durham, East Boldon, Felling, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hartlepool, Hartlepool Headland, Houghton-le-Spring, Jarrow and Hebburn, Lanchester, Newburn, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Shields, Peterlee, Prudhoe, Seaham, Seaton Delaval, Shildon, South Shields, Southwick-on-Wear, Spennymoor, Stanley, Sunderland, Walker, Wallsend, Washington, West Moor, Whitley Bay and Wingate.

WEST CUMBERLAND

Aspatria, Cleator Moor, Cockermouth, Maryport, Millom, Whitehaven and Workington.

SOUTH WALES

Aberdare, Abertillery, Ammanford, Bargoed, Blackwood, Brynmawr, Cymmer, Ebbw Vale, Ferndale, Garnant, Llantrisant, Maesteg, Methyr Tydfil, Mountain Ash, Neath, Newbridge, Pontardawe, Pontlottyn, Pontypridd, Resolven, Tonypany, Tonyrefail, Tredegar, Treharris, Treorchy, Ystradgynlais and Ystrad Mynach.

NORTH WEST WALES

Amlwch, Bangor, Beaumaris, Bethesda, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Caernarvon, Holyhead, Llangefni, Penygroes, Porthmadog and Pwllheli.

‡ For the purposes of compiling employment and unemployment statistics the whole of Skelmersdale is allocated to the North West Intermediate Area and the whole of Glenrothes and Livingston are allocated to their respective Special Development Areas.

Welfare in offices and shops— ten years of progress

When the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act was passed in 1963, it made provision for the health, safety and welfare of about 8 million people employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises.

A review of its operation over the last ten years has just been published in a report* by the Secretary of State for Employment. The report lists many marked improvements that have been achieved by the Act, notably in old-fashioned or unsuitably converted premises, by requiring a good standard of heating, lighting and ventilation and the provision of amenities, such as proper washing facilities.

The standard of office accommodation on construction sites, mine and quarry premises and railway premises has risen and contractors have been encouraged by the requirements of the Act to erect semi-permanent accommodation on the sites of long-term building projects.

Some failures

But despite the many achievements, some employers still fail to fulfil the basic requirements of the Act. According to the report, the cause of this failure is ignorance on the part of companies, of certain routine obligations, such as the reporting of accidents which result in absence from work for more than three days. Most of the employers in question are to be found among the small firms, says the report, and there is also a difficulty in ensuring that the requirements of the Act receive sufficient publicity.

The development of meaningful statistics of safety performance has been inhibited by the under-reporting of accidents, particularly by small firms. Large employers, who are reasonably well organised on safety matters, are responsible for the majority of accident notifications. This means, states the report, that many premises where advice is most needed, may well escape the attention of enforcing authorities.

New Act

The report hopes that arrangements for the notification of accidents under the Health and Safety at Work Act will in due course enable the authorities to collect enough data to carry out their accident prevention responsibilities.

Fifteen fatal accidents in offices and shops were notified during 1973, compared with an average of 27 for the years 1965-72. The incidence of accidents per 100,000 at risk in 1973 was about 0.2, compared with 4.3 in factories and 22.7 on construction sites.

* The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963—Report by the Secretary of State for Employment for the year ended December 31, 1973.

One of the marked improvements over the last decade has been in the standard of lighting in offices and shops of all kinds. The increased use of fluorescent fittings instead of filament bulbs was an important factor in helping people achieve this result.

Better lighting

Poor lighting was sometimes caused by dirty light fittings and windows. For instance, an inspector was able to convince a sceptical manager of this fact by demonstrating that cleaning the light fitting above his desk improved the level of illumination by 38 per cent.

Reports show that although the selling areas of a large shop may be brightly illuminated, the stockrooms, passages and rooms used exclusively by the staff are often poorly lit. In some supermarkets and offices excessive artificial lighting caused unnecessary glare and reflection.

Storage space is also a problem in supermarkets and the report draws attention to the inadequacy of the space available for storage in many shops. This means that goods are pushed out onto floors, passageways and stairs, creating dangerous obstructions.

"The problem is especially acute in supermarkets. In the storage areas of supermarkets and cash and carry warehouses there is the additional problem that passageways are often too narrow to allow fork lift trucks to manoeuvre safely."

Heating problems

On the subject of heating problems, the report found that many of the complaints received were concerned with overheating rather than insufficient heating. Overheating was often caused by poor ventilation, solar gain and heat given off by certain types of office machinery such as electronic data processing equipment.

Solar gain, which is the building up of excessive heat in modern glass and concrete buildings is further discussed in the report as an increasing problem in some modern buildings. Inspectors found that in buildings with large areas of glass it can be difficult to maintain a suitable temperature.

"Examples of room temperatures of over 40 degrees centigrade have been recorded in new office blocks and there have been cases of employees suffering from heat exhaustion. Excessive heat builds up on sunny days yet, paradoxically, the heat lost through the glazing during the night or on dull days can cause difficulties in maintaining a comfortable temperature. Thus the

temperature in part of a building exposed to the sun can be intolerable whilst the temperature on the shaded side can be below the required level."

Solar gain in modern buildings, states the report, is a structural problem and is closely related to the type of building, its ventilation and heating systems, and its design aspect. The remedial action that could be taken on existing buildings would be very expensive. It is a problem that must be tackled at design stage by architects, who often underestimate or ignore the effect of solar gain in their search for aesthetically pleasing buildings.

Ventilation

The report also calls for the provision of effective ventilation at the design and planning stage, although it acknowledges the difficulties designers can have in predicting the intentions of future occupiers. The solution to this may be the modular approach to floor and ventilation system layout, allowing a degree of flexibility to accommodate whichever form of occupation is finally selected.

Future intentions can also be a difficulty with speculative buildings, where the shell of the structure is often completed on a speculative basis by a developer, who leaves the internal arrangements and shop fittings to be completed by a tenant.

"The disposal of standard units, which are not always readily adaptable to the needs of the occupier, is common practice. Moreover, many office premises receive planning approval before open floors are subdivided. The partition of a building into a number of smaller offices or rooms to meet the needs of tenants may give rise to problems after the main structure has been completed. Similar problems are encountered in new buildings when developers are unable to estimate the number of people likely to be employed in the premises. They consequently fail to provide amenities such as washing facilities on a sufficient scale."

Amongst many other aspects of health and safety on premises within the scope of the Act, the report points out the dangers of dry cleaning, on account of the toxic vapours emitted by the solvents used in the cleaning process. There are also hazards associated with the use of chemicals with duplicating, photocopying and other similar equipment.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886—1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.30)

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OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES BY REGION: SEPTEMBER 1974

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 1030-1040 of this GAZETTE, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at employment offices* by region: September 1974

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorkshire and Humberside	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MALES												
I Managerial (General management)	545	56	38	3	96	1	125	6	54	5	89	4
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	3,238	2,340	181	155	673	363	714	508	330	263	575	422
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,492	1,104	129	88	425	302	318	214	179	69	305	222
IV Literary, artistic and sports	2,892	211	86	5	237	35	211	29	129	14	238	20
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	2,983	4,675	211	252	819	842	795	771	413	398	741	433
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	3,056	1,739	314	78	984	279	852	304	509	224	1,004	262
VII Clerical and related	17,104	8,661	2,178	377	7,650	718	4,353	564	3,368	580	4,284	683
VIII Selling	2,801	4,619	302	269	1,049	773	1,036	616	570	381	843	602
IX Security and protective service	602	2,615	31	150	88	252	166	170	90	411	179	230
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	4,169	7,825	248	453	785	1,402	628	595	529	478	696	735
XI Farming, fishing and related	896	883	482	151	730	201	336	170	372	157	590	122
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,009	1,486	52	209	219	395	284	276	251	427	737	602
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,170	4,990	208	478	578	881	661	1,167	397	669	589	777
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	7,199	20,743	531	1,688	1,988	3,706	4,836	5,754	1,995	4,006	3,215	5,128
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,170	4,769	182	266	593	527	1,315	614	526	364	603	493
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	6,569	2,058	596	230	2,307	558	2,750	586	1,778	1,337	2,719	879
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	8,381	8,558	859	625	2,440	1,130	3,996	1,025	2,164	939	3,133	1,121
XVIII Miscellaneous	33,532	7,769	4,241	615	13,722	1,152	19,479	1,331	15,816	945	26,237	944
TOTAL, MALES	102,808	85,101	10,869	6,092	35,383	13,517	42,855	14,700	29,470	11,667	46,777	13,679
FEMALES												
I Managerial (General management)	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	428	24	29	2	97	10	116	8	46	5	165	1
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,133	2,833	123	292	490	815	369	618	214	569	340	630
IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,179	90	25	4	103	11	68	2	60	7	87	7
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	227	57	20	2	78	6	49	4	39	4	60	9
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	180	283	13	12	55	29	57	26	38	22	80	49
VII Clerical and related	5,750	15,900	703	857	2,260	2,315	3,270	1,439	1,721	990	2,151	1,670
VIII Selling	1,046	4,104	135	279	584	887	802	463	479	352	794	622
IX Security and protective service	14	262	1	4	4	49	8	15	3	5	4	55
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,424	14,228	341	1,304	1,073	4,011	1,061	1,714	794	1,363	986	2,486

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MALES												
I Managerial (General management)	144	20	53	26	37	4	91	3	29	2	1,301	130
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	753	741	354	364	286	217	678	234	124	51	7,906	5,658
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	436	192	210	188	185	63	298	164	142	3	4,119	2,609
IV Literary, artistic and sports	344	42	128	6	125	20	414	23	53	2	4,857	407
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	999	986	605	658	430	249	889	544	189	63	9,074	9,871
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,240	499	557	231	428	172	947	215	199	48	10,090	4,051
VII Clerical and related	7,246	1,015	3,298	377	3,267	334	4,457	475	2,541	97	59,746	13,881
VIII Selling	1,463	843	610	318	537	276	1,068	479	412	84	10,691	9,260
IX Security and protective service	352	338	250	621	85	118	384	416	315	69	2,542	5,390
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,243	887	528	555	347	412	1,166	1,042	659	106	10,998	14,490
XI Farming, fishing and related	304	106	373	54	229	51	984	106	873	359	6,169	2,360
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	750	808	248	270	104	113	639	476	435	106	4,728	5,168
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	1,454	714	870	409	332	236	1,378	948	927	293	10,564	11,562
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	6,996	4,351	4,896	2,407	3,041	1,517	5,703	3,933	2,181	307	42,581	53,540
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,285	734	767	238	445	215	968	291	485	53	10,339	8,564
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	6,553	238	3,526	288	2,563	919	3,362	687	2,724	244	35,447	8,024
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	5,911	1,251	2,695	847	2,391	560	4,917	1,538	2,342	152	39,229	17,746
XVIII Miscellaneous	46,558	1,186	29,776	628	17,316	601	39,458	1,088	7,780	430	253,915	16,689
TOTAL, MALES	84,031	14,951	49,744	8,485	32,148	6,077	67,801	12,662	22,410	2,469	524,296	189,400
FEMALES												
I Managerial (General management)	6	—	6	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	37	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	128	9	80	8	66	3	157	2	38	1	1,350	73
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	484	419	390	381	328	208	428	725	575	8	4,874	7,498
IV Literary, artistic and sports	135	14	64	6	45	3	113	5	27	4	1,906	153
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	71	16	56	2	36	5	103	5	29	2	768	112
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	84	61	57	32	27	25	88	36	43	—	722	575
VII Clerical and related	5,026	2,384	3,011	975	3,112	819	4,342	1,496	4,116	331	35,462	29,176
VIII Selling	1,347	882	1,461	403	798	290	1,776	752	993	76	10,215	9,110
IX Security and protective service	7	16	4	14	1	7	10	25	5	—	61	452
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,415	3,259	1,540	2,126	758	1,283	2,335	3,682	1,512	296	14,239	35,752

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorkshire and Humberside	
	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
FEMALES—continued												
XI Farming, fishing and related	117	127	56	40	59	43	51	10	56	27	180	90
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	135	357	18	159	49	171	57	98	40	362	132	754
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	415	4,770	29	518	79	854	117	689	153	1,789	124	877
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	108	1,821	3	67	15	236	322	934	20	120	30	276
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	514	5,007	86	320	140	971	684	683	187	489	264	426
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	4	2	—	—	9	—	3	—	2	—	1	1
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	174	509	18	24	86	53	137	110	61	32	60	51
XVIII Miscellaneous	3,505	2,803	415	448	1,223	605	2,952	364	2,019	400	3,330	568
TOTAL, FEMALES	17,367	53,177	2,015	4,332	6,404	11,066	10,125	7,178	5,933	6,536	8,789	8,572

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
FEMALES—continued												
XI Farming, fishing and related	37	2	32	2	24	11	75	10	21	—	708	362
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	148	670	74	76	28	38	285	488	286	131	1,252	3,304
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	301	1,373	205	442	87	392	475	1,061	591	660	2,576	13,425
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	69	240	19	58	57	50	59	59	33	6	735	3,867
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	567	868	212	334	123	226	646	361	577	99	4,000	9,784
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	12	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	38	3
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	120	81	88	45	56	19	100	115	11	—	911	1,039
XVIII Miscellan	5,653	808	3,571	328	1,892	272	4,938	604	1,073	104	30,571	7,304
TOTAL, FEMALES	15,610	11,102	10,871	5,232	7,444	3,651	15,936	9,426	9,931	1,718	110,425	121,990

Notes:
 The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the *List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes* which was introduced in November 1972. (See Department of Employment GAZETTE, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

- The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:
- (a) at any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
 - (b) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
 - (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.
- *This table does not include unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at Careers offices.

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, AND OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES AND PLACINGS AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, JUNE 1974 TO SEPTEMBER 1974

The following table presents the quarterly occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (See this GAZETTE, September 1972, page 799.) The table gives the summary for the third quarter of 1974.

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

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

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices*: Great Britain: June 1974 to September 1974

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 10, 1974	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 5, 1974	Vacancies notified June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Placings June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Vacancies cancelled June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 4, 1974	Unemployed at September 9, 1974
GRAND TOTAL MALES	433,543	201,465	416,710	274,606	156,638	186,931	501,886
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,112	110	81	10	53	128	1,272
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	183	9	13	2	8	12	206
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	929	101	68	8	45	116	1,066
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	7,020	5,522	4,393	782	3,524	5,607	7,782
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	207	31	5	—	15	21	239
Company secretaries	152	42	77	12	48	59	132
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	48	6	3	—	1	8	48
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	56	10	9	3	7	9	54
Accountants	893	1,713	1,447	266	1,201	1,693	995
Estimators, valuers and assessors	195	389	224	40	225	348	202
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	291	133	29	16	63	83	368
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	541	373	382	59	267	429	610
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	339	900	606	124	455	927	356
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	99	42	29	6	27	38	150
Systems analysts and computer programmers	473	1,009	664	83	524	1,066	631
Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,396	275	242	39	198	280	1,440
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	404	27	51	3	30	45	416
Purchasing officers and buyers	496	369	404	80	279	414	535
Property and estate managers	146	30	10	1	21	18	189
Librarians and information officers	128	25	41	5	24	37	158
Public health inspectors	102	3	6	1	4	4	95
Other statutory and similar inspectors	122	10	54	7	25	32	116
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	57	7	—	2	5	—	62
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	58	14	16	10	12	8	74
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	817	114	94	25	95	88	912
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,907	2,397	1,456	431	816	2,606	3,977
University academic staff	362	3	6	3	2	4	508
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	261	5	6	2	3	6	400
Secondary teachers	494	6	45	21	6	24	892
Primary teachers	176	4	3	—	6	1	263
Pre-primary teachers	11	—	—	—	—	—	13
Special education teachers	15	—	3	1	—	—	26
Vocational/industrial trainers	202	291	239	46	148	336	215
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	25	6	11	2	7	8	35
Social and behavioural scientists	90	8	20	3	6	19	104
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	470	171	304	96	209	170	554
Clergy, ministers of religion	14	—	4	—	2	2	22
Medical practitioners	168	2	6	—	2	6	193
Dental practitioners	20	5	1	—	2	3	26
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	64	71	40	10	6	95	59
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	113	502	128	45	104	481	131
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	51	388	188	112	49	415	65
Pharmacists	53	17	11	2	11	15	50
Medical radiographers	13	6	7	—	2	11	11
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	9	11	3	—	4	7	11
Remedial therapists	32	27	38	5	22	38	33
Chiropodists	6	3	—	—	3	—	4
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	32	9	13	1	6	15	35
Veterinarians	11	2	—	—	—	2	14
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	215	860	380	78	214	948	315
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	4,519	379	434	158	250	405	4,804
Authors, writers and journalists	627	190	104	20	77	197	693
Artists, commercial artists	594	50	33	12	29	42	743
Industrial designers	195	32	35	5	24	38	278
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	2,442	11	57	35	19	14	2,383
Photographers and cameramen	337	27	71	31	35	32	388
Sound and vision equipment operators	111	30	51	20	32	29	96
Window dressers	59	13	25	11	10	17	50
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	105	10	32	8	14	20	120
All other literary, artistic and sports	49	16	26	16	10	16	53

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices*: Great Britain: June 1974 to September 1974

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 10, 1974	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 5, 1974	Vacancies notified June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Placings June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Vacancies cancelled June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 4, 1974	Unemployed at September 9, 1974
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	7,304	8,930	6,164	1,208	4,078	9,808	8,885
Biological scientists and biochemists	299	42	52	1	31	62	394
Chemical scientists	415	225	246	61	113	297	494
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	270	132	48	10	50	120	322
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	322	239	127	20	120	226	412
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	89	12	22	1	18	15	99
Mechanical engineers	643	589	430	79	217	723	672
Aeronautical engineers	81	119	—	6	31	82	84
Electrical engineers	688	968	508	85	327	1,064	777
Electronic engineers	126	116	132	14	63	171	146
Electrical/electronic engineers	126	299	199	38	158	302	148
Chemical engineers	126	116	132	14	63	171	146
Production Engineers	126	299	199	38	158	302	148
Planning and quality control engineers	257	422	447	62	231	576	281
Heating and ventilating engineers	64	91	61	5	39	108	66
General and other engineers	133	133	90	23	73	127	158
Metallurgists	86	80	86	10	40	116	92
All other technologists	149	116	138	19	65	170	209
Engineering draughtsmen	881	2,506	1,523	302	1,038	2,689	971
Architectural and other draughtsmen	115	104	62	14	68	84	139
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	617	715	751	172	495	799	792
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	553	1,065	560	135	362	1,128	628
Architects and town planners	191	96	41	6	65	66	296
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	195	297	295	52	156	384	353
Quantity surveyors	114	333	87	18	133	269	129
Building, land and mining surveyors	196	69	66	9	47	79	247
Aircraft flight deck officers	178	6	1	1	3	3	311
Air traffic planners and controllers	71	7	—	1	5	1	80
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	133	8	18	6	12	8	130
Ships' engineer officers	77	4	31	27	6	2	92
Ships' radio officers	19	7	1	—	1	7	24
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	216	130	142	31	111	130	339
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	9,231	4,083	4,253	1,193	3,140	4,003	9,891
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	1,284	805	753	161	566	831	1,274
Engineering maintenance managers	570	260	278	62	183	293	576
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foreman (Building and Civil Engineering)	829	386	268	73	234	347	980
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	85	13	7	1	11	8	83
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	517	79	123	36	95	71	540
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	471	268	332	106	258	236	515
Office managers—National Government	1,430	629	810	169	645	625	1,567
Office managers—Local Government	1,430	629	810	169	645	625	1,567
Other officer managers	138	47	57	18	37	49	164
Managers—wholesale distribution	370	292	225	69	124	324	386
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	400	235	114	58	129	162	402
Branch managers of shops other than above	203	62	63	30	40	55	211
Managers of independent shops	242	44	57	18	40	43	250
Hotel and residential club managers	221	4	15	3	8	5	217
Publicans	221	4	15	3	8	5	217
Catering and non-residential club managers	510	168	224	73	162	157	517
Entertainment and sports managers	178	42	63	24	42	39	202
Farm managers	114	12	8	2	9	9	136
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	29	2	6	1	3	4	25
Police officers (inspectors and above)	6	1	1	—	—	—	11
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	2	1	—	—	1	—	6
Fire service officers	28	1	6	3	2	2	28
All other managers	1,604	735	843	279	556	743	1,791
Group VII Clerical and related	49,451	15,353	25,661	12,686	14,544	13,784	57,205
Supervisors of clerks	1,816	205	394	101	280	218	1,851
Clerks	45,357	11,169	21,899	10,756	12,106	10,206	52,449
Retail shop cashiers	44	99	181	69	131	80	45
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	5	17	21	6	19	13	9
Receptionists	536	91	217	86	152	70	914
Supervisors of typists, etc	99	22	—	—	20	2	76
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	56	56	47	18	51	34	91
Other typists	68	32	104	25	68	43	80
Supervisors of office machine operators	17	18	22	7	8	29	25
Office machine operators	229	523	555	173	392	513	288
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	48	3	23	6	7	13	70
Telephonists	259	506	318	171	312	341	263
Radio and telegraph operators	121	96	125	33	91	97	166
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	6	1	7	2	2	4	5
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	790	2,515	1,748	1,237	905	2,121	873
Group VIII Selling	9,540	10,458	11,598	5,559	7,321	9,176	10,279
Sales supervisors	225	217	282	127	157	215	235
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	2,936	3,729	4,643	2,224	2,940	3,208	3,199
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	122	698	1,378	664	916	496	156
Roundsmen and van salesmen	590	732	1,601	1,176	575	582	668
Technical sales representatives	1,233	1,046	714	158	550	1,052	1,381
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,840	1,310	1,064	426			

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices*: Great Britain: June 1974 to September 1974

Key occupation	Unemployed at June 10, 1974	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 5, 1974	Vacancies notified June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Placings June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Vacancies cancelled June 6, 1974 to September 4, 1974	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at September 4, 1974	Unemployed at September 9, 1974
Group IX Security and protective service	2,078	5,214	4,610	2,569	1,934	5,321	2,227
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	13	15	18	13	1	19	32
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	104	31	36	23	15	29	116
Police (below sergeant)	46	1,001	68	26	58	985	52
Firemen	111	753	212	147	97	721	109
Prison officers below principal officer	29	71	30	12	15	74	31
Security officers and detectives	1,324	1,674	2,674	1,598	1,062	1,688	1,414
Security guards, patrolmen	197	898	800	436	399	863	195
Traffic wardens	2	352	133	12	57	416	2
All other in security and protective service	252	419	639	302	230	526	276
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	9,139	16,590	46,265	31,399	17,072	14,384	10,339
Catering supervisors	681	896	1,134	389	847	794	811
Chefs, cooks	1,067	2,600	3,851	1,778	2,570	2,103	1,318
Waiters, waitresses	418	1,694	1,930	976	1,270	1,378	494
Barmen, barmaids	764	2,795	2,950	1,681	1,193	871	844
Counter hands/assistants	89	298	794	453	386	253	92
Kitchen porters/hands	1,545	1,475	16,582	14,300	2,483	1,274	1,708
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	120	100	190	115	86	4	175
Domestic housekeepers	—	4	6	2	4	—	—
Home and domestic helpers, maids	116	225	233	141	166	151	252
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	5	14	43	19	27	11	6
Travel stewards and attendants	286	34	197	100	45	86	13
Ambulancemen	16	97	75	15	65	92	13
Hospital/ward orderlies	135	162	356	181	163	174	159
Hospital porters	208	289	746	400	330	305	219
Hotel porters	428	770	2,166	1,167	1,181	588	501
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	40	51	234	25	76	184	45
Caretakers	440	503	918	418	522	481	459
Road sweepers (manual)	33	210	539	444	144	161	34
Other cleaners	1,339	3,057	6,952	4,290	3,077	2,642	1,402
Railway stationmen	38	471	702	335	156	682	43
Lift and car park attendants	119	203	719	614	211	97	108
Garment pressers	148	493	391	181	304	399	164
Hairdressing supervisors	6	13	3	1	12	3	12
Hairdressers (men), barbers	181	132	142	32	61	181	181
Hairdressers (ladies)	66	90	76	18	34	114	86
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	851	1,759	4,491	3,322	1,661	1,267	1,018
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	4,627	2,331	6,310	4,431	2,209	2,001	5,296
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	60	31	52	18	27	38	216
General farm workers	1,115	190	1,061	762	244	245	1,103
Dairy cowmen	74	20	33	20	16	20	83
Pig and poultry men	58	82	141	85	72	66	94
Other stockmen	305	90	172	84	104	74	341
Horticultural workers	125	317	368	279	186	220	152
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	453	550	813	464	470	429	502
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	523	522	1,041	749	394	420	652
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	108	140	380	197	174	149	141
Forestry workers	58	55	97	55	52	46	99
Supervisors/mates—fishing	202	5	68	5	12	2	163
Fishermen	843	32	433	353	85	27	1,042
All other in farming and related	703	297	1,651	1,310	373	265	708
Group XII Materials Processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	3,610	6,024	9,642	6,565	4,039	5,062	4,293
Foremen—tannery production workers	11	3	2	—	3	2	10
Tannery production workers	54	60	133	57	99	37	46
Foremen—textile processing	67	39	63	17	36	49	121
Preparatory fibre processors	81	303	312	268	200	147	147
Spinners, doublers/twisters	84	294	277	203	179	189	213
Winders, reeler	38	106	134	89	88	63	67
Warp preparers	51	76	44	44	54	53	50
Weavers	51	368	251	203	117	152	152
Knitters	137	190	405	207	180	208	150
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	126	130	255	178	116	91	124
Burlers, menders, darners	6	16	—	4	4	9	9
Foremen—chemical processing	44	4	2	3	1	2	47
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	206	450	1,293	930	295	518	237
Foremen—food and drink processing	58	47	27	16	36	22	50
Bread bakers (hand)	226	297	471	272	192	304	236
Flour confectioners	27	54	83	39	35	63	30
Butchers, meat cutters	781	1,402	1,788	946	854	1,390	874
Foremen—paper and board making	39	3	1	1	1	2	26
Beatermen, refiners (paper and board making)	3	5	1	—	—	5	3
Machinemen, dryer men, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	20	58	45	30	28	45	13
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc.	292	14	19	12	8	13	283
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	26	11	47	19	26	13	36
Kiln setting	13	20	11	11	8	12	7
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	7	7	10	8	5	4	4
Rubber mixers and compounders	3	22	20	22	9	11	2
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	26	132	239	142	80	149	28
Man-made fibre makers	11	10	69	39	9	31	12
Sewage plant attendants	3	58	119	87	48	42	10
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,119	1,845	3,490	2,675	1,370	1,290	1,306
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, wood-working, rubber and plastics)	8,145	12,854	18,767	11,957	8,395	11,269	9,637
Foremen—glass working	19	1	8	—	3	6	24
Glass formers and shapers	75	213	187	167	68	165	74
Glass finishers and decorators	14	37	38	30	25	20	13

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Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)—(continued)							
Foremen—clay and stone working	15	7	7	1	7	6	19
Casters and other pottery makers	17	55	49	40	36	28	42
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	45	86	74	47	37	76	64
Foremen—printing	48	9	9	1	11	6	43
Compositors	357	214	166	65	107	208	354
Electrotypers, stereotypers	132	—	3	—	—	3	97
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	69	25	35	13	21	26	74
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	142	134	48	16	41	125	126
Printing machine minders (lithography)	65	106	86	15	60	117	87
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	5	3	6	1	—	8	5
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	125	44	57	35	34	32	100
Screen and block printers	105	137	152	84	93	112	108
Foremen—bookbinding	14	4	—	—	3	1	5
Foremen—paper products making	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	156	96	152	125	53	70	148
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	56	84	146	79	86	65	38
Foremen—textile materials working	19	36	22	5	28	25	27
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	161	118	100	30	49	139	190
Dressmakers	8	5	1	—	5	1	21
Coach trimmers	35	46	33	13	17	49	46
Upholsterers, mattress makers	240	152	162	64	80	170	313
Milliners	3	6	3	9	7	2	2
Furriers	27	26	30	1	3	40	30
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	73	64	17	13	20	48	73
Other clothing cutters and markers	162	218	304	158	154	210	158
Hand sewers and embroiderers	14	8	7	5	4	6	5
Linkers	4	3	9	9	2	1	1
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	97	405	299	101	221	382	108
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	18	6	14	2	5	13	20
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	110	91	65	39	37	80	92
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	70	39	58	32	30	35	81
Footwear lasters	48	52	102	64	39	51	48
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	22	67	39	15	18	73	27
Footwear finishers	9	1	8	1	3	5	13
Foremen—woodworking	95	83	96	43	48	88	125
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	2,163	3,346	6,488	3,876	2,875	3,083	2,707
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	238	161	1,351	1,236	106	170	328
Carpenters and joiners (others)	270	571	668	337	345	557	344
Cabinet makers	247	356	337	199	192	302	308
Case and box makers	67	103	141	94	84	66	84
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	48	135	231	150	84	132	77
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	197	397	333	197	265	268	304
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	124	381	474	273	271	311	200
Patternmakers (moulds)	57	212	96	19	70	219	64
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	107	45	118	89	38	36	106
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	37	45	29	12	25	37	41
Tyre builders	3	9	36	29	8	8	4
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	126	646	966	774	366	472	160
Dental mechanics	37	22	11	3	7	23	57
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	1,741	3,744	4,899	3,346	2,204	3,093	2,043
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)	36,880	51,546	67,082	36,466	28,929	53,233	40,400
Foremen—metal making and treating	60	49	15	5	34	25	72
Blast furnacemen	6	2	7	5	1	3	6
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	18	23	53	25	30	21	34
Other furnacemen (metal)	72	221	251	184	123	165	83
Roller men (steel)	21	15	13	5	9	14	15
Metal drawers	22	37	74	45	14	52	37
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	138	354	284	119	142	377</	

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Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)—(continued)							
Instrument mechanics	179	155	179	64	89	181	193
Office machinery mechanics	112	135	165	51	86	163	111
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	48	56	11	8	19	40	55
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	435	511	553	261	233	570	474
Production electricians	132	363	242	140	137	328	162
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	170	45	38	14	31	38	151
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1,605	1,907	2,696	1,244	1,228	2,131	1,918
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	2,080	1,340	2,528	1,519	1,008	1,341	2,287
Telephone fitters	155	199	71	113	58	99	182
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	972	887	825	399	480	833	1,153
Cable jointers and linesmen	143	88	156	76	76	92	141
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	210	86	94	29	62	89	196
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,967	954	2,776	1,644	1,010	1,076	3,071
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	392	292	465	244	196	317	375
Gas fitters	336	80	62	59	49	34	390
Sheet metal workers	918	2,739	2,202	1,008	1,267	2,666	1,065
Platers and metal shipwrights	544	1,221	1,466	562	433	1,692	605
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	110	80	323	89	42	272	130
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	31	3	30	23	7	3	24
Steel erectors	1,646	80	492	308	150	114	1,439
Scaffolders, staggers	891	191	588	405	229	145	915
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	530	122	373	199	183	113	487
Welders (skilled)	2,620	2,222	5,112	2,853	1,983	2,498	2,914
Other welders	140	239	360	195	175	229	177
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	14	7	7	3	3	8	13
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	74	81	64	28	28	89	67
Engravers and etchers (printing)	86	50	32	8	28	46	99
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	127	318	278	101	115	380	167
Aircraft finishers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	81	145	162	65	94	148	79
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	2	19	36	25	9	21	1
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	5,949	6,919	13,450	8,663	4,449	7,257	6,447
Group XV Painting, Repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related							
Foremen—painting and similar coating	106	43	86	47	48	34	105
Painters and decorators	5,229	1,681	8,614	5,919	2,536	1,840	5,291
Pottery decorators	92	34	129	91	34	38	85
Coach painters	611	654	1,254	756	556	596	708
Other spray painters	80	53	58	21	26	64	81
French polishers	70	58	54	25	34	53	84
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive goods)	559	1,675	2,339	1,715	969	1,330	559
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	41	29	27	13	22	21	53
Foremen—product inspection	738	1,325	966	396	590	1,305	738
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	262	403	413	190	267	359	291
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	44	70	3	29	28	16	36
Foremen—packaging	628	1,322	3,287	2,079	1,579	951	645
Packagers, bottlers, canners, fillers	1,008	2,189	3,085	1,970	1,400	1,904	1,178
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,008	2,189	3,085	1,970	1,400	1,904	1,178
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere							
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	584	154	212	103	134	129	695
Bricklayers	2,423	1,327	3,345	2,120	1,479	1,073	3,318
Fixer/walling masons	58	95	56	36	50	65	76
Plasterers	705	644	773	532	532	353	1,153
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	196	82	65	36	44	67	209
Roofers and slaters	774	239	448	212	239	236	722
Glaziers	188	103	167	85	84	101	237
Railway lengthmen	34	247	237	190	68	226	64
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	206	72	89	85	32	44	228
Other roadmen	299	130	297	203	122	102	424
Concrete erectors/assemblers	40	24	29	24	26	24	64
Concrete levellers/screeaders	128	29	111	64	53	23	191
General builders	473	178	570	322	250	176	607
Sewermen (maintenance)	47	33	44	35	17	25	45
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	361	78	171	111	80	58	390
Waste inspectors (water supply)	2	6	18	1	6	17	4
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	16,703	1,895	18,710	14,764	4,226	1,615	20,208
Civil engineering labourers	1,512	213	1,683	1,343	376	177	1,374
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	24	74	4	2	23	53	22
Face-trained coalmining workers	164	2,210	753	295	280	2,388	189
Tunnellers	90	23	12	4	3	28	88
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	2,616	911	2,702	1,840	952	821	2,415
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related							
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	99	3	10	5	4	4	87
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	669	57	235	151	96	45	827
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	113	12	33	37	22	6	72
Foremen—rail transport operating	5	3	3	1	1	2	11
Railway engine drivers, motormen	38	89	89	62	49	67	59
Secondmen (railways)	13	17	9	11	1	14	11
Railway guards	30	289	341	182	114	334	24

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Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related—(continued)							
Railway signalmen and shunters	43	300	215	139	88	288	41
Foremen—road transport operating	53	7	31	8	16	14	96
Bus inspectors	64	27	28	26	16	13	46
Bus and coach drivers	576	2,392	1,161	616	622	2,315	634
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	5,049	4,508	11,040	7,026	4,703	3,819	5,929
Other goods drivers	11,827	3,079	14,724	10,934	4,438	2,431	13,851
Other motor drivers	939	640	1,228	703	496	669	959
Bus conductors	57	93	805	498	137	1,123	64
Drivers' mates	239	102	753	488	259	108	284
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	34	1	5	3	1	2	30
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	1,221	451	1,036	544	576	367	1,671
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	6	—	5	—	4	1	12
Crane drivers/operators	1,058	312	922	647	353	234	1,111
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	1,231	412	2,103	1,530	727	258	1,382
Foremen—materials moving and storing	290	130	303	145	181	107	418
Storekeepers, warehousemen	6,451	5,590	15,507	10,457	6,693	3,947	6,919
Stevedores and dockers	151	16	403	342	339	18	258
Furniture removers	37	71	37	32	51	34	52
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	759	905	2,959	1,932	1,189	743	705
Refuse collectors/dustmen	12	124	628	561	130	61	14
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	893	623	1,870	1,237	686	570	1,320
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	208,933	20,258	102,378	84,920	21,457	16,259	246,135
Foremen—miscellaneous	290	142	1,301	1,081	226	136	305
Electricity power plant operators and switch-board attendants	976	176	542	300	204	214	416
Turncocks (water supply)	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
General labourers	200,737	19,250	99,892	82,902	20,669	15,571	238,112
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	6,929	690	643	637	358	338	7,288
GRAND TOTAL FEMALES	69,494	134,903	225,086	125,136	114,581	120,272	100,494
Group I Managerial (general management)							
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	35	6	4	6	3	1	36
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	15	5	—	2	3	—	15
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	20	1	4	4	—	1	21
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration							
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	969	97	155	80	100	72	1,312
Company secretaries	21	1	1	1	—	—	22
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	17	—	3	1	—	—	1
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Accountants	7	—	4	1	—	3	48
Estimators, valuers and assessors	24	9	13	11	5	6	14
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	7	1	3	—	4	—	24
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	16	2	2	2	—	—	305
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	229	18	57	28	30	17	20
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	20	8	—	3	3	2	26
Systems analysts and computer programmers	19	3	—	1	1	1	127
Marketing and sales managers and executives	77	14	15	14	5	10	83
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	59	—	6	1	4	1	92
Purchasing officers and buyers	58	3	—	—	2	1	67
Property and estate managers	63	2	10	—	6	5	7
Librarians and information officers	5	1	1	1	2	—	141
Public health inspectors	117	7	—	2	5	—	1
Other statutory and similar inspectors	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	6	1	—	—	1	—	40
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	30	4	—	2	2	—	19
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	18	4	—	1	3	—	236
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,958	7,599	3,917	1,761	2,265	7,490	4,299
University academic staff	91	—	2	2	—	—	159
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	46	—	—	—	—	—	109
Secondary teachers	318	2	9	6	2	3	602
Primary teachers	297	5	16	13	5	3	592
Pre-primary teachers	13	—	3	—	1	2	30
Special education teachers	22	—	2	1	1	—	34
Vocational/industrial trainers	21	15	9	3	10	11	31
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	5	1	1	1	—	1	8
Social and behavioural scientists	46	2	2	1	2	1	65
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	402	228	371	160	206	233	575
Clergy, ministers of religion	6	5	10	3	3	12	3
Medical practitioners	28	2	1	1	1	1	46
Dental practitioners	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
Nurse							

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Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health—(continued)							
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	48	18	44	13	25	24	44
Veterinarians	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	257	1,762	465	128	289	1,810	425
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,643	187	214	108	144	149	1,879
Authors, writers and journalists	232	8	7	4	5	6	301
Artists, commercial artists	171	9	14	9	12	2	282
Industrial designers	131	4	10	8	2	4	189
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	947	5	20	16	3	6	899
Photographers and cameramen	28	14	6	7	10	3	32
Sound and vision equipment operators	8	2	6	1	2	5	5
Window dressers	57	42	57	24	36	39	55
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	23	7	2	2	5	2	40
All other literary, artistic and sports	46	96	92	37	69	82	76
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	479	103	235	97	131	110	739
Biological scientists and biochemists	97	2	—	—	1	1	155
Chemical scientists	38	5	11	1	10	5	54
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	18	3	8	6	3	2	42
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	3	—	4	—	2	2	7
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineers	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
Aeronautical engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Electronic engineers	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chemical engineers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Planning and quality control engineers	1	3	1	—	2	2	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
General and other engineers	5	—	1	—	1	1	4
Metallurgists	1	—	1	—	—	—	22
All other technologists	12	—	4	2	1	1	19
Engineering draughtsmen	19	11	25	10	16	10	21
Architectural and other draughtsmen	9	—	4	2	1	76	286
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	204	66	159	68	81	76	286
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	4	—	1	—	—	—	3
Architects and town planners	11	—	1	1	—	—	26
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	20	3	3	3	2	1	29
Quantity surveyors	—	1	2	—	1	2	6
Building, land and mining surveyors	3	—	2	—	2	—	7
Aircraft flight deck officers	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Air traffic planners and controllers	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' engineer officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' radio officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	21	6	5	2	4	5	28
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	533	551	734	182	528	575	679
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	13	8	5	5	3	5	17
Engineering maintenance managers	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	1	—	6	4	2	—	1
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1	—	6	2	2	2	12
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	6	3	5	2	4	2	—
Office managers—National Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office managers—Local Government	81	26	60	16	39	31	95
Other office managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers—wholesale distribution	4	2	19	1	16	4	7
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	54	33	42	8	27	40	57
Branch managers of shops other than above	51	94	86	18	75	87	50
Managers of independent shops	18	25	36	10	23	28	30
Hotel and residential club managers	35	11	20	7	12	12	36
Publicans	13	2	—	—	1	1	8
Catering and non-residential club managers	99	177	254	53	170	208	117
Entertainment and sports managers	15	6	9	2	4	9	20
Farm managers	4	—	1	—	1	—	1
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Fire service officers	2	1	—	—	1	146	215
All other managers	134	161	182	52	145	146	215
Group VII Clerical and related	20,374	33,865	63,598	29,296	39,322	28,845	31,346
Supervisors of clerks	89	135	191	52	114	114	119
Clerks	13,911	16,078	37,175	19,632	20,715	12,906	23,055
Retail shop cashiers	290	1,147	1,922	814	1,251	1,004	347
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	159	1,113	1,372	827	874	784	167
Receptionists	884	995	2,274	1,072	1,427	770	1,374
Supervisors of typists, etc	30	92	243	86	140	109	54
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	1,576	5,282	7,434	2,154	5,540	5,022	2,174
Other typists	1,302	5,035	6,961	2,294	5,001	4,701	1,570
Supervisors of office machine operators	24	53	34	15	45	27	28
Office machine operators	888	2,054	2,655	889	1,974	1,846	1,030
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	17	33	8	3	18	20	18
Telephonists	1,043	1,465	2,906	1,285	1,832	1,254	1,225
Radio and telegraph operators	56	186	213	81	162	156	86
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postman, mail sorters and messengers	105	195	210	92	181	132	93

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Group VIII Selling	6,842	11,261	17,922	9,427	10,722	9,034	9,222
Sales supervisors	91	202	317	108	180	231	105
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	6,085	9,278	15,447	8,192	9,089	7,444	8,336
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	187	655	656	457	484	370	145
Roundsmen and van salesmen	42	132	42	86	42	49	107
Technical sales representatives	28	22	15	6	9	22	30
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	130	80	147	53	93	81	155
Other sales representatives and agents	279	979	1,208	525	825	837	344
Group IX Security and protective service	43	453	156	83	74	452	56
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	8	4	10	2	—	12	4
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	2	1	6	1	6	—	3
Policemen (below sergeant)	9	127	26	5	3	145	14
Firemen	4	9	3	3	1	—	1
Prison officers below principal officer	—	9	13	5	—	16	4
Security officers and detectives	17	62	37	37	27	67	17
Security guards, patrolmen	—	3	—	5	—	3	1
Traffic wardens	1	186	8	13	8	173	2
All other in security and protective service	2	60	16	12	28	36	10
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	11,030	38,889	70,239	36,869	36,803	35,456	12,727
Catering supervisors	167	807	1,038	324	755	766	228
Chefs, cooks	391	2,873	3,566	1,051	2,755	2,633	430
Waiters, waitresses	516	4,846	7,935	4,315	4,495	3,971	716
Barmen, barmaids	379	2,302	3,493	1,473	1,926	2,396	444
Counter hands/assistants	1,087	5,400	12,613	7,663	5,966	4,384	1,289
Kitchen porters/hands	1,040	2,861	7,858	4,666	3,424	2,629	1,162
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	197	489	414	89	159	194	61
Domestic housekeepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
Home and domestic helpers, maids	3,026	5,492	10,747	5,654	5,524	5,061	3,537
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	78	110	228	65	166	107	82
Travel stewards and attendants	59	63	180	31	79	133	254
Ambulancemen	—	28	—	2	18	8	—
Hospital/ward orderlies	210	526	1,125	593	517	541	245
Hospital porters	2	4	8	5	2	5	2
Hotel porters	—	1	9	4	5	1	—
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	15	57	64	11	49	61	16
Caretakers	19	24	46	23	26	21	20
Road sweepers (manual)	5	6	62	3	34	31	16
Other cleaners	2,680	6,630	13,045	6,440	6,816	6,419	2,688
Railway stationmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Life and car park attendants	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Garment pressers	113	887	692	338	378	863	132
Hairdressing supervisors	11	12	11	2	9	12	4
Hairdressers (men), barbers	11	39	19	10	13	35	18
Hairdressers (ladies)	304	1,709	1,077	331	769	1,686	380
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	650	3,425	5,794	3,685	2,495	3,039	779
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	573	417	9,062	8,734	383	362	687
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	3	1	1	1	1	6	1
General farm workers	202	28	416	389	42	13	244
Dairy cowmen	4	4	1	1	—	—	9
Pig and poultry men	11	18	27	28	13	4	18
Other stockmen	28	10	12	6	2	14	34
Horticultural workers	44	149	178	116	135	76	50
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	10	7	12	4	6	9	15
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2	8	80	18	32	38	12
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	2	—	4	—	4	—	2
Forestry workers	3	1	3	1	1	2	—
Supervisors/mates—fishing	1	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fishermen	6	—	5	2	1	2	5
All other in farming and related	257	194	8,319	8,165	145	203	290
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	811	3,470	3,470	2,118	1,649	3,173	966
Foremen—tannery production workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tannery production workers	5	20	30	12	13	25	9
Foremen—textile processing	4	6	7	2	5	6	24
Preparatory fibre processors	14	120	93	48	42		

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Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, wood-working, rubber and plastics)	1,652	13,400	9,031	5,030	4,636	12,765	1,985
Foremen—glass working	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Glass formers and shapers	4	66	22	24	22	42	6
Glass finishers and decorators	2	6	14	7	5	8	2
Foremen—clay and stone working	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Casters and other pottery makers	1	47	2	10	21	49	3
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen—printing	4	1	5	1	1	4	1
Compositors	21	36	48	14	38	32	36
Electrotypers, stereotypers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	3	4	9	2	9	2	10
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	7	9	6	5	1	9	2
Printing machine minders (lithography)	6	18	7	2	10	13	15
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	5	7	12	8	5	6	6
Screen and block printers	10	23	31	19	12	23	7
Foremen—bookbinding	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	—	1	4	—	4	1	2
Bookbinders and finishers	113	279	336	170	202	243	83
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	1	11	23	11	11	12	5
Foremen—textile materials working	18	65	31	10	36	50	15
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	42	167	82	27	52	170	42
Dressmakers	44	97	98	29	33	133	52
Coach trimmers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholsterers, mattress makers	23	40	7	6	9	32	23
Milliners	2	16	—	—	2	14	1
Furriers	6	3	—	3	—	5	2
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	2	43	20	4	23	36	3
Other clothing cutters and markers	32	225	124	74	110	165	35
Hand sewers and embroiderers	61	573	364	139	239	559	70
Linkers	35	252	368	74	111	435	27
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	885	8,674	4,845	2,897	2,175	8,447	1,108
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	2	1	3	1	2	1	3
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	—	6	43	—	30	19	4
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	7	40	31	19	18	34	10
Footwear lasters	1	16	27	6	5	32	1
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	23	451	272	107	144	472	33
Footwear finishers	4	16	21	24	6	7	8
Foremen—woodworking	—	1	4	2	2	1	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	1	1	8	4	5	—	3
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	7	2	1	—	2	1	10
Carpenters and joiners (others)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabinet makers	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Case and box makers	1	8	7	5	3	7	2
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	3	5	1	—	—	6	1
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	3	14	37	22	4	25	4
Patternmakers (moulds)	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	1	2	1	—	1	2	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tyre builders	—	4	2	1	—	5	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	5	245	196	137	157	147	9
Dental mechanics	1	3	3	—	1	5	2
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	254	1,921	1,875	1,164	1,123	1,509	331
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and ship-building)	516	4,426	4,435	2,248	2,752	3,861	702
Foremen—metal making and treating	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blast furnacemen	—	11	—	—	11	—	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rollermen (steel)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal drawers	5	7	8	8	—	7	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	5	30	25	12	17	26	8
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	—	12	8	4	7	9	—
Die casters	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	—	6	7	1	3	9	1
Electroplaters	—	5	6	—	10	1	2
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	1	3	7	6	2	2	2
Foremen—engineering machining	3	7	5	4	8	—	2
Press and machine tool setters	3	2	—	—	2	—	—
Roll turners, roll grinders	1	5	—	2	3	—	—
Other centre lathe turners	6	101	109	48	112	50	7
Machine tool setter operators	144	1,134	1,420	618	789	1,147	165
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	137	985	1,032	555	651	811	171
Press and stamping machine operators	9	89	113	59	41	102	12
Automatic machine attendants/minders	8	56	54	37	18	55	4
Metal polishers	3	13	41	16	24	14	2
Fettlers/dressers	1	7	—	—	7	—	—
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	5	18	20	4	24	10	4
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	5	5	25	—	24	6	2
Precision instrument makers	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Machinery erectors and installers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)—(continued)							
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	1	10	5	7	8	—	7
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	—	9	15	8	15	1	1
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other motor vehicle mechanics	11	1	1	1	—	—	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Watch and clock repairers	1	—	8	5	2	1	1
Instrument mechanics	3	4	3	—	3	4	4
Office machinery mechanics	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	1	64	—	5	48	11	1
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1	66	39	23	50	32	4
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	—	—	3	1	2	—	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1	1	10	1	10	—	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	4	1	6	3	4	—	2
Telephone fitters	4	6	16	3	9	10	3
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	4	8	32	5	24	11	11
Cable jointers and linesmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2	—	14	3	10	1	3
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
Gas fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	1	15	—	1	10	4	1
Platers and metal shipwrights	1	11	—	1	10	—	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (construction metal)	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel erectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scaffolders, staggers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders (skilled)	3	22	27	11	20	18	4
Other welders	13	117	143	92	62	106	36
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	3	3	2	1	—	4	1
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	5	16	14	5	7	18	12
Engravers and etchers (printing)	4	5	5	1	4	5	7
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Aircraft finishers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	114	1,552	1,198	688	685	1,377	211
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,943	10,275	17,042	10,724	6,908	9,685	3,423
Foremen—painting and similar coating	—	1	3	2	1	1	1
Painters and decorators	5	6	27	13	13	7	20
Pottery decorators	14	120	38	27	27	104	49
Coach painters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other spray painters	14	41	43	16	24	44	19
French polishers	—	—	8	2	2	2	8
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	20	16	26	22	18	16	16
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	821	3,603	4,407	2,945	1,579	3,486	968
Foremen—product inspection	1	4	19	17	2	4	6
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	56	156	164	85	131	104	62
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	96	218	280	97	165	236	71
Foremen—packaging	10	26	19	14	6	25	17
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	1,446	3,458	8,418	5,505	3,258	3,113	1,584
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	452	2,626	3,576	1,977	1,682	2,543	602
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	31	25	60	45	37	3	38
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	2	1	1	2	—	—	2
Fixer/walling masons	—	—	3	1	2	—	—
Plasterers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Roofers and slaters	3	1	1	2	—	—	7
Glaziers	4	1	7	7	1	—	10
Railway lengthmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other roadmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
General builders	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	4	—	33	25	8	—	2
Civil engineering labourers	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	2						

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Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	702	1,197	2,481	1,382	1,257	1,039	900
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	—	—	3	3	—	—	1
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	2	—	6	6	—	—	1
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	4	10	28	38	—	—	6
Secondmen (railways)	3	1	—	—	1	—	1
Railway guards	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	1	10	10	13	1	6	1
Foremen—road transport operating	3	—	2	2	—	—	7
Bus inspectors	7	10	49	22	17	20	30
Bus and coach drivers	5	37	15	4	7	41	8
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	17	7	35	21	20	1	21
Other goods drivers	395	271	791	416	424	222	484
Other motor drivers	68	63	114	57	77	43	95
Bus conductors	28	127	103	45	36	149	34
Drivers' mates	1	2	12	7	3	4	4
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	1	—	6	4	2	—	3
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	8	17	24	21	14	6	8
Fork life and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	2	1	18	5	2	12	2
Foremen—materials moving and storing	2	3	6	4	4	1	1
Storekeepers, warehousemen	117	591	1,160	625	619	507	165
Stevedores and dockers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Furniture removers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	6	15	33	28	13	7	1
Refuse collectors/dustmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	27	30	64	60	15	19	24
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	17,360	8,682	22,331	16,946	6,867	7,200	29,498
Foremen—miscellaneous	18	21	21	8	18	16	98
Electricity power plant operators and switch-board attendants	28	—	41	27	9	5	19
Turncocks (water supply)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General labourers	16,275	8,402	21,901	16,609	6,703	6,991	26,648
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	1,039	259	368	302	137	188	2,733

* The table does not include unemployed persons, notified vacancies and placings at Careers Offices.

Family Expenditure Survey

Report for 1973

This report, the latest in an annual series, contains information of value to anyone concerned with household expenditure and income. It provides analyses of the expenditure on goods and services of all households included in the survey, and also of groups of households with common characteristics, such as composition, occupation or age group of the head of the household or availability of a car. Separate tables give analyses of household income by source for various groups of households.

£2.60 (by post £2.75)

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Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.

 **HMSO BOOKS**

HM Chief Inspector of Factories

Annual Report for 1973

Essential reading for all concerned with industrial safety and health.

The Chief Inspector in his introduction draws special attention to the number of accidents in the construction industry. He describes the Inspectorate's new working methods and their implications for industry.

Chapters in the report are devoted to industrial hazards; accident prevention; safety and health activities; occupational hygiene; and accident experience.

The report, which is illustrated, includes comprehensive statistics.

£1.10 (by post £1.25)

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN

The report can be bought from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

See the bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

FEMALES IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed 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 females in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. The estimates for September 1974, which are based on

the returns from a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August issue of this GAZETTE) are given in the table below.

Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1974

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	112.7	36.6	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43.9	26.1
Food industries	103.1	41.1	Textiles	50.3	20.5
Drink industries	6.0	16.0	Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	10.2	21.9
Tobacco	3.6	18.3	Woollen and worsted	10.5	23.4
Coal and petroleum products	0.7	17.4	Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.4	18.8
Chemicals and allied industries	29.9	22.7	Leather, leather goods and fur	4.7	25.3
General chemicals	4.5	19.9	Clothing and footwear	55.4	18.3
Metal manufacture	12.7	20.6	Clothing industries	48.7	19.0
Iron and steel (general)	3.5	16.2	Footwear	6.7	14.4
Other iron and steel	3.7	22.7	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11.2	16.8
Non ferrous metals	5.4	23.1	Timber, furniture, etc	13.0	24.6
Mechanical engineering	32.2	20.4	Paper, printing and publishing	40.8	21.9
Instrument engineering	13.5	22.1	Paper and paper manufactures	17.8	23.3
Electrical engineering	81.5	24.6	Printing and publishing	23.0	20.9
Electrical machinery	6.3	17.9	Other manufacturing industries	41.5	31.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.8	23.0	Rubber	6.8	24.9
Vehicles	12.5	12.6	Total, all manufacturing industries	559.4	23.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.8	10.8			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3.9	14.0			

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on September 30, 1974, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	30,053	1,331	2,384	33,768
Double day shifts‡	46,968	3,126	2,900	52,994
Long spells	10,179	336	1,121	11,636
Night shifts	45,007	1,500	—	46,507
Part-time work§	22,139	44	27	22,210
Saturday afternoon work	7,135	284	477	7,896
Sunday work	42,288	1,255	1,761	45,304
Miscellaneous	3,508	359	174	4,041
Total	207,277	8,235	8,844	224,356

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

†"Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.

‡Includes 21,129 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

WORK PERMIT STATISTICS: JULY-SEPTEMBER 1974

Quarterly summary of work permits issued and applications refused.

Commonwealth workers

	Permits issued or permission given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	415	194	609	158	52	210
Short-term	327	71	398	3	2	5
Total	742	265	1,007	161	54	215
Permissions						
Long-term	350	462	812	80	66	146
Short-term	295	127	422	8	8	16
Total	645	589	1,234	88	74	162
Total						
Long-term	765	656	1,421	238	118	356
Short-term	622	198	820	11	10	21
Grand total	1,387	854	2,241	249	128	377
Commonwealth trainees	146	25	171	32	4	36

Foreign workers (Non EEC)

	Permits issued or permission given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	2,143	1,062	3,205	359	142	501
Short-term	1,743	647	2,390	24	5	29
Total	3,886	1,709	5,595	383	147	530
Permissions						
Long-term	290	322	612	120	141	261
Short-term	120	129	249	13	20	33
Total	410	451	861	133	161	294
Total						
Long-term	2,433	1,384	3,817	479	283	762
Short-term	1,863	776	2,639	37	25	62
Grand total	4,296	2,160	6,456	516	308	824
Foreign student employees	472	146	618	—	—	—

Notes

- Permits are issued for overseas workers resident abroad. Permissions are given to those already in this country.
- Long term permits or permissions are those issued for the maximum period of 12 months. Short term permits or permissions are those issued for shorter periods and include, for instance, entertainers who come for engagements of short duration.
- Permits and permissions for Commonwealth workers include a small number of UK passport holders who qualify for work permits because of their skill or experience.
- Permits issued are not all taken up by overseas workers. The totals will differ from the Home Office figures also because some work permit holders will arrive in a subsequent quarter.
- Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on the job" training approved by the Department of Employment.
- Student employees are young foreigners who come for employment in industry and commerce in a supernumerary capacity in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience.

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE, page 1102.

Index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.9	86.3	86.6	86.7	86.5	86.8	87.7	89.0	90.3	91.2	92.0	93.0
1970	94.2	95.7	96.8	98.2	99.1	99.9	100.6	101.5	102.2	103.1	104.0	104.9
1971	105.7	106.9	107.4	107.0	107.0	107.5	108.6	109.3	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.0
1972	112.9	*	115.5	116.2	116.6	117.6	118.4	119.6	120.2	120.6	120.5	120.0
1973	119.1	117.9	118.7	120.9	123.1	124.0	124.3	125.3	126.4	128.3	131.9	134.1
1974	134.5	134.1	134.1	137.0	139.5	143.9	146.6					

* In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coal mining dispute no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

Employment services—the way ahead

On October 1, 1974, the Employment Service Agency became a statutory body, an event which completed the immediate organisational changes envisaged in the Employment Training Act of 1973.

The new agency is responsible to the Manpower Services Commission, established last January to take over from the Department of Employment, the task of helping people to get and train for new jobs.

The commission and the agency are engaged in a comprehensive programme of modernisation of the public employment service. Plans were outlined in "People and Jobs", a booklet published in 1971, and "Action Plan for a Modern Employment Service", a booklet published in 1972, and over the past 18 months substantial progress has been made in implementing these plans.

The agency has now published its third booklet, "The Employment Service, Plans and Programmes", which summarises the future plans the agency has put to the commission for approval. It identifies the aims of both the agency as a whole and each of its main programmes. It also outlines developments which are under way or planned and explains some of the choices before the commission.

Central aim

The central aim of the agency, as outlined in the booklet, is to help people to choose, train for and get the right jobs and employers to get the right people as quickly as possible.

In order to fulfil this aim, the agency sees close and continuing attention to the numerous labour markets in which it operates as essential. This includes attention to any imbalances or structural defects which make it difficult to satisfy both employers' and jobseekers' requirements at the same time. Consequently, the success of the agency, in giving service, will aid the working of the labour market and promote a greater use of national resources.

As well as being a service for individuals, a second fundamental and distinctive feature is that the service has two separate groups of clients—employers and jobseekers. The greater the agency's share of the jobseeker market, the better the service it can provide to employers; and the higher the proportion of vacancies notified, the better the opportunities for providing jobseekers with satisfying employment.

This is especially true in time of urgent need, whether for jobs as redundancies occur or for jobseekers when critical labour shortages develop in key industries.

Service to all-comers

Another feature of the agency's primary aim, discussed in the booklet, is that it is expected to give service to all-comers, without distinction. This, says the agency, presents difficulties, one of which is the inevitable limit on resources. It poses questions to the MSC and the agency, for the future, about the best allocation of resources to provide special help for such groups as coloured people, disabled people, older people and the long-term unemployed who are for one reason or another at a disadvantage in the labour market.

In concluding its outline of major aims, the agency states that a great deal more needs to be done to enable it to command the confidence of employers and jobseekers in the local employment office as the place to go for advice and help about recruitment, employment, training and jobs in other districts. For this reason it proposes that any diversion of resources away from the opening of jobcentres or from strengthening market resources is likely to frustrate the development of the agency in its role of helping the labour market run more smoothly. It would also in the long term impair the agency's ability to help the disadvantaged help themselves.

Four programmes

To achieve its objectives the agency has four distinct programmes, each with its own aims and sub-programmes. Programme 1 is devoted to meeting the labour market needs, within which six sub-programmes cover the general employment service, services for disabled people, occupational guidance, services to training, services to geographical mobility and statistics and manpower intelligence. As part of the programme for the up-dating of employment offices, the target of 100 jobcentres in operation by April 1975 has been set. On present plans, about 800 jobcentres will be in existence by the end of the decade. The agency's immediate objectives in the general employment service are:

1 to sustain a programme of jobcentre openings of at least 100 each year to 1980;

2 to maintain and extend the increased share of the labour market which has been achieved in the early jobcentres so that over the next five years the agency placing and job-filling performance improves by at least 25 per cent overall;

3 to restructure employment advisory work by the introduction of well-trained employment advisers and more self-service facilities throughout the service by the end of 1978;

4 to achieve savings to the community and the agency through the redesigned service and strengthened management, which will justify and permit more intensive or extensive services for groups in the labour market in need of special assistance or support.

PER

The second of the agency's four programmes is for Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), which was restyled as a specialist service in 1971. PER aims to help employers recruit for and jobseekers select and train for and get jobs in the professional, managerial, executive, scientific and technical fields. Its plans include the development of a specialised service for executive secretaries and personal assistants, initially on a pilot basis in London. It is also, amongst other things, examining proposals for two new publications, carrying vacancies notified to PER and information about current rates offered and demanded.

Programme 3 deals with meeting the rehabilitation needs of individuals. The aim of this programme is to help prepare people after injury and unemployment to enter or re-enter employment, and has two sub-programmes, Industrial Rehabilitation Units and Other Rehabilitation Services. Plans include provision for building or rebuilding the equivalent of four new units.

The fourth programme, Directing the Agency, is, in essence, concerned with the strategic direction of the agency, with the overall evaluation of the services it supplies and with assessment of the appropriateness of policies and organisation for achieving the aims established by the commission.

The commission has welcomed the general approach and is now examining the detailed plans in discussion with the agency. The plans will be revised annually and updated.

New training levies announced

Proposals by six training boards, Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry, Furniture and Timber Industry, Construction Industry, Engineering Industry, Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry and Carpet Industry, for a levy on employers, have been approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

From October 1, employers within the scope of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £60,000 will not be assessed to levy. There is no change in the rate of levy compared with the previous year, but the lower limit has been raised by £5,000, to take account of inflation.

The levy will be used to finance the board's levy related grants scheme (Training Review Allowance), which provides for a progressive reduction of levy liability for those firms undertaking systematic training. Training which meets the board's criteria in full will exempt firms from levy. The board also offers grants for training in key priority areas for industrial relations training, sandwich courses, first year off-the-job training, group training and for heavy goods vehicle driving instructors.

Employers within the scope of the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy, from October 17, equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974.

Employers with 15 or fewer employees on April 5, 1974, are exempt.

Major hazards

The Secretary of State for Employment has announced the terms of reference for the committee of experts on Major Hazards, which he decided to set up following the disastrous explosion last June at the Nypro plant at Flixborough.

The committee is to have a wider brief than the Court of Inquiry which is still examining the specific causes of and immediate lessons to be learned from the Flixborough explosion.

The terms of reference, proposed by the Health and Safety Commission and accepted by the Secretary of State, are:

'To identify types of installations (excluding nuclear installations) which have the potential to present major hazards to employees or the public or the environment, and to advise on measures for control, appropriate to the nature and degree of hazard, over the establishment, siting, layout, design, operation, maintenance and development of such installations, as well as overall development, both industrial and non-industrial, in the vicinity of such installations.'

The levy will be used to provide grants for training officers, training centres or areas, the industrial training part of sandwich courses, full-time courses of higher education, in-company training run by external organisations, overseas training, attendance at external courses and instructors released to colleges. Group training schemes are paid 100 per cent of authorised grants for their operating costs.

Levy liability may be reduced by up to 75 per cent if a company carries out training which meets the Board's criteria or has no training needs.

From October 17, employers within the scope of the Construction Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy at a rate of from £3 to £30 per head in eight different occupational categories.

Firms with payrolls of less than £8,000 are exempt. Those employers not exempt will receive a rebate of the first £20 of levy.

The levy will be used to pay for the costs of the board's training facilities and the 1973/74 grant scheme, which offers grants for in-company training and external courses in a wide range of employment categories, and for group training and surveys of training needs.

Employers within the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board, in respect of their foundry establishments, will be liable for a levy, from October 14, equal to 1.0 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

Employers whose payroll is less than £25,000 per year will not be levied.

The levy will finance the 1974/75 grant scheme which provides for a progressive

reduction of levy liability for those firms undertaking approved training which meets their own needs. Cash grants will also be paid for those areas of training which will benefit the industry as a whole.

From November 13, employers within the scope of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy of 0.75 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974.

Employers with less than 26 employees will be exempt from the levy.

The levy will be used to pay two types of grants. One will be paid to those firms who have carried out an analysis of their training needs and who have set up a systematic training programme approved by the board. The other will be paid to firms carrying out specific courses of training approved by the board.

Employers within the scope of the Carpet Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy from November 14, equal to 0.6 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973.

Employers with less than 26 employees on April 5, 1973 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of specified groups of workers within the industry. In addition, they will be payable for the employment of training staff, attendance at courses of further education, and various other courses.

Companies which train employees in accordance with an approved training plan will be paid a grant equivalent to the levy on those particular employees.

Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against levy assessment.

A policy for equal opportunity

In a White Paper* published recently by the Home Office, the Government proposes to make it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of sex and where appropriate, on the related grounds of marriage, in a wide variety of activities and situations. The Bill will apply to discrimination on these grounds against either sex.

This follows an announcement made by Mr Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary, in the House of Commons recently, when he said that government plans for securing equal status for women would include the introduction of a Bill to deal with sex discrimination (see this GAZETTE, August 1974, page 734).

The Bill would prohibit sex discrimination in employment, training, education, housing accommodation and in the provision of goods, facilities and services to the public (including loans, finance, mortgages and access to licensed premises and other places). It would also apply to advertising in these areas.

In the field of employment and related matters, subject to some limited exceptions, such as employment in private households,

and, at least initially, small firms employing under ten people, as well as a few carefully defined instances where sex is a genuine occupational qualification, the Bill would be comprehensive.

Detailed proposals for an Equal Opportunities Commission, which would have a major role in enforcing the law in the public interest, are set out in the White Paper.

The commission would have a substantial representation from both sexes and would consist of a chairman and not more than 14 other members, appointed by the Home Secretary following consultation with other Ministers concerned.

Although the commission would be able to assist and represent individual complainants in appropriate cases, its main functions would be strategic.

The Government intends to introduce the Bill before the end of the year, so that the employment provisions can be brought into force in time for the date of operation of the Equal Pay Act—December 29, 1975—which these proposals will complement.

* Equality for Women: A policy for equal opportunity; No. 5724, HMSO, 22p.

News and notes

Training standards for divers

Training Services Agency (TSA) is to publish early next year a recommended standard for the basic training of divers to operate safely and competently to a depth of 50 metres.

TSA has been investigating the establishment of training standards for divers as part of its plan to help industry meet its manpower needs for offshore oil and gas development and earlier this year set up a working party with membership drawn from the principal diving interests to produce these recommendations. The draft standard is being validated by a pilot course at Rosyth between September 23 and December 6, 1974, using facilities made available by the Ministry of Defence (Navy) Marine Service Diving School. The 10 trainees have already been selected.

The growing concern about diver safety, the lack of facilities for deep diver training and for setting standards of operation in the UK, is also reflected in a report, *Deep Diving in the UK*, recently published by TSA.

The report recommends that a deep diver training centre should be set up urgently in Western Scotland. This will

provide appropriate training, develop training standards and training methods for underwater working and develop and provide specialist courses such as those for diving supervisors and instructors.

The other main recommendation is that an advisory board should be set up to bring together the expertise which can contribute to the centre's development—contractors, training and education interests, safety organisations and medical interests.

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has accepted these recommendations and has drawn up a plan for implementing them.

The MSC has recommended that the capital cost of the centre—about £2 million—should be met out of the public funds available to the commission and that the centre should be operated on a commercial basis.

The report was prepared by a task group chaired by the Training Services Agency and drawn from the following Government departments: Energy, Trade, Education and Science, Scottish Education, Defence, and Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate.

Deaths and diseases

In September, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 32 in August. This total included 26 arising from factory processes, 20 from building operations and works of engineering constructions, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included six in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended September 28, compared with six in the five weeks ended August 31. These six included two underground coal mine workers and three in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

Railway service

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in September and two in the previous month.

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

In September, eight cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised two of chrome ulceration, one of lead poisoning, one of anthrax, one of aniline poisoning, one of beryllium poisoning and two of epitheliomatous ulceration. One fatality resulting from an industrial disease was reported in September.

Tribunal hearings

Applications to the Industrial Tribunals under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Industrial Relations Act 1971, Contracts of Employment Act 1972 and the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 jurisdictions during period July 1 to September 27, 1974 totalled 4,022 in England and Wales and 452 in Scotland. Of these applications, 20 per cent were made under the Redundancy Payments Act. 46 per cent were made under the Industrial Relations Act or the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and 31 per cent under both the Redundancy Payments Act and either the Industrial Relations Act or the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act. 3 per cent were made under the Contracts of Employment Act.

In England and Wales during the same period 1,595 cases were heard by tribunals under these jurisdictions and 1,862 cases were disposed of without hearings, while in Scotland 135 cases were heard and 178 disposed of without hearings. There were 2,624 cases outstanding in England and Wales at September 27, 1974 and 345 in Scotland.

Wealth commission's first references

The recently established Royal Commission on the Distribution of Incomes and Wealth has received its first three references. One is a standing reference from the Government to analyse and report on the current distribution and past trends in the distribution of personal income and wealth. The standing reference covers personal incomes at all levels—earned income of all kinds (including fringe and non-monetary benefits), unearned income of all kinds, capital gains and all forms of personal wealth.

The Government has asked for an initial

report as early as possible in the commission's first year of operation.

The Secretary of State for Employment has made a further reference for a comprehensive and objective analysis of all forms of income from employment and self-employment at the higher levels.

The third reference was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the assistance of the commission in assembling some of the factual information for a comprehensive review of the existing control of dividends which would be carried out next year.

Wages council abolished

An order abolishing the Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) from December 1 has been made by Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment.

This wages council, which was originally set up as a trade board in 1909, regulated the minimum remuneration, holidays and holiday remuneration of approximately 21,000 workers employed in about 400 establishments engaged in the metal small wares industry.

In January 1972, the question whether the council should be abolished or its field of operations varied was referred to the Commission on Industrial Relations, by the then Secretary of State, since it was doubted whether the Council was still serving a useful purpose.

The commission reported in October 1973 to the effect that abolition of the council was justified. They observed that pay and conditions of a high proportion of the workers are covered by voluntary agreements and that there is a close relationship with the engineering industry, the agreements of which are an important influence on pay in this sector. The wages council, they found, was meaningful to only a small number of employees within its scope.

Notice of Intention to abolish the council was published in May 1974 and three letters of objection were received in the 40 days allowed. As however these raised matters which had been specifically considered by the commission and had been covered in the report the Secretary of State proceeded with the making of the Abolition. Order

News and notes

Unemployment statistics—October 1974

When the count of the numbers registered as unemployed and temporarily stopped was made in October 1974, returns were not received from 41 offices (out of 132) in the West Midlands and from one office (out of 169) in the North West. This was due to industrial action at these offices. In order to produce figures for Great Britain and the West Midlands and North West regions, the following estimates have been made:

1 Adjusted totals of the unemployed: For the North West region an estimate in line with trends in the rest of the region has been made for the missing office. For West Midlands, estimates in line with trends in the remainder of Great Britain have been made in order to provide a total for Great Britain, but figures are not shown for the West Midlands separately. In both cases, allowance

has been made for the return to full-time education of most adult students on the unemployed register in September.

2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed and unadjusted totals: The September figures have been used for the missing offices.

3 Duration analysis of the unemployed: It has been assumed that the pattern is the same in the missing offices as in the remainder of Great Britain.

4 Temporarily stopped: No estimate can be made of the numbers temporarily stopped in the West Midlands.

Unfilled vacancies: information was not received from 14 offices in the West Midlands. The September returns have been used in place of the missing figures.

Labour statistics year book

The British Labour Statistics Year Book 1972, the fourth volume in the series of year books setting out labour and industrial statistics has just been published (HMSO £9, £9.30 by post).

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

items are also included.

The year covered is 1972, but, where appropriate, series for up to 10 years are included. In addition, some of the tables incorporate new material which became available after they were originally published in this GAZETTE.

The Year Books are designed to supplement the information in BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968, the standard work of reference, published in June 1971.

Eye protection

The number of people afforded eye protection at work has been greatly increased by new regulations* published recently. The new regulations will come into operation on April 10, 1975, replacing the Protection of Eyes Regulations 1938, and will cover a wide field of working conditions.

For the first time, the regulations now extend to those employed on construction sites as well as factories, and where the 1938 regulations applied to only seven scheduled processes, the new regulations apply to 35 processes—an indication of their greatly increased scope.

The previous regulations were only designed to give protection to people actually engaged in working in the specific processes. The Protection of Eyes Regulations 1974, however, also give protection in certain cases to people at risk from, but not employed in, specific processes.

Except for those who are only occasionally employed, eye protectors must be issued on a personal basis and must be suitable for the person for whose use they are provided. All eye protectors must be made to meet a specification approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories so as to ensure uniform standards of design and construction.

* SI 1974 No 1681, HMSO, price 14p.

Redundancy pay

From July 1 to September 30, 1974, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £15,379,000 of which £8,190,000 was borne by the fund and £7,189,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 41,225. These figures include payments to 483 employees in Government Departments.

Disabled people

At April 15, 1974, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 574,640, compared with 597,305 at April 16, 1973.

At September 9, 1974, there were 59,882 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 53,274 were males and 6,608 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 44,186 males and 5,199 females, while there were 10,497 severely disabled persons

One retail wages council?

The Secretary of State for Employment will be initiating discussions with interested parties as a result of recommendations made in a recent report* on retail distribution, published by the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR).

The report's main recommendation is that the nine existing wages councils in retail distribution be amalgamated in a single wages council.

The nine councils cover retail book-selling and stationery, retail bread and flour confectionery, retail drapery, outfitting and footwear, retail food, retail furnishing and allied trades and retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery.

The new council would be responsible for determining the legal minimum remuneration for almost 1,250,000 people. Some form of statutory protection remains necessary in retail distribution, says the report, because a large proportion of retail employees are paid only the statutory minimum remuneration, or close to it, and scope for the development of collective bargaining is limited.

The recommendation to merge the nine retail councils is one of a number put forward by the commission with a view to improving the council's organisation and operation, particular emphasis being placed on increasing knowledge and understanding by retail employees of their statutory rights.

* CIR Report no 89: Retail Distribution, HMSO, £1.35 (£1.48 by post).

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (6,400), distributive trades (4,600), miscellaneous services (2,600), food drink and tobacco (2,500), mechanical engineering (2,300), transport and communication (2,200), textiles (2,100).

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

In the four weeks ended September 4, 1974 3,928 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,301 males, and 627 females. In addition 187 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-September 1974 was 9,635,200 (7,123,100 males and 2,512,200 females). The total included 7,662,500 (5,321,900 males and 2,340,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,292,600 (1,198,800 males and 93,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 13,300 lower than for August 1974 and 100,400 lower than in September 1973. The total in manufacturing industries was 10,600 lower than in August 1974 and 37,700 lower than in September 1973. The number in construction was 5,000 lower than in August 1974 and 54,200 lower than in September 1973. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 94.3 (94.4 at mid-August) and for manufacturing industries 94.1 (94.2 at mid-August).

Unemployment (see note on page 1047)

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on October 14, 1974 was 596,846. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 606,900, representing 2.7 per cent of all employees, compared with 611,900 in September 1974. In addition, there were 13,413 unemployed school-leavers and 2,276 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 612,535, a fall of 34,576 since September. This total represents 2.7 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in October, 263,646 (42.3 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 174,839 (28.1 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 105,118 (16.9 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies (see note on page 1047)

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain in October 9, 1974 was 299,056; 8,147 lower than on September 4, 1974. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 296,800, compared with 302,600 in September. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 9, was 76,463; 15,195 lower than on September 4.

Temporarily stopped (see note on page 1047)

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain (except West Midlands) on October 14, 1974 was 23,855.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended September 14, 1974 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,967,600. This is about 35.1 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 16.97 millions (17.28 millions in August).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 62,500 or about 1.1 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At October 31, 1974, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 147.2 and 148.0, compared with 145.1 and 145.9 at September 30.

Index of retail prices

At October 15, the official retail prices index was 113.2 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 111.0 at September 17. The index for food was 110.4, compared with 107.5 at September 17.

Stoppages at work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 323, involving approximately 147,600 workers. During the month approximately 222,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,517,000 working days were lost, including 634,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-September 1974, for the two preceding months and for September 1973.

The term employees in employment 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.

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

The estimates for manufacturing industries from June 1974 onwards are based on a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August issue of this GAZETTE).

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	September 1973*			July 1974 (New series)*			August 1974 (New series)*			September 1974 (New series)*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		7,247.4	2,488.1	9,735.6	7,126.1	2,508.4	9,634.5	7,131.7	2,516.9	9,648.5	7,123.1	2,512.2	9,635.2
Total, all manufacturing industries†		5,380.6	2,319.6	7,700.2	5,312.7	2,338.2	7,650.9	5,326.7	2,346.5	7,673.1	5,321.9	2,340.6	7,662.5
Mining and quarrying	II	340.2	13.9	354.2	332.8	13.9	346.7	334.1	13.9	348.0	334.5	13.9	348.4
Coal mining	101	298.8	10.0	308.9	291.4	10.0	301.4	292.7	10.0	302.7	293.1	10.0	303.1
Food, drink and tobacco	III	439.1	302.5	741.6	441.2	306.9	748.0	440.7	309.0	749.7	436.4	308.0	744.4
Food industries	211-229	330.9	246.5	577.4	331.7	250.9	582.5	332.1	251.3	583.4	328.8	251.0	579.8
Drink industries	231-239	93.6	36.9	130.6	93.5	37.6	131.1	93.8	37.7	131.5	93.1	37.5	130.6
Tobacco	240	14.6	19.1	33.6	16.0	18.4	34.5	14.8	20.0	34.9	14.6	19.5	34.1
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35.5	4.2	39.7	35.0	4.2	39.3	35.2	4.2	39.4	35.3	4.2	39.5
Chemicals and allied products	V	303.6	125.3	428.9	306.7	130.0	436.7	308.4	131.6	440.0	309.2	131.3	440.5
General chemicals	271	113.1	21.7	134.8	114.6	22.1	136.6	115.2	22.4	137.6	115.5	22.6	138.1
Metal manufacture	VI	461.9	59.4	521.4	457.0	60.3	517.3	459.7	60.7	520.4	458.7	61.6	520.2
Iron and steel (general)	311	231.0	20.5	251.6	228.3	21.0	249.3	230.3	21.3	251.5	229.9	21.9	251.7
Other iron and steel	312-313	123.6	15.9	139.6	121.1	16.1	137.2	121.6	16.0	137.6	120.9	16.4	137.3
Non-ferrous metals	321-323	107.3	23.0	130.2	107.5	23.2	130.8	107.9	23.5	131.3	107.9	23.3	131.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	809.6	151.9	961.5	806.0	156.2	962.3	805.0	157.1	962.1	809.3	157.5	966.7
Instrument engineering	VIII	101.8	58.5	160.3	104.5	61.0	165.5	104.0	61.3	165.3	100.9	61.3	162.2
Electrical engineering	IX	481.6	323.1	804.7	482.2	332.8	815.0	486.1	334.1	820.2	486.1	330.9	817.0
Electrical machinery	361	101.5	33.9	135.4	101.8	35.0	136.8	102.7	35.3	138.0	103.6	35.4	139.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	165.2	11.9	177.1	160.9	12.2	173.2	162.4	12.2	174.6	164.8	12.1	176.9
Vehicles	XI	691.7	97.1	788.8	675.5	98.6	774.1	676.5	98.5	774.9	679.4	99.1	778.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	443.3	63.6	506.9	429.8	63.3	493.2	429.7	63.0	492.7	430.5	63.0	493.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	171.4	25.3	196.8	171.7	27.2	198.9	172.0	27.3	199.3	173.6	27.8	201.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	397.9	167.3	565.3	394.3	170.7	565.0	393.4	167.1	560.5	395.0	168.0	563.0
Textiles	XIII	298.2	252.6	550.9	290.4	246.3	536.7	290.7	247.0	537.7	289.0	245.1	534.1
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.4	5.3	34.7	29.4	5.3	34.8	29.5	5.4	34.8	29.3	5.3	34.6
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	412-413	61.5	48.6	110.1	59.0	45.8	104.8	59.5	46.0	105.5	59.8	46.3	106.1
Woollen and worsted	414	58.4	47.2	105.6	56.5	47.7	104.2	56.2	46.9	103.1	54.5	44.9	99.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	43.1	82.6	125.6	41.9	80.3	122.1	42.5	81.7	124.2	42.4	81.8	124.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	24.5	19.0	43.5	23.7	19.0	42.7	23.6	19.1	42.7	23.4	18.7	42.1
Clothing and footwear	XV	102.4	308.7	411.1	98.1	302.1	400.2	98.5	303.9	402.4	97.7	303.5	401.2
Clothing industries	441-449	65.0	260.7	325.7	61.7	255.0	316.7	62.1	256.6	318.7	61.7	256.6	318.4
Footwear	450	37.4	48.0	85.4	36.4	47.1	83.5	36.3	47.3	83.6	35.9	46.9	82.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	234.3	65.4	299.7	227.2	66.3	293.5	228.3	67.7	296.1	226.6	66.7	293.3
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	231.7	55.5	287.2	216.6	53.1	269.7	217.1	52.5	269.6	215.7	52.8	268.5
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	383.8	188.3	572.1	375.8	184.2	560.0	378.7	185.9	564.6	377.3	186.4	563.7
Paper and paper manufactures	481-484	142.9	76.6	219.5	144.7	76.4	221.1	145.5	77.1	222.6	143.8	76.4	220.3
Printing and publishing	485-489	240.9	111.8	352.6	231.1	107.8	338.9	233.2	108.8	342.0	233.5	110.0	343.4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	217.6	128.9	346.6	217.7	134.1	351.8	218.3	134.6	352.9	217.2	133.4	350.5
Rubber	491	88.7	26.8	115.5	87.5	27.5	115.0	87.2	27.4	114.6	87.2	27.5	114.6
Construction	500	1,252.9	93.9	1,346.8	1,212.9	93.9	1,306.7	1,203.8	93.9	1,297.6	1,198.8	93.9	1,292.6
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	273.7	60.7	334.4	267.7	62.4	330.2	267.1	62.6	329.8	267.9	63.8	331.7
Gas	601	81.9	23.5	105.4	78.1	25.0	103.1	77.7	25.0	102.7	77.9	25.4	103.2
Electricity	602	153.3	32.8	186.2	151.0	33.0	184.1	150.8	33.2	184.1	151.4	34.0	185.5
Water	603	38.5	4.4	42.8	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 census of employment are available.

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

‡ Orders III-XIX.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended September 14, 1974, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,967,600 or about 35.1 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 62,500 or 1.1 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 15 hours on average.

Estimates by industry, shown in the table below, are based on returns from a new sample of employers which is now being used for the Department's monthly employment estimates (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the GAZETTE). The estimates incorporate a number of changes compared with those for months prior to June 1974. Firstly, shipbuilding and ship

repairing are now included. Secondly, overtime worked by maintenance workers is now included. Thirdly, and the largest change, the estimates now relate to all firms, not to those with 11 or more employees as before.

All figures relate to operatives, ie they exclude administrative, technical and clerical workers. Hours of overtime refer to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. 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 a whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: Week ended September 14, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Total		
			Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working overtime	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	196.8	34.6	1,993.4	10.1	0.2	9.8	0.4	2.7	7.6	0.6	0.1	12.5	20.9
Food industries (211-229)	147.2	32.2	1,526.5	10.4	0.2	9.8	0.4	2.7	7.6	0.6	0.1	12.5	20.9
Drink industries (231-239)	43.3	48.7	413.0	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco (240)	6.4	27.7	54.0	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	10.2	41.0	95.4	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	81.1	30.3	779.4	9.6	—	0.6	0.1	1.6	21.8	0.1	—	2.2	24.9
General chemicals (271)	27.0	33.2	266.9	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	150.5	38.4	1,375.7	9.1	—	0.8	2.6	30.0	11.5	2.6	0.7	30.8	11.7
Iron and steel (general) (311)	55.2	29.8	524.1	9.5	—	—	1.2	12.3	10.3	1.2	0.6	12.3	10.3
Other iron and steel (312-313)	53.2	49.1	496.1	9.3	—	0.9	7.6	8.1	0.9	0.9	7.6	8.1	
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	42.1	42.8	355.5	8.5	—	0.8	0.5	10.1	20.4	0.5	0.5	10.9	21.1
Mechanical engineering	338.5	52.7	2,900.5	8.6	1.2	49.3	2.2	18.2	8.2	3.4	0.5	67.5	19.6
Instrument engineering	33.9	31.5	245.1	7.2	—	1.0	—	0.2	5.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	19.1
Electrical engineering	158.4	29.2	1,208.3	7.6	0.1	3.2	1.7	27.7	16.4	1.8	0.3	31.0	17.5
Electrical machinery (361)	38.0	41.6	291.8	7.7	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	0.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	68.8	48.9	681.8	9.9	—	—	3.0	45.6	15.2	3.0	2.1	45.6	15.2
Vehicles	211.8	38.1	1,534.3	7.2	—	0.8	16.7	294.5	17.7	16.7	3.0	295.2	17.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	142.9	37.3	1,034.5	7.2	—	0.8	16.5	293.0	17.7	16.6	4.3	293.8	17.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	44.2	41.4	326.1	7.4	—	—	0.1	0.6	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	7.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	179.7	41.6	1,683.8	9.4	0.1	3.7	1.6	19.8	12.0	1.7	0.4	23.5	13.5
Textiles	102.1	23.0	858.6	8.4	2.0	78.2	6.5	71.2	11.0	8.4	1.9	149.4	17.7
Production of man-made fibres (411)	8.2	30.3	82.2	10.1	—	0.4	—	1.0	22.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	25.2
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	17.9	19.2	157.5	8.8	1.2	49.2	1.3	15.0	11.8	2.5	2.7	64.2	25.7
Woollen and worsted (414)	23.1	27.2	193.0	8.3	0.4	15.4	2.1	27.9	13.1	2.5	3.0	43.4	17.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	13.6	13.0	90.0	6.6	0.2	6.4	1.7	11.8	7.1	1.8	1.7	18.2	10.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.2	26.6	69.3	7.5	—	0.7	—	—	1.0	—	0.1	0.7	20.5
Clothing and footwear	27.1	7.8	147.9	5.5	0.4	14.0	15.0	117.3	7.8	15.4	4.4	131.3	8.5
Clothing industries (441-449)	21.2	7.6	121.2	5.7	0.3	10.8	0.8	8.1	10.7	1.0	0.4	19.0	18.4
Footwear (450)	5.9	8.4	26.7	4.5	0.1	3.2	14.3	109.2	7.6	14.4	20.5	112.4	7.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	80.7	34.9	835.0	10.3	0.1	2.0	0.8	8.9	11.6	0.8	0.4	10.9	13.3
Timber, furniture, etc	75.6	36.2	612.8	8.1	0.8	31.8	5.8	70.5	12.2	6.6	3.1	102.3	15.5
Paper, printing and publishing	156.3	39.7	1,351.5	8.6	0.1	3.7	—	0.2	9.0	0.1	—	3.9	33.2
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	61.8	35.9	617.2	10.0	0.1	3.1	—	0.2	9.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	32.3
Printing and publishing (485-489)	94.5	42.7	734.2	7.8	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	40.0
Other manufacturing industries	86.9	32.4	745.2	8.6	0.6	23.8	0.5	5.3	10.2	1.1	0.4	29.1	26.2
Rubber (491)	29.7	35.4	238.0	8.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.6	5.4	0.2	0.2	3.7	19.0
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,967.6	35.1	17,118.0	8.7	5.6	223.3	56.9	713.8	12.5	62.5	1.1	937.1	15.0

Note: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON OCTOBER 14, 1974*

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on October 14, 1974, was 596,846, 12,462 more than on September 9, 1974. The seasonally adjusted figure was 606,900 (2.7 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 5,000 between the September and October counts, and by an average of 8,400 per month between July and October.

Between September and October the number unemployed fell by 34,576. This change included a fall of 20,013 school-leavers, and a fall of 27,025 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on October 14, 1974 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 16.9 per cent, 28.1 per cent, and 42.3 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in September were 17.6 per cent, 27.1 per cent, and 43.1 per cent respectively.

* See note on page 1047.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain*: duration analysis: October 14, 1974

Duration in weeks†	Males	Females	Total
One or less	41,269	12,430	53,699
Over 1, up to 2	40,110	11,309	51,419
Over 2, up to 3	30,641	8,583	39,224
Over 3, up to 4	23,865	6,632	30,497
Over 4, up to 5	20,372	5,809	26,181
Over 5, up to 6	19,159	5,379	24,538
Over 6, up to 7	19,756	4,836	24,592
Over 7, up to 8	10,737	2,759	13,496
Over 8, up to 9	12,991	3,167	16,158
Over 9, up to 13	44,018	10,758	54,776
Over 13, up to 26	74,729	13,603	88,332
Over 26, up to 39	37,145	5,719	42,864
Over 39, up to 52	25,686	3,452	29,138
Over 52	115,864	11,856	127,720
Over 8	310,433	48,555	358,988
Total—unadjusted	516,342	106,292	622,634
Total—adjusted	508,643	103,892	612,535

* See note on page 1047.
† See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: October 14, 1974.

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students														
Actual	121,455	59,137	13,703	44,384	—	34,028	54,052	98,603	59,815	38,898	82,265	596,846	28,885	625,731
Seasonally adjusted	124,200	—	14,500	44,900	—	35,200	54,700	99,700	60,500	39,300	84,600	606,900	30,100	637,000
Percentage rates*	1.7	—	2.2	2.9	—	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.9	2.7	5.9	2.7
School-leavers (included in unemployed)†														
Males	952	493	97	225	—	328	641	2,119	1,144	809	802	7,963	1,081	9,044
Females	592	301	73	154	—	236	481	1,286	806	690	403	5,450	572	6,022
Adult students (included in unemployed)†														
Males	621	55	6	101	—	31	5	290	44	—	334	1,607	182	1,789
Females	173	10	2	67	—	31	6	136	19	—	171	669	160	829
Unemployed														
Total	123,793	59,996	13,881	44,931	—	34,654	55,185	102,434	61,828	40,397	83,975	612,535	30,880	643,415
Males	105,135	51,471	11,728	37,084	—	29,193	46,592	86,261	50,947	32,525	67,356	508,643	22,440	531,083
Females	18,658	8,525	2,153	7,847	—	5,461	8,593	16,173	10,881	7,872	16,619	103,892	8,440	112,332
Married females‡	4,191	1,578	635	2,396	—	1,872	2,396	4,833	3,465	2,510	7,180	30,340	4,578	34,918
Percentage rates*														
Total	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.9	—	2.3	2.7	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.9	2.7	6.1	2.8
Males	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.9	—	3.1	3.7	5.1	6.2	4.9	5.2	3.6	7.1	3.7
Females	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	—	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.2	4.3	1.3
Length of time on register														
Males														
Up to 2 weeks	22,014	10,919	2,348	6,320	—	4,526	7,419	11,267	6,525	4,580	9,378	81,379	2,417	83,796
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	13,068	6,277	1,455	4,585	—	3,092	5,379</							

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at October 14, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted†)	508,643	103,892	612,535	531,083	112,332	643,415
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted†)	516,342	106,292	622,634	538,945	114,879	653,824
Total, Index of Production industries	261,924	27,751	289,675	274,067	30,840	304,907
Total, manufacturing industries	135,102	26,318	161,420	138,903	29,297	168,200
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,074	769	10,843	11,547	811	12,358
Agriculture and horticulture	7,366	751	8,117	8,726	791	9,517
Forestry	330	13	343	365	13	378
Fishing	2,378	5	2,383	2,456	7	2,463
Mining and quarrying	15,541	142	15,683	15,649	146	15,795
Coal mining	14,453	102	14,555	14,453	102	14,555
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	416	14	430	487	17	504
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	217	6	223	246	7	253
Petroleum and natural gas	220	9	229	221	9	230
Other mining and quarrying	235	11	246	242	11	253
Food, drink and tobacco	15,731	4,115	19,846	16,545	4,631	21,176
Grain milling	408	41	449	451	48	499
Bread and flour confectionery	3,559	620	4,179	3,803	658	4,461
Biscuits	644	305	949	649	309	958
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,069	742	2,811	2,231	807	3,038
Milk and milk products	1,024	251	1,275	1,098	300	1,398
Sugar	328	52	380	328	52	380
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,089	390	1,479	1,098	400	1,498
Fruit and vegetable products	1,080	506	1,586	1,127	576	1,703
Animal and poultry foods	1,129	138	1,267	1,222	160	1,382
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	325	27	352	328	27	355
Food industries not elsewhere specified	592	186	778	593	194	787
Brewing and malting	1,406	136	1,542	1,437	144	1,581
Soft drinks	970	227	1,197	1,020	237	1,257
Other drink industries	478	290	768	487	293	780
Tobacco	630	204	834	673	426	1,099
Coal and petroleum products	1,239	88	1,327	1,251	90	1,341
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	195	4	199	195	4	199
Mineral oil refining	942	72	1,014	953	74	1,027
Lubricating oils and greases	102	12	114	103	12	115
Chemicals and allied industries	7,169	1,249	8,418	7,272	1,267	8,539
General chemicals	2,831	291	3,122	2,862	296	3,158
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	724	250	974	735	254	989
Toilet preparations	262	170	432	267	170	437
Paint	642	80	722	651	80	731
Soap and detergents	370	86	456	371	87	458
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,100	116	1,216	1,113	117	1,230
Dyestuffs and pigments	228	17	245	229	17	246
Fertilizers	185	17	202	211	22	233
Other chemical industries	827	222	1,049	833	224	1,057
Metal manufacture	12,294	649	12,943	12,380	660	13,040
Iron and steel (general)	6,534	263	6,797	6,561	266	6,827
Steel tubes	918	54	972	925	55	980
Iron castings, etc.	2,369	128	2,497	2,401	131	2,532
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	943	82	1,025	952	83	1,035
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	825	54	879	829	55	884
Other base metals	705	68	773	712	70	782
Mechanical engineering	18,194	1,657	19,851	18,632	1,734	20,366
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	531	42	573	548	48	596
Metal-working machine tools	1,078	121	1,199	1,094	121	1,215
Pumps, valves and compressors	900	113	1,013	910	115	1,025
Industrial engines	452	44	496	454	44	498
Textile machinery and accessories	891	48	939	894	60	954
Construction and earth-moving equipment	465	18	483	476	19	495
Mechanical handling equipment	949	86	1,035	957	90	1,047
Office machinery	549	79	628	589	96	685
Other machinery	5,236	523	5,759	5,352	540	5,892
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,452	176	3,628	3,501	182	3,683
Ordnance and small arms	279	27	306	282	27	309
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,412	380	3,792	3,475	392	3,867
Instrument engineering	1,468	538	2,006	1,498	558	2,056
Photographic and document copying equipment	180	43	223	184	45	229
Watches and clocks	170	125	295	171	126	297
Surgical instruments and appliances	247	89	336	265	103	368
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	871	281	1,152	878	284	1,162
Electrical engineering	9,473	3,286	12,759	9,631	3,622	13,253
Electrical machinery	1,811	366	2,177	1,833	379	2,212
Insulated wires and cables	744	116	860	758	125	883
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	868	413	1,281	901	534	1,435
Radio and electronic components	1,363	732	2,095	1,380	818	2,198
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	580	283	863	597	310	907
Electronic computers	458	186	644	471	189	660
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	898	172	1,070	903	186	1,089
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,207	362	1,569	1,224	383	1,607
Other electrical goods	1,544	656	2,200	1,564	698	2,262
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6,191	153	6,344	6,331	163	6,494
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,686	125	5,811	5,816	135	5,951
Marine engineering	505	28	533	515	28	543
Vehicles	10,030	836	10,866	10,143	850	10,993
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	412	52	464	413	52	465
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,594	526	7,120	6,661	534	7,195
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	639	67	706	640	67	707
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,719	160	1,879	1,760	164	1,924
Locomotives and railway track equipment	388	21	409	388	21	409
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	278	10	288	281	12	293

* See note on page 1047.

† The adjusted total is obtained by taking into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at October 14, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13,311	2,203	15,514	13,510	2,258	15,768
Engineers' small tools and gauges	855	100	955	873	104	977
Hand tools and implements	409	66	475	420	67	487
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	216	71	287	217	75	292
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	498	111	609	503	114	617
Wire and wire manufactures	780	112	892	787	115	902
Cans and metal boxes	420	167	587	426	171	597
Jewellery and precious metals	243	78	321	244	82	326
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,890	1,498	11,388	10,040	1,530	11,570
Textiles	9,205	2,719	11,924	9,954	3,370	13,324
Production of man-made fibres	760	61	821	821	101	922
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,105	279	1,384	1,333	430	1,763
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	771	158	929	868	268	1,136
Woolen and worsted	2,067	526	2,593	2,115	579	2,694
Jute	415	67	482	417	67	484
Rope, twine and net	163	69	232	170	82	252
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,021	633	1,654	1,111	764	1,875
Lace	49	36	85	49	37	86
Carpets	697	259	956	736	273	1,009
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	220	100	320	240	109	349
Made-up textiles	363	231	594	386	317	703
Textile finishing	1,137	256	1,393	1,201	293	1,494
Other textile industries	437	44	481	447	49	496
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,080	271	1,351	1,107	294	1,401
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	644	66	710	656	79	735
Leather goods	355	184	539	364	191	555
Fur	81	21	102	87	24	111
Clothing and footwear	2,811	3,830	6,641	2,953	4,861	7,814
Weatherproof outerwear	163	161	324	168	173	341
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	614	847	1,461	641	955	1,596
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	379	432	811	382	440	822
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	187	523	710	246	1,089	1,335
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	501	1,139	1,640	520	1,278	1,798
Hats, caps and millinery	70	51	121	77	69	146
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	197	314	511	203	406	609
Footwear	700	363	1,063	716	451	1,167
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6,360	586	6,946	6,551	609	7,160
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,853	83	1,936	1,916	87	2,003
Pottery	681	173	854	697	180	877
Glass	1,692	221	1,913	1,705	229	1,934
Cement	160	17	177	165	19	184
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	1,974	92	2,066	2,068	94	2,162
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,674	650	7,324	6,880	682	7,562
Timber	2,110	133	2,243	2,164	137	2,301
Furniture and upholstery	2,730	240	2,970	2,846	253	3,099
Bedding, etc.	380	125	505	396	131	527
Shop and office fitting	514	38	552	524	42	566
Wooden containers and baskets	496	58	554	497	59	556
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	444	56	500	453	60	513
Paper, printing and publishing	7,450	1,891	9,341	7,568	1,988	9,556
Paper and board	1,337	207	1,544	1,348	210	1,558
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,080	426	1,506	1,119	471	1,590
Manufactured stationery	241	104	345	241	107	348
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	366	104	470	367	104	471
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,394	163	1,557	1,425	188	1,613
Printing, publishing of periodicals	808	210	1,018	816	214	1,030
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	2,224	677	2,901	2,252	694	2,946
Other manufacturing industries	6,422	1,597	8,019	6,697	1,660	8,357
Rubber	1,909	238</				

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas and in certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. A full description of the assisted areas is given on page 1021.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at October 14, 1974

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS*					LOCAL AREAS (by Regions)—continued				
South Western DA	6,261	1,555	7,816	5.1	†Portsmouth	4,184	729	4,913	2.7
Merseyside SDA	40,561	7,997	48,558	6.4	†Ramsgate	752	139	891	3.0
North Yorkshire DA	1,919	467	2,386	3.5	†Reading	1,636	284	1,920	1.3
Northern DA	50,947	10,881	61,828	4.7	†Slough	923	149	1,072	0.9
North East SDA	36,112	6,623	42,735	5.3	†Southampton	3,119	586	3,705	2.1
West Cumberland SDA	2,147	811	2,958	5.1	†Southend-on-Sea	4,777	879	5,656	3.1
Scottish DA	67,356	16,619	83,975	3.9	†St. Albans	664	107	771	0.9
West Central Scotland SDA	35,735	8,552	44,287	4.7	†Stevenage	413	89	502	1.3
Girvan SDA	241	65	306	7.3	†Tunbridge Wells	996	130	1,126	1.5
Leven and Methil SDA	613	202	815	3.5	†Watford	1,082	159	1,241	1.0
Glenrothes SDA	347	97	444	3.5	†Weybridge	821	172	993	1.1
Livingston SDA	313	89	402	4.4	†Worthing	922	117	1,039	1.9
Welsh DA	27,501	6,680	34,181	4.0	East Anglia				
South Wales SDA	7,404	2,125	9,529	4.3	†Cambridge	766	177	943	1.2
North West Wales SDA	2,944	556	3,500	7.3	†Great Yarmouth	969	183	1,152	3.2
Total, all Development Areas	194,545	44,199	238,744	4.5	†Ipswich	1,350	329	1,679	1.8
Total, all Special Development Areas	126,417	27,117	153,534	5.3	†Lowestoft	573	109	682	2.4
Northern Ireland	22,440	8,440	30,880	6.1	†Norwich	2,334	274	2,608	2.2
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*					†Peterborough	821	197	1,018	1.7
North West	45,700	8,176	53,876	2.7	South West				
Yorkshire and Humberside	44,673	8,126	52,799	2.7	†Bath	1,044	227	1,271	3.0
North Wales	2,772	648	3,420	4.8	†Bournemouth	3,221	413	3,634	3.0
South East Wales	2,252	544	2,796	4.6	†Bristol	7,045	1,210	8,255	2.6
North Midlands	4,558	717	5,275	3.1	†Cheltenham	1,123	222	1,345	2.4
South Western	3,385	864	4,249	3.5	†Exeter	1,364	298	1,662	2.3
Oswestry	377	94	471	3.7	†Gloucester	923	213	1,136	1.7
High Peak	483	82	565	1.9	†Plymouth	3,236	838	4,074	3.5
North Lincolnshire	1,452	312	1,764	4.7	†Salisbury	661	212	873	2.3
Total, all Intermediate Areas	105,652	19,563	125,215	2.8	†Swindon	1,320	287	1,607	2.1
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)					†Taunton	597	127	724	1.9
South East					†Torbay	2,700	545	3,245	5.1
†Greater London	51,471	8,525	59,996	1.5	†West Wiltshire	516	167	683	1.3
†Aldershot	433	114	547	1.2	†Yeovil	549	119	668	1.8
†Aylesbury	280	57	337	0.8	West Midlands				
†Basingshoke	410	44	454	1.2	†Birmingham	—	—	—	—
†Bedford	781	147	928	1.4	†Burton upon Trent	534	107	641	1.8
†Braintree	361	110	471	1.4	†Cannock	—	—	—	—
†Brighton	2,762	355	3,117	2.3	†Coventry	5,090	1,727	6,817	2.8
†Canterbury	933	157	1,090	2.9	†Dudley	—	—	—	—
†Chatham	1,519	335	1,854	2.3	†Hereford	599	150	749	2.1
†Chelmsford	967	212	1,179	1.8	†Kidderminster	475	116	591	1.4
†Chichester	937	121	1,058	2.4	†Leamington	661	174	835	1.7
†Colchester	801	198	999	1.8	†Oakengates	1,207	482	1,689	3.7
†Crawley	1,025	161	1,186	0.8	†Redditch	—	—	—	—
†Eastbourne	686	84	770	2.0	†Rugby	364	157	521	1.7
†Gravesend	1,306	243	1,549	2.3	†Shrewsbury	604	122	726	1.9
†Guildford	735	135	870	1.4	†Stafford	—	—	—	—
†Harlow	734	161	895	1.4	†Stoke on Trent	—	—	—	—
†Hastings	993	123	1,116	2.7	†Tamworth	735	242	977	2.9
†Hertford	218	38	256	0.7	†Walsall	—	—	—	—
†High Wycombe	634	101	735	0.9	†West Bromwich	—	—	—	—
†Letchworth	415	79	494	1.1	†Wolverhampton	—	—	—	—
†Luton	2,070	581	2,651	2.0	†Worcester	703	140	843	1.7
†Maidstone	884	194	1,078	1.4	East Midlands				
†Newport (I.o.W.)	1,351	246	1,597	4.3	†Chesterfield	2,290	372	2,662	3.4
†Oxford	2,224	679	2,903	1.6	†Coalville	360	62	422	1.4
					†Corby	723	181	904	3.0
					†Derby	2,158	491	2,649	2.1
					†Kettering	378	72	450	1.5
					†Leicester	4,109	572	4,681	2.1
					†Lincoln	1,400	356	1,756	3.0
					†Loughborough	335	90	425	1.0
					†Mansfield	1,055	199	1,254	2.0
					†Northampton	1,098	172	1,270	1.5
					†Nottingham	6,433	845	7,278	2.5
					†Sutton-in-Ashfield	618	83	701	2.3
					Yorkshire and Humberside				
					†Barnsley	2,255	382	2,637	3.5
					†Bradford	3,502	619	4,121	2.5
					†Castleford	1,736	238	1,974	3.4
					†Dewsbury	1,315	197	1,512	2.2
					†Doncaster	3,517	857	4,374	4.3
					†Grimsby	2,168	275	2,443	3.4
					†Halifax	741	82	823	1.4
					†Harrogate	565	153	718	2.2
					†Huddersfield	989	212	1,201	1.3
					†Hull	6,646	796	7,442	4.2
					†Kighley	547	150	697	2.4
					†Leeds	6,402	1,124	7,526	2.5
					†Mexborough	1,370	277	1,647	5.3
					†Rotherham	1,512	430	1,942	3.6
					†Scunthorpe	904	353	1,257	2.1
					†Sheffield	4,553	811	5,364	1.9
					†Wakefield	880	138	1,018	1.9
					†York	1,484	322	1,806	2.2

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at October 14, 1974

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued					LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued				
North West					Wales				
†Accrington	365	100	465	1.6	†Bargoed	1,199	237	1,436	5.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,410	227	1,637	1.9	†Cardiff	5,702	876	6,578	3.3
†Blackburn	1,108	244	1,352	2.0	†Ebbw Vale	917	358	1,275	4.2
†Blackpool	2,716	513	3,229	3.3	†Llanelli	497	135	632	2.0
†Bolton	2,108	286	2,394	2.2	†Neath	564	243	807	3.1
†Burnley	757	107	864	1.9	†Newport	1,691	396	2,087	2.6
†Bury	796	173	969	1.6	†Pontypool	1,186	417	1,603	3.5
†Chester	1,228	338	1,566	3.0	†Pontypridd	2,406	593	2,999	4.6
†Crewe	846	313	1,159	2.3	†Port Talbot	1,603	614	2,217	2.9
†Lancaster	1,583	417	2,000	4.4	†Shotton	1,018	329	1,347	3.3
†Leigh	976	177	1,153	2.6	†Swansea	2,437	956	3,393	3.6
†Liverpool	—	—	—	—	†Wrexham	2,066	325	2,391	5.7
†Manchester	17,772	2,256	20,028	2.8	Scotland				
†Nelson	352	79	431	1.7	†Aberdeen	1,310	222	1,532	1.4
†Northwich	1,018	261	1,279	3.5	†Ayr	1,358	440	1,798	4.2
†Oldham	1,598	269	1,867	2.3	†Bathgate	1,560	359	1,919	4.4
†Preston	2,735	547	3,282	2.3	†Dumbarton	1,166	398	1,564	5.3
†Rochdale	1,175	214	1,389	2.7	†Dumfries	847	220	1,067	3.5
†Southport	1,364	230	1,594	5.2	†Dundee	2,981	681	3,662	3.9
†St. Helens	1,956	384	2,340	4.1	†Dunfermline	1,442	518	1,960	3.9
†Warrington	1,275	410	1,685	2.1	†Edinburgh	7,659	1,230	8,889	3.3
†Widnes	1,672	369	2,041	4.0	†Falkirk	1,421	617	2,038	3.1
†Wigan	2,241	445	2,686	3.7	†Glasgow	23,275	3,275	26,550	4.9
North					†Greenock	1,435	636	2,071	4.4
†Bishop Auckland	1,696	294	1,990	4.1	†Highlands and Islands	3,790	887	4,677	4.8
†Carlisle	1,211	291	1,502	3.0	†Irvine	1,293	380	1,673	4.5
†Chester-le-Street	1,875	338	2,213	5.6	†Kilmarnock	952	286	1,238	3.4
†Consett	1,574	337	1,911	6.4	†Kirkcaldy	1,637	502	2,139	3.5
†Darlington	1,209	361	1,570	2.6	†North Lanarkshire	5,508	2,880	8,388	4.7
†Durham	891	196	1,087	3.1	†Paisley	1,883	476	2,359	2.8
†Furness	850	410	1,260	2.9	†Perth	509	102	611	1.9
†Hartlepool	1,871	429	2,300	5.4	†Stirling	1,390	310	1,700	3.7
†Peterlee	1,534	200	1,734	7.0	Northern Ireland				
†Sunderland	6,391	981	7,372	6.3	†Ballymena	513	414	927	4.7
†Teesside	7,498	1,940	9,438	4.5	†Belfast	6,313	1,795	8,108	4.1
†Tyneside	17,847	3,494	21,341	5.1	†Craigavon	957	383	1,340	4.6
†Workington	1,082	434	1,516	4.9	†Londonderry	2,508	628	3,136	

TEMPORARILY STOPPED*

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain (except West Midlands) on October 14, 1974 was 23,855.

These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on October 14, 1974

Region†	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,028	83	1,111
Greater London	518	46	564
East Anglia	128	10	138
South West	913	661	1,574
West Midlands*			
East Midlands	627	181	808
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,129	485	3,614
North West	3,535	1,220	4,755
North	2,472	420	2,892
Wales	4,038	394	4,432
Scotland	3,708	823	4,531
Great Britain (except West Midlands)*	19,578	4,277	23,855

* See note on page 1047. Figures are not available for West Midlands.
† See note on page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 1053)

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at October 14, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	13,271	3,552	16,823	13,458	3,722	17,180
Insurance	4,074	790	4,864	4,126	838	4,964
Banking and bill discounting	3,313	585	3,898	3,360	633	3,993
Other financial institutions	1,239	337	1,576	1,246	357	1,603
Property owning and managing, etc	1,302	319	1,621	1,328	335	1,663
Advertising and market research	640	193	833	645	197	842
Other business services	2,556	1,286	3,842	2,606	1,319	3,925
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	147	42	189	147	43	190
Professional and scientific services	13,967	8,414	22,381	14,485	9,357	23,842
Accountancy services	492	246	738	499	262	761
Educational services	6,602	2,991	9,593	6,926	3,289	10,215
Legal services	489	445	934	496	482	978
Medical and dental services	4,378	4,196	8,574	4,529	4,761	9,290
Religious organisations	182	57	239	191	66	257
Research and development services	521	95	616	522	99	621
Other professional and scientific services	1,303	384	1,687	1,322	398	1,720
Miscellaneous services	44,720	18,216	62,936	46,028	19,144	65,172
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	3,890	1,407	5,297	3,947	1,421	5,368
Sport and other recreations	2,415	497	2,912	2,471	509	2,980
Betting and gambling	1,760	601	2,361	1,882	621	2,503
Hotels and other residential establishments	13,291	6,765	20,056	13,541	7,021	20,562
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	2,664	2,043	4,707	2,696	2,126	4,822
Public houses	1,953	681	2,634	2,134	722	2,856
Clubs	1,292	327	1,619	1,334	337	1,671
Catering contractors	609	332	941	621	344	965
Hairdressing and manicure	578	956	1,534	591	1,017	1,608
Private domestic service	640	1,158	1,798	662	1,350	2,012
Laundries	968	709	1,677	994	748	1,742
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	221	171	392	237	184	421
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	8,170	1,126	9,296	8,464	1,181	9,645
Repair of boots and shoes	156	36	192	163	38	201
Other services	6,113	1,407	7,520	6,291	1,525	7,816
Public administration and defence	31,126	4,977	36,103	32,403	5,423	37,826
National government service	12,490	2,425	14,915	13,099	2,727	15,826
Local government service	18,636	2,552	21,188	19,304	2,696	22,000
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,695	210	1,905	1,724	212	1,936
Other persons not classified by industry	68,337	24,595	92,932	71,532	26,304	97,836

* See note on page 1047.

VACANCIES*

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 9, 1974 was 299,056; 8,147 lower than on September 4, 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on October 9, 1974 was 296,800; 5,800 lower than that for September 4, 1974 and 20,300 lower than on July 3, 1974.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on October 9, was 76,463; 15,195 lower than on September 4.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on October 9, 1974. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region†	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on October 9, 1974					
	At Employment offices‡			At Careers offices‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	85,531	51,198	136,729	14,999	14,850	29,849
Greater London	43,460	27,657	71,117	7,448	7,075	14,523
East Anglia	5,787	4,070	9,857	1,408	1,198	2,606
South West	12,002	9,291	21,293	2,370	2,636	5,006
West Midlands*	14,389	7,214	21,603	4,881	3,558	8,439
East Midlands	11,131	6,793	17,924	2,386	2,402	4,788
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,216	8,351	21,567	4,640	3,507	8,147
North West	13,838	10,891	24,729	3,123	3,737	6,860
North	8,034	5,594	13,628	1,135	1,243	2,378
Wales	5,737	3,212	8,949	1,114	1,242	2,356
Scotland	13,265	9,512	22,777	2,753	3,281	6,034
Great Britain*	182,930	116,126	299,056	38,809	37,654	76,463

* See note on page 1047.
† See note on page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
‡ See footnote to table 119.

Table 2

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on October 9, 1974*					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	182,930	116,126	299,056	38,809	37,654	76,463
Total, Index of Production industries	105,919	43,449	149,368	17,765	15,369	33,134
Total, all manufacturing industries	87,018	41,942	128,960	14,652	14,652	29,304
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,386	614	2,000	956	241	1,197
Mining and quarrying	3,440	39	3,479	381	19	400
Coal mining	3,085	8	3,093	336	5	341
Food, drink and tobacco	4,516	4,117	8,633	920	1,072	1,992
Coal and petroleum products	231	34	265	44	24	68
Chemicals and allied industries	3,574	1,465	5,039	503	512	1,015
Metal manufacture	6,523	709	7,232	1,019	210	1,229
Mechanical engineering	19,757	2,787	22,544	2,466	753	3,219
Instrument engineering	2,580	1,294	3,874	426	408	834
Electrical engineering	9,767	5,482	15,249	1,120	1,273	2,393
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,280	136	2,416	171	29	200
Vehicles	10,221	1,096	11,317	507	180	687
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,496	3,272	12,768	2,233	1,047	3,280
Textiles	2,769	4,043	6,812	941	1,690	2,631
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	759	773	1,532	242	312	554
Woolen and worsted	404	632	1,036	198	298	496
Leather, leather goods and fur	399	498	897	240	348	588

* See note on page 1047.
† See footnote to table 119.

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on October 9, 1974*					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	2,199	10,161	12,360	923	4,447	5,370
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, cement, etc	2,461	1,056	3,517	485	269	754
Timber, furniture, etc	3,036	985	4,021	918	393	1,311
Paper, printing and publishing	3,003	2,135	5,138	1,131	1,333	2,464
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,628	948	2,576	358	487	845
Printing and publishing	1,375	1,187	2,562	773	846	1,619
Other manufacturing industries	4,206	2,672	6,878	605	664	1,269
Construction	14,203	1,034	15,237	2,366	551	2,917
Gas, electricity and water	1,258	434	1,692	366	147	513
Transport and communication	15,032	2,954	17,986	1,338	741	2,079
Distributive trades	16,954	18,653	35,607	9,304	8,347	17,651
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,197	3,312	10,509	1,843	2,033	3,876
Professional and scientific services	8,907	15,828	24,735	2,009	2,588	4,597
Miscellaneous services	16,138	26,451	42,589	3,693	6,779	10,472
Entertainments, sports, etc	1,043	1,929	2,972	220	238	458
Catering (MLH 884-888)	6,792	14,349	21,141	961	1,208	2,169
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	401	1,460	1,861	222	582	804
Public administration	11,397	4,865	16,262	1,901	1,556	3,457
National government service	5,062	2,220	7,282	597	649	1,246
Local government service	6,335	2,645	8,980	1,304	907	2,211

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 1973 on pages 505 to 517 of the June 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in October* which came to the notice of the department, was 323. In addition, 86 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 222,800, consisting of 147,600 involved in stoppages which began in October and 75,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 15,100 workers involved for the first time in October in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 147,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in October 91,700 were directly involved and 55,900 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,517,000 working days lost in October includes 634,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

A demand for an immediate wage settlement without waiting for the conclusion of official negotiations led to progressive withdrawal of labour commencing on September 30, and continuing during October, by over 4,000 lorry drivers and their mates throughout the road haulage industry in Scotland. The claim which had been for a wage of £40, for a working week of 40 hours, was resolved at national level and a general resumption of work was authorised from October 30. Settlement was reached following conciliation by CAS.

Some 350 dustcart drivers employed by Glasgow Corporation who also withdrew their labour on September 30, in support of a claim for a pay increase of £10 a week, were joined the next day by more drivers, and at later stages during October by workers at the corporation cleansing department. The drivers, who were the last to return to work, finally did so on October 28, to await the outcome of negotiations at national level.

A series of token one-day stoppages during September by metal workers at a Birmingham plant claiming an increase in pay of £15 a week was followed by a continuous stoppage from October 7 which directly involved 950 craftsmen and caused the lay-off of 5,000 other workers. Terms of settlement provided for an increase of £8 for craftsmen with graded payments for semi-skilled workers, on the basis of an undertaking that no further claim would be made before October 1975. A general resumption of work took place on November 11.

An eight week stoppage at the Wear yards of a firm of shipbuilders in Sunderland ended on October 25.

Stoppages of work in the first ten months of 1974 and 1973

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to October 1974			January to October 1973		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	800	17,000	4	400	1,000
Coal mining	137	298,700	5,611,000	291	44,200	85,000
All other mining and quarrying	8	600	2,000	4	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	119	60,100	313,000	78	18,700	81,000
Coal and petroleum products	6	3,900	47,000	8	4,600	15,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	58	12,200	80,000	47	13,600	55,000
Metal manufacture	199	84,500	786,000	176	99,000	478,000
Engineering	490	195,300	1,579,000	463	152,100	1,162,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	71	43,000	408,000	53	22,300	200,000
Motor vehicles	196	257,400	1,486,000	269	418,400	1,855,000
Aerospace equipment	34	20,200	155,000	41	21,000	154,000
All other vehicles	16	6,800	23,000	34	19,700	118,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	139	24,100	193,000	128	26,100	186,000
Textiles	75	22,100	180,000	72	21,400	59,000
Clothing and footwear	23	5,500	16,000	27	10,300	35,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	64	18,300	100,000	50	9,600	90,000
Timber, furniture, etc	28	3,800	21,000	26	4,600	55,000
Paper and printing	61	45,300	243,000	40	7,600	54,000
All other manufacturing industries	71	27,300	205,000	77	38,900	249,000
Construction	178	19,500	204,000	200	27,600	165,000
Gas, electricity and water	14	2,500	27,000	9	25,600	308,000
Port and inland water transport	86	45,200	110,000	125	49,800	106,000
Other transport and communication	142	63,200	289,000	125	71,400	156,000
Distributive trades	55	9,000	62,000	39	2,900	15,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	100	67,600	218,000	76	273,600	515,000
Miscellaneous services	41	5,500	29,000	32	3,100	16,000
Total	2,414	1,342,500	12,405,000	2,493	1,386,400	6,214,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in October 1974		Beginning in the first ten months of 1974	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	212	64,600	1,483	716,000
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	11	2,300	107	72,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	700	41	13,400
Redundancy questions	8	1,400	65	8,900
Trade union matters	21	4,900	161	37,800
Working conditions and supervision	19	3,100	134	23,800
Manning and work allocation	23	7,300	201	46,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	22	7,500	221	45,900
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	100
Total	323	91,700	2,414	965,000

Duration of stoppages ending in October

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	47	11,400	10,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	46	10,200	32,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	33	6,800	24,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	67	18,400	123,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	58	15,100	304,000
Over 12 days	52	19,000	598,000
Total	303	80,800	1,091,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1100 of this GAZETTE. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

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

§ Includes on stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

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, where these are the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. 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 the local 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.

Indices

At October 31, 1974 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100		Percentage increase over previous 12 months		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 May 31	131.2	99.5	131.9	16.3	16.4
June 30	136.0	99.5	136.7	18.0	18.2
July 31	138.7	99.5	139.5	20.0	20.2
August 31	144.4	99.5	145.2	21.1	21.3
September 30	145.1	99.5	145.9	21.4	21.6
October 31	147.2	99.5	148.0	22.8	23.0

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in Table 130.
2. The April, May, June, July, August and September figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in October

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

Post Office—UK (Manipulative grades): Increase in London weighting allowance of £199 per annum for inner London and £164 per annum for outer London (April 1).
Post Office—UK (Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factory rank and file grades): Increase in London weighting allowance of £199 per annum for inner London and £164 per annum for outer London (April 1).
Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increases in statutory remuneration of £0.60 a week for managers and £0.65 for managers, of £0.60 a week for other male workers 21 or over and for certain drivers under 21, and of £0.85, £0.90 or £0.95 for women 21 or over, with proportional amounts for young workers (October 21).
Health services—London (Domestic and similar grades of ancillary workers): Increase in London rates of £1.20 a week (April 1).
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council)—GB: Statutory minimum remuneration increased by amounts varying from £2.25 to £3.39 for men and women 21 and over with proportional amounts for young workers (October 7).
Threshold payments: Special supplementary payments under threshold arrangements account for much of the change between September and October.

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

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.

Estimates of the changes reported in October indicate that the basic weekly rates or minimum entitlements of some 7,160,000 workers were increased by a total of £6,515,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in 'market' rates or actual earnings. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates.

The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in October with operative effect from earlier months (710,000 workers (including many who also had threshold payments in October), £2,280,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £6,515,000 about £5,240,000 resulted from threshold agreements linked to movements of the Retail Prices Index, £735,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £465,000 from direct negotiations between

employers' associations and trade unions, and £75,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement.

Reports received in October indicate that about 19,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to October 1974, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of the most recent period of thirteen months.

In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	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	—	£ 320,000	272,000	544,000
Mining and quarrying	—	305,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	—	365,000	19,000	19,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	10,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	—	180,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,615,000	8,665,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	385,000	1,805,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	165,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	530,000	1,585,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	140,000	725,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	160,000	845,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	380,000	2,020,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	120,000	465,000	—	—
Construction	1,230,000	6,620,000	60,000	60,000
Gas, electricity and water	180,000	995,000	—	—
Transport and communication	720,000	6,360,000	5,000	10,000
Distributive trades	1,230,000	6,985,000	10,000	20,000
Public administration and professional services	1,240,000	5,090,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	1,085,000	4,675,000	337,000	493,000
Totals—January-October 1974	11,225,000	55,425,000	703,000	1,146,000
Totals—January-October 1973	10,135,000	22,815,000	685,000	1,035,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Decreases	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1973					
October	395	—	530	115	125
November	1,160	—	2,705	23	47
December	495	—	905	42	84
1974					
January	1,530	—	3,250	413	826
February	875	—	1,525	195	210
March	1,015	—	4,285	5	10
April*	1,025	—	3,210	—	—
May*	6,450	—	9,360	10	20
June*	7,170	—	9,785	—	—
July*	7,330	—	6,960	60	60
August*	8,810	—	10,610	—	—
September*	760	—	2,205	—	—
October	6,965	—	4,235	19	19

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospective effect.

RETAIL PRICES, OCTOBER 15, 1974

As stated on page 168 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, the reference base of the Index of Retail Prices has been changed to January 15, 1974 = 100. Indices on both references are given below. This practice will continue up to and including publication of the index for December 10, 1974.

At October 15, 1974 the general* retail prices index was 113.2 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100). On the base January 16, 1962 = 100, the figure was 217.1, compared with 212.9 at September 17 and with 185.4 at October 16, 1973.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices and charges for food, clothing, beer, newspapers, car insurance and many other goods and services.

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 104.6, and that for all other items of food was 111.8. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 113.7.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: There were rises in the average levels of prices of eggs, sugar, tomatoes, pork, bacon, chicken, cakes, sweets and chocolates, margarine and most other foods. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than 2½ per cent to 110.4, compared with 107.5 in September. The index for foods whose prices vary seasonally rose by rather less than 5 per cent to 104.6, compared with 99.8 in September.

Alcoholic drink: A rise in the average level of prices of beer was largely responsible for the rise of nearly 3½ per cent in the group index which was 115.4, compared with 111.6 in September.

Housing: There were rises in local rates in most areas in Scotland, in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings and in the prices of materials used for home decorations. The group index rose by rather more than one per cent to 107.1, compared with 105.8 in September.

Durable household goods: The average levels of prices of most items included in this group rose during the month and the group index was nearly 3 per cent higher at 113.7, compared with 110.5 in September.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and the group index rose by nearly 2 per cent to 115.1, compared with 112.9 in September.

Transport and vehicles: The most important changes in this group were rises in the average levels of car insurance premiums and of prices of second-hand cars. The group index rose by rather less than ½ per cent to 115.0, compared with 113.5 in September.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prices for newspapers and some other items caused the group index to rise by about 4 per cent to 120.1, compared with 115.4 in September.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for services such as telephones, admission to cinemas, hairdressing, laundering and watch repairing. The group index rose by rather less than ½ per cent to 111.7, compared with 110.3 in September.

Meals brought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly 2 per cent in the average level of prices in this group, and the group index was 113.8, compared with 111.7 in September.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure	
	January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
I Food: Total	239.2	110.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	264	117
Meat and bacon	277	102
Fish	319	100
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	204	121
Milk, cheese and eggs	180	89
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	155	119
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	257	137
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	271	121
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	229	122
Other food	211	120

Group and sub-group	Index figure	
	January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
II Alcoholic drink	191.6	115.4
III Tobacco	172.9	121.6
IV Housing: Total	107.1	241.1
Rent	103	235
Rates and water charges	108	246
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	121	251
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	218.8	116.0
Coal and coke	229	105
Gas	154	104
Electricity	234	126
VI Durable household goods: Total	180.0	113.7
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	225	116
Radio, television and other household appliances	129	110
Pottery, glassware and hardware	194	115
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	191.8	115.1
Men's outer clothing	214	114
Men's underclothing	226	125
Women's outer clothing	189	114
Women's underclothing	191	121
Children's clothing	189	119
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	170	117
Footwear	190	109
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	201.3	115.0
Motoring and cycling	184	115
Fares	245	112
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	218.8	120.1
Books, newspapers and periodicals	343	132
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	165	110
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	204	127
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	194	115
X Services: Total	237.7	111.7
Postage and telephones	237	114
Entertainment	207	104
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	267	117
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	261.2	113.8
All Items	217.1	113.2

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b) in this GAZETTE.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on October 15, 1974 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

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

Item	Number of quotations October 15, 1974	Average price October 15, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	P	
				October 15, 1974	October 15, 1974
Beef: Home-killed					
Chuck	764	51.6	44 - 58		
Sirloin (without bone)	738	79.2	65 - 92		
Silverside (without bone)*	791	68.8	60 - 75		
Back ribs (with bone)*	557	48.3	40 - 58		
Fore ribs (with bone)	637	47.0	40 - 56		
Brisket (without bone)	692	47.1	38 - 56		
Rump steak*	783	93.5	80 - 105		
Beef: Imported, chilled					
Chuck	44	49.1	42 - 58		
Silverside (without bone)*	52	66.8	58 - 72		
Rump steak*	59	83.1	68 - 104		
Lamb: Home-killed					
Loin (with bone)	722	59.6	50 - 70		
Breast*	700	17.4	10 - 25		
Best end of neck	653	44.7	28 - 58		
Shoulder (with bone)	700	38.3	30 - 50		
Leg (with bone)	725	56.2	50 - 65		
Lamb: Imported					
Loin (with bone)	432	50.0	44 - 56		
Breast*	418	13.8	10 - 19		
Best end of neck	418	40.5	28 - 50		
Shoulder (with bone)	448	33.4	28 - 38		
Leg (with bone)	448	52.5	48 - 56		
Pork: Home-killed					
Leg (foot off)	754	49.1	40 - 60		
Belly*	750	34.5	30 - 40		
Loin (with bone)	788	61.9	54 - 70		
Pork sausages					
Pork sausages	770	30.3	26 - 34		
Beef sausages	653	26.7	22 - 31		
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	595	26.4	24 - 29		
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	415	30.4	26 - 36		
Fresh and smoked fish					
Cod fillets	482	49.1	40 - 56		
Haddock fillets	498	53.1	44 - 60		
Haddock, smoked, whole	402	50.5	42 - 60		
Plaice fillets	453	62.4	50 - 72		
Halibut cuts	167	84.8	60 - 100		
Herrings	402	24.4	18 - 30		
Kippers, with bone	510	33.8	28 - 40		
Bread					
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	747	13.9	12 - 15		
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	529	14.3	12½ - 15½		
White, 14 oz loaf	572	9.5	8½ - 10½		
Brown, 14 oz loaf	630	10.4	10 - 11		
Flour					
Self-raising, per 3 lb	742	19.4	15 - 25		

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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 267 of the March 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations October 15, 1974	Average price October 15, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	
			P	P
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old, loose				
White	546	3.1	2½ - 4	
Red	348	3.6	3 - 4	
Potatoes, new, loose				
Tomatoes	745	21.3	16 - 26	
Cabbage, greens	512	6.3	4 - 10	
Cabbage, hearted	595	5.7	3 - 10	
Cauliflower or broccoli	607	12.3	7 - 18	
Brussels sprouts	630	10.2	8 - 12	
Peas	—	—	—	
Carrots	750	6.5	5 - 9	
Runner beans	—	—	—	
Onions	751	7.0	5 - 9	
Mushrooms per ¼ lb	710	9.7	8 - 12	
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	740	9.3	7 - 12	
Apples, dessert	766	13.2	10 - 16	
Pears, dessert	701	12.3	10 - 16	
Oranges	660	12.0	9 - 15	
Bananas	748	13.0	12 - 15	
Bacon				
Collar*	497	48.2	40 - 56	
Gammon*	574	67.2	58 - 74	
Middle cut*, smoked	414	63.5	56 - 76	
Back, smoked	368	70.6	59 - 80	
Back, unsmoked	390	68.4	57 - 76	
Streaky, smoked	325	47.2	40 - 60	
Ham (not shoulder)	662	86.4	68 - 100	
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	608	23.4	18 - 27	
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	632	57.0	50 - 65	
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	4.5	—	
Butter				
Home produced	564	24.6	22 - 28	
New Zealand	639	23.0	21 - 25	
Danish	703	26.7	24 - 29	
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	142	10.7	10 - 11½	
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb	122	9.8	9 - 10½	
Lard	785	18.8	17 - 22	
Cheese, cheddar type	781	39.3	36 - 44	
Eggs, large, per doz	693	41.6	39 - 46	
Eggs, standard, per doz	703	37.7	35 - 40	
Eggs, medium, per doz	341	31.8	30 - 36	
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	564	14.8	13 - 16	
Coffee, instant per 4 oz	731	39.2	35 - 44	
Tea, per ½ lb				
Higher priced	257	11.3	10 - 13	
Medium priced	1,810	9.0	7½ - 10½	
Lower priced	660	8.4	7½ - 9½	

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates 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 totals in employment in all industries and services at June each year are analysed by region in table 102.

Unemployment. Tables 104-116 show the numbers of unemployed in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to unemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions are also excluded.

The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. Separate figures are given in the tables for young people seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and for adult students seeking temporary employment during vacation periods. The numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students are adjusted for seasonal variations.

An industrial analysis of national statistics for the unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students, is presented in table 117. The unemployed are analysed according to the duration of their current spell of registration in table 118.

Temporarily stopped workers who register to claim benefit, but have jobs to which they expect to return, are not included in the unemployment statistics, but are counted separately.

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

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad

industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups.

Earnings and wage rates. Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries, and in all manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various categories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. Average earnings of full-time manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries are given by occupation in table 128, in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours are given by industry group in table 131 and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 130. (Table 129 has been discontinued.)

Retail prices. Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figures for the official General Index of Retail Prices. Quarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b).

Industrial stoppages. Details of the number 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 this 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
- SIC UK 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

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed	Working population
		Males	Females	Total					
A. ESTIMATES ON NATIONAL INSURANCE CARD COUNT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1969	March	14,020	8,495	22,515	1,785	384	24,684	566	25,250
	June	14,027	8,573	22,600	1,806	380	24,786	483	25,269
	September	14,035	8,584	22,619	1,810	377	24,806	540	25,346
	December	13,987	8,536	22,523	1,815	376	24,714	566	25,280
1970	March	13,880	8,545	22,425	1,820	374	24,619	602	25,221
	June	13,832	8,573	22,404	1,825	372	24,601	524	25,124
	September	13,835	8,572	22,407	1,831	370	24,608	579	25,187
	December	13,823	8,506	22,328	1,835	371	24,534	604	25,139
1971	March	13,579	8,391	21,970	1,840	369	24,179	700	24,878
	June	13,542	8,486	22,027	1,843	368	24,238	687	24,926
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1969	March	14,099	8,515	22,614					25,313
	June	14,029	8,561	22,590					25,309
	September	14,002	8,553	22,555					25,279
	December	13,941	8,559	22,500					25,246
1970	March	13,952	8,567	22,519					25,276
	June	13,837	8,558	22,395					25,166
	September	13,807	8,543	22,350					25,128
	December	13,775	8,527	22,302					25,104
1971	March	13,646	8,414	22,060					24,927
	June	13,550	8,470	22,020					24,970
B. ESTIMATES ON CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,424	8,224	21,648	1,843	368	23,859	687	24,546
	September	13,294	8,218	21,512	1,850	368	23,730	810	24,540
	December	13,328	8,148	21,476	1,857	372	23,705	868	24,573
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,864	371	23,794	925	24,719
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,872	371	23,893	767	24,660
	September	13,346	8,434	21,780	1,883	374	24,037	848	24,885
	December	13,435	8,477	21,912	1,894	372	24,178	745	24,923
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,905	367	24,378	683	25,061
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,916	361	24,459	546	25,005
	September	13,536	8,739	22,274	1,916	358	24,548	545	25,093
	December	13,484	8,813	22,297	1,916	354	24,567	486	25,053
1974	March	13,263	8,881	22,144	1,916	349	24,409	590	24,999
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,433	8,209	21,642					24,595
	September	13,289	8,195	21,484					24,502
	December	13,280	8,186	21,466					24,556
1972	March	13,281	8,316	21,597					24,718
	June	13,329	8,317	21,646					24,712
	September	13,347	8,412	21,759					24,854
	December	13,385	8,517	21,902					24,906
1973	March	13,468	8,670	22,138					25,055
	June	13,487	8,693	22,180					25,059
	September	13,541	8,717	22,258					25,066
	December	13,434	8,854	22,288					25,037
1974	March	13,300	8,873	22,173					24,990

Notes: 1 Employment estimates after June 1973 are provisional.
2 For note on quarterly estimates see page 432 of the May 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.
3 See notes 1-3 to table 103.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard Region		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1969	June	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,600*
1970	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404*
1971	June (a)	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027*
	June (b)	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003	21,648
1972	June	7,369	622	1,344	2,172	1,362	1,890	2,699	1,230	973	1,989	21,650
1973	June	7,461	652	1,399	2,242	1,409	1,942	2,753	1,274	1,000	2,050	22,182

Note: Estimates up to and including 1971 June (a) are on a national insurance card count basis. Estimates thereafter are on a Census of Employment basis.

* 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

TABLE 103

		Index of Production industries*		Manufacturing industries																	THOUSANDS													
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	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																		
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis																																		
1970	July	10,856.3	99.9	8,749.7	100.0	412.4	880.8	63.1	472.9	592.7	1,201.9	154.9	898.4	187.8	833.7																			
	August	10,864.6	99.7	8,756.6	99.8	411.0	878.8	62.9	475.1	592.6	1,202.4	155.4	900.8	188.6	833.7																			
	September	10,844.3	99.5	8,749.8	99.7	409.1	865.4	62.9	474.4	591.9	1,203.7	156.4	905.3	190.6	837.0																			
	October	10,831.1	99.3	8,755.6	99.6	406.4	870.0	60.3	474.3	591.3	1,202.9	157.7	906.6	191.3	837.1																			
	November	10,816.9	99.1	8,750.6	99.5	405.1	866.5	60.1	473.2	590.5	1,199.7	158.3	911.1	191.2	838.6																			
	December	10,779.3	98.8	8,732.2	99.2	404.1	860.2	59.7	473.2	589.8	1,197.4	159.0	911.7	190.5	840.2																			
1971	January†	10,682.8	98.6	8,657.9	99.1	405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0	585.5	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5																			
	February‡																																	
	March	10,624.4	98.2	8,604.2	98.6	406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6																			
	April	10,547.7	97.4	8,528.2	97.7	404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3	569.1	1,164.6	158.4	896.6	193.4	824.2																			
	May	10,501.2	97.0	8,479.7	97.2	403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5	561.5	1,154.5	158.3	890.1	192.5	817.9																			
	June	10,450.3	96.5	8,431.6	96.7	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9																			
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis																																		
1971	June	21,648	9,869.8	96.5	7,886.3	96.7	420.8	393.4	743.5	44.3	435.2	556.4	1,038.5	164.2	799.3	183.3	807.1																	
	July	9,875.6	96.2	7,888.4	96.4	392.1	758.6	44.3	436.6	555.2	1,029.9	163.5	796.2	183.2	804.7																			
	August	9,869.4	95.9	7,886.7	96.1	392.8	760.1	44.5	437.5	551.9	1,025.3	164.1	794.3	183.3	802.1																			
	September	9,843.0	95.7	7,858.9	95.7	392.2	747.8	44.4	435.3	549.7	1,019.8	163.5	795.5	183.2	801.3																			
	October	9,803.0	95.2	7,829.5	95.2	390.6	747.0	44.1	434.1	545.3	1,010.7	162.3	794.1	182.6	798.0																			
	November	9,767.4	94.7	7,793.0	94.7	388.7	746.4	43.8	432.7	540.4	1,002.7	162.0	793.0	181.3	790.0																			
	December	9,735.7	94.5	7,773.6	94.4	386.6	743.7	43.6	431.9	535.9	997.6	161.4	794.0	181.2	787.6																			
1972	January	9,649.3	94.3	7,701.1	94.1	386.0	729.8	43.2	428.1	530.9	987.7	159.9	788.5	178.4	784.7																			
	February	9,611.2	93.9	7,674.1	93.8	385.7	724.3	42.8	426.6	526.4	980.1	158.8	794.8	178.3	782.8																			
	March	9,576.8	93.7	7,630.9	93.4	381.0	722.2	42.7	425.6	519.4	972.9	157.3	788.4	179.1	778.8																			
	April	9,598.6	93.8	7,631.8	93.5	379.9	723.7	42.5	424.8	518.8	969.0	156.5	788.8	179.4	776.9																			
	May	9,597.7	93.8	7,623.1	93.5	378.5	726.6	42.3	425.8	516.4	965.6	155.9	785.5	179.3	776.1																			
	June	9,595.6	93.9	7,613.3	93.4	377.0	722.8	41.9	424.0	515.6	963.8	155.7	780.4	176.9	775.6																			
	July	9,627.2	93.8	7,638.1	93.3	374.3	741.8	41.8	425.4	515.9	963.2	156.2	786.6	176.3	775.2																			
	August	9,652.5	93.8	7,662.5	93.4	373.8	745.8	41.8	427.1	514.8	962.2	155.8	788.1	176.2	777.4																			
	September	9,636.9	93.7	7,665.0	93.4	372.7	741.1	41.8	425.7	516.3	963.4	155.9	786.2	177.6	780.8																			
	October	9,655.6	93.8	7,667.6	93.3	371.9	739.5	41.5	423.8	516.9	960.7	156.5	790.2	176.9	781.4																			
	November	9,695.7	94.0	7,677.9	93.3	370.9	740.2	41.2	423.8	517.5	961.9	157.3	793.4	174.9	782.9																			
	December	9,683.2	94.0	7,676.4	93.2	369.8	733.2	41.2	425.0	518.3	963.6	157.8	793.9	175.0	784.5																			
1973	January	9,631.4	94.1	7,639.0	93.4	368.7	721.1	41.0	422.1	519.4	959.6	157.5	789.5	174.3	784.8																			
	February	9,669.5	94.5	7,652.3	93.6	368.0	715.1	41.1	423.1	520.6	960.2	159.1	792.9	174.2	788.7																			
	March	9,671.7	94.7	7,656.6	93.7	366.5	714.8	41.0	423.7	520.3	961.1	159.5	794.7	174.5	788.4																			
	April	9,681.1	94.6	7,655.1	93.8	364.6	716.2	40.6	422.4	520.2	960.1	159.5	795.6	175.4	786.4																			
	May	9,679.1	94.6	7,658.4	93.9	363.2	720.6	40.5	422.8	518.0	955.6	159.2	796.4	178.6	785.2																			
	June	9,698.0	94.9	7,664.0	94.1	360.7	728.1	40.4	424.5	517.6	955.5	159.3	795.3	177.3	788.9																			
	July	9,739.2	94.9	7,697.9	94.1	358.5	748.5	39.9	427.0	519.4	955.0	159.0	798.3	173.5	788.9																			
	August	9,747.5	94.8	7,708.0	94.0	357.0	752.0	39.9	429.3	521.3	957.2	159.2	800.8	173.2	790.4																			
	September	9,735.6	94.8	7,700.2	94.0	354.2	741.6	39.7	428.9	521.4	961.5	160.3	804.7	177.1	788.8																			
	October	9,733.1	94.8	7,709.6	94.1	351.5	743.6	39.3	430.9	520.3	961.1	161.1	808.9	176.6	789.9																			
	November	9,763.0	95.0	7,738.7	94.4	349.1	748.3	38.9	434.3	520.1	966.4	162.5	818.3	176.4	786.6																			
	December	9,762.4	95.1	7,751.6	94.6	346.9	748.8	39.0	435.8	520.2	966.7	163.0	820.9	176.3	788.9																			
1974	January	9,657.2	94.8	7,663.6	94.2	346.1	739.8	38.9	431.3	516.2	954.1	161.9	815.2	175.1	783.5																			
	February	9,635.7	94.6	7,637.4	94.0	345.9	740.4	38.8	432.0	515.4	953.2	161.9	810.9	174.6	778.5																			
	March	9,589.3	94.4	7,614.0	93.9	344.5	739.0	38.7	431.3	513.9	951.5	161.6	809.6	173.9	775.5																			
	April	9,588.4	94.3	7,611.1	94.0	346.2	736.3	38.8	431.8	514.0	953.2	161.8	808.4	173.8	775.7																			
	May	9,592.2	94.4	7,619.9	94.2	347.3	736.8	39.0	433.1	513.0	954.0	161.3	810.4	172.8	774.9																			
	June	9,587.9	94.4	7,609.5	94.2	347.4	737.6	39.1	432.6	515.0	954.1	162.0	809.9	173.5	774.5																			
	July	9,634.5	94.5	7,650.9	94.3	346.7	748.0	39.3	436.7	517.3	962.3	165.5	815.0	173.2	774.1																			
	August	9,648.5	94.4	7,673.1	94.2	348.0	749.7	39.4	440.0	520.4	962.1	165.3	820.2	174.6	774.9																			
	September	9,635.2	94.3	7,662.5	94.1	348.4	744.4	39.5	440.5	520.2	966.7	162.2	817.0	176.9	778.5																			

Notes: 1. Until 1971 the annual employment statistics were derived mainly from counts of national insurance cards. In 1971 a new system was introduced because of proposals to abolish the use of national insurance cards for employees within the next few years.
2. The new system relies on returns from employers. To provide a link between the old system and the new system, both a card count and a census under the new system were taken in 1971.
3. The old count of national insurance cards included many employees who work for part of the year only, and who would not have been in employment in the particular week in June when the census was taken. Mainly for this reason the census figure for June 1971 is considerably lower than the card count. Another difference is that a person who had two regular jobs with different employers in the week of the census was counted twice in the census but only once in the card count, so that the census figures are higher than the card count in some industries and services where secondary employment is common.

4. The provisional seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and manufacturing from July 1973 to May 1974 include a correction for downward bias which has been identified in past provisional estimates. No further correction for bias has been made after May 1974 because estimates from June 1974 are based on a new sample of employers (see page 736 of the August issue of this GAZETTE). No such corrections are made to the total employment figures for these series.
* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
† Excluding members of HM Forces.
‡ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual, and no estimates are available for February 1971.
§ Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain
THOUSANDS

TABLE 103 (continued)

		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	THOUSANDS	
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis																			
1970	April	638.5	676.6	54.3	482.1	339.0	298.6	650.2	352.1	1,318.1	385.5								1,970
	May	638.5	672.9	53.8	477.9	337.4	296.9	649.2	352.8	1,323.7	384.0								
	June	635.9	667.6	53.2	474.4	335.9	294.9	648.0	351.4	1,321.8	382.2	1,566.8	2,650.7	953.5	2,817.9	1,807.7	1,390.9		
	July	636.2	664.6	53.0	472.0	338.5	295.4	649.5	354.3	1,314.4	379.8								
	August	634.7	661.8	53.1	474.2	338.6	296.4	652.4	355.1	1,318.4	378.6								
	September	636.0	655.7	53.3	478.3	337.3	297.9	650.7	353.0	1,306.6	378.8								
	October	637.5	653.7	53.1	478.7	336.6	300.2	648.5	355.8	1,290.8	378.3								
	November	639.1	650.0	52.9	478.4	336.2	299.1	647.5	358.2	1,283.8	377.4								

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.7
1973	2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6
Monthly averages							
1971	January 11	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.4	2.7
	February 8	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	630.3	2.8
	March 8	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	654.6	2.9
	April 5	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	680.4	3.0
	May 10	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	725.7	3.2
	June 14	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	731.3	3.3
	July 12	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
	August 9	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
	September 13	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
	October 11	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
	November 8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
	December 6	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	January 10	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	858.3	3.8
	February 14	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	868.8	3.9
	March 13	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	874.9	3.9
	April 10	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.2	3.9
	May 8	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	839.1	3.7
	June 12	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	807.7	3.6
	July 10	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	808.7	3.6
	August 14	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	806.0	3.6
	September 11	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	809.2	3.6
	October 9	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	776.0	3.5
	November 13	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	752.2	3.4
	December 11	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	721.4	3.2
1973	January 8	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	701.9	3.1
	February 12	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	663.2	2.9
	March 12	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	634.8	2.8
	April 9	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.9	2.7
	May 14	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	605.4	2.7
	June 11	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.0	2.6
	July 9	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	580.9	2.6
	August 13	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	563.3	2.5
	September 10	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	541.5	2.4
	October 8	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.7	2.3
	November 12	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	485.7	2.1
	December 10	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	470.3	2.1
1974	January 14	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	534.5	2.4
	February 11	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	548.6	2.4
	March 11	590.1	2.0	..	588.1	545.3	2.4
	April 8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	546.4	2.4
	May 13	535.4	4.9	..	530.4	548.3	2.4
	June 10	515.8	5.4	1.1	509.2	561.4	2.5
	July 8	566.8	14.4	24.4	528.1	581.6	2.6
	August 12	656.3	56.0	27.6	572.7	605.9	2.7
	September 9	647.1	33.4	29.3	584.4	611.9	2.7
	October 14†	612.5	13.4	2.3	596.8	606.9	2.7

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 22,728,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	..	1.1
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	..	1.4
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	..	2.0
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	..	2.2
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	..	1.7
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	..	1.5
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	..	2.1
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	..	2.6
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	..	1.8
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	..	3.1
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4
1971	4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.5
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9
1973	3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	..	3.5
Monthly averages							
1971	January 11	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.5	3.7
	February 8	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	534.3	3.8
	March 8	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	552.4	3.9
	April 5	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.1	4.1
	May 10	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	617.7	4.4
	June 14	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	623.1	4.4
	July 12	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
	August 9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
	September 13	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
	October 11	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
	November 8	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	706.0	5.0
	December 6	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1972	January 10	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	724.2	5.2
	February 14	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	735.1	5.3
	March 13	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	739.7	5.3
	April 10	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
	May 8	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	706.1	5.1
	June 12	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	679.6	4.9
	July 10	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	678.3	4.9
	August 14	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	674.8	4.8
	September 11	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	680.6	4.9
	October 9	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	650.7	4.7
	November 13	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	629.1	4.5
	December 11	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	603.5	4.3
1973	January 8	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	582.6	4.2
	February 12	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	552.1	4.0
	March 12	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	529.9	3.8
	April 9	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
	May 14	497.2	2.2	..	495.0	508.8	3.6
	June 11	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	497.9	3.6
	July 9	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	486.9	3.5
	August 13	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	473.4	3.4
	September 10	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	457.6	3.3
	October 8	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	435.3	3.1
	November 12	416.1	1.4	..	414.6	414.9	3.0
	December 10	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	401.2	2.9
1974	January 14	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	450.6	3.2
	February 11	507.1	1.9	..	505.2	465.1	3.3
	March 11	501.9	1.2	..	500.7	465.1	3.3
	April 8	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	462.0	3.3
	May 13	455.6	3.2	..	452.5	466.4	3.3
	June 10	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	475.4	3.4
	July 8	474.7	9.6	16.3	448.8	490.1	3.5
	August 12	535.2	35.5	17.7	482.0	509.4	3.7
	September 9	527.4	20.2	18.1	489.1	514.2	3.7
	October 14†	508.6	8.0	1.6	499.1	512.4	3.7

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 13,940,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	3.2	..	104.8	..	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	4.1	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	2.9	..	88.5	..	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	..	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	..	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	..	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	..	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	..	1.5
1973	1.1	98.5	2.5	3.3	92.8	..	1.1
Monthly averages							
1971	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	97.8	90.9	1.1
1971	1.3	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.2
1971	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.2	1.2
1971	1.4	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	102.3	1.2
1971	1.3	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	108.0	1.3
1971	1.2	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	108.2	1.3
1971	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	1.4
1971	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	1.4
1971	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	1.4
1971	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	1.5
1971	1.7	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.4	1.5
1971	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	1.6
1972	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	134.1	1.6
1972	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.7	1.6
1972	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.2	1.6
1972	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.0	1.6
1972	1.6	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	133.0	1.6
1972	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.1	1.5
1972	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.4	1.5
1972	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.2	1.6
1972	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.6	1.5
1972	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.3	1.5
1972	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.5
1972	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	117.9	1.4
1973	1.5	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.3	1.4
1973	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.1	1.3
1973	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	104.9	1.2
1973	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.6	1.2
1973	1.1	93.8	1.1	..	92.7	96.6	1.1
1973	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.1	1.1
1973	1.0	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	94.0	1.1
1973	1.1	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	89.9	1.0
1973	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	83.9	1.0
1973	0.9	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	76.4	0.9
1973	0.9	77.5	0.9	..	76.6	70.8	0.8
1973	0.8	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	69.1	0.8
1974	1.1	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.9	1.0
1974	1.0	92.1	1.2	..	90.9	83.5	1.0
1974	1.0	88.2	0.8	..	87.4	80.2	0.9
1974	1.3	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	84.4	1.0
1974	0.9	79.7	1.8	..	78.0	82.0	0.9
1974	0.9	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	86.0	1.0
1974	1.0	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	91.5	1.0
1974	1.4	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	96.4	1.1
1974	1.4	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	97.7	1.1
1974	1.2	103.9	5.5	0.7	97.8	94.6	1.1

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 8,789,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	..
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	..	1.6
1968	1.5	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1971	2.1	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	2.0
1972	2.2	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
1973	1.5	114.0	0.7	0.8	112.5	..	1.5
Monthly averages							
1971	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	143.6	1.9
1971	2.0	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	149.4	2.0
1971	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.5	2.0
1971	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.1
1971	2.1	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	156.7	2.1
1971	2.1	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	158.5	2.1
1971	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
1971	2.3	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	168.2	2.2
1971	2.3	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	169.7	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	170.3	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	172.0	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	173.2	2.3
1972	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.2	2.3
1972	2.2	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.9	2.2
1972	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	159.1	2.1
1972	2.0	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	158.9	2.1
1972	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	157.8	2.1
1972	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	157.4	2.1
1972	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.4	2.0
1972	2.0	148.9	0.9	..	147.9	146.4	1.9
1972	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	138.7	1.8
1973	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	135.4	1.8
1973	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	126.1	1.7
1973	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	119.9	1.6
1973	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.4	1.6
1973	1.5	114.1	0.3	..	113.8	116.6	1.5
1973	1.4	104.0	0.3	..	103.7	117.8	1.6
1973	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	114.6	1.5
1973	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	110.1	1.5
1973	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	105.9	1.4
1973	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	101.0	1.3
1973	1.3	96.0	0.3	..	95.8	94.0	1.2
1973	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	90.8	1.2
1974	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	107.4	1.4
1974	1.6	123.8	0.2	..	123.6	110.8	1.5
1974	1.6	120.7	0.2	..	120.5	108.6	1.4
1974	1.7	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	109.7	1.5
1974	1.6	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	106.9	1.4
1974	1.4	105.8	0.8	..	105.1	107.8	1.4
1974	1.4	101.8	0.8	..	101.0	114.9	1.5
1974	1.4	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	117.9	1.6
1974	1.6	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	122.8	1.6
1974	1.7	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	125.1	1.7
1974	1.7	123.8	1.5	0.8	121.5	124.2	1.7

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of South East Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 7,565,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 7,450,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	2.0	..
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.1	..
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..
1973	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.9	..
Monthly averages							
1971	2.9	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	16.0	2.6
February 8	3.1	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	16.9	2.7
March 8	3.2	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	17.7	2.8
April 5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.2	3.1
May 10	3.3	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.9	3.2
June 14	2.9	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1
July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2
August 9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3
October 11	3.3	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	20.9	3.3
November 8	3.4	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	21.1	3.4
December 6	3.5	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	20.9	3.3
1972	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	21.2	3.3
February 14	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	20.6	3.2
March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.4	3.2
April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1
May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	18.7	2.9
June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	17.8	2.8
July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.9	2.8
August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.6	2.8
September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.3	2.7
October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	16.3	2.6
November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	16.1	2.5
December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.3	2.4
1973	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.4	2.2
February 12	2.4	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.7	2.1
March 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	13.0	2.0
April 9	2.2	14.8	..	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9
May 14	1.9	12.7	..	..	12.7	12.4	1.9
June 11	1.7	11.0	..	..	10.9	12.9	1.9
July 9	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.8	1.9
August 13	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.6	1.9
September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.8	1.8
October 8	1.6	10.5	0.1	..	10.4	11.3	1.7
November 12	1.5	10.2	..	..	10.2	10.3	1.6
December 10	1.6	10.5	..	..	10.4	10.0	1.5
1974	2.0	13.0	..	0.1	12.8	10.8	1.6
February 11	2.0	13.1	..	..	13.0	10.8	1.6
March 11	2.0	13.4	..	..	13.4	11.3	1.7
April 8	2.2	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7
May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	..	12.1	11.8	1.8
June 10	1.7	11.4	..	..	11.4	13.4	2.0
July 8	1.8	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.6	2.1
August 12	2.0	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	14.4	2.2
September 9	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.5	2.2
October 14	2.1	13.9	0.2	..	13.7	14.5	2.2

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 663,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	..	2.4
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.6
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.3
1973	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	..	2.4
Monthly averages							
1971	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	39.0	2.9
February 8	3.3	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	40.3	3.0
March 8	3.3	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.5	3.0
April 5	3.3	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	42.6	3.1
May 10	3.0	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	43.1	3.2
June 14	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.4	3.2
July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3
August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4
September 13	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4
October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5
November 8	3.8	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	49.6	3.6
December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	50.6	3.7
1972	4.1	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	50.3	3.6
February 14	4.0	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	50.3	3.6
March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.7	3.7
April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.8	3.6
May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	47.8	3.5
June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.6	3.4
July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	46.6	3.4
August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.5	3.3
September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	44.2	3.2
October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	41.9	3.0
December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	39.7	2.9
1973	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	38.7	2.7
February 12	2.9	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.8	2.6
March 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.6	2.5
April 9	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
May 14	2.3	33.1	0.1	..	33.0	35.1	2.5
June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	..	29.2	35.4	2.5
July 9	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.8	2.4
August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	34.0	2.4
September 10	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	33.2	2.3
October 8	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
November 12	2.2	31.5	0.1	..	31.4	28.8	2.0
December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	..	30.8	27.7	1.9
1974	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	32.4	2.3
February 11	2.7	38.1	0.1	..	38.0	33.0	2.3
March 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	..	37.3	33.6	2.4
April 8	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.1	2.4
April 8	2.8	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
May 13	2.4	36.4	0.1	..	36.2	38.5	2.5
June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	..	33.6	40.3	2.6
July 8	2.4	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.9	2.7
August 12	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.9	2.8
September 9	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	45.1	2.9
October 14	2.9	44.9	0.4	0.2	44.4	44.9	2.9

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of South West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,428,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,544,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate per cent
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955		0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	0.4
1956		0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	0.7
1957		1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	1.0
1958		1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	1.4
1959		1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	1.3
1960		0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	0.8
1961		0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	0.9
1962		1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	1.5
1963		1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	1.6
1964	Monthly averages	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	0.8
1965		0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	0.6
1966		0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	0.8
1967		1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	1.8
1968		2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	1.8
1969		1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	1.7
1970		2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	1.9
1971		3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	2.9
1972		3.6	81.3	1.3	0.8	78.6	3.5
1973		2.2	50.4	0.7	1.0	48.6	2.1
1970	October 12	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	2.0
	November 9	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	2.0
	December 7	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	2.1
1971	January 11	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	2.2
	February 8	2.4	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	2.2
	March 8	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	2.4
	April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	2.5
	May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	2.7
	June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	2.8
	July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	3.0
	August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	3.0
	September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	3.2
	October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	3.3
	November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	3.5
	December 6	3.7	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	3.6
1972	January 10	3.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	3.7
	February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	3.8
	March 13	4.0	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	3.9
	April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	3.8
	May 8	3.7	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	3.7
	June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	3.5
	July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	3.5
	August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	3.4
	September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	3.4
	October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	3.2
	November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	3.1
	December 11	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	2.9
1973	January 8	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	2.7
	February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	2.6
	March 12	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	2.4
	April 9	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	2.3
	May 14	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	2.2
	June 11	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	2.2
	July 9	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	2.1
	August 13	2.2	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	2.0
	September 10	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	1.9
	October 8	1.8	41.3	0.5	0.2	40.7	1.8
	November 12	1.7	39.0	0.2	..	38.8	1.7
	December 10	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	1.6
1974	January 14	2.1	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	1.9
	February 11	2.1	48.4	0.2	..	48.2	2.0
	March 11	2.1	48.4	0.1	..	48.3	2.0
	April 8	2.4	54.5	0.2	6.3	47.9	2.0
	May 13	2.0	45.1	0.5	..	44.5	2.0
	June 10	1.9	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.6	2.0
	July 8	2.1	47.7	0.2	3.4	44.0	2.1
	August 12	2.6	58.6	6.0	3.6	48.9	2.2
	September 9	2.5	57.4	4.3	3.8	49.4	2.2
	October 14†	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 2,288,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate per cent	
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955		..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956		..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957		..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958		..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959		..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960		..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961		..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962		..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963		..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	Monthly averages	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965		0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8
1966		1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0
1967		1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6
1968		1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8
1969		1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9
1970		2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2
1971		2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.9
1972		3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0
1973		2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	..	2.0
1971	January 11	2.6	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.0	2.4
	February 8	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.1	2.5
	March 8	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.8	2.6
	April 5	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.3	2.8
	May 10	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.2	2.9
	June 14	2.8	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.2	2.9
	July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
	August 9	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
	September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
	October 11	3.1	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.6	3.1
	November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.3	3.1
	December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.1	3.2
	February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.3	3.2
	March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.7	3.3
	April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.6	3.2
	May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.9	3.1
	June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.2	2.9
	July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.4	3.0
	August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.9	2.9
	September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.9	2.9
	October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.6	2.8
	November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.5	2.7
	December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.5	2.6
1973	January 8	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.3	2.5
	February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	33.1	2.3
	March 12	2.3	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.3	2.2
	April 9	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	29.9	2.1
	May 14	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	30.2	2.1
	June 11	1.9	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.7	2.1
	July 9	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.8	2.0
	August 13	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.9	1.9
	September 10	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	27.1	1.9
	October 8	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.8
	November 12	1.7	24.3	0.1	..	24.2	25.1	1.7
	December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	24.1	1.7
1974	January 14	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	27.8	1.9
	February 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
	March 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
	April 8	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.0	1.9
	April 8	2.5	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
	May 13	2.0	30.4	0.2	..	30.2	30.9	2.1
	June 10	2.0	29.5	0.2	..	29.3	31.7	2.1
	July 8	2.1	32.1	0.3	1.4	30.4	32.5	2.2
	August 12	2.4	36.6	2.1	1.6	33.0	34.2	2.3
	September 9	2.4	36.7	1.7	1.4	33.6	34.5	2.3
	October 14	2.3	34.7	0.6	0.1	34.0	35.2	2.3

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of East Midlands Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,437,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,503,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	..
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	..
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	..
1958	..	30.6	0.7	..	29.9	..	..
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	..
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	..
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	..
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	..	1.0
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	..	1.1
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	..	1.9
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	..	2.4
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	..	2.5
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	..	2.8
1971	3.9	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	..	3.7
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	..	4.1
1973	2.9	57.0	0.6	1.5	54.9	..	2.8
Monthly averages							
1971	3.7	71.7	0.8	2.5	68.4	65.8	3.4
April 5	3.7	72.1	0.8	..	71.3	72.6	3.7
May 10	3.6	70.3	0.6	..	69.7	73.9	3.8
June 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 12	3.9	76.1	1.3	3.3	71.5	76.4	3.9
August 9	4.3	84.9	7.6	3.6	73.7	77.4	3.9
September 13	4.2	83.4	4.7	2.0	76.7	79.4	4.0
October 11	4.3	83.6	2.6	—	81.0	81.6	4.2
November 8	4.4	85.6	1.5	—	84.1	83.4	4.2
December 6	4.4	87.3	1.0	—	86.3	84.8	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.1	4.3
January 10	4.6	91.4	0.6	—	90.8	86.7	4.4
February 14	4.6	91.0	0.6	—	90.5	86.9	4.4
March 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 10	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	86.0	4.4
May 8	4.2	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.7	4.2
June 12	3.8	75.3	0.9	—	74.4	79.0	4.0
July 10	4.0	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	78.0	4.0
August 14	4.5	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	79.1	4.0
September 11	4.3	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	78.2	4.0
October 9	4.0	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.6	3.8
November 13	3.8	74.0	1.2	—	72.8	72.2	3.7
December 11	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	68.8	3.5
1973	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	66.9	3.4
January 8	3.4	67.8	0.5	—	67.3	63.4	3.2
February 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	—	63.8	60.3	3.0
March 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 9	3.4	67.0	0.3	6.0	60.8	58.2	2.9
May 14	2.8	55.8	0.2	—	55.6	56.9	2.9
June 11	2.6	51.7	0.3	—	51.4	56.1	2.8
July 9	2.7	53.2	0.5	2.8	49.9	54.9	2.8
August 13	2.8	55.5	2.4	2.7	50.3	53.7	2.7
September 10	2.7	53.0	1.3	2.8	48.8	51.0	2.6
October 8	2.4	48.0	0.5	0.6	46.9	47.6	2.4
November 12	2.3	46.6	0.2	—	46.4	45.8	2.3
December 10	2.3	46.0	0.2	0.2	45.6	44.1	2.2
1974	2.8	56.3	0.2	1.4	54.7	49.6	2.5
January 14	2.8	55.6	0.1	—	55.4	51.4	2.6
February 11	2.7	54.8	0.1	—	54.7	51.2	2.6
March 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 8	3.1	62.4	0.8	8.9	52.7	50.1	2.5
May 13	3.1	63.0	0.8	9.0	53.2	50.6	2.5
June 10	2.4	49.3	0.5	—	48.7	50.1	2.5
July 8	2.6	51.9	0.9	3.9	47.1	52.1	2.6
August 12	3.1	61.9	6.6	4.3	51.0	54.3	2.7
September 9	3.0	60.1	3.4	4.2	52.5	54.7	2.7
October 14	2.7	55.2	1.1	—	54.1	54.7	2.7

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,994,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,018,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.8
1972	4.9	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.7
1973	3.6	102.4	1.4	1.8	99.3	..	3.5
Monthly averages							
1971	3.6	102.3	0.6	2.4	99.3	96.2	3.4
April 5	3.7	103.4	1.0	..	102.1	103.0	3.7
May 10	3.6	101.5	0.7	..	100.8	105.9	3.8
June 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 12	3.9	110.9	1.5	4.0	105.4	110.7	3.9
August 9	4.4	123.2	8.2	4.3	110.8	114.2	4.0
September 13	4.4	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.4	4.2
October 11	4.4	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.8	4.4
November 8	4.6	129.0	1.7	—	127.3	127.6	4.5
December 6	4.7	131.3	1.2	—	130.1	130.5	4.6
1972	5.0	140.4	1.1	—	139.3	133.1	4.7
January 10	5.0	141.4	0.9	—	140.5	135.7	4.8
February 14	5.1	142.9	0.8	—	142.1	137.4	4.9
March 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 10	5.2	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	138.4	4.9
May 8	4.8	135.9	1.7	—	134.2	135.1	4.8
June 12	4.5	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	131.2	4.6
July 10	4.8	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	133.1	4.7
August 14	5.2	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	133.4	4.7
September 11	5.1	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	134.2	4.7
October 9	4.7	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.3	4.6
November 13	4.5	128.1	2.6	—	125.4	125.9	4.5
December 11	4.4	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	122.9	4.3
1973	4.7	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	121.6	4.3
January 8	4.3	122.0	1.3	—	120.7	115.9	4.1
February 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	—	116.8	111.9	3.9
March 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 9	4.2	119.5	0.9	7.2	111.4	107.8	3.8
May 14	3.6	102.6	0.7	—	101.9	103.0	3.6
June 11	3.3	95.3	0.9	—	94.5	100.0	3.5
July 9	3.4	96.7	1.4	3.5	91.8	97.4	3.4
August 13	3.5	98.5	4.1	3.5	90.9	94.2	3.3
September 10	3.3	94.8	2.6	3.5	88.8	90.9	3.2
October 8	3.0	86.7	1.0	0.4	85.3	86.3	3.0
November 12	2.9	82.2	0.4	—	81.8	82.3	2.9
December 10	2.8	79.9	0.3	0.2	79.4	79.7	2.8
1974	3.4	98.2	0.3	1.4	96.5	90.1	3.2
January 14	3.4	97.3	0.3	—	97.0	92.2	3.2
February 11	3.4	95.7	0.3	—	95.5	90.6	3.2
March 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 8	3.8	106.9	0.9	11.5	94.4	90.8	3.2
May 13	3.8	105.1	0.9	11.3	92.9	89.3	3.2
June 10	3.2	88.3	1.0	—	87.3	88.5	3.2
July 8	3.4	94.3	2.0	4.2	88.1	93.7	3.4
August 12	4.0	111.7	11.0	5.0	95.6	98.9	3.6
September 9	3.9	109.7	7.2	5.3	97.2	99.3	3.6
October 14†	3.7	102.4	3.4	0.4	98.6	99.7	3.6

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 2,848,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,783,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT

North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6	
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.4	
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	..	1.6	
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	..	2.2	
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	..	3.0	
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	..	2.7	
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	..	2.3	
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	..	3.3	
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	..	4.3	
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	..	3.2	
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	..	2.4	
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	..	2.4	
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	..	3.8	
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	4.5	
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.6	
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.5	
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5	
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0	
1973	4.7	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	..	4.5	
Monthly averages								
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6	
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.4	
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	..	1.6	
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	..	2.2	
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	..	3.0	
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	..	2.7	
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	..	2.3	
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	..	3.3	
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	..	4.3	
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	..	3.2	
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	..	2.4	
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	..	2.4	
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	..	3.8	
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	4.5	
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.6	
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.5	
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5	
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0	
1973	4.7	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	..	4.5	
1971	January 11	5.2	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	60.3	4.6
	February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	62.2	4.8
	March 8	5.2	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	64.0	4.9
	April 5	5.5	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
	May 10	5.4	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.7	5.5
	June 14	5.3	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.7	5.5
	July 12	5.7	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.6	5.7
	August 9	6.6	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	74.8	5.8
	September 13	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.5	5.9
	October 11	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.3	6.0
	November 8	6.4	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	79.9	6.2
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.1	6.3
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.4	6.3
	February 14	6.8	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.3	6.4
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.4	6.4
	April 10	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.4	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.8	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.7	6.0
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.3	5.9
	August 14	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.0	6.0
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.6	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	73.9	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.3	5.5
1973	January 8	5.9	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.2
	February 12	5.3	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	65.8	4.9
	March 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	..	67.0	64.1	4.8
	April 9	5.3	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.2	4.7
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	..	60.3	62.4	4.7
	June 11	4.3	57.1	0.6	..	56.5	61.2	4.6
	July 9	4.4	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.8	4.5
	August 13	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	58.1	4.4
	September 10	4.4	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.9	4.2
	October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.6	4.0
	November 12	3.9	52.5	0.3	..	52.2	51.2	3.8
	December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.1	3.8
1974	January 14	4.6	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	54.6	4.1
	February 11	4.6	60.8	0.2	..	60.6	56.6	4.3
	March 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	..	60.2	57.3	4.3
	April 8	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58.3	56.7	4.3
	April 8	5.0	65.4	1.1	7.3	57.0	55.4	4.2
	May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	..	53.6	55.6	4.3
	June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	0.1	52.1	56.8	4.4
	July 8	4.6	59.9	2.3	3.2	54.4	59.1	4.5
	August 12	5.6	73.6	11.9	3.2	58.4	61.2	4.7
	September 9	5.3	68.8	5.8	3.9	59.1	61.3	4.7
	October 14	4.7	61.8	2.0	0.1	59.8	60.5	4.6

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,331,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,304,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7	
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9	
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4	
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4	
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4	
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5	
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	..	2.2	
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	..	2.9	
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2	
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.4	
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5	
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7	
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9	
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9	
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8	
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.3	
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.7	
1973	3.5	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	..	3.4	
Monthly averages								
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7	
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9	
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4	
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4	
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4	
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5	
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	..	2.2	
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	..	2.9	
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2	
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.4	
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5	
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7	
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9	
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9	
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8	
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.3	
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.7	
1973	3.5	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	..	3.4	
1971	January 11	4.2	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	37.4	3.7
	February 8	4.2	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	38.6	3.9
	March 8	4.2	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	39.5	3.9
	April 5	4.4	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	40.0	4.0
	May 10	4.2	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	43.1	4.3
	June 14	4.0	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.3	4.3
	July 12	4.3	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.4
	August 9	4.8	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.2	4.5
	September 13	4.8	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	45.8	4.6
	October 11	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.7	4.7
	November 8	5.0	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	47.9	4.8
	December 6	5.0	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.1	4.8
1972	January 10	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.2	4.9
	February 14	5.4	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	50.9	5.0
	March 13	5.3	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	51.1	5.0
	April 10	5.4	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	50.4	5.0
	May 8	4.7	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	48.3	4.8
	June 12	4.3	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.3	4.7
	July 10	4.7	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.5	4.7
	August 14	5.1	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.3	4.7
	September 11	5.0	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	47.1	4.6
	October 9	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.7	4.5
	November 13	4.5	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	44.3	4.4
	December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	42.8	4.2
1973	January 8	4.6	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	40.8	4.0
	February 12	4.1	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	38.3	3.7
	March 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	..	39.8	37.2	3.6
	April 9	4.1	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.6	3.5
	May 14	3.4	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	35.8	3.5
	June 11	3.1	32.0	0.2	..	31.7	36.0	3.5
	July 9	3.2	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	35.1	3.4
	August 13	3.4	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	34.3	3.3

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	0.3	3.6
1968	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.3	77.6	0.6	3.6
1969	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	1.1	4.1
1970	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	1.9	5.7
1971	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	2.6	6.2
1972	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	2.3	4.5
1973	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	2.3	4.5
1971	5.3	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.6	4.8
January 11	5.4	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.4	5.0
February 8	5.5	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.1	5.2
March 8	5.7	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.2	5.3
April 5	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	119.4	5.6
May 10	5.5	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	121.6	5.7
June 14	6.1	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.9	5.9
July 12	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.7	6.0
August 9	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.4	6.1
September 13	6.3	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
October 11	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.0	6.3
November 8	6.6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	135.5	6.4
December 6	7.1	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.5
1972	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.6
January 10	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	139.9	6.6
February 14	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	139.9	6.6
March 13	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	139.9	6.6
April 10	6.3	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.6	6.6
May 8	6.0	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
June 12	6.0	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	131.3	6.2
July 10	6.5	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.8	6.1
August 14	6.6	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.4	6.1
September 11	6.6	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.3	6.3
October 9	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.2	6.0
November 13	6.0	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	123.8	5.9
December 11	5.9	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	120.1	5.7
1973	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.4
January 8	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.4	5.2
February 12	5.3	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	106.8	5.0
March 12	5.4	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.9	4.9
April 9	4.6	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	100.1	4.7
May 14	4.3	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	98.0	4.6
June 11	4.4	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.9	4.4
July 9	4.4	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	92.3	4.3
August 13	4.1	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	87.2	4.1
September 10	3.8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.2	3.8
October 8	3.7	79.6	0.4	..	79.2	79.1	3.7
November 12	3.7	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	76.6	3.6
December 10	4.5	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.3	3.9
1974	4.3	93.1	1.7	..	91.5	84.5	3.9
January 14	4.2	89.7	0.8	..	88.8	83.0	3.9
February 11	4.2	89.7	0.8	..	88.8	83.0	3.9
March 11	4.5	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.3	3.9
April 8	3.7	78.4	0.3	..	78.1	81.0	3.8
May 13	3.6	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	84.0	3.9
June 10	4.2	89.8	6.8	3.1	79.9	85.7	4.0
July 8	4.3	92.6	5.5	2.9	84.2	87.3	4.1
August 12	4.1	88.8	2.8	3.7	82.3	86.5	4.0
September 9	3.9	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.6	3.9
October 14	3.9	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.6	3.9

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 2,142,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of Production industries‡			Other industries‡				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services
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	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206
1973	581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176
1973	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
January	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
February	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
March	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
April	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174
May	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163
June	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
July	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
August	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
September	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
October	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
November	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
December	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
1974	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
January	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
February	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
March	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
April	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
May	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
June	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
July	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
August	597	290	161	107	11	34	55	30	188
September	702	346	218	100	13	46	72	32	204
1973	663	324	204	93	13	44	66	29	195
January	635	308	191	91	12	44	62	29	190
February	616	295	179	90	12	42	60	28	185
March	605	290	173	93	12	41	57	26	181
April	593	288	169	94	12	40	57	27	180
May	581	280	163	93	11	39	54	26	177
June	563	271	156	91	11	37	52	25	174
July	542	261	149	88	11	36	48	24	167
August	512	248	142	83	10	34	46	21	159
September	486	237	135	79	9	32	44	20	151
October	470	229	131	76	9	31	43	19	147
November	535	261	148	89	10	34	52	23	168
1974	549	273	152	97	10	33	51	24	165
January	545	272	148	100	10	34	51	24	164
February	546	263	144	98	11	33	51	24	169
March	548	264	145	99	10	33	51	24	169
April	561	276	150	104	11	34	53	26	174
May	582	283	154	107	12	35	53	26	181
June	606	296	162	112	12	35	55	28	192
July	612	301	165	114	13	36	56	27	191
August	607	303	167	114	12	36	56	27	184
September	607	303	167	114	12	36	56	27	184
October	607	303	167	114	12	36	56	27	184

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

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers

unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

‡ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

§ See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration*

TABLE 118
MALES AND FEMALES

	Total (000's) (1)	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
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	59.7	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1971	117.8	15.6	13.3	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1972	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3				
1973	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0				
	597.9	86.8	14.3	52.3	8.6	72.0	11.9				
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
	May 8*	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
	August 14	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
	September 11	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
	October 9	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
	November 13	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
	December 11	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	January 8	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
	February 12	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			
	March 12	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			
	April 9	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3
	May 14	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6			
	June 11	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5			
	July 9	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9
	August 13	570.7	85.0	14.7	64.3	11.1	78.8	13.6			
	September 10	545.4	91.6	16.6	43.8	7.9	68.7	12.4			
	October 8	509.6	86.0	16.7	49.6	9.6	63.1	12.2	112.9	62.1	142.6
	November 12	493.6	73.7	14.8	46.3	9.3	66.8	13.4			
	December 10	486.2	70.6	14.4	43.8	8.9	61.1	12.4			
1974	January 14†	605.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 11†	628.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 11†	590.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 8	646.8	136.1	20.8	79.2	12.1	74.1	11.3	160.9	71.5	131.9
	May 13	535.4	74.7	13.8	51.9	9.6	63.1	11.6			
	June 10	515.8	79.5	15.2	41.2	7.9	65.0	12.4			
	July 8	566.8	123.0	21.4	60.0	11.9	68.5	11.9	128.8	69.4	123.9
	August 12	656.3	112.1	16.8	100.9	15.1	102.4	15.4			
	September 9	647.1	115.9	17.6	62.1	9.4	105.4	16.0			
	October 14‡	612.5	105.1	16.9	69.7	11.2	88.8	14.3	159.3	72.0	127.7

* From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to "Casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about duration of unemployment (columns 2 to 20), was not collected in these months.
‡ See note on page 1047.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

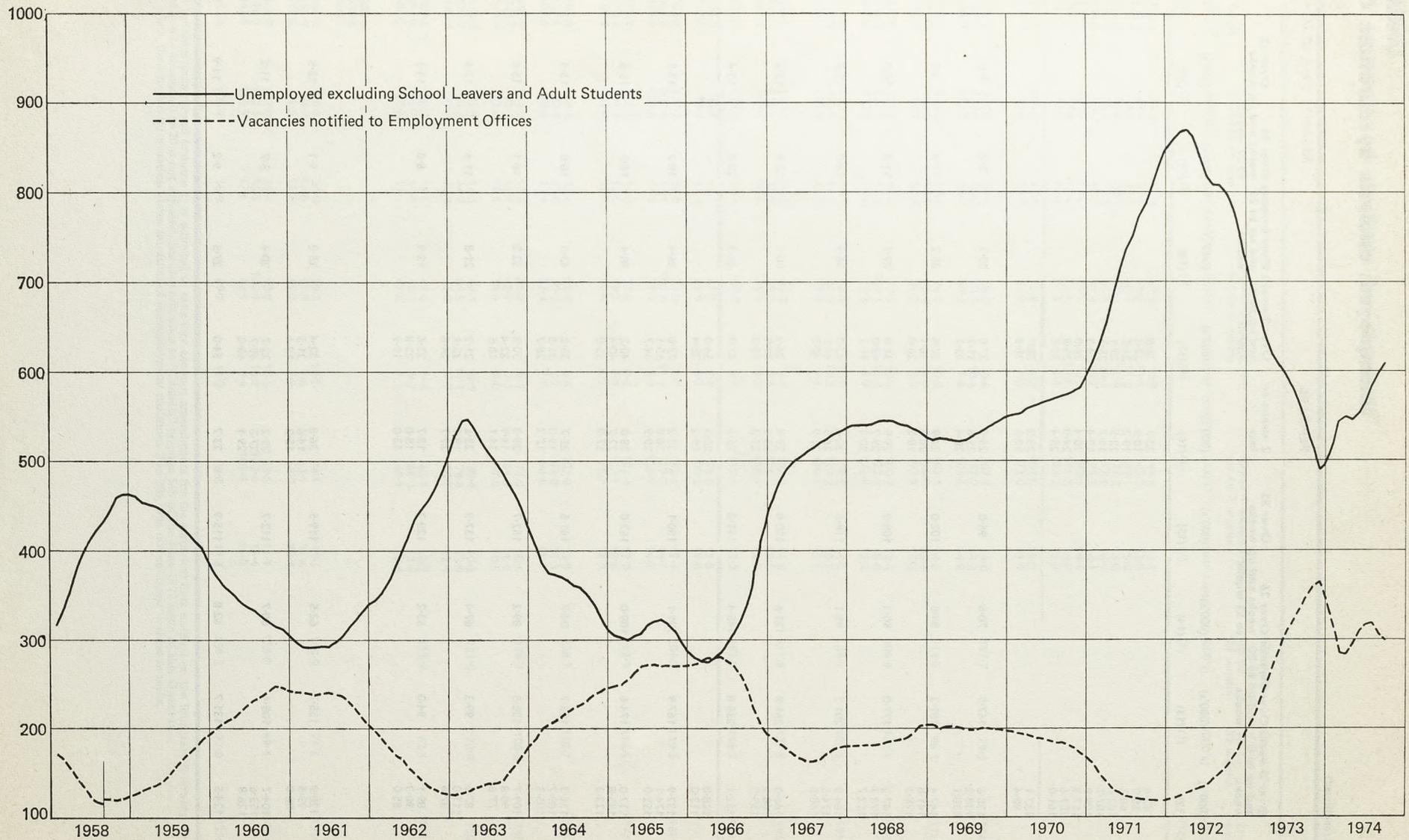
TABLE 118 (continued)

	MALES					FEMALES				
	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	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 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)	
	50.6	62.6				20.7	26.8			
	49.6	55.9				18.9	22.4			
	56.9	66.3				19.2	21.5			
	72.5	102.4				22.5	29.1			
	73.6	107.7				19.7	25.5			
	76.4	109.9				19.4	24.3			
	81.3	117.3				20.4	26.0			
	92.8	151.6				24.9	35.8			
	88.0	161.0				25.4	39.5			
	83.4	137.1				25.2	38.7			
	67.5	98.4				19.3	26.0			
	99.4	138.6	167.5	70.6	96.0	24.8	27.0	30.2	8.9	8.8
	82.7	138.2				21.6	31.2			
	82.1	138.1				20.4	33.7			
	99.4	147.4	181.3	84.5	102.0	24.9	32.6	33.2	11.8	9.8
	85.3	141.8				20.5	30.1			
	80.9	128.3				18.2	26.0			
	105.8	147.2	177.0	90.3	108.0	29.9	31.0	29.9	11.8	10.0
	98.0	178.7				29.7	48.0			
	100.4	152.7				30.3	41.3			
	101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5
	94.5	174.5				26.5	44.9			
	83.4	168.5				21.9	40.7			
	100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0
	86.7	160.3				23.9	39.9			
	76.2	155.5				21.3	39.3			
	88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4
	72.9	128.0				20.5	34.0			
	75.0	113.0				19.2	28.4			
	104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9
	92.7	174.1				30.0	55.1			
	94.0	152.9				29.9	44.7			
	87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6
	75.3	135.8				22.7	40.4			
	66.2	123.3				17.8	33.9			
	82.4	136.3	185.7	94.7	161.5	25.7	35.2	43.0	16.0	15.4
	66.9	109.7				19.0	31.5			
	61.4	105.3				17.2	28.7			
	85.6	109.7	138.5	89.2	152.7	29.3	30.8	32.2	16.1	15.6
	57.5	90.8				14.9	22.4			
	58.5	77.6				14.1	18.6			
	78.0	87.8	99.3	67.4	137.3	23.6	21.2	21.8	11.4	13.6
	65.8	111.0				19.1	32.1			
	70.0	87.6				21.7	24.8			
	67.3	89.1	94.0	53.2	129.2	18.7	23.6	18.9	8.8	13.3
	58.7	90.3				15.0	22.8			
	57.6	85.0				13.0	19.9			

	99.3	120.9	135.7	62.5	119.5	36.8	32.4	25.2	9.1	12.5
	60.1	93.5				14.6	21.5			
	64.3	86.8								

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



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		
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1	
1973	397.7	185.0	118.9	303.9				93.8	
Monthly averages									
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	88.3	74.3	162.6	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.8	67.9	149.7	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	75.2	62.2	137.4	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.1	59.7	128.8	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	66.9	59.6	126.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	65.9	60.5	126.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	61.7	57.2	118.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.5	57.8	123.3	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	64.1	54.9	119.0	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	54.4	117.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.3	56.0	119.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	63.9	55.0	118.9	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	65.2	56.0	121.2	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.0	56.5	123.5	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	68.3	57.5	125.8	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	70.8	57.8	128.6	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	74.4	56.3	130.7	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	78.4	58.3	136.7	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	81.0	58.9	139.9	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	86.1	63.2	149.3	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	87.1	65.4	152.5	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	95.7	68.1	163.8	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	105.8	73.3	179.1	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	114.0	78.8	192.8	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	122.3	81.1	203.4	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	139.5	90.8	230.3	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	153.3	98.3	251.6	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	166.0	105.3	271.3	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	176.3	115.0	291.3	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	185.8	118.2	304.0	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	196.1	127.4	323.5	116.7
	August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	199.6	130.5	330.1	123.1
	September 5	477.0	212.5	140.9	353.5	211.3	137.2	348.5	123.5
	October 3	486.3	221.7	143.3	365.0	220.2	142.6	362.8	121.3
	November 7	477.5	226.7	136.3	363.0	227.8	140.3	368.1	114.5
	December 5	456.3	216.4	131.8	348.2	221.8	139.9	361.7	108.0
1974	January 9	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.0	119.9	303.9	92.3
	February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	167.8	109.8	277.7	84.8
	March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	165.9	107.8	273.7	85.8
Notified to employment offices*									
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted			Notified to careers offices*	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1974	April 3	181.9	116.1	298.0	180.7	115.9	296.6	100.9	
	May 8	196.6	127.0	323.6	192.0	121.8	313.8	106.2	
	June 5	201.5	134.9	336.4	192.7	124.4	317.1	111.1	
	July 3	199.1	131.1	330.2	193.8	123.3	317.1	121.8	
	August 7	185.4	117.4	302.7	183.1	115.2	298.2	103.9	
	September 4	186.9	120.3	307.2	185.9	116.7	302.6	91.7	
	October 9†	182.9	116.1	299.1	181.4	115.3	296.8	76.5	

* Vacancies notified to employment offices include some that are suitable for young persons and those notified to careers offices include some that are suitable for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.

† See note on page 1047.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)				ON SHORT-TIME										
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†				Working part of week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working over-time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives lost (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost		
Total									Average per operative working part of the week	Total			Average per operative on short-time		
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis															
1970	July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.35	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
	August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.73	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
	September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.81	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
	October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.56	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
	November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.57	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
	December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.68	3	109	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971	January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
	February 13‡	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	March 13	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	April 17§	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.88	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
	May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.95	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
	June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.94	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis															
1971	June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
	July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.79	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
	August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.66	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
	September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.64	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
	October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.05	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
	November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.68	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
	December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972	January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.72	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
	February 19||	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.77	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
	March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.19	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
	April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	12.04	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
	May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.43	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
	June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.63	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
	July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8½	12.64	12.68	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	352	11
	August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8	12.15	13.17	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	424	13
	September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8	12.99	12.88	5	200	26	218	8½	31	0.6	418	13½
	October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8½	13.72	13.14	4	150	25	222	9	29	0.6	372	13
	November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8½	14.39	13.47	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
	December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8½	14.61	13.92	1	41	16	138	8½	17	0.3	179	10½
1973	January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8	13.41	14.17	4	176	27	207	7½	31	0.6	384	12½
	February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8½	14.55	15.07	6	253	17	160	9½	23	0.5	412	18
	March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8½	14.61	14.85	8	308	25	350	14	33	0.6	657	20
	April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8½	14.80	15.08	4	142	20	155	7½	24	0.5	297	12½
	May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8½	15.60	15.38	5	185	13	117	9	18	0.3	302	17
	June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8½	15.50	15.24	3	103	13	112	9	15	0.3	215	14
	July 14¶	1,757.8	34.0	9	15.46	15.48	1	46	13	117	9	14	0.3	163	11½
	August 18¶¶	1,713.1	33.1	8½	14.59	15.50	1	48	11	83	7½	12	0.2	130	11
	September 15¶¶	1,817.4	35.2	8½	15.71	15.59	14	574	9	98	10½	24	0.5	671	28
	October 13¶¶	1,877.2	36.3	8½	16.25	15.69	1	32	10	90	9½	10	0.2	122	11½
	November 17¶¶	1,930.0	37.2	8½	16.64	15.72	3	109	21	212	10	23	0.4	321	14
	December 15¶¶	1,956.4	37.6	9	17.32	16.64	1	35	9	71	8	10	0.2	106	10½
1974	January 19||¶¶	1,254.6	24.4	8	9.74	10.55	8	309	1,130	15,551	14	1,138	22.2	15,860	14
	February 16||¶¶	1,385.2	27.1	7½	10.70	11.26	8	317	940	12,423	13	948	18.5	12,740	13½
	March 16||¶¶	1,570.8	30.8	8	12.77	12.99	8	318	227	2,721	12	235	4.6	3,039	13
	April 6¶¶	1,717.0	33.7	8½	14.38	14.67	3	109	32	356	11	35	0.7	465	13
	May 18¶¶	1,749.2	34.3	8½	14.95	14.74	6	218	28	242	8½	34	0.6	460	13½
	June 15 (a)¶¶	1,720.0	33.9	8½	14.66	14.39	3	106	23	242	10½	25	0.5	348	13½
	June 15 (b)¶¶	2,040.4	36.7	8½	17.49	17.17	3	114	24	257	10½	27	0.5	370	13½
	July 13¶¶	1,971.6	35.2	9	17.40	17.41	3	103	24	269	11	27	0.5	372	14
	August 17¶¶	1,857.7	33.1	9	16.27	17.28	4	138	30	302	10	34	0.6	440	13
	September 14¶¶**	1,967.6	35.1	8½	17.12	16.97	6	223	57	714	12½	63	1.1	937	15

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.
* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August issue of this GAZETTE). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 are still provisional but have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
‡ See footnote 2 to table 103.
§ This week included Easter Monday.
|| In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
¶ Figures after June 1973 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment are available.
** See page 1050 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
		All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Food, drink, tobacco	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Engines, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Engines, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960		103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963		98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4		99.9	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964		100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965		99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6		99.4	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966		97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2		97.8	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967		92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		97.1	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968		91.5		94.8	87.0	83.3	90.4		97.9	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969		92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8		98.0	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970		90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3		97.0	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971		84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9		95.1	93.4	96.3	96.6
1972		81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5		92.8	92.6	95.6	96.7
1973		83.0		85.6	82.4	71.2	85.2		96.5	94.9	96.6	97.6
Week ended												
1971	January 16†	89.3	88.7	94.2	88.3	77.1	86.2	95.6	96.6	94.5	95.0	96.0
	February 13‡	87.6	86.8	92.6	85.9	75.9	85.0	95.2	95.5	94.3	93.1	96.0
	March 13	87.6	86.8	92.6	85.9	75.9	85.0	95.2	95.5	94.3	93.1	96.0
	April 17‡	86.2	85.0	90.3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.1	9

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	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	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1971 Oct.	£ 31.60	£ 34.15	£ 32.73	£ 31.67	£ 29.84	£ 28.48	£ 30.12	£ 33.13	£ 35.21	£ 29.03	£ 28.02	£ 26.56	£ 26.00
1972 Oct.	£ 35.75	£ 38.88	£ 36.77	£ 37.97	£ 34.73	£ 32.17	£ 34.48	£ 34.98	£ 41.63	£ 34.02	£ 32.05	£ 30.03	£ 29.52
1973 Oct.	£ 40.24	£ 42.41	£ 41.31	£ 43.85	£ 40.51	£ 37.00	£ 39.14	£ 41.60	£ 45.74	£ 39.45	£ 36.75	£ 34.53	£ 33.90
Average hours worked													
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5	42.0
Average hourly earnings													
1971 Oct.	p 68.10	p 78.33	p 74.39	p 73.14	p 69.40	p 66.54	p 69.40	p 75.64	p 85.46	p 67.20	p 63.54	p 59.69	p 63.11
1972 Oct.	p 77.05	p 90.63	p 83.19	p 85.13	p 79.84	p 74.12	p 79.45	p 80.41	p 98.42	p 77.49	p 71.70	p 67.94	p 71.13
1973 Oct.	p 85.44	p 100.26	p 92.62	p 97.23	p 90.83	p 84.28	p 88.95	p 94.55	p 106.37	p 88.26	p 81.85	p 77.60	p 80.71

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1971 Oct.	£ 31.95	£ 29.25	£ 36.04	£ 30.96	£ 31.37	£ 31.05	£ 30.11	£ 30.74	£ 33.73	£ 26.67	£ 24.51	£ 30.93
1972 Oct.	£ 37.25	£ 34.06	£ 41.21	£ 35.10	£ 35.12	£ 35.12	£ 36.59	£ 35.29	£ 37.97	£ 29.53	£ 26.93	£ 35.82
1973 Oct.	£ 42.59	£ 39.36	£ 48.69	£ 40.11	£ 41.52	£ 39.86	£ 41.41	£ 39.78	£ 43.31	£ 34.21	£ 31.32	£ 40.92
Average hours worked												
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
Average hourly earnings												
1971 Oct.	p 69.01	p 65.44	p 81.17	p 70.05	p 71.95	p 62.98	p 63.79	p 70.34	p 70.27	p 60.75	p 56.34	p 69.19
1972 Oct.	p 80.11	p 75.69	p 92.19	p 79.05	p 82.09	p 71.67	p 77.85	p 81.88	p 78.29	p 67.73	p 61.91	p 79.60
1973 Oct.	p 90.42	p 87.27	p 107.96	p 89.33	p 92.89	p 81.68	p 87.73	p 90.82	p 87.32	p 77.57	p 71.34	p 89.74

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	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	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1971 Oct.	£ 16.65	£ 17.80	£ 16.41	£ 15.18	£ 17.18	£ 15.80	£ 16.55	£ 17.23	£ 19.70	£ 14.93	£ 15.09	£ 13.64	£ 14.53
1972 Oct.	£ 19.40	£ 20.45	£ 18.55	£ 18.80	£ 20.43	£ 18.00	£ 19.32	£ 18.29	£ 23.81	£ 17.94	£ 17.28	£ 15.41	£ 16.60
1973 Oct.	£ 22.68	£ 25.73	£ 21.47	£ 21.08	£ 23.52	£ 21.55	£ 22.36	£ 24.09	£ 26.18	£ 20.91	£ 19.89	£ 17.94	£ 19.03
Average hours worked													
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.0	36.8
1972 Oct.	38.2	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.5	36.7
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
Average hourly earnings													
1971 Oct.	p 43.59	p 45.29	p 42.73	p 40.70	p 45.33	p 41.36	p 43.90	p 45.82	p 52.25	p 40.24	p 40.46	p 36.86	p 39.48
1972 Oct.	p 50.79	p 52.98	p 47.93	p 49.09	p 53.20	p 47.12	p 51.11	p 47.88	p 62.33	p 47.59	p 45.96	p 41.09	p 45.23
1973 Oct.	p 58.76	p 66.66	p 55.77	p 55.92	p 61.73	p 56.41	p 59.79	p 60.23	p 69.44	p 56.06	p 53.32	p 48.88	p 52.28

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1971 Oct.	£ 15.64	£ 17.06	£ 17.10	£ 15.03	£ 15.80	£ 15.65	£ 13.42	£ 16.88	£ 22.32	£ 12.64	£ 17.57	£ 15.80
1972 Oct.	£ 18.32	£ 19.68	£ 19.86	£ 17.19	£ 18.34	—	£ 15.20	£ 19.59	£ 24.95	£ 14.31	£ 18.52	£ 18.30
1973 Oct.	£ 21.16	£ 22.93	£ 22.79	£ 20.02	£ 21.15	—	£ 18.96	£ 23.04	£ 28.84	£ 16.79	£ 23.37	£ 21.16
Average hours worked												
1971 Oct.	36.5	37.7	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.9	43.3	38.5	39.6	37.7
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.4	40.0	37.9
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.5	40.3	37.7
Average hourly earnings												
1971 Oct.	p 42.85	p 45.25	p 44.19	p 39.97	p 42.13	p 41.29	p 36.17	p 47.02	p 51.55	p 32.83	p 44.37	p 41.91
1972 Oct.	p 49.78	p 51.65	p 51.05	p 45.48	p 48.65	—	p 41.30	p 52.80	p 58.29	p 37.17	p 46.30	p 48.28
1973 Oct.	p 57.97	p 61.15	p 59.04	p 53.10	p 56.40	—	p 50.97	p 61.77	p 67.07	p 43.72	p 57.99	p 56.13

* Except railways and London Transport.

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

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1971			October 1972			October 1973		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	£ 31.37	43.6	p 71.95	£ 36.20	44.1	p 82.09	£ 41.52	44.7	p 92.89
Full-time women (18 years and over)	£ 15.80	37.5	p 42.13	£ 18.34	37.7	p 48.65	£ 21.15	37.5	p 56.40
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	£ 8.56	21.7	p 39.45	£ 9.84	21.7	p 45.35	£ 11.30	21.6	p 52.31
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	£ 15.17	40.3	p 37.64	£ 17.73	40.7	p 43.56	£ 21.60	40.9	p 52.81
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	£ 10.33	38.2	p 27.04	£ 11.83	38.4	p 30.81	£ 15.21	38.1	p 39.92
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	£ 30.93	44.7	p 69.19	£ 35.82	45.0	p 79.60	£ 40.92	45.6	p 89.74
Full-time women (18 years and over)	£ 15.80	37.7	p 41.91	£ 18.30	37.9	p 48.28	£ 21.16	37.7	p 56.13
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	£ 8.36	21.3	p 39.25	£ 9.65	21.5	p 44.88	£ 11.11	21.4	p 51.92
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	£ 14.96	41.1	p 36.40	£ 17.55	41.4	p 42.39	£ 21.02	41.7	p 50.41
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	£ 10.28	38.2	p 26.91	£ 11.76	38.4	p 30.63	£ 15.13	38.1	p 39.71

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

† The industries covered are manufacturing, mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

Index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	58.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.6	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.8	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.1	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.5	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	81.3	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	86.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970 October	105.6	106.6	106.6	107.1	107.1	106.0
1971 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1972 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1973 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
1974 April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

Note: These new fixed-weighted indices are described in an article on pages 431 to 434 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.0	+ 8.4	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1969 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1970 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1971 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 0.0

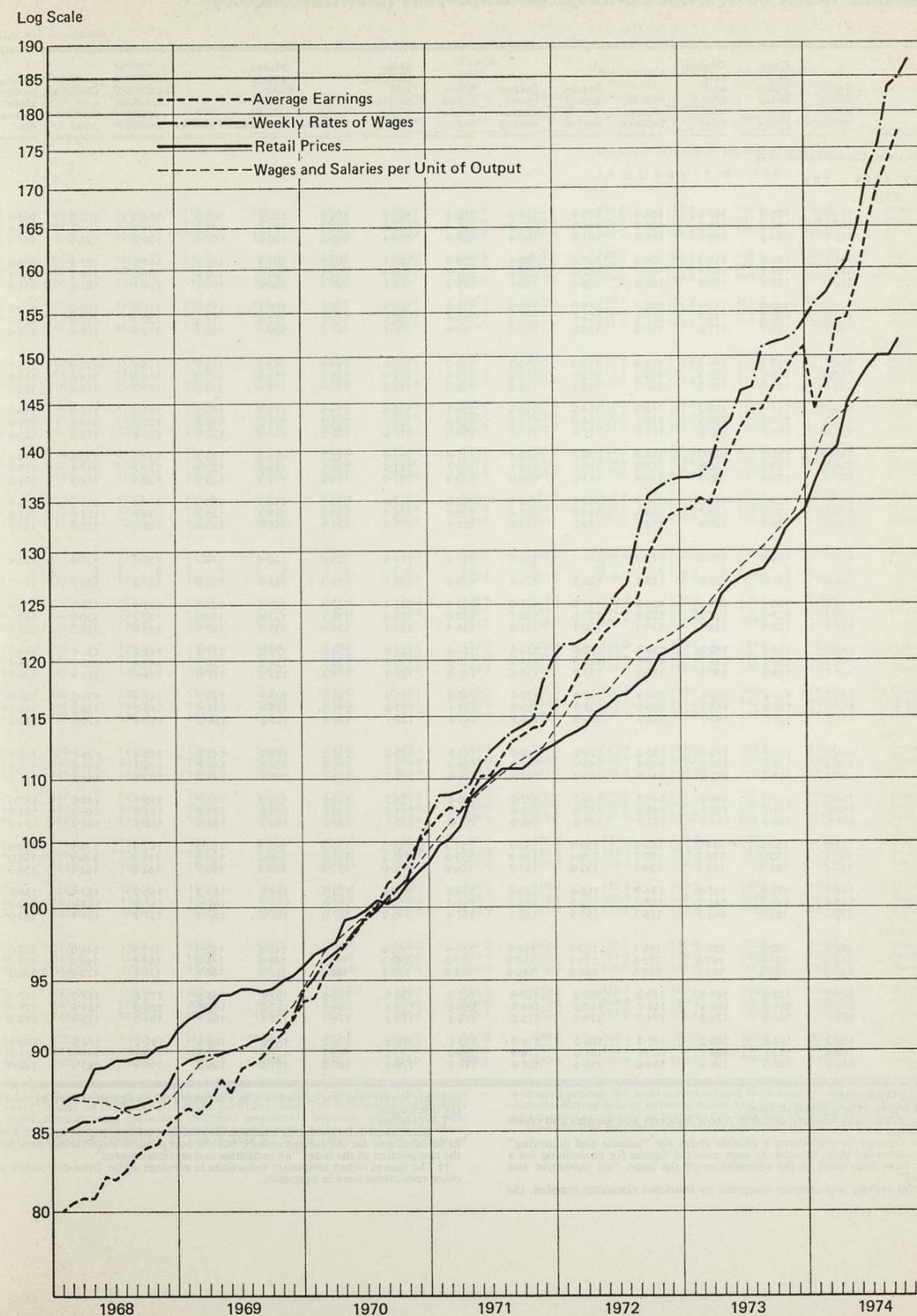
EARNINGS AND HOURS
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:
average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES					
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



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

TABLE 127

	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	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	
									Vehicles	Textiles				
Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
JANUARY 1970 = 100														
1970														
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	112.9	112.9	108.8	111.6
1971														
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	118.2	122.6
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7
1972														
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	132.2	128.7	127.1
March	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	132.2	128.7	127.1
April	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3
May	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3
June	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	135.1
July	140.2	134.5	140.2	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0
August	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	143.6	129.5	148.7	132.4	134.4
September	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9
October	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0
November	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	143.8	139.4	145.8	138.3	143.2	143.2
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2
1973														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	150.5	155.7	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0
1974														
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8
September††	193.8	197.3	190.3	184.8	185.6	181.8	190.5	178.6	180.8	181.8	186.8	195.4	183.3	188.0

* 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.
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for these months. In each case the figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the

monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.
¶ 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 "all industries and services covered".
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries				All industries and services covered					
									unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
Standard Industrial Classification 1968																		
JANUARY 1970 = 100																		
1970																		
103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.8	104.9	103.8	104.9	103.8	104.9	103.8	104.9	1970
102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.9	105.7	104.9	105.7	104.9	105.7	April
108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.5	108.7	106.3	108.0	106.5	108.7	106.3	108.0	May
111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5	108.1	106.9	108.3	107.5	108.1	106.9	108.3	June
109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.9	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.9	108.1	July
111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7	109.7	109.3	108.9	109.7	109.7	109.3	108.9	August
111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6	110.7	September
113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.0	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.0	113.1	October
109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7	111.9	113.1	112.2	113.7	111.9	113.1	112.2	November
115.8	112.0	114.4																

EARNINGS

Great Britain: manual men in certain manufacturing industries: indices of earnings by occupation

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium				
	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*										
	£									
Timeworkers										
Skilled	212.9	213.1	242.2	244.0	277.3	47.07	231.7	249.4	262.1	274.3
Semi-skilled	215.4	227.1	253.9	253.5	281.7	39.26	229.0	247.8	262.8	272.9
Labourers	213.6	234.6	257.8	254.4	300.9	40.05	236.7	257.5	274.1	290.0
All timeworkers	220.3	226.6	254.9	257.7	288.8	43.81	241.1	261.0	274.6	289.8
Payment-by-result workers										
Skilled	205.2	214.8	231.8	224.4	268.5	49.32	216.8	230.6	244.3	267.6
Semi-skilled	208.3	218.4	237.3	227.2	277.5	41.97	226.1	245.2	256.9	280.7
Labourers	189.2	202.5	219.5	217.4	263.2	41.34	204.2	219.2	239.5	266.8
All payment-by-result workers	204.9	215.2	232.1	224.5	270.2	46.77	217.7	232.2	245.4	268.7
All skilled workers	205.7	213.0	232.7	227.9	268.9	48.72	217.4	232.2	244.9	263.9
All semi-skilled workers	213.5	224.4	246.3	239.5	282.5	40.95	225.3	244.2	256.6	274.9
All labourers	200.4	216.7	235.7	233.4	280.5	40.97	218.0	234.9	254.9	281.2
All workers covered	207.4	216.9	236.5	231.8	273.2	45.89	221.6	237.8	250.5	270.8
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†										
Timeworkers										
General workers	206.9	224.2	233.4	243.8	270.1	45.79	243.0	260.1	268.2	291.6
Craftsmen	199.6	214.0	226.5	235.5	259.7	48.88	228.4	244.1	255.2	274.0
All timeworkers	205.4	221.9	232.2	242.4	268.0	46.58	240.5	257.2	266.5	308.0
Payment-by-result workers										
General workers	192.5	209.6	220.9	224.5	247.8	44.07	205.0	224.2	223.8	235.2
Craftsmen	185.1	201.5	208.3	203.2	230.7	46.10	199.4	223.3	215.7	224.4
All payment-by-result workers	191.2	208.8	218.1	219.4	243.7	44.53	203.9	225.1	221.7	232.3
All general workers	201.9	218.8	228.5	237.5	263.0	45.49	227.9	244.8	251.2	271.3
All craftsmen	194.2	208.8	220.2	226.7	251.1	48.44	215.9	233.1	240.1	256.5
All workers covered	200.4	216.9	226.9	235.3	260.4	46.23	225.3	242.4	248.9	268.2

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium				Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium			
	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	June 1974	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974
ENGINEERING‡								
	£							
Timeworkers								
Skilled	187.4		213.8	244.6	47.66	209.4	232.7	264.3
Semi-skilled	197.3		233.0	257.0	44.41	218.8	253.9	283.0
Labourers	190.8		223.2	257.3	36.02	211.6	241.0	275.7
All timeworkers	193.4		224.4	253.0	45.25	215.3	244.0	275.4
Payment-by-result workers								
Skilled	182.0		209.3	240.0	48.17	203.5	225.7	257.1
Semi-skilled	177.3		202.5	230.1	42.81	193.5	215.1	243.8
Labourers	178.4		208.4	246.4	36.64	199.0	227.8	270.2
All payment-by-result workers	179.7		206.1	235.9	45.21	198.8	220.8	251.6
All skilled workers	184.7		211.5	242.1	47.88	205.7	228.2	259.5
All semi-skilled workers	186.6		217.3	243.1	43.71	204.5	232.5	261.1
All labourers	188.0		219.8	254.7	36.15	208.8	238.0	274.6
All workers covered	186.5		215.3	244.4	45.23	206.8	232.0	262.9

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 370-1,
 † 271-273; 276-278,
 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

Note: The specified pay-week for the January 1974 enquiry occurred in the period when electricity supplies to industry were restricted as part of the measures taken at the time of the coal mining dispute. This may have affected the figures although it is uncertain by how much, and other factors could also have exerted an influence.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS
Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 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												
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
1973 } January	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
February	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
March	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
April	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
May	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5	109.5
June	111.5	113.6	113.4	111.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.8	114.4	114.1	112.3
July	112.4	114.9	115.0	112.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6	113.3
August	115.0	115.5	118.0	115.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.3	116.3	118.7	115.7
September	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.7	116.6	119.0	116.0
October	119.1	118.9	121.8	119.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.4	119.8	122.5	119.7
November	119.3	119.6	122.1	119.5	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.6	120.4	122.8	120.0
December	119.7	119.7	122.3	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1	120.3
1974 } January	120.3	120.9	122.9	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6	121.0
February	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3	122.0
March	122.3	126.2	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.3	126.5	123.7
April	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	131.0	127.7	124.7
May	124.6	131.3	128.6	125.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	125.1	132.5	129.5	126.5
June	126.0	132.6	129.4	127.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	126.5	133.8	130.2	127.8
July	129.6	138.5	134.7	131.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	130.1	139.7	135.7	131.9
August	134.6	141.7	140.8	136.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.1	143.0	141.8	136.7
September	137.4	143.9	144.1	138.7	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	137.9	145.2	145.1	139.5
October	143.2	148.7	150.0	144.4	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	143.7	150.0	151.1	145.2
November	143.6	150.9	151.6	145.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.1	152.3	152.7	145.9
December	145.3	154.5	154.8	147.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	145.9	155.9	155.9	148.0
Manufacturing industries												
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
1973 } January	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
February	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
March	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
April	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
May	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3
June	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4
July	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8
August	112.4	115.1	114.6	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9
September	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2
October	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9
November	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3
December	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4
1974 } January	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7
February	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0
March	121.5	125.4	123.7	122.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.5	125.4	123.7	122.2
April	121.8	126.9	124.5	122.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.8	126.9	124.5	122.8
May	122.1	128.0	125.2	123.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.1	128.0	125.2	123.2
June	123.0	128.3	126.1	124.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.0	128.3	126.1	124.0
July	126.6	135.5	131.4	128.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.6	135.5	131.4	128.2
August	129.7	139.2	134.8	131.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	129.7	139.2	134.8	131.4
September	131.5	141.3</										

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131

JULY 31, 1972 = 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										
1972 } Average of monthly {	1973 } index numbers {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1973	July	121	108	113	109	115	113	114	112	112
	August	121	108	114	109	115	113	114	112	112
	September	121	108	115	109	127	114	114	113	114
	October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	117
	December	121	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974	January	135	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	136	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	136	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	136	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	123
	May	144	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	128
	June	149	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	132
	July	152	151	138	133	132	141	143	129	134
	August	154	152	141	134	146	143	145	129	136
	September	154	152	142	134	146	145	145	131	138
	October	157	154	146	134	147	147	147	131	139
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972 } Average of monthly {	1973 } index numbers {	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)
1973	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	December	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1974	January	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	May	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	June	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	July	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	August	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	September	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	October	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972 } Average of monthly {	1973 } index numbers {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1973	July	121	108	113	109	115	113	114	112	112
	August	121	108	114	109	127	113	114	112	112
	September	121	108	115	109	127	114	114	113	114
	October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	118
	December	122	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974	January	136	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	137	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	137	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	137	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	123
	May	145	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	129
	June	150	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	132
	July	153	151	138	133	132	141	143	129	134
	August	155	152	141	134	146	143	145	129	136
	September	155	152	142	134	146	145	145	131	138
	October	158	154	146	134	147	147	147	131	140

* Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 † Comprises Orders VI-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date of the series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 = 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										
1972 } Average of monthly {	1973 } index numbers {	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
		113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
1973	July	116	106	111	146	112	108	114	115	106
	August	116	106	111	146	112	108	117	115	106
	September	117	107	111	146	112	108	117	115	106
	October	117	107	111	146	112	111	117	115	106
	November	117	108	111	146	113	111	118	121	106
	December	118	108	111	146	114	111	118	127	109
1974	January	127	109	119	146	118	114	119	128	112
	February	127	112	119	146	118	114	123	130	115
	March	127	112	122	146	125	115	126	131	115
	April	127	115	122	146	125	122	126	133	117
	May	133	122	126	147	131	126	131	139	120
	June	137	124	130	164	134	129	132	144	128
	July	140	127	131	169	136	135	134	147	130
	August	142	128	133	173	138	137	137	149	131
	September	142	129	133	173	138	137	144	149	131
	October	144	130	134	175	140	138	151	152	138
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972 } Average of monthly {	1973 } index numbers {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.5
		(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
1973	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
1974	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	97.5
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972 } Average of monthly {	1973 } index numbers {	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
		113	105	109	139	112	107	117	114	106
1973	July	116	106	111	146	113	108	117	115	108
	August	116	106	111	146	113	108	120	115	108
	September	117	107	111	146	113	108	120	115	108
	October	117	107	111	146	115	111	120	115	108
	November	117	108	111	146	116	111	121	121	108
	December	118	108	111	146	117	111	121	127	112
1974	January	127	109	119	146	121	114	122	128	115
	February	127	112	119	146	121	114	126	130	119
	March	127	112	122	146	129	115	129	131	119
	April	127	115	122	146	129	122	129	133	121
	May	133	122	126	147	134	126	134	139	124
	June	137	124	130	164	138	129	135	144	132
	July	140	127</							

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for consumption		
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All					
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.0§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.0§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§
1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January 15	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5
February 19	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	106.3	101.7	103.2	100.8	103.1	103.5
March 19	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
April 23	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
May 21	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	114.6	118.3	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7
June 18	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	123.5	119.0	125.7	119.8	119.5
July 16	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	125.2	131.7	125.2
August 20	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	132.2	140.2	132.2
September 17	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
October 15	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
November 13	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
December 11	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1963	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	176.7	189.9	232.6	182.1	173.1	164.2	168.1	208.3	185.8	172.5	174.6
April 17	178.0	193.3	243.9	184.0	173.5	164.5	168.4	209.9	190.9	173.2	174.6
May 22	178.9	194.3	238.6	186.2	175.1	167.3	170.7	211.0	194.0	174.1	176.7
June 19	179.7	194.6	229.8	188.2	176.7	168.8	172.3	212.7	196.7	175.0	177.8
July 17	180.2	194.4	210.5	191.7	178.8	171.5	174.7	214.8	203.5	175.7	179.0
August 21	181.8	198.5	218.9	194.9	180.4	172.9	176.2	217.6	210.0	176.6	180.4
September 18	185.4	205.1	234.9	199.7	186.2	176.2	180.5	222.2	216.1	179.1	183.5
October 16	186.8	207.0	236.5	201.7	187.9	177.7	182.1	223.2	219.5	184.9	184.9
November 13	188.2	210.5	243.8	204.5	189.7	182.4	185.7	224.0	222.6	181.3	186.1
December 11	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
1974	195.1	218.7	248.3	213.2	199.7	200.1	200.3	222.9	228.6	187.7	193.0
January 15	196.8	221.0	253.1	215.0	201.2	202.9	202.6	222.0	231.8	189.2	194.7
February 19	203.5	223.6	259.7	216.9	212.8	210.9	212.3	207.0	232.7	196.9	201.3
March 19	206.4	226.5	272.0	218.0	214.0	213.4	214.0	206.1	233.8	200.0	204.0
April 23	208.5	229.5	282.6	219.7	215.6	215.9	216.2	206.1	236.1	201.7	205.7
May 21	210.4	228.6	262.3	222.6	223.3	220.7	222.2	204.1	237.2	204.4	208.3
June 18	210.6	229.9	252.1	226.2	226.8	227.0	227.4	205.2	239.7	204.4	208.9
July 16	212.9	233.0	253.9	229.3	230.0	230.6	230.9	207.2	243.3	206.3	211.2
August 20	217.1	239.2	266.1	234.6	235.7	238.1	237.5	210.6	247.2	210.1	215.3
September 17	217.1	239.2	266.1	234.6	235.7	238.1	237.5	210.6	247.2	210.1	215.3
October 15	217.1	239.2	266.1	234.6	235.7	238.1	237.5	210.6	247.2	210.1	215.3

* See footnote on page 1060.

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

§ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
											1968	Weights
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
91	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	104.0	1962	
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.0	1963	
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	1964	
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.7	1965	
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	1966	
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.4	1967	
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	132.4	1968	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	142.5	1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	153.8	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	169.6	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	180.5	180.5	180.5	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	202.4	1973	
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	1963	
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	1964	
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	108.3	1965	
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	1966	
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	1967	
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	128.0	1968	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	140.2	1969	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	147.6	1970	
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	160.8	1971	
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	174.7	1972	
191.0	164.5	141.0	210.									

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1		199.5	208.8	214.5		190.7	201.9	208.0	
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6		101.1	105.8	108.7		101.5	107.5	110.7	

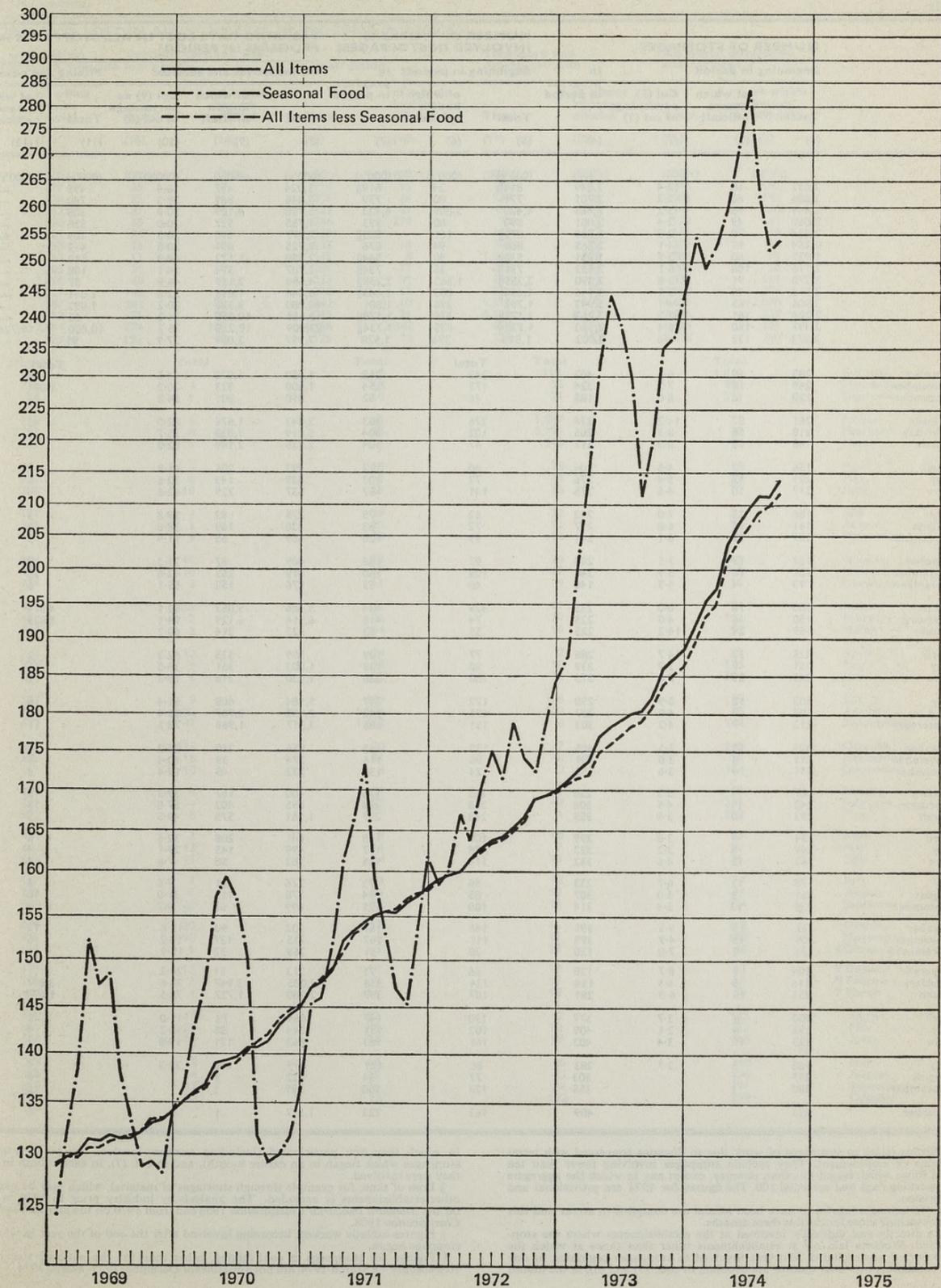
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Index for one-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
Index for two-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	107.3	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	111.7	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
General index of retail prices											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	102.3	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	123.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	145.5
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log Scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	819	3,024	497	16.4	495	—
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
1973†	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—
					Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1970	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	—
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	—
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1	—
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	—
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	—
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	—
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	—
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	—
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	—
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	—
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	—
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	—
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	—
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	—
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	—
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	—
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	—
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	—
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	—
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	—
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	—
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	—
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	—
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	—
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	—
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	—
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	—
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	175	400	157	39.3	6	—
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	695	402	57.8	19	—
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	297	1,161	575	49.5	5	—
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	138	641	208	32.5	6	—
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	117	499	145	29.1	4	—
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	135	763	58	7.6	7	—
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	72	276	21	7.6	3	—
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	117	31.0	16	—
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	68	9.7	9	—
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	167	702	90	12.8	12	—
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	167	715	137	19.2	5	—
	December†	71	5	7.0	120	28	51	269	32	11.9	..	—
1974	January†	104	9	8.7	128	66	71	213	51	24.2	..	—
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,947	96.6	3,897	—
	March	251	15	6.0	281	107	399	2,200	1,727	78.5	1,670	—
	April	300	8	2.7	377	130	147	664	73	11.0	11	—
	May	292	6	2.1	409	102	151	844	86	10.2	4	—
	June	323	11	3.4	403	161	183	862	171	19.8	11	—
	July	188	5	2.7	283	80	121	499	146	29.3	4	—
	August	237	1	..	303	77	94	522	†	..	5	—
	September	280	1	..	355	128	158	999	†	..	5	—
	October	323	..	..	409	163	223	1,517	†	..	6	—

* 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 1974 are provisional and subject to revision.
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.
‡ 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 cols. (5) and (6), 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. (7), 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. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the *Standard Industrial Classification 1958* and from 1970 on the *Standard Industrial Classification 1968*.
|| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.
¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of 10 February - 8 March 1974, are not available for December 1973 - March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡										
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services		
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
1960	1,450	317	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	162	1960
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	1961
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100	1962
1963	854	189	25	4	356	72	72	7	122	49	1963
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	1964
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95	1965
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93	1966
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26	1967
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112	1968
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274	1969
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	1970
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225	1971
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301	1972
1973†	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887	1973
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1970	386	43	20	4	113	18	300	193	1,040	300	October
	225	4	18	1	53	21	300	193	300	300	November
	84	1	10	—	21	—	193	—	193	193	December
1971	316	4	40	8	1,587	93	3,791	80	93	80	January
	1,203	8	28	1	3,791	80	945	38	80	38	February
	1,338	1	11	—	945	38	—	—	945	38	March
	413	3	10	—	26	39	—	—	26	39	April
	332	3	19	—	28	51	—	—	28	51	May
	396	10	29	—	26	72	—	—	26	72	June
	191	6	29	—	22	24	—	—	22	24	July
	366	3	20	—	12	33	—	—	12	33	August
	473	9	15	—	12	53	—	—	12	53	September
	304	11	17	—	20	49	—	—	20	49	October
	468	10	27	—	67	35	—	—	67	35	November
	234	3	11	—	4	19	—	—	4	19	December
1972	440	17	31	—</							

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 (1970 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Gross domestic product	89.5	91.1	92.7	96.6	98.4	100.0	101.5	104.7	109.9
1b Employed labour force*	102.3	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.7	(100.7)
1c GDP per person employed*	87.5	88.8	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	(109.2)
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	80.9	84.1	86.7	89.6	92.8	100.0	110.5	121.5	132.0
1e Wages and salaries	79.2	83.2	84.7	86.6	90.8	100.0	109.9	119.7	129.4
1f Labour costs	76.9	81.5	83.6	85.8	90.5	100.0	109.3	118.7	128.1
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	89.1	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.4	102.4	109.8
2b Employment	105.9	105.6	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	97.0	95.0	(96.3)
2c Output per person employed	84.1	85.8	89.2	95.8	98.2	100.0	103.5	107.8	(114.0)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	82.8	85.9	85.7	85.5	90.3	100.0	107.3	117.4	125.9
2e Labour costs	81.9	85.5	84.8	84.7	89.7	100.0	107.5	117.7	126.2
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	87.6	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.3
3b Employment	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	(94.2)
3c Output per person employed	85.4	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.1	100.0	102.9	108.9	(117.1)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries**	79.5	82.9	82.9	83.3	88.5	100.0	108.7	117.7	124.5
3e Labour costs	79.8	83.5	82.2	82.5	88.0	100.0	109.2	118.5	125.6
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	122.3	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6
4b Employment	150.1	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.8	(88.4)
4c Output per person employed	81.5	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.6	100.0	103.0	90.5	(105.9)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	88.4	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.3	138.2	133.5
4e Labour costs	86.5	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	143.5	138.2
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	103.5	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	91.4	90.8	99.5
5b Employment	108.1	105.8	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	(87.5)
5c Output per person employed	95.7	92.3	91.4	99.2	101.0	100.0	96.8	103.9	(113.7)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	70.6	76.1	78.1	76.8	84.2	100.0	111.8	120.8	125.4
5e Labour costs	70.7	76.3	77.3	76.0	83.9	100.0	112.3	121.3	125.9
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	79.0	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	112.3
6b Employment	98.1	100.1	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	92.1	92.1	(92.4)
6c Output per person employed	80.5	84.6	88.5	93.4	97.6	100.0	104.6	109.1	(121.5)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	84.8	85.3	84.1	85.6	89.7	100.0	106.6	114.6	118.0
6e Labour costs	84.6	85.3	83.2	84.6	89.2	100.0	107.0	115.3	118.9
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	97.3	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	98.5	101.6	101.6
7b Employment	103.0	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	(94.9)
7c Output per person employed	94.5	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	108.2	(107.1)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	73.8	77.1	78.1	80.3	84.1	100.0	110.3	123.2	142.5
7e Labour costs	73.9	77.4	77.6	79.6	83.7	100.0	110.5	123.9	143.3
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	86.1	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.1
8b Employment	114.6	112.5	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	(87.7)
8c Output per person employed	75.1	76.4	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	(123.3)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	88.0	93.7	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	111.1	113.9
8e Labour costs	87.9	93.6	91.2	86.3	93.1	100.0	104.9	111.9	115.6
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	79.9	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8
9b Employment	108.0	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	91.1	(88.1)
9c Output per person employed	74.0	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	122.1	(133.7)
Costs per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	91.7	98.3	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.5
9e Labour costs	90.7	97.4	96.7	93.3	94.0	100.0	108.8	113.3	116.4

* Civil employment and HM Forces.
 ** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 1043 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

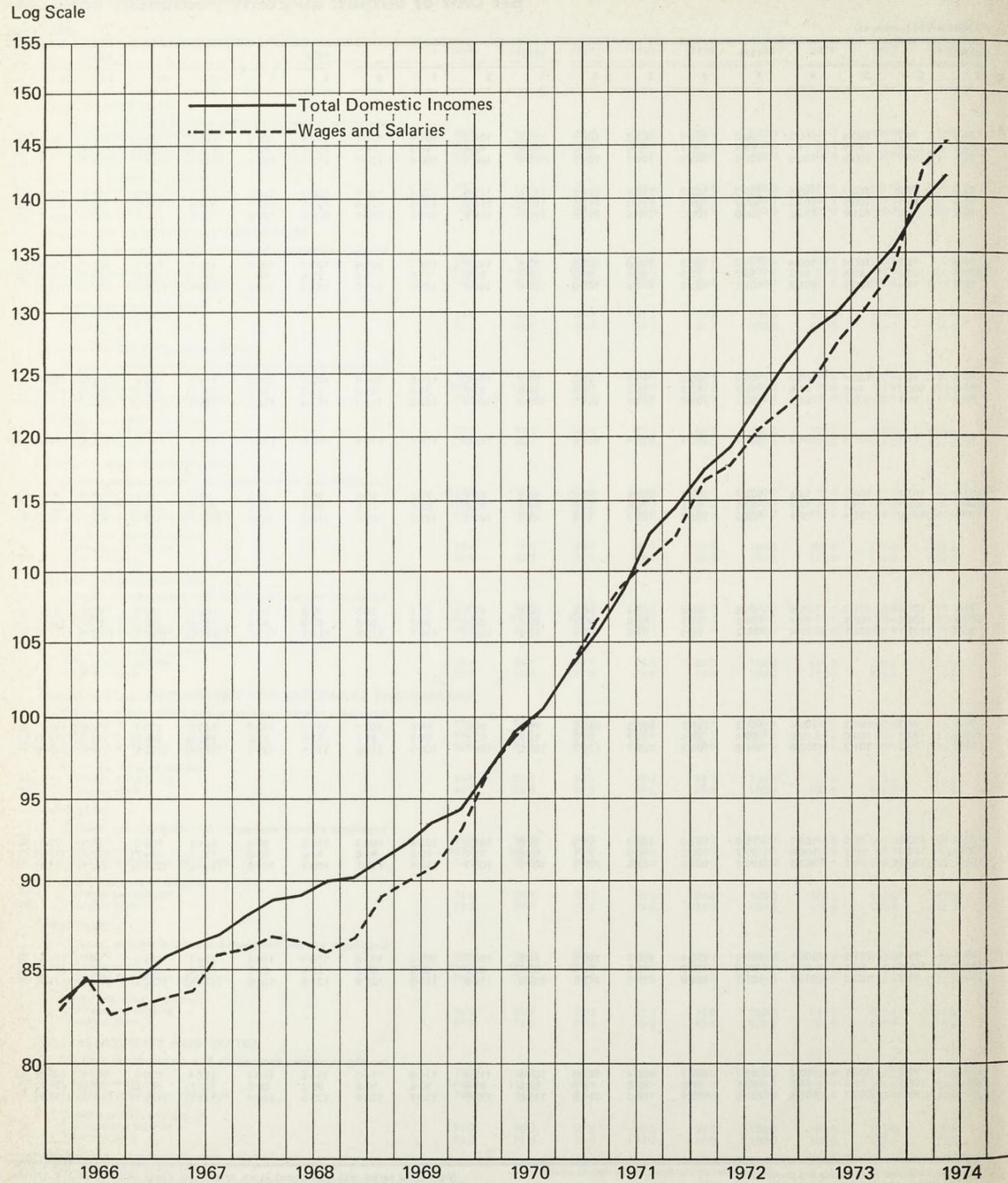
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

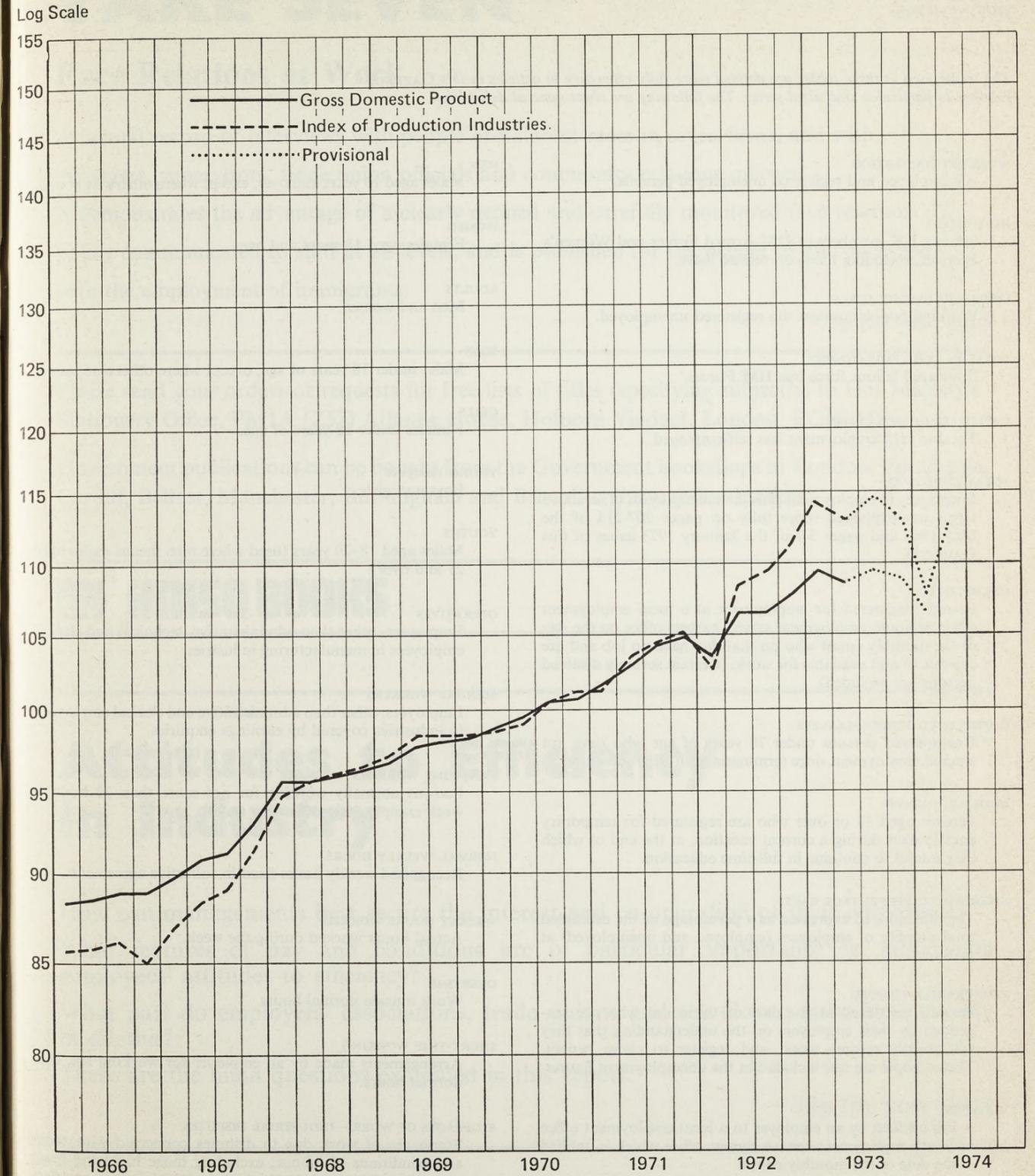
TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

1970	1971				1972				1973				1974					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2				
99.3	99.7	100.4	100.5	100.0	101.4	102.2	102.4	101.6	104.7	105.4	107.1	109.8	109.2	110.5	110.1	107.1	109.4	1a
100.4	100.0	99.9	99.7	98.5	98.3	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.9	99.4	100.4	100.6	(100.8)	(100.9)	(100.5)	(100.5)	1b
98.9	99.7	100.5	100.8	101.5	103.2	104.7	104.9	103.6	106.4	106.6	107.7	109.4	108.5	(109.6)	(109.1)	(106.6)	(106.6)	1c
96.6	99.0	100.7	103.5	105.7	108.9	112.7	114.6	117.8	119.5	122.6	126.0	128.5	130.2	133.2	136.0	139.5	142.0	1d
96.6	99.1	100.9	103.2	106.7	109.1	111.3	112.5	117.1	117.8	120.5	123.0	124.4	127.7	131.1	134.3	143.4	145.3	1e
96.6	99.0	101.0	103.3	106.0	109.1	110.2	111.8	116.3	116.8	119.6	122.1	123.7	125.8	129.5	133.2	142.9	144.3	1f
99.5	99.7	100.4	100.4	99.8	100.8	100.8	100.3	97.4	102.9	103.7	105.8	109.8	109.4	110.7	109.5	103.7	108.5	2a
100.7	100.3	99.8	99.2	97.3	96.4	95.5	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.2	95.9	95.9	96.3	(96.4)	(96.5)	(96.2)	(95.9)	2b
98.8	99.4	100.6	101.2	101.1	103.6	104.6	105.0	102.6	108.4	109.3	111.1	114.5	113.6	(114.8)	(113.5)	(107.8)	(113.1)	2c
99.3	99.4	100.4	100.9	99.4	100.2	99.9	99.0	97.7	101.6	102.8	105.8	109.7	109.8	111.4	110.4	105.8	109.7	3a
100.4	100.3	99.9	99.4	98.9	97.3	96.2	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(94.2)	(94.3)	3b
98.9	99.1	100.5	101.5	100.5	103.0	103.8	104.3	103.9	108.4	109.8	113.3	117.0	116.7	(118.3)	(116.8)	(112.3)	(116.6)	3c
95.6	99.1	101.4	104.0	106.7	107.2	109.4	111.6	†	116.8	119.4	120.4	118.6	122.7	125.3	131.4	134.2	140.1	3d**
103.0	102.7	100.7	93.5	102.7	103.2	101.6	91.2	45.5	96.1	95.5	98.9	99.6	96.2	94.7	83.9	57.8	90.1	4a
102.1	100.7	99.3	97.9	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.8	94.4	93.0	92.1	91.5	90.3	89.2	(87.9)	(86.1)	(84.9)	(85.3)	4b
100.9	102.0	101.4	95.5	105.2	106.2	105.2	95.2	48.2	103.3	103.7	108.1	110.3	107.8	(107.7)	(97.4)	(68.1)	(105.6)	4c
98.4	101.6	101.2	98.8	94.8	91.8	92.4	86.6	80.6	91.2	92.7	98.5	99.8	99.1	100.0	98.9	88.7	90.6	5a
100.0	100.5	100.1	99.4	98.5	95.2	93.0	90.7	88.4	87.4	86.9	86.8	87.5	87.6	(87.6)	(87.2)	(86.7)	(86.8)	5b
98.4	101.1	101.1	99.4	96.2	96.4	99.4	95.5	91.2	104.3	106.7	113.5	114.1	113.1	(114.2)	(113.4)	(102.3)	(104.4)	5c
99.8	98.3	101.2	100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.9	113.2	113.7	108.8	111.7	6a
100.1	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	97.6	95.7	94.0	92.7	92.1	91.9	91.6	91.8	92.2	(92.5)	(93.1)	(92.5)	(92.8)	6b
99.7	98.2	101.2	100.8	101.8	104.2	105.7	106.7	107.2	108.1	108.6	112.6</							

Costs per unit of output (1970=100): Seasonally adjusted.



Output per person employed (1970=100): Seasonally adjusted.



DEFINITIONS

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

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.
EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE Working population less the registered unemployed.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.	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 the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this GAZETTE).	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
UNEMPLOYED Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons are excluded).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
ADULT STUDENTS Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
TEMPORARILY STOPPED Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers 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 Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and 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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