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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

February 1975 (pages 97-176)

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Guide to some major articles 1974-1975

1974

1975

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The Gazette-what readers think

With a view to improving the quality of the DE Gazette, meeting readers' needs more fully and increasing the circulation, the Department of Employment recently commissioned a survey of the views both of present readers and of people we hope may soon become readers. The survey was carried out by the social survey division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys between October and December 1973. It was supervised by Mr M. G. Wilders, who was responsible for the research in the survey and for the report. In this article the Editor of the Gazette discusses some of the survey's main findings and some of the changes now being made.

Ye asked first for an extremely detailed survey of readers' views and criticisms of almost every aspect of the Gazette, and secondly we asked Mr Wilders to find out, as far as possible, why people we thought could, should or might be buying the Gazette were not doing so.

Present readers' general views

Chart 1 shows how useful the six main types of present subscribers find the Gazette. Trade unions were the most enthusiastic, nearly 40 per cent of informants finding the Gazette "essential" and 90 per cent find it either "essential" or "useful". Company managements-the word "firms" is used throughout as shorthand for the official "establishments"-were less keen, under 20 per cent using the two nost favourable expressions. The employers' associations ound the Gazette a good deal more useful than the firms.

At first sight the question asked here may seem loaded in he Gazette's favour, as "interesting" was the least favourable possible opinion. But these people were, of course, existing subscribers, and presumably would not buy the Gazette unless they had some use for it. There is plenty of opportunity for complaint and criticism later in questions about particular features. I hope the terms used are not mutually exclusive and that those who find the Gazette essential or useful will also find it increasingly interesting.

Uses of the Gazette

Chart 2 shows the main uses to which management puts the Gazette in general. It gives the response from firms only, but is fairly typical of the other groups of readers.

More than half said their main purpose in buying the Gazette was for general background information, and one third said they used it as a guide to policy decisions. (Some people gave more than one "main purpose", so the percentages do not add up to 100.)

Not surprisingly, retail prices, earnings and wage rates were the subjects found most useful by firms as a guide to policy decisions, roughly half of informants giving "guide to policy decisions" as their main purpose in seeking information on these.

They are also the three subjects in which, in general, both trade unions and employers' associations showed the greatest interest, some 60 per cent of trade union informants saying they used them as the basis for policy decisions.

Female activity rates New Earnings Survey 1973—occupations
February
New Earnings Survey 1973—further results
March
Characteristics of the unemployed Vacancy study
April
Improving manpower information Air transport manpower planning Voluntary leaving in industry Labour force projections to 1991
May
Study of unemployment statistics Characteristics of the unemployed—occupa Employment prospects for new graduates
June Characteristics of the unemployed—regions
July

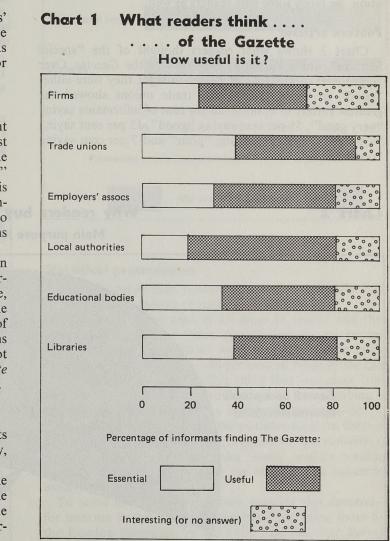
October

November

December

Industrial disputes-international comparisons Making work more interesting New Earnings Survey 1974—holidays

1113 1116



Local authorities and libraries both gave "raw material for reports" as their main reason for seeking the earnings/prices information.

Information on job vacancies was the least interesting to firms, trade unions and employers' associations. Naturally enough, it was of more interest to educational bodies than to any other group.

One rather surprising revelation is that information on output per head and labour costs per unit of output secured

pretty low marks all round as a subject of interest. Perhaps if we labelled these pages "Productivity" or something of that kind more people would take an interest in them.

No flirtation

The survey also sought to find out whether our present readers were, in general here today and gone tomorrow, taking up and cancelling their subscriptions right, left and centre. Such, he found, was certainly not so. Among trade unions, for instance, 90 per cent of respondents had been subscribing for at least two years, of whom 27 per cent had been readers for at least five years and 42 per cent had taken the Gazette for more than ten years.

The report came to the flattering conclusion that "in general the reader of the Gazette is not involved in a mild flirtation with the journal, but has embarked on a long and lasting relationship". While we do not for a moment wish our faithful readers to accuse us of adultery or even adulteration, we fancy some new readers as well.

Feature articles

Chart 3 shows what readers thought of the "special features" which appear in the front of the Gazette. Over 70 per cent of all types of reader thought they were either "good" or "very good". The trade unions showed the greatest variety of opinion, 20 per cent of informants saying "very good", 51 per cent saying "good", 15 per cent saying "average", 7 per cent saying "poor" and 7 per cent saying "don't know".

In contrast, the employers' associations were more reserved with the highest compliments, only 8 per cent saying "very good". But no fewer than 80 per cent of these informants called the articles "good" and no one at all was so impolite as to call them "poor".

Just under half of both trade union and employers' association readers said they read the special features "sometimes", probably indicating that they only read the ones on subjects of particular interest to them. But about 30 per cent of both firms and employers' associations said they "always" read the special features, while only 10 per cent of unions said they did so.

Not purely statistical

One slight inadequacy of this part of the survey seems to have been an assumption that all the feature articles were of a statistical nature, which is by no means true. No questions, for instance, were asked about the features which appear on such matters as health and safety, manpower planning or employment and training services. Some of these features, however, have been introduced since the survey was held, and more new ones are on their way.

The report quite rightly, warns against any danger of complacency at readers' apparently high opinion of the Gazette. "Although there was a generally high level of satisfaction, even enthusiasm for the journal", it says, "many informants were also concerned that changes should

be made to the Gazette." The indications were that expressions of "very good" or "good" were made in the abstract and without serious consideration of alternatives.

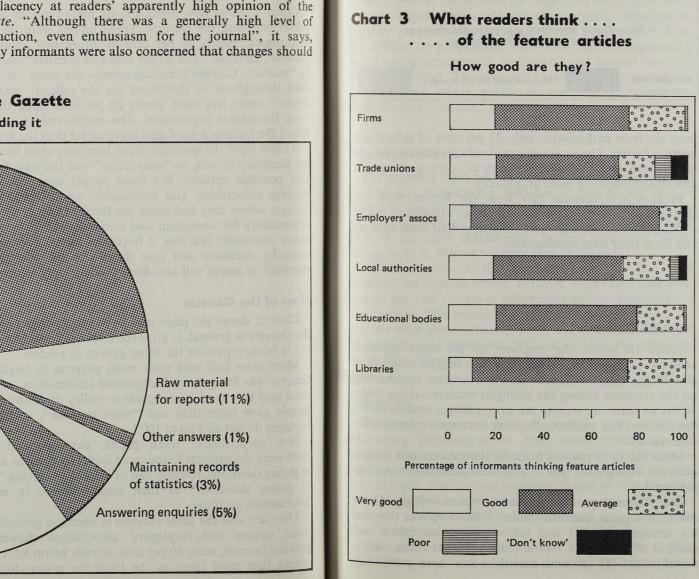
News and notes

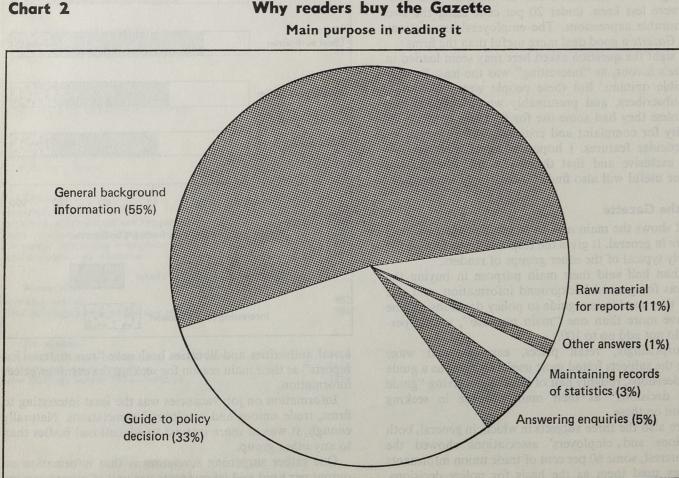
Chart 4 shows what readers think of the News and notes section, 80 per cent or more of respondents in firms, trade unions and educational bodies saying they found them useful.

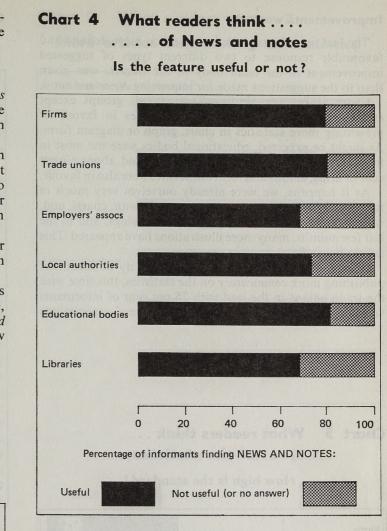
Readers were asked in what ways they thought the section could be improved, and, amazing as it may seem, about 58 per cent of all informants said they could think of no improvements that could be made. The main suggestion for improvements were from those wanting more information on particular subjects.

Here again the report rightly warns: "The lack of clear suggestions for improving the section should not be taken as implying a complete satisfaction with the section."

We have many ideas for improving News and notes as well as the Gazette in general. We have, for instance, already improved the layout and the type used for News and notes, particularly in the headings, and a separate new feature, Employment people, appears this month.







Statistical presentation

Chart 5 shows that readers also had a generally high regard for the standard of statistics in the Gazette.

Again over 80 per cent of all types of reader said they were either "good" or "very good", and the percentages using the words "very good" were even higher than in the case of the feature articles—40 per cent or more in the case of firms and trade unions. One thing that was clear from that comparison is that we would have to do something to improve the feature articles, as we are now trying to do.

The main complaint about the statistics took the form of demands for a more detailed breakdown, particularly of regional and industrial analyses, many readers wanting figures for smaller units than the regions and industries usually given.

To some extent we are already meeting this demandfor instance in the sub-regional figures, including those for the London boroughs, in the 1974 New Earnings Survey, some of which were published in last month's Gazette.

But the flow of statistics is already so vast, so detailed and complex that there is a serious practical space difficulty in trying to give even more detailed breakdowns especially when we are trying to provide more and better feature articles. One answer is what we have done with the New Earnings Survey-issuing the detailed figures in separate booklets with one major Gazette article, instead of five last year, giving the key results.

Improvements wanted

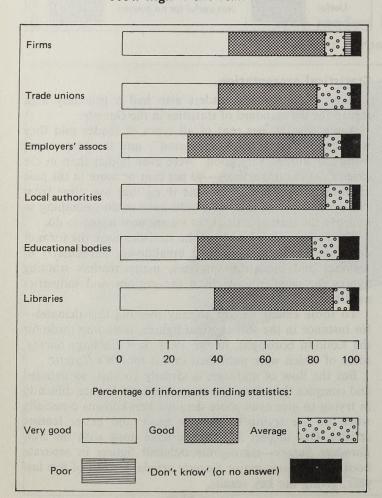
The last two charts show how a much more definite and favourable response to two different types of suggested improvement in the main body of the Gazette was given than to the suggestions made for improving News and notes.

Chart 6 shows a clear majority in all groups except employers' associations and the libraries in favour of presenting more statistics in chart, graph or diagram form. As might be expected, educational bodies were the most in favour (70 per cent) of such visual aids, and about 60 per cent of firms, unions and local authorities were also in favour.

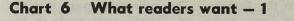
As it happens, we were already ourselves very much in favour of illustrating the articles, both with charts and, where suitable, with photographs or drawings, and in the last few months, many more illustrations have appeared. This article is itself an example.

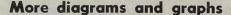
Chart 7A shows an even greater majority in favour of publishing more commentary on the statistics, this time with the trade unions in the lead with 75 per cent of informants voting in favour. Here again, the employers' associations

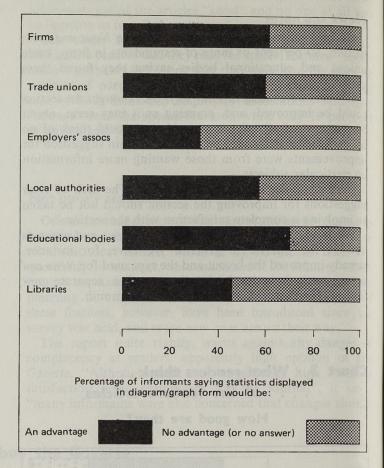
What readers think Chart 5 of the statistics



How high is the standard?







were the least enthusiastic, only 32 per cent of informants being in favour. The survey does not indicate why employers' associations should dislike the idea of spelling things out and illustrating them more graphically.

Perhaps it is because they want the figures pure and simple, and have the economic expertise, which may not be so readily available elsewhere, to make their own analyses and form their own conclusions.

Younger readers

Chart 7B shows the response to the same question analysed by age-groups. This shows the biggest majority of all-76 per cent-in favour or more articles commenting on the statistics among the youngest readers-those under 34. As we naturally want to see more younger readers taking the Gazette, this confirms the view that more commentary is necessary.

Much the same point is made by the answers to a further question asking what type of statistical presentation readers preferred.

Only the employers' associations voted as strongly (42 per cent) for regular statistical tables without text as they did for articles with text and tables giving description and analysis of the figures. Trade unions (69 per cent), educational bodies (67 per cent) and the other three groups (all

round about 60 per cent) showed a considerable majority in favour of articles with description and analysis.

Among *potential* readers, the majorities in favour of this type of presentation were even larger-over 80 per cent among firms, local authorities and educational bodies, and 75 per cent among trade unions.

Some statisticians believe that no one really wants any text at all and that the only thing that matters is the figures themselves. The survey makes it quite clear that, except where employers' associations are concerned, this is not true.

In the last few months the amount of commentary on the statistics and surveys in the Gazette has, in fact, been considerably extended, for instance, in the articles on the Family Expenditure Survey (October 1974) the New Earnings Survey (November and December) and the international comparison of industrial disputes (December).

It is hoped the survey's findings, and the various improvenents we are trying to make will inspire more economists, tatisticians and others in the department and elsewhere to contribute more in the way of original commentary and llustration in their articles. Commentary on statistics is, of course, notoriously liable to bias of various kinds, but it hould be possible to present a reasonable, impartial and factual view of the general significance of most sets of igures.

Among other suggestions for improving the *Gazette* were: more in-depth studies of particular subjects, industries or regions; more articles giving a different point of view from the official or government one-possibly, for instance, a series giving government, employers' and unions' views on the same subject. This was particularly popular among the trade unions, where nearly 60 per cent of informants wanted more "outside" articles.

Potential readers

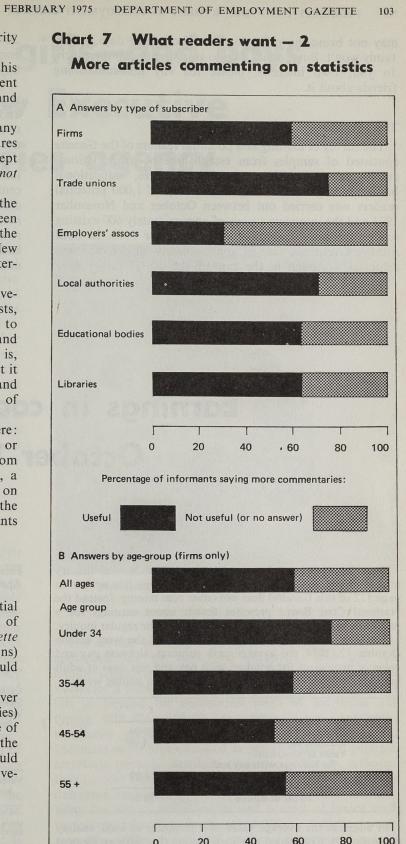
The response from people we thought might be potential readers was encouraging. Between 45 and 62 per cent of people in the six groups said they would find the Gazette useful, and between 24 per cent (employers' associations) and 59 per cent (educational bodies) said they would subscribe to it. Why don't they already do so?

The main answer to that was simply that they had never heard of the Gazette before. Between 34 per cent (libraries) and 62 per cent (firms) of informants had no knowledge of the Gazette. The report strongly recommended that if the Gazette were given sufficient publicity, its circulation could be considerably increased. We are making our improvements first. Then will come the publicity.

The price

The survey extracted from the sample some extremely interesting information on how much increase in the price of the Gazette would be acceptable. What is the maximum price increase most people said they would tolerate, I would not, for obvious reasons, dream of revealing. All I will say is that it was remarkably high—a good deal higher than the new price of 70p a copy which came into effect last October

The price of all HMSO "for sale" publications is fixed by HMSO at a rate calculated to cover all printing and



paper costs, etc, including HMSO's own overheads, subject, of course, to current price control regulations.

A further word about the price. Even if you don't read the Gazette pages on costs per unit of output, it must surely be clear that the more copies of the Gazette we can sell, the lower the cost of each copy. So it is very much in present subscribers' interests not only that we should improve the Gazette but that we should increase the circulation. That

may not bring the price down; in fact, these days, it certainly won't. But it could help to stop it going up too much. In your own interests, please tell any non-subscribing friends about it.

The sample

The survey of existing and potential readers of the Gazette consisted of samples from establishments, trade unions, employers' associations, local authorities, educational bodies and libraries. The postal survey of 1,000 potential readers was carried out between October and November 1973 and the interview survey of approximately 600 existing readers between November and December 1973. In both surveys a response rate of approximately 80 per cent was achieved, although in the case of the postal survey only

54 per cent were usable. The main source of loss in the response rate was the difficulty in eliminating subscribers. buyers and "see-ers" of the Gazette.

The sample of existing readers was obtained by selecting at random organisations from the Gazette subscription lists and sending a postal schedule to the selected organisations to obtain a readers' list. Having obtained lists of readers of the journal, a random sample of readers was taken for interview. As might be expected, readership lists were often inaccurate, resulting in some loss in interviews and 10 per cent of replacement interviews being taken. Considerable difficulty was experienced in drawing a sample of potential readers, as by their very nature they are unknown. As a result of pilot experience the survey was conducted on the basis of a projection of the characteristics of the existing market.

Earnings in coal mining-October 1974

The Department of Employment's regular October inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers (see article on page 112 of this Gazette) does not cover coal mining. Instead the National Coal Board provides details about earnings for a pay-week in October close to that selected for the regular inquiry.

The National Coal Board reports that, in the week ending October 12, 1974, the average cash earnings, sickness pay and value of provisions for holidays with pay and rest days of adult male manual workers aged 18 and over in coal mining were:

	£
Cash earnings	50.04
Sickness pay	1.28
Value of provisions for holidays with pay and	
rest days	6.89
Total of above	58.21

In addition the average value of allowances in kind, mainly concessionary fuel valued at pithead prices (but with an element of concessionary rents), was estimated to be £2.80 per week. Corresponding figures for recent years are given in the table below.

The age at which adult rate has been paid has been reduced progressively over the period: it was payable at 21 years until February 1972, 20 years from February 1972, 19 years from April 1973 and 18 years from March 1974.

	Week ended					
	October 9, 1971	October 14, 1972	October 13, 1973			
A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	£	£	£			
Cash earnings Sickness pay Value of provisions for holidays with	28·41 0·67	33-65 0-86	37·12 1·03			
pay and rest days	2.57	3.70	4.28			
Total of above	31-65	38·21	42.43			
Value of allowances in kind*	2.13	2.54	2.64			

* This consists mainly of the value of concessionary fuel valued at pithead prices, but there is also an element of concessionary rents. It is additional to the payments listed

The National Coal Board figures are on a different basis from, and so not directly comparable with, the results of the October earnings and hours inquiries carried out by this department.

Jobs for the girls-and boys **PER's new Executive Secretaries agency**

NEW agency specialising in the recruitment of top A secretaries commanding salaries of up to £4,000 opened last month in London. The agency is called PER Executive Secretaries and is a specialist offshoot of Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), now well established in the management and executive recruitment market.

Following a two-month pilot scheme during November and December last year, the service officially came into peration on January 14, and aims to bring management election standards to the recruitment of senior secretaries and personal assistants.

The service will at first be run from PER's head office at 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1, and the modern comfortable suite of offices, overlooking Hyde Park, is ntended to reflect the top-flight consultancy service it is offering.

Commercial experience

Mrs June Chilton, the senior manager, and Mrs Carolyn Newman, the manager, who were recruited by PER to run Executive Secretaries, both have considerable experience in opened various London area branches. Carolyn Newman June Chilton's main responsibility is the management of

commercial employment agencies. June Chilton lists amongst her experience the job of setting up the Conduit Secretarial Bureau and the management of the Norma Skemp Agency for which she increased the turnover and was formerly managing director of an employment agency specialising in the recruitment of women executives and senior secretaries. After a spell as a television production assistant, she later helped to set up a new senior executive recruitment firm in London. the staff and the smooth running of the London office, in addition to which she does occasional consultancy work, while Carolyn Newman looks after the marketing of the service to employers. And marketing is definitely not a desk job as far as Carolyn Newman is concerned—for in this as in every other aspect of the service, personal contact is important. She regularly visits many companies, discussing their problems with the personnel officer if possible, promoting the spirit of a personalised consultancy service on which PER Executive Secretaries is based. Heading the service, although not actually involved in the day-to-day running of it, is Elizabeth Hall, who has had wide experience in the Department of Employment. They have a staff of six consultants, trained by the Department of Employment, who carry out the interviews and selection of applicants.

B * *



Mrs June Chilton (left) interviews a candidate

The service has very high standards when considering applicants for its advertised vacancies, and will not handle temporary posts, only full-time assignments. The vacancies it accepts cover the full range of secretarial skills but go beyond the mechanical tasks of shorthand and typing, with the emphasis on a personal and confidential secretarial service at director/management level. The vacancies cover jobs classified as private secretary, personal secretary, personal assistant or senior secretary, although they involve a substantial element of personal initiative and delegated responsibility. They may also involve responsibility for office administration and control of junior staff; personnel and welfare work; accounting or statistical work; research; analysis; précis of projects; reports and papers; and specialist duties such as translating and interpreting.

Ideal applicant

What would the ideal applicant, who is likely to get one of these vacancies at a salary of anything between £2,000 and £4,000 a year, be like? "A good executive secretary," said June Chilton, "has poise, maturity, good education, good dress sense and, of course, shorthand and typing. Even if the typing and shorthand is not used much, it is

essential for typing such things as confidential reports." Can all girls with shorthand and typing make the executive secretary grade? No, not according to June Chilton, for some girls who make perfectly good secretaries are not executive secretary material. Stability and maturity have a lot to do with making the grade, qualities which may, of course, come through age and experience-which is why most executive secretaries placed by PER are between the ages of 32 and 45 years. There is no strict age limit, though-PER Executive Secretaries recently found a job for a 58-year-old grandmother, with an "excellent track record", at £2,650 a year, and, equally, there is every opportunity for a mature girl in her twenties, with the right qualifications, to be successful. The executive secretary's job is not the province of the fair sex alone-there is no reason why the ideal applicant shouldn't be a man-and on one occasion the ideal applicant was a man. He was considered on equal terms with all the other candidates, and was eventually given the job.

Month's free trial

Employers are charged a fee for successful placings, 10 per cent of annual starting salary, but if a candidate leaves the job after the first month, no engagement fee is charged. "We won't send out our bills for a month after we place someone in a job," said Carolyn Newman, "and before we do, we will check that both the employee and employer are happy with the arrangement." The service is free for job seekers.

For the 10 per cent fee, the employer gets a highly trained and experienced staff to handle the vacancy on a fully professional basis. They get full briefing on the content and context of the vacancy from the employer, visit the company if necessary, and advertise in The Times, with the advertising charges offset against the fee. All applicants, whether they reply to advertising or are selected from the current register, are interviewed in depth and tested where appropriate to see if they match the job. A curriculum vitae provided for each applicant is presented to the employers. A short list of two or three candidates can be provided and there is a room at PER headquarters for the employer to carry out interviews there if preferred.

Saving employers' time

As well as the applicants who come in, in response to a particular advertisement, they will accept likely candidates for registration, and if a suitable vacancy occurs that candidate will be considered. "PER interviews the applicants, checks references, and sifts out a short list," said June Chilton, "and all the employer has to do is to decide which of the applicants he prefers." Since much of the time-consuming initial selection is done by PER, it is often a question of the employer simply deciding who, from the short list, will fit in best with his existing staff and office arrangements.



Applying for a job. No charge is made to the applicant

PER Executive Secretaries, as part of the government sponsored Employment Services Agency, enjoys certain benefits not available to commercial agencies. Other branches of the agency will pass on jobs notified to them, that look more suitable for PER Executive Secretaries, and jobs or applicants outside the secretarial range can be referred to the appropriate branch of the agency. They are also able to call upon all the government services in the employment field, such as vocational guidance, re-training facilities and confidence building courses for older women going back to work. So even if the consultancy service cannot find someone a suitable job, they can refer them to other specialists for advice.

A good start

PER Executive Secretaries was set up in response to a number of requests from employers, already registered with PER, for a senior secretarial service and the reaction has been very good, said June Chilton, although it has only been running for a short time. To make the service a success it needs to place between nine and 12 people a week. During the first two weeks, it was meeting this target easily, with 30 people successfully placed by the end of January.

If the London office proves as successful as its first few weeks of operation promise, then PER Executive Secretaries will expand in other major cities, throughout Great Britain, using the existing network of PER offices. According to Dewi Rees, a deputy chief executive of the Employment Service Agency, and responsible for PER, it is the forerunner of what could be a fairly rapid expansion in the provinces. "Our research", he said, "indicates that there is the scope and the demand for the service."

The Index of Retail Prices

Some changes in its method of construction

major change in the treatment of owner occupiers' Ahousing costs in the index of retail prices is one of a number of recommendations made by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee in its report* published earlier this month.

The committee, which includes representatives of the Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industries and other trade and consumer organisations together with leading academic experts and government statisticians. advises the Secretary of State for Employment on the method of construction of the index to ensure that it provides a reliable and generally acceptable measure of changes in retail prices. The committee was reconvened in October 1973 to examine the treatment of housing costs and certain other aspects of the construction of the index.

An extract from the report summarising the committee's recommendations is given below. Details of the arguments which led to these recommendations, including the work of a technical working party set up by the committee to examine certain technical aspects of the problems, are given in the report.

The recommendations have now been accepted by the Secretary of State for Employment and will be applied in the compilation of the February 1975 and subsequent indices. Details of the weights to be used in the coming year, which will take account of the recommendations, will be published as usual in the March issue of this Gazette.

Summary of recommendations

The advisory committee's recommendations were as follows:

1 We recommended in our interim report in December 1973 that the reference base of the Index of Retail Prices should be changed to January 1974, so that the index would start again at 100. This recommendation was accepted and has already been implemented. It is a purely arithmetical change, which makes no difference whatsoever to the percentage change in the index between any pair of months, or to the system for bringing the weights of the index up-todate each January.

2 We recommend that a change should be made in the method by which owner-occupiers' housing costs are included in the index. Some of these costs, namely the expenditure on repairs and maintenance, rates, water charges, etc., are straightforward and for these the method

* Cmnd 5905 HMSO or through any bookseller, price 38p.

does not need to be altered. Owner-occupiers' other costs are at present treated by taking them as the "equivalent rent" which the house would fetch if let in a free market. and assuming, in effect, that these "equivalent rents" move in parallel with the observed rents of local authority houses and privately rented houses. We recommend that, instead of using an "equivalent rent", owner-occupiers' costs (other than repairs and maintenance, etc.) should be represented in the index by the cost of mortgage interest payments. The weight in the index would be the average expenditure on mortgage interest by index households (after deduction of income tax relief). The price indicator would be calculated by combining an index of mortgage interest rates calculated from the rate recommended by the Building Societies Association (after deduction of income tax relief) with an index of mortgage debt outstanding, taking into account house prices in current and past years and the debt still outstanding from each year.

Rent rebates

3 We recommend that the present method by which rents are counted net of rent rebates for the purpose of constructing the retail prices index should remain unchanged, at least for the time being.

4 Arising from 3, we recommend that further consideration should be given by an appropriate body to the possibility of supplementing the monthly index of earnings by a more elaborate index which would take account of elements of social spending and subventions on income of all kinds, in other words an index of what is sometimes described as the "social wage".

5 We recommend that if in future there are any major developments affecting significantly the method of construction of the retail prices index, then the advisory committee should have an opportunity to consider how they should be taken into account in the index.

Supplementary benefits

6 We recommend that households in which the head or spouse receive supplementary benefits, and which are not pensioner households, should remain within the coverage of the General Index of Retail Prices.

7 We recommend that as a general rule the weights of the index should be based on the pattern of expenditure over the latest 12-month period for which data are available, rather than on the average of the previous three years as hitherto. However, we recommend retention of an average

over three years in the case of (a) certain items with substantial weight which have significant sampling errors and (b) certain items, such as some consumer durables, which show large non-random fluctuations in expenditure from year to year but do not have a strong trend over the years. The specific exceptions we have identified are furniture, floor coverings and repairs and maintenance expenditure on houses. We also recommend that, where appropriate, consideration should be given to extending to one year the period for which expenditure on these items is reported in the Family Expenditure Survey, as is already done for cars. In the case of price sensitive foods, such as beef and butter. which show substantial fluctuations in the quantity consumed in response to price changes, we recommend that the general rule of one year weights should apply but that where possible and appropriate they should be based on the previous calendar year.

8 We recommend that the present system of using fixed weights throughout the year in compiling the section indices

for vegetables and for fruit should be replaced by a system which retains fixed weights for each of the sections as a whole but takes variable monthly weights for individual vegetables and fruits reflecting the changing pattern of purchases at the different seasons of the year. The price index for these sections each month would be calculated by comparing the value of the basket of purchases for that month at the prices ruling in that month with the value of the same basket at the prices of January in the same year We recommend that, as regards the three seasonal foods available for part of the year which are at present represented in the index, fresh peas and runner beans be omitted but brussels sprouts be retained.

9 If our recommendations are accepted, we recommend that they should take effect as from January 1975. They would not affect the level of the index for January but could influence changes thereafter, beginning with the index for February which will be published in March 1975.

Earnings in agriculture Manual workers-April to September, 1974

INFORMATION about farm workers' pay is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

Average weekly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
	£	£	£
Half-yearly periods 1973 April-1973 September	28.97	18.88	18.57
1973 October-1974 March	29.13	19.51	20.00
1974 April-1974 September	35.10	23.35	23.19
Yearly period			
1973 April-1974 March	29.05	19.20	19.28

Average hourly earnings

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods	P	Р	Provinces
1973 April–1973 September	60.0	40.3	41.9
1973 October-1974 March	64.3	44.0	48.3
1974 April-1974 September	74.5	51.2	55.0
Yearly period			
1973 April-1974 March	62·1	42·1	45 ·0

The average earnings of regular whole-time employees in Great Britain are shown below, left. Total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences.

Hours

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods	ed gabaicon	I de digensió	CARIFOLD
1973 April-1973 September	48.3	46.8	44.3
1973 October–1974 March	45.3	44.3	41.4
1974 April–1974 September	47.1	45.6	42.2
Yearly period			
1973 April–1974 March	46.8	45.6	42.8

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1973 and February 1974 issues of this Gazette.

New Earnings Survey, 1975

some changes in the arrangements

Many employers in Great Britain will shortly be receiving questionnaires in the Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey for April 1975. This article describes certain changes in the arrangements for the 1975 Survey.

There are various changes in the arrangements for the New Earnings Survey this year. One or two limited changes are being made to the general questionnaire which covers narrower range of topics and is shorter than in previous ears. The major change, however, is the introduction of a special section of questions to be completed in respect of employees of companies in distribution, finance and insurance. This arises from a decision to use the New Earnings Survey 1975 to meet certain statistical requirements of the EEC in these sectors rather than carry out a separate largescale survey for that purpose. There are also some changes in the mechanics of the survey arising from the discontinuation of national insurance contribution cards. These changes affect the procedure for identifying employers of employees in the sample and the composition of the sample.

The general questionnaire

The basic survey questions on earnings and hours are inchanged. There are a few changes in other questions, ncluding those which do not need to be asked each year. For the first time since the first, September 1968, survey, information will be sought on the employee's length of service (in completed years) with the company, business or organisation. Also, to facilitate consistency from year to year in occupational classification of employees in the matched sample remaining with the same employer, another question will ask whether the employee has been in the current job for more than 12 months. These questions will replace one about whether the employee's employment with the current employer had begun within the previous 12 months. Thus the full range of information used in the compilation of analyses of earnings, hours and labour turnover from the 1974 survey will be available from the 1975 survey. In addition, analysis of earnings by length of service will be possible. The 1974 survey questions about annual holiday entitlements and current training are not being asked in 1975.

Distributive, financial and insurance sectors

An entirely new feature of the survey this year is that extra information is being sought in the case of employees working in a distributive, financial or insurance business. This, together with some of the information obtained from the general questionnaire will provide the British part of a European Economic Community survey of the structure and distribution of earnings in these sectors in the nine member countries.

This survey is being organised by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, on behalf of the Commission, in accordance with regulation (EEC) 178/74 adopted by the council of the Communities in January 1974: extracts from the regulation are given in the appendix to this article. This was the outcome of a decision taken by the council in 1971 that a survey should be arranged in service industries of a similar type to ones made in production industries in 1966 and 1972.

To have met the requirements of the regulation in full, it would have been necessary to have carried out a special compulsory survey in these sectors in this country, with one month (preferably October 1974) and the calendar year 1974 as the reference periods, on a much larger scale than, and additional to, the 1974 and 1975 New Earnings Surveys. This would have placed a heavy additional form-filling burden on employers, in respect of about one-quarter of a million employees. It would, to a large extent, have duplicated the New Earnings Surveys.

To avoid this burden and duplication, it was agreed that, for the United Kingdom, the information to be provided should be limited to that which could be obtained from the New Earnings Survey, without increasing the normal sample size but with some extra questions. These seek information about the total earnings which the employee received from the employer in the tax year 1974-75, the job category of the employee and whether commission is paid to the employee for services rendered away from the company premises (e.g. home-service employees of insurance companies or sales representatives in distribution). Also a minimum of information is sought to enable the employing company to be classified by type and size.

The arrangements apply in companies and other undertakings with 10 or more employees and of which the main activity is in wholesale distribution (excluding dealing in scrap and waste materials and excluding middlemen), retail distribution (excluding dealing in motor vehicles, motor cycles, motor fuels and lubricating oils), in banking (banks other than the Bank of England, building societies, finance houses and other credit institutions), or in insurance (excluding brokers and government departments). This part of the survey will cover employees in all parts of such companies, including those engaged in activities different from the company's main activity.

Information required for EEC

The information to be sent on magnetic tape to the Statistical Office of the European Communities for computer processing will not disclose the identity of either the company or the employee. It will be used only in the compilation of statistical analyses. It will comprise (1) the size-category and (2) type of company (using a special EEC classification) and, for each employee, (3) sex, (4) calendar year of birth, (5) county of employment, (6) length of service with the company, (7) job category (using a special EEC classification), (8) whether the employee receives commission for services rendered away from the company premises. (9) whether full-time or part-time, (10) normal basic hours (per week), (11) estimate of gross earnings for April and (12) whether those earnings were affected by absence, (13) gross earnings for the tax-year 1974-75 and (14) whether those earnings were affected by absence and (15) the amount of any annual and other bonuses not paid each pay-day included in the earnings for that year. The provisions of section 12 of the European Communities Act, 1972, are expected to be invoked to authorise the transmission of this information to the Statistical Office by the Department of Employment in pursuance of the obligation under the EEC regulation. The survey results will be published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

In distribution, companies will be classified according to the principal kind of goods in which they deal. For wholesale companies, the subdivisions are:

- agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished textile goods
- fuels, ores, industrial chemicals
- timber, building materials
- machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles
- furniture, household goods, hardware, ironmongery
- textiles, clothing, footwear, leather goods
- tobacco products
- foodstuffs, drink
- pharmaceutical goods
- non-pharmaceutical medical goods, cosmetics, waxes, polishes, detergents
- paper, board, stationery, books, periodicals and newspapers
- variety of goods or goods not elsewhere specified For retail companies, the subdivisions are
- food, drink and tobacco
- medical goods (including dispensing chemists), cosmetics, waxes, polishes, detergents
- clothing

- footwear and leather goods
- furnishing fabrics
- household furniture, fittings, equipment and appliances. hardware, ironmongery
- books, newspapers, stationery, office supplies
- other specialist retailing, eg photographic equipment. jewellery, toys, sports goods, flowers, seeds, fuels
- variety of goods with main emphasis on non-food goods

For the normal New Earnings Survey, the return shows the departmental classification to a minimum list heading of the United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of the establishment at which the employee is employed. Different establishments of the same company may have different classifications. For the purpose of the EEC survey, however, employees are to be classified according to the main activity of the company, even though this may differ from the activity of the particular establishment or branch at which the employee is employed. For employees of companies in these sectors it is therefore necessary to arrange for the returns to be channelled through a central or head office of the company, so that they may be linked together and associated with information about the size and the type of the company.

No common system

There is no common system within the EEC for classifying occupations. Within each of the sectors concerned employees are to be classified according to job-category using a system developed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in consultation with organisations of employers and trade unions and government representatives. These systems distinguish top management, senior managerial and professional staff, junior staff, highly qualified, qualified and other employees. This will be the first attempt to use a classification of this kind in the Department's surveys.

Possible future changes

Experience to be gained from the inclusion of a question of annual earnings in the EEC sectors should be useful in considering possible future changes in the New Earnings Surveys. Since 1971, all the information on earnings obtained in these annual surveys has related to a single pay-period. This practice has the advantages that very few employees change either their employer or their status or job or their rate of pay within the period and the earnings of a high proportion of the employees are not affected by absence. The earnings can therefore be associated with a specific occupation, industry, region and possible collective agreement, but they may not be representative of average pay over a longer period. On the other hand, the kinds of questions being asked to meet the EEC requirement also have limitations, if the employee's pay was significantly affected by absence during the year or the employee was not in the same kind of job with the same employer throughout the year, and also because of variations between the various groups of employees in the timing of changes in rates of pay.

The survey sample

The survey sample has always consisted of those employees in Great Britain whose national insurance numbers end with a certain combination of digits and a specified suffix letter. Since 1970, when the survey reference date has heen in April, employees in the sample have been identified when their national insurance contribution cards were exchanged in the three months March, April and May at ocal offices of the Department of Health and Social Security and, so far as practicable, their employers were then ascertained. Those civil servants and Post Office employees whose contributions were paid without the use of uch cards have been located from departmental or office records. Under these procedures, if the employee had more than one employer, only the one holding the insurance card (or the government department or Post Office) was ascertained. Employees were not located if their cards were exchanged belatedly, or were not recognised as within the sample at the time of exchange, or information about their employers was not then recorded for the survey puroses.

Under the new arrangements, the Inland Revenue is to notify the Department of Employment of the names and addresses of employers of the employees in the sample. This procedure, which is authorised for such a purpose by Section 58 of the Finance Act 1969, will provide this information from Inland Revenue records relating to employees covered by Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes at the beginning of the tax year, when deduction cards are ssued to the employers. Under this new procedure, information will not become available about employees for whom there are no deduction cards. These are generally part-time women and young persons whose weekly or monthly earnings are below the deduction card limit for tax purposes. On the other hand, where an employee with more than one job is covered by more than one PAYE scheme, each of the employers will be identified. Occupational pensioners covered by PAYE schemes are liable to be covered by the new procedure, but their former employers will not be required to complete survey returns.

The procedure should be completed earlier than the old procedure, and the issue of questionnaires as much as two months after the survey reference date in April should be avoided. It is hoped that many completed survey forms will be returned to the Department at an earlier date than in previous years.

The matched sample

The 1975 survey sample will comprise all employees whose national insurance numbers end with a specified pair of digits, regardless of the suffix letter. From 1970 to 1974, there were four specified pairs of digits but the suffix letter A was also specified. The overlap between the 1974 and 1975 survey samples, in other words the matched sample, will as a result be only a quarter the size of that obtained hitherto. This is unfortunate, but, since the new specification is to be retained for several years, this reduced matching will be temporary and limited to the one year. Estimates of changes in average earnings between April 1974 and April 1975, based on groups within the smaller matched sample of about 30,000 employees overall, will consequently be subject to sampling errors about twice as large as hitherto and so sufficiently reliable for publication for fewer groups of employees.

Publication of results

Results of the survey will be published as early as possible in a six-part publication, as for the 1974 survey. Some general results together with selected key results for each major collective agreement, wages board and council, industry and occupation and for each region and age-group will be published in this Gazette, probably in November.

Appendix

Extracts from the Council of the European Communities Regulation (EEC) No. 178/74 of January 21, 1974

Article 1

The Commission shall undertake a survey of the structure and distribution of earnings of all employees (manual and non-manual, including administrative and managerial staff) in wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance, on the basis of statistical information relating to one month in 1974, preferably October, and to the whole of 1974.

Article 2

The survey shall include all undertakings employing 10 or more employees of which the main activities are within scope of Divisions 61, 64/65, 81 and 82 of the Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE), with the exception of Groups 651, 652 and 811. The survey shall be carried out on a sampling basis.

Employers shall provide for the undertakings and employees in the sample the information required to determine the structure and distribution of earnings.

Article 3

The survey shall obtain information for each employee on:

- 1 gross earnings for one month of 1974, preferably October, including the various bonuses paid regularly and extra pay for overtime, night work and week-end work and family allowances granted according to collective agreements or voluntarily;
- 2 the total gross earnings for 1974, including overtime pay, bonuses and gratuities; furthermore, total bonuses and gratuities which are not paid systematically with the current remuneration (quarterly, half yearly and annually etc) shall be specified separately;
- 3 the sex, age, occupational status, length of service in the company, system of remuneration, working system, payment of wages in the case of absence:
- 4 weekly working hours:
- 5 the area where the employee works and the size of the undertaking which employs him.

Article 4

The information shall be gathered by the statistical offices of the member states by means of questionnaires drawn up by the Commission in collaboration with these offices.

The Commission shall in co-operation with the statistical offices of the member states determine the detailed procedure for the survey, and in particular, the sampling plan. Furthermore, it shall lay down in the same way the starting and closing dates of the survey and the time limit for sending the results of the survey to the Commission

Persons required to supply information shall reply to the question-naires truthfully, fully, and within the time limit set.

Article 5

Individual items of information supplied for purposes of the survey shall be used for statistical purposes only. It shall be prohibited to use the information for taxation purposes, or to communicate it to third parties.

Member states shall take appropriate measures to avoid any infringement of:

- (a) the obligation to supply the information referred to in the second sub-paragraph of Article 2;
- (b) the obligation, under the first paragraph of this Article, to maintain secrecy as regards the information obtained.

Earnings and hours of manual workers in October 1974

VERAGE earnings last October of full-time men manual Aworkers, in the industries covered by the regular annual inquiry conducted by the Department of Employment, were £48.63 per week, an increase of £7.71, or 18.8 per cent on a year earlier. Their hours worked were 45.1 and their hourly earnings 107.8p. For full-time women manual workers average earnings were £27.01 per week, an increase of £5.85 or 27.6 per cent on a year earlier. Their hours worked were 37.4 and their hourly earnings 72.2p.

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

United Kingdom	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	Percentage increase		
	1972	1973	19/4	1972-73	1973-74	
All industries covered						
Average weekly earnings						
men women	£35·82 £18·30	£40.92 £21.16	£48.63 £27.01	14·2 15·6	18·8 27·6	
Average hours worked						
men women	45·0 37·9	45·6 37·7	45·1 37·4	=	- Z ^{ala}	
Average hourly earnings						
men women	79.60p 48.28p	89·74p 56·13p	107·83p 72·22p	12·7 16·3	20·2 28·7	
Manufacturing industries						
Average weekly earnings						
men women	£36·20 £18·34	£41.52 £21.15	£49·12 £27·05	14·7 15·3	18·3 27·9	
Average hours worked						
men women	44·1 37·7	44.7	44.0	ी <u></u> प्रांहर		
women	37.7	37.5	37.2	-	—	
Average hourly earnings						
men women	82·09p 48·65p	92·89p 56·40p	111·64p 72·72p	13·2 15·9	20·2 28·9	

The inquiry

This inquiry is one of the substantial sources of information on the earnings of manual workers; a particular feature is the detail it gives for industry at the level of minimum list heading. It is now held in October each year and a continuous series is available back to 1938 with similar information collected at intervals back to 1886. The other main source of detailed information on earnings is the New Earnings Survey, relating to April each year; it covers non-manual as well as manual workers in all industries and services and is particularly important for information relating to occupations and agreements. The present inquiry used to be held in April as well as October but from 1970, with the introduction of the New Earnings Survey, it has been conducted only in October except in a very limited number of industries. Figures for April 1974 for these particular industries

were published on page 709 of the August issue of this Gazette. Among industries not covered by the inquiry are coal mining. agriculture and railways. Special information for these industries is obtained; it is not necessarily on a precisely comparable basis and is reproduced separately for coal mining (supplied by the National Coal Board) and for agriculture in this Gazette, and for British Rail and the London Transport Executive in a later issue

Voluntary basis

The results of the inquiry are based on returns furnished on a voluntary basis for about 40,000 establishments employing over 5,000,000 manual workers, almost two-thirds of all manual workers employed in the industries and services covered by the inquiry in the United Kingdom. Foremen (except works and other higher level foremen), transport workers, warehousemen, canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) were included, but administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives, shop assistants and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors were excluded from the returns

Date of inquiry

The information related to persons at work during the whole or part of the second pay-week in October 1974, that is, the pay-week which included October 9, 1974. Where work at an establishment was stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, particulars of the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted. Earnings were defined as total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. Separate information was given about parttime workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week. The numbers of women working part-time are considerable and therefore separate analyses are given, in the appropriate tables, for women working full and part-time.

General averages

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

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

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

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises, by industry group, average weekly earning n October 1974 in the industries covered. The average earning for each group of industries have been calculated by weightin the averages in each individual industry by the estimated tota number of manual workers employed in those industries at the latest available date. This eliminates the effect of any disparitie in the coverage of different industries.

Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given i table 7.

Weekly hours worked

Table 3 shows, by industry group, the averages in the industries covered calculated by the same method as the figures of industry group earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and any hours not actually worked but nevertheless paid for under guaranteed schemes. They exclude other lost time and also intervals for meals, etc. The average hours worked in individual industries are set out in table 8.

Varied pattern

The detailed figures show that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men ranged between 42 and 49¹/₂, those worked by youths and boys ranged between 38 and 43, those worked by full-time women were mostly between $36\frac{1}{2}$ and 42, whilst those worked by girls were mostly between $37\frac{1}{2}$ and 39; those worked by part-time women were mostly between $16\frac{1}{2}$ and $22\frac{1}{2}$.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows, by industry group, the average hourly earnings computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and hours, that is, weighted both by employment and hours worked. They thus include the effects of overtime earnings, overtime hours, bonuses and other additional or premium payments. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given in table 8.

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Industry group (SIC 1968)	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under	Women (18 years and over)†		Girls (under 18 years)	
		21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	to years)	
a la la companya de la	£	£	£	£	£	
Food, drink and tobacco	47.97	28.03	28.75	14.34	20.98	
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied indus-	57.01	28.46	31.41	16.08	÷	
tries	51.29	31.74	28.73	14.68	21.14	
Metal manufacture	51.76	29.11	27.38	13.34	19.70	
Mechanical engineering	48.49	24.34	30.02	14.15	20.28	
	44.32	23.85		14.36		
Instrument engineering			26.87		19.45	
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	46.18	24.23	28.21	15.88	20.19	
engineering	50.40	24.39	28.01	12.54	+	
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	52.73	26.80	33.48	15.82	19.36	
specified	46.97	25.59	26.79	14.41	18.55	
Textiles Leather, leather goods and	43.74	28.57	25.52	13.76	20.19	
fur	41.39	25.20	22.38	12.97	16.12	
Clothing and footwear	40.37	24.24	24.04	14.53	18.54	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,			The state	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		
etc	50.40	30.54	27.54	13.44	18.73	
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publish-	45.61	25.75	28.86	12.88	18.21	
other manufacturing indus-	54.96	25.49	30.09	14.94	18.03	
tries	48.23	28.16	26.27	14.68	19.59	
All manufacturing industries	49·12	26.31	27.05	14.56	19-31	
Mining and quarrying (ex-	10.44	24.07		0.74		
cept coal)	48.46	31.97	an .‡	8.74	‡ ‡	
Construction	48.75	27.15	23.92	11.43	Ŧ	
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communica-	47.71	25.93	29.89	14.58		
tion (except railways, etc) Certain miscellaneous ser-	52.06	29.50	34.58	16.60	17.42	
vices§	41.68	20.62	21.73	11.07	16.02	
Public administration	37.87	27.78	29.18	12.17	23.61	
All industries covered	48.63	26.00	27.01	14.28	19.23	

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: second pay-week,

*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.

Table 3 Average hours worked: second pay-week, Data hav 1074*

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Men (21 years and	Youths and boys (under	Women and over		Girls (under 18 years)
	over)	21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	to years
Food, drink and tobacco	46.6	42.0	38.0	21.0	38.3
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied indus-	43.8	40.9	38.8	21.7	\$
tries	44.2	40.5	38.4	20.5	38.8
Metal manufacture	44.8	39.8	37.5	20.5	38.1
Mechanical engineering	44.2	40.2	38.0	20.5	37.5
Instrument engineering	43.7	40.3	37.9	21.5	38.1
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine	43.4	39.9	37.2	21.3	37.6
engineering	43.5	38.4	36.7	19.8	‡
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	42.3	39.6	37.9	21.4	37.9
specified	43.7	40.5	37.1	21.0	37.7
Textiles	43.6	40.7	37.2	21.5	37.6
Leather, leather goods and					
fur	44.2	40.5	36.1	22.4	37.9
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	41.1	39-4	36.1	23.2	37.4
etc	46.1	41.0	36.3	20.1	37.8
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publish-	43.8	40.5	37.7	20.5	39.1
ing Other manufacturing indus-	43.9	41.4	38.7	21.0	38.7
tries	43.9	41.1	37.5	21.6	38.2
All manufacturing industries	44·0	40·3	37-2	21.4	37.8
Mining and quarrying (ex-	40.0	42.6	+	16.7	+
cept coal)	48.0	42.6	38·1	18.8	‡ ‡
Construction	46.8	43.1	36.7	20.5	‡
Gas, electricity and water Transport and communica-	44.0				
tion (except railways, etc) Certain miscellaneous ser-	49.5	42.4	42.4	22.8	38.1
vices§	43.8	41.2	38.7	20-5	38.3
Public administration	43.7	42.3	39.5	18.0	39.3
All industries covered	45.1	41.2	37.4	21.2	37.8

*†‡§|| See footnotes to table 4.

Average hourly earnings: second pay-week, Table 4 October 1974*

Industry group (SIC 1968)		Youths and boys		Women (18 years and over)†	
	and over)	(under 21 years)	Full-time	Part-time	18 years
	P	P	P	P	P
	102.94	66.74	75.66	68.29	54.78
Food, drink and tobacco	130.16	69-58	80.95	74.10	\$
Coal and petroleum products	150 10	0.00			
Chemicals and allied indus-	116.04	78.37	74.82	71.61	54.48
tries	115.54	73.14	73.01	65.07	51.71
Metal manufacture	109.71	60.55	79.00	69.02	54.08
Mechanical engineering	101.42	59.18	70.90	66.79	51.05
Instrument engineering	106.41	60.73	75.83	74.55	53.70
Electrical engineering	100 11				
Shipbuilding and marine	115-86	63.52	76.32	63.33	+
engineering	124.66	67.68	88.34	73.93	51.08
Vehicles	124.00	07 00			
Metal goods not elsewhere	107.48	63-19	72.21	68.62	49.20
specified	100.32	70.20	68.60	64.00	53.70
Textiles	100.32	10 20			
Leather, leather goods and	93.64	62.22	61.99	57.90	42.53
fur	98.22	61.52	66.59	62.63	49.57
Clothing and footwear	30.77	01 52	00.07		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	109.33	74.49	75.87	66.87	49.55
etc	109.33	63.58	76.55	62.83	46.57
Timber, furniture, etc	104.12	03.00	10.35		
Paper, printing and publish-	405 40	61.57	77.75	71.14	46.59
ing	125.19	61.27	1115		
Other manufacturing indus-	400.04	68·52	70.05	67.96	51.28
tries	109.86	68.27			
All manufacturing industries	111-64	65·29	72·72	68·04	51.08
Mining and quarrying (ex-					
cept coal)	100.96	75.05		52.34	‡ ‡
Construction	104.17	62.99	62.78	60.80	Ŧ
Gas, electricity and water	108.43	62.48	81.44	71.12	Ŧ
Transport and communica-					15 70
tion (except railways, etc)	105.17	69.58	81.56	72.81	45.72
Certain miscellaneous ser-					44.00
vices§	95.16	50.05	56.15	54.00	41.83
Public administration	86.66	65.67	73.87	67.61	60.08
All industries covered	107.83	63-11	72.22	67.36	50.87

For details of earnings and hours of men and women working full-time, by industry group, for the most recent periods see table 122.
 + Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time uncharged.

time workers. ⁺ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general

averages. § Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes, which are shown separately in tables 7 and 8. || Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appropriate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and com-munication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments. Police and fire service are not covered by the inquiry.

Movement of earnings and hours

The movements since October 1969 in average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked of full-time adult manual workers, as measured by these inquiries, are shown in table 5. The earnings figures are expressed in index form (October 1969 = 100).

Regional analyses

The regional analyses for men given in tables 9-11 show earnings and hours for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the standard regions of England. Similar details for women, aged 18 years and over working full-time, are now available and these are set out in tables 12-14. It should be noted that the levels of average earnings and hours worked for different regions are affected by influences such as variations in the pattern of industry. It follows, therefore, that they may not give precise indications of differences for comparable work.

Table 5 Full-time manual workers: all industries covered

Date	Average weekly earnings		Averag	e hourly s	Average hours worked—actual	
ngga nord an	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Womer
1969 October	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0	46.5	38.1
1970 October	113.0	115.5	114.9	116.1	45.7	37.9
1971 October	124.6	130.5	129.6	131.9	44.7	37.7
1972 October	144.3	151-1	149.1	151.9	45.0	37.9
1973 October	164-8	174.7	168.1	176.6	45.6	37.7
1974 October	195-9	223.0	201.9	227.2	45.1	37.4

Part-time workers

Separate information was obtained for men (21 years and over) and women (18 years and over) ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week). Details relating to the large number of part-time women are given in tables 7 and 8. Part-time men, however, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article, the number shown in the returns having been insignificant. The weekly earnings of the small number involved averaged £12.83 and the hours worked 18.5.

National health services

From April 1961 the regular inquires held by the department into the earnings and hours of manual workers have included those employed in hospitals under the national health services.

The figures for these workers are shown separately in table 6 and are excluded from the summary tables and "all industries covered" figures because they do not relate to a complete industry (Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification) and are based on a different definition of part-time workers, namely those whose employment ordinarily involved service for less than the full hours for their grade.

National health services: earnings and Table 6 hours of manual workers

hise sidespherics eres and	October 1974	October 1973	October 1972
Number of workers on returns Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	53,070 3,094	66,041 3,410	71,970 3,363
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	48,109 68,059 998	61,061 76,570 1,130	65,988 74,987 1,348
Average weekly earnings Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	£ 42·30 31·58	£ 32·60 24·50	£ 29·22 20·89
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	30·63 17·15 22·74	23·00 13·08 16·95	19·71 11·43 14·23
Average hours worked Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	46·0 43·0	46·1 43·1	45·4 42·0
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	40·9 24·3 39·5	41·2 25·1 40·1	41·2 25·7 40·2
Average hourly earnings Men (21 and over) Youths and boys (under 21)	р 91·96 73·44	р 70·72 56·84	р 64·36 49·74
Women (18 and over) Full-time Part-time Girls (under 18)	74-89 70-58 57-57	55-83 52-11 42-27	47-84 44-47 35-40

Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in Table 7 October 1974: manual workers

ndustry (Standard Industrial lassification 1968)	Mini- mum List	Number	s of work	ers shown o	on the retu	irns	Average week in	weekly ea October	arnings* in 1974	the second	l pa
	Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov		Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov		Gi
anazar ancion	emisces			Full-time	Part-time					Part-time	_
fining and quarrying (except coal mining)							£	£	£	£	£
Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying	102 103 109	8,902 7,642 3,809	325 503 181	14 21 31	72 34 40	$\frac{1}{1}$	49·03 45·71 52·05	33·02 30·00	Ξ	Ξ	
ood, drink and tobacco Grain milling	211	11,044	577	1,016	363	62	50.77	34.47	31.16	12.94	
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits [‡]	212 213	30,750 9,828	2,224 561	7,925 7,910	9,230 15,087	735 845	43·57 48·78	23·89 32·17	22.68 27.02	12·67 14·93	10
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	214 215	20,396 22,007	2,683 1,269	12,821 4,940	10,502 1,366	1,190 273	44·97 47·51	28·19 29·84	27·28 29·44	14·12 14·68	22
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216 217	7,227 16,559	529 899	1,640 10,073	449 12,940	62 974	64·35 45·75	44·40 26·22	39·34 26·84	21·26 14·60	1
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	218 219	15,026 7,118	935 161	12,787 490	7,967 381	785 5	48·02 50·63	29.61	27.28	14·25 14·18	2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	221 229	2,461 8,241	124 455	382 4,657	179 3,433	24 399	49·31 50·06	30.17	26·29 28·61	13·69 15·62	-
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	32,137 7,706	1,316 1,900	2,561 2,8 4 5	1,310 1,665	52 251	53·08 44·07	33·77 21·03	32·35 26·03	13·75 13·25	1
Other drink industries Tobacco	239 240	10,085 9,701	516 400	6,291 13,270	666 3,043	532 1,017	51·81 54·17	37·15 37·80	33·28 40·01	14·26 19·61	1411
oal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡	261	6,523	290	7	35	_	51-31	30.19		a thatabre	
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	11,309 1,631	474 51	321 232	256 97	7 5	62·19 53·98	27.22	28·42 33·78	17.23	
he micals and allied industries General chemicals	271	56,214	3,255	4,169	3,158	276	53-21	32.01	30.13	14.31	10
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡	272 273	10,472 2,122	574 191	8,251 3,331	4,676 2,857	956 475	48.53 46.12	29.07	28·20 26·61	14·20 13·68	
Toilet preparations Paint Source and decorrects	274 275	7,031 6,261	426 310	1,128	759	30 214	45·54 57·24	29·58 36·99	28·52 29·26	13.69 17.07	
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic	275	20,280	719	1,188	893	65	52.30	34.88	27.95	15.42	
rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	277 278	9,522 2,366	373 71	402	319 47	15	53.75 49.39	34.51	32.27	18-48	
Fertilizers Other chemical industries	279	14,486	924	7,425	3,899	500	48.08	29.11	29.85	15.65	
letal manufacture Iron and steel (general)§	311	131,828	10,029	3,566	1,847	67	53-01	29.94	25.23	13.13	
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.§	312 313	18,139 47,019	692 3,092	1,012 3,429	703 1.174	11 70	51-50 50-52	28·73 27·99	27·24 27·52	12·35 11·96	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	321 322	24,395 14,154	1,259 982	2,179 2,355	1,302 940	82 108	51·61 48·53	28-97 26-22	29·79 27·42	14·65 13·79	
Other base metals	323	15,099	836	1,241	556	21	50.57	30.42	28.75	14.42	
lechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	16,719	1,832	462	163	13	45.42	23.88	28.17	11.72	
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	25,962 18,088	2,807 1,686	1,812 1,438	1,054 460	76 18	48·81 47·58	23·76 25·58	26·70 28·06	14·17 13·75	
Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	334 335	19,128 19,911	1,576 1,906	1,467 2,150	536 501	11 71	51·57 46·96	25.92 23.87	33·77 28·20	17·54 12·91	
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	13,056 19,511	1,300 2,252	152 685	125 333	1 13	51-10 50-05	25·07 24·04	28.21	11.95 12.15	
Office machinery Other machinery	338 339	9,761 72,787	632 7,999	3,903 7,408	1,088 2,425	64 238	46·10 47·06	25·73 23·72	33·11 29·19	15·20 14·18	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	341 342	45,330 11,858	4,900 1,272	1,120 1,959	883 432	16 51	50-43 45-93	24·19 23·29	26·51 30·13	11-80 15-89	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	64,344	5,229	12,212	4,044	377	48.73	25.12	31.12	14.66	
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	351	2,427	232	1,005	510	69	49.35	29·28 23·75	30·31 27·87	14·55 17·47	
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	352 353 354	2,732 4,641 13,993	242 695 1,763	4,601 3,754 7,165	2,091 1,807 2,655	328 313 371	49·80 43·29 43·38	23·15 23·53	25.52 26.79	12.95 13.93	
lectrical engineering											
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables‡	361 362	46,727 17,640	5,139 837	13,385 5,656	4,011 1,876	705 169	46·90 53·17	23·42 32·04	27·92 32·08	14·82 17·58	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	363 364	13,760 16,976	2,250 2,138	14,162 20,382	4,995 12,327	775 1,768	46·25 44·03	24·56 22·83	29·87 26·68	16·36 15·46	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	6,730 3,264	723	9,963 2,766	2,902	925 78	40·76 47·71	26.57	26·02 30·73	15·44 15·74	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	9,597 22,742	1,206 1,207	4,514 13,265	3,236 4,195	272 923	45.78 43.59	22·41 25·64	27·10 29·25	17·07 15·50	
Other electrical goods	369	27,378	1,887	21,230	9,667	1,203	46.91	23.93	28.78	16.11	
h ipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	370·1 370·2	77,130	11,719	1,174	1,126	30 2	50.63	24·41 24·29	28·18 27·18	12·83 11·33	

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

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Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
‡ A limited enquiry covering these industries was carried out in April 1974, and the results were published in the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*.
§ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".

 Table 7 (continued)
 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1974: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Mini- mum List	Number		ers shown	on the retu	irns	Average week in	weekly e October	arnings* in 1974	the second	d pay.
	Heading	(21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and c	over)†	Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and o	ver)†	Girls
Sale line line and	ann an the second s	over)	boys	Full-time	Part-time		over)	boys 	Full-time	Part-time	
Vehicles							£	£	£	£	£
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing‡ Locomotive and railway track equipment§ Railway carriages and wagons and trams§	380 381 382 383 384 385	7,097 271,069 3,000 82,013 5,894 2,492	184 11,001 445 6,939 960 280	175 17,016 1,261 6,417 490 24	137 3,072 655 1,869 365 41	5 313 59 145 46 —	59·15 53·47 48·26 49·17 52·41 45·19	29·91 24·75 21·79 25·40 23·41	35·39 28·50 30·81 27·99	15·42 16·12 15·64 15·90 14·62	20.28
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	390 391 392 393	14,513 5,706 3,720	1,518 669 365 861	2,912 2,917 2,475 2,515	850 969 1,242	49 47 172	49·18 43·07 49·23	23·77 23·87 21·86	27·83 28·75 26·66	13·41 14·91 13·45	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes‡ Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	394 395 396 399	10,167 17,182 6,054 5,342 90,753	1,303 733 486 8,664	3,515 1,861 3,558 1,606 26,141	1,590 946 3,311 641 11,939	77 78 246 122 1,196	46·28 50·04 47·13 52·07 46·11	25·44 30·97 29·28 26·02 25·40	28·28 27·33 28·27 25·20 26·10	14·26 13·96 14·48 13·70 14·60	20·96 18·25
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	411	26,285	1,335	2,624	826	122	50·31	34-31	29.55	14.02	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute‡	412 413 414 415 416	19,412 16,962 27,059 3,368	1,811 1,407 2,262 225 221	13,549 10,834 18,005 1,837	5,215 2,908 6,155 517	729 641 1,357 53	41.77 43.00 40.95 40.45	29·71 28·87 27·73 27·94	26·38 26·96 24·93 28·51	13·56 13·36 13·27 12·44	20.73 21.42 19.95
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets	416 417 418 419	1,615 16,190 1,153 14,772	1,387 104 1,564	1,522 33,161 1,066 6,765	698 9,149 392 1,735	112 3,779 77 637	43·36 43·82 42·62 46·08	25·86 25·40 	25·65 25·09 21·56 29·42	13·47 14·59 12·76 14·63	19·64 23·32
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries‡	421 422 423 429	2,736 2,665 19,277 7,182	263 357 1,258 440	3,380 5,278 5,912 1,496	1,254 1,362 2,046 459	229 424 527 104	40·16 37·61 42·16 50·45	22.89 23.13 28.18 34.68	24·11 21·94 25·09 28·08	12.93 12.53 13.18 13.38	19·21 18·04 23·19
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery‡ Leather goods Fur	431 432 433	7,910 1,299 793	958 256 85	1,665 2,729 503	557 937 308	67 330 33	42·91 35·71 45·57	28·56 20·95	27·16 21·04 23·41	13·81 12·68 13·30	15.75
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	441	1,184	185	4,657	1,210	607	39-43		24.67	15.56	18.01
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	442 443 444 445 446 449 450	7,347 2,644 1,769 1,920 519 1,870 18,981	1,040 378 393 423 61 266 2,620	26,984 8,644 14,710 21,681 1,293 9,525 26,266	7,978 2,397 3,440 7,120 457 2,766 4,411	4,471 1,376 2,704 3,904 78 2,036 2,124	39·31 40·35 36·98 38·28 36·01 37·85 42·89	24·12 22·87 21·15 20·58 23·71 27·34	25·41 23·45 22·69 22·56 18·85 23·61 27·74	15.52 14.79 13.95 14.46 12.34 13.15 16.03	19·71 18·60 17·64 17·41 20·65 20·06
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc			-,			_,					
Bricks, fireclay and réfractory goods Pottery Glass	461 462 463	24,136 14,676 29,344	1,696 1,405 2,649	1,439 12,508 5,831	591 2,892 2,231	36 1,051 246	49·25 44·84 52·58	31·02 26·09 30·71	25·72 25·34 32·88	12·21 13·79 14·45	18·13 19·39
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	464 469	10,137 32,593	543 1,583	154 1,822	114 1,242	2 80	57·39 50·31	38·60 31·21	 27·25	14·39 12·16	-
limber, furniture, etc									ana ang kapatang kapang kap Kapang kapang kapang Kapang kapang	Allowed Holes Arthough Holes Arthough Holes	
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc.	471 472 473	29,137 28,266 3,359	4,451 3,861 384	1,916 4,166 1,688	633 889 246	52 169 84	42·90 46·51 42·90	25·43 26·36 25·53	28·50 31·16 29·84	11.08 14.83 13.85	
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	474 475 479	6,670 5,530 4,304	844 940 799	294 979 1,105	146 331 482	19 58 125	56·11 41·55 42·48	26·97 24·12 25·55	26·71 24·74 25·28	11-49 13-59 12-24	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	481	36,140	2,471	3,921	1,681	344	52·25	34.92	29.30	15-45	21.34
Packaging products of paper board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	22,063 5,793	1,747 520	10,648 4,405	4,845 1,872	909 441	51·83 48·23	29·06 25·01	29·15 30·26	15·36 15·54	18-51 17-80
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	484 485 486 489	9,965 26,716 7,672 45,913	649 1,268 214 4,994	3,950 847 586 19,725	1,256 1,485 214 5,271	352 99 27 2,702	49·61 64·15 64·97 52·27	32·29 23·43 26·14 21·48	29·57 28·18 38·53 29·94	14·43 13·75 14·85 14·50	21.63 17.39
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	491	44,158	1,468	8,328	4,834	446	50.30	30.06	28.52	16.13	21.39
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	492 493 494 495	6,242 1,955 4,599 1,592	211 325 785 133	846 2,066 4,815 1,433	164 813 4,062 522	17 203 740 123	42·74 39·51 43·50 48·23	31·01 25·42 26·19	27.67 24.20 24.23 28.33	13·03 14·65 13·00 12·97	18·26 19·93 18·66
Plastics products, not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	27,156 5,083	1,514 581	9,863 2,872	6,673 1,343	510 241	48·21 46·53	29·34 24·86	26·63 23·90	15·57 12·70	17.26
construction	500	384,189	41,986	2,074	2,603	93	48·75	27.15	23.92	11.42	
ias, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	601 602 603	32,694 90,243 16,157	5,138 4,361 462	652 1,004 41	1,865 3,578 527	7 8 1	49·36 47·36 46·36	28·21 21·82 30·99	26·00 33·41	13·96 15·80 11·05	111

dustry (Standard Industrial lassification 1968)	Mini- mum List	received		ers shown o			week in	October 1	974		pay
	Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov Full-time	ver)† Part-time	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov Full-time	ver)† Part-time	Gir
and the second s											
							£	£	£	£	£
ransport and communication (except railways and sea transport) Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702	76,640	2,542	7,297	1,326	8	47.91	29.49	36.15	14.07	
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	703 704	40,118 6,071	1,511 225	368 120	567 70	24 7	49·35 49·87	24·58 27·16	22.96	10.50	
Port and inland water transport Air transport	706 707	36,663 17,127	629 525	260 624	607 154	Ξ	56·02 52·77	29·99 34·01	22·62 37·29	11·90 20·03	
Other transport and communication§	709	218,858	17,017	4,081	8,614	138	57.94	31.90	34-23	20.92	
ertain miscellaneous services Laundries	892 893	5,765 692	1,087 89	11,981 1,143	5,932 592	826 65	36·52 37·20	20.01	20·17 21·12	10·54 11·76	16
Dry cleaning, etc‡ Motor repairers garages, etc Repair of boots and shoes‡	894 895	42,001 996	11,021 218	3,009 389	1,578 289	116 47	43·15 37·18	20·75 18·49	25·13 20·52	11·98 9·44	
blic administration etc											
National government, service (except where included above) Local government service¶	901 906	49,873 127,529	2,281 5,946	12,954 8,257	5,711 26,054	211 138	37·32 38·10	23·43 29·60	29·95 27·87	15·46 11·38	25
‡See footnotes on page 115. Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including age. These figures related to a minority of government industr					led in such		service. Ind				
able 8 Average hours worked and a	iverage	hourl	y earni	ngs in t	he sec	ond pa	ay-week	in Oc	tober 1	974: m	an
workers	Mini- mum	second p	pay-week i	of hours we	1974 by th	e	pay-wee	k in Octo	arnings* in ber 1974 of	the worke	
workers		second p workers	pay-week i	Women (18 and o	1974 by th ns received ver)†	d Girls	pay-wee	k in Octo	Women (18 and o	the worke ed over)†	G
workers	mum List	Men (21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and o	1974 by th ns received	d Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and	ber 1974 of Irns receive Women	the worke ed over)†	G
workers dustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) ining and quarrying (except coal mining)	mum List Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o	1974 by th ns received ver)†	d Girls	Pay-wee shown of Men (21 and over) P	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o	the worke ed over)†	G
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workers dustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) dustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) dustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying bood, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits‡ Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel‡ Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases hemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations‡ Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	mum List Heading 102 103 109 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 239 239 240 261 262 263 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 311	second gworkers Men (21 and over) 52:3 45:3 43:9 48:9 48:8 48:4 45:4 46:4 45:5 1 45:6 45:4 46:0 45:0 45:2 47:7 40:8 44:5 44:5 42:4 47:2 43:8 44:4 45:7 43:8 44:4 45:4 44:4 45:7 43:8 44:4 45:7 43:8 44:4 44:4 45:4 44:4 45:4 45:4 44:4 45:7 43:8 44:4 45:4 45:4 44:0 44:4 44:4 44:6 44:6	Ag-week is shown or Youths and boys 46.5 40.7 44.5 42.7 44.5 42.7 44.2 40.9 43.7 44.7 44.2 41.8 42.5 42.7 44.7 44.7 44.7 41.2 41.8 42.5 42.7 44.7 44.7 41.2 41.8 42.5 42.7 44.7 41.2 41.8 42.7 44.7 41.2 41.8 42.7 41.2 41.8 42.7 41.7 4	m October the return Women (18 and o Full-time 	1974 by the second seco	Girls Girls 	Pay-wee shown of Men (21 and over) P 93-75 100-91 118-56 103-82 89-28 100-79 118-56 103-82 89-28 100-79 118-56 102-39 99-05 102-39 100-53 101-44 100-63 3107-04 100-63 300-77 115-300 102-57 112-25 100-257 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-257 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 112-25 100-29 118-86	k in Octo on the retu Youths and boys P 71.01 73.71 77.46 55.95 72.78 68.28 99.33 63.64 70.84 70.84 70.84 70.84 70.99 80.21 52.18 83.67 95.94 75.66 65.75 	ber 1974 of 6 irns receive Women (18 and o Full-time P 78-10 57-71 69-82 72-36 76-27 98-10 71-57 73-73 72-75 66-06 75-69 84-24 68-50 85-33 108-14 77-86 73-63 69-30 74-46 76-80 74-73 82-53 77-73 68-01	the worke ed ver)† Part-time P 67.05 58.39 68.17 69.90 71.26 69.90 71.26 93.66 71.22 68.84 69.17 62.51 62.51 62.51 63.99 66.58 81.02 98.05 70.33 70.33 75.32 72.08 66.46 80.52 72.06 71.46 59.41	P 4455555555555555
workers hdustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Other mining and quarrying ood, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits [‡] Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Gocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco Coke ovens and manufactured fuel [‡] Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases Hemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations [‡] Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers	mum List Heading 102 103 109 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 239 231 239 240 261 262 263 271 273 274 273 274 275 276 277 278 279	second gworkers Men (21 and over) 52.3 43.9 48.9 48.4 48.9 48.8 48.4 45.4 45.5 46.4 49.3 45.5 45.4 45.4 45.5 44.5 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.2 47.7 40.8 8 44.5 42.4 47.7 40.8 44.5 42.4 47.7 43.1 43.4 45.7 43.1 45.4 45.7 43.1 45.4 45.7 43.1 45.4 45.7 43.1 45.4 44.4 45.7 43.1 45.4 44.4	Addition Addition Youths and boys	m October the return Women (18 and o Full-time 	1974 by the ns received ver)† Part-time 	Girls Girls 	P P 93-75 100-91 118-56 103-82 89-28 100-79 99-05 102-39 130-53 101-44 102-83 107-04 102-63 102-39 130-53 101-44 102-63 108-62 132-77 115-30 146-67 114-36 121-48 108-33 97-30 102-57 125-25 118-39 112-225 108-29 108-29	k in Octoon the retuined in th	ber 1974 of 6 rns receive Women (18 and o Full-time P 78·10 57·71 69·82 72·36 76·27 98·10 71·57 73·73 72·55 66·06 75·69 84·24 68·50 85·33 108·14 74·01 86·17 77·86 73·69 74·40 86·17 77·86 73·69 74·40 86·17 77·86 73·69 74·40 76·80 74·473 82·53 77·73	the worke ed ver)† Part-time P 67.05 58.39 68.17 69.90 71.26 93.66 71.22 68.84 69.17 62.51 69.73 71.99 66.84 69.73 71.99 81.02 98.05 70.33 	G

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*†‡§See footnotes on next page.

 Table 7 (continued)
 Numbers of workers shown on the returns received and average earnings in the second pay-week in October 1974: manual workers

Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1974: manual workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Mini- mum List	second worker	pay-week	of hours w in October n the retur	1974 by th	e	pay-wee	ek in Octo	arnings* in ober 1974 of urns receive	the works	d
Character (1) and (2)	Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and c Full-time	over)† Part-time	Girls	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and o Full-time	1	Girl
											-
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	43.3	42.1	38-0	19-4		P	P	P	P	P
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	43·9 43·9	40.0	37.3	21.7	=	104·90 111·18	56·72 59·40	74·13 71·58	60·41 65·30	-
Industrial engines	334	44.5	39·8 39·9	38·1 37·3	20·4 21·0	Ξ	108-38 115-89	64·27 64·96	73.65 90.54	67·40 83·52	100
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	335 336	43·3 44·4	40·1 40·1	38.2	21·2 19·6	Ξ	108·45 115·09	59-53 62-52	73.82	60-90 60-97	
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337 338	45·3 43·7	40·1 39·5	37·4 38·0	20·1 19·2	_	110-49 105-49	59.95	75.43	60.45	100
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339 341	44·0 45·2	40·2 40·3	37·2 37·7	20.9	37.7	106.95	65·14 59·00	87·13 78·47	79·17 67·85	49.7
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	342 349	42·3 44·0	36·8 40·3	37·3 38·6	20·9 20·8 20·1	38.2	111.57 108.58 110.75	60.02 63.29 62.33	70·32 80·78 80·62	56·46 76·39 72·94	57.7
Instrument engineering	254										51-1
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks	351 352	44·5 46·9	39·5 40·6	40·3 38·0	21·2 21·6	38.7	110-90 106-18	74·13 58·50	75-21	68.63	
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	353 354	43·7 43·2	41.0 40.0	37·7 37·8	21·0 21·7	37·7 38·3	99·06 100·42	56·46 58·83	73·34 67·69 70·87	80·88 61·67 64·19	55·2 50·6 48·6
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	344	12.4	20.0		annor och			officients		Tetune da	
Insulated wires and cables‡	361 362	43·4 46·2	39·8 40·7	37·3 37·5	21·0 21·8	37.8	108-06 115-09	58·84 78·72	74·85 85·55	70·57 80·64	4 8·2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio, and electronic components	363 364	43·9 43·4	39·9 40·0	36·6 37·6	21·1 21·8	36·9 37·6	105·35 101·45	61.55	81.61	77.54	57.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	42·8 45·0	40.1	36-3 38-9	21·0 21·2	38.2	95-23	57·08 66·26	70·96 71·68	70·92 73·52	52·3 56·7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	43·8 41·9	40·0 39·7	36.6	23.4	36.5	106-02 104-52	56.03	79·00 74·04	74·25 72·95	52.0
Other electrical goods	369	42.8	40.0	37·4 37·3	20·4 20·4	38·3 37·2	104-03 109-60	64·58 59·83	78·21 77·16	75·98 78·97	52·0 53·6
hipbuilding and marine engineering											
Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	371 372	43·6 43·2	38·3 38·9	36·6 37·1	19·8 19·7	Ξ	116·12 113·03	63·73 62·44	76·99 73·26	64·80 57·51	-
ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	hisvipida es										
Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	43·5 42·1	39.9	38.0	21·0 21·2	37.8	135-98 127-01	74.96	02 42	73.43	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing		45·1 42·3	40·8 39·2	37·9 37·7	21·2 21·9	_	107.01	60.66	93·13 75·20	76·04 73·77	53.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	384	44·7 42·8	38·2 40·4	32.5	22.3	Ξ	116·24 117·25 105·58	55-59 66-49 57-95	81·72 86·12	72.60 65.56	-
etal goods not elsewhere specified											
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements		44·4 43·5	40.0	37.8	20.8	_	110.77	59-43	73.62	64-47	_
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	392	44.7	39·9 40·2	37·8 36·0	21·2 20·8		99·01 110·13	59·82 54·38	76·06 74·06	70-33 64-66	-
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes‡	394	43∙0 45∙0	40·3 43·2	37·2 37·1	20·2 20·8	_	107-63 111-20	63·13 71·69	76·02 73·67	70.59	-
Jewellery and precious metals		42·7 45·4	40-4 41-5	37·6 37·5	21·4 21·8	37.0	110.37	72.48	75.19	67·12 67·66	56.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified		43.5	40.4	36-9		37.5	114·69 106·00	62·70 62·87	67·20 70·73	62·84 69·19	48.67
extiles Production of man-made fibres	411										
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412	41·1 44·7	39·1 41·3	37·0 37·3	18·9 21·1	37.0	122·41 93·45	87·75 71·94	79·86 70·72	74·18 64·27	56.03
Woollen and worsted Jute [±]	414	42·0 44·9	39·4 41·3	37·3 36·9	20.8	37·2 37·6	102·38 91·20	73·27 67·14	72.28	64·23	57.58
Rope, twine and net		43·5 45·3	41·1 41·1	38·6 37·4	20·5 21·2	_	92.99	67.98	67·56 73·86	64·11 60·68	52.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	417 -	42·4 46·0	40.2	37.5	22.9	37.7	95·72 103·35	62·92 63·18	68·58 66·91	63·54 63·71	52.1
Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	419 4	13·2 13·1	40.2	36·2 37·2		37.7	92.65 106.67	75.37	59·56 79·09	55·96 72·79	61.80
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422	13.4	40·4 40·9	36·9 36·7		37·9 38·3	93·18 86·66	56-66 56-55	65·34 59·78	61-57 55-94	50.69 47.10
Other textile industries‡		15-0 15-9	41.5 41.9	36·6 37·0	20·4 19·4	36-9	93-69 109-91	67·90 82·77	68-55 75-89	64·61 68·97	62.85
ather, leather goods and fur .eather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery‡	174	1.0									
eather goods	432 4	14·6 12·0 16·9	40·9 39·8	37·3 35·7	21·2 22·8	37.9	96·21 85·02	69·83 52·64	72·82 58·94	65·14 55·61	41.56
othing and footwear				36.4	22.0		97.16		64-31	60.45	-
Meatherproof outerwear 1en's and boys' tailored outerwear		2.6	_ 6.44	35.7	23.0	38-0	92.56		(0.10	17.15	47.74
Vomen's and girls' tailored outerweet	442 4	2·2 1·7	39·9 40·0	36·3 36·1	23.4	36.7	93.15	60.45	69·10 70·00	67·65 66·32	47·39 53·71
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	444 4	2.4	40.5	36-0	22.9	37·9 37·2	96·76 87·22	57·18 52·22	64·96 63·03	63·48 60·92	49.08 47.42
Hats, caps and millinery Press industries not elsewhere specified	446 4	2·8 1·8	40.9			37.9	89·44 86·15	50·32	62·15 53·86	60.76 53.42	45.94
ootwear		2·6 9·4	40·3 37·8	36.7	23.1	37·8 36·1	88-85 108-86	58·83 72·33	64.33	56·93 70·93	54·63 55·57

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Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, isparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† In the calculations of the averages for women, women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been shown separately from those normally working over 30 hours a week.
‡ A limited enquiry covering these industries was carried out in April 1974, and the results were published in the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*.
§ Excluding coke ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces which are included under the heading "Coke ovens and manufactured fuel".
[] Excluding railway workshops.

manual workers

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Mini- mum List Heading	second p	ay-week i	of hours wo n October the return	1974 by the		pay-wee	k in Octo	ber 1974 of rns receive	the worke	
	Heading	Men (21 and over)	Youths and boys	Women (18 and ov	ver)†	Girls	Men (21 and	Youths and	Women (18 and or	ver)†	Girls
The second	19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-1			Full-time	Part-time		over)	boys	Full-time	Part-time	in deals
							р	р	P	P	P
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc											
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	45.3	41.0	36.3	18-8		108.72	75.66	70.85	64.95	-
Pottery	462 463	44·5 43·8	40·6 39·3	35·6 37·5	21·1 19·5	37.4	100.76	64.26	71.18	65-36	48.4
Glass	464	47.9	44.1	37.5	21.4	38-4	120-05 119-81	78·14 87·53	87.68	74.10	50.4
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere	101		1.1.1		21 4		113.01	07.53	And A Constant	67.24	ALC: LAT
specified	469	48.0	42.5	36.8	19.6	-	104-81	73.44	74.05	62.04	antin a
Timber, furniture, etc											
Timber	471	43.6	40.5	37.8	18.3	-	98.39	62.79	75.40	60.55	-
Furniture and upholstery	472 473	41.7	39.8	37.8	21.5	100 mm	111.53	66.23	82.43	68.98	-
Bedding, etc	4/3	43·1 50·5	40·1 43·1	37·6 38·9	21·3 19·9		99.54	63.67	79.36	65.02	S. Welling
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	475	42.7	39.9	37.0	22.6	=	111·11 97·31	62·58 60·45	68.66 66.86	57·74 60·13	Ale in the
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	43.4	40.5	37.5	20.4	_	97.88	63.09	67.41	60.00	18 -
Paper, printing and publishing											
Paper and board	481	47·0 45·1	42.7	38.3	21.8	38.8	111.17	81.78	76.50	70.87	55.00
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482 483	43.1	41-6 40-9	38·4 39·2	21·2 21·0	38·2 38·8	114.92	69.86	75.91	72.45	48.4
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	45.1	42.3	38.0	21.0	36.9	107-66 110-00	61·15 76·34	77·19 77·82	74·00 68·71	45·8 58·6
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	43.3	41.6	40.2	20.0	_	148.15	56.32	70.10	68.75	20.0
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	38.9	41.1	37.6	19.2	-	167.02	63.60	102.47	77.34	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	44.4	41.1	38.9	21.1	39-0	117.73	52.26	76.97	68.72	44.5
Other manufacturing industries	491	43.0	40.5	38-1	21.9	20 4	444.00	7100			
Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	492	43.4	41.2	38.5	20.6	38.6	116-98 98-48	74·22 75·27	74·86 71·87	73.65	55.4
Brushes and brooms	493	43.4	40.1	36.5	22.5	37.9	91.04	63.39	66.30	63·25 65·11	48.1
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	494	45-3	41.5	37.1	21.6	38.0	96.03	63.11	65-31	60.19	52.4
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	45.2	h the - wheth	38.8	21.2	-	106.70		73.02	61.18	
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	44.6	41.3	37-3	21.2	37.9	108.09	71.04	71.39	73.44	49.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	45-3	41.7	37.4	21.7	38.4	102.72	59-62	63.90	58.53	44.9
Construction	500	46-8	43.1	38-1	18.8	-	104.17	62·99	62·78	60.74	1300 -
Sas, electricity and water							and the second				
Gas	601	48.5	43.2	34.9	19.9	-	101.77	65.30	74.50	70.15	-
Electricity Water supply	602 603	41·9 44·7	39·0 41·9	38.2	21·4 18·0	Ξ	113·03 103·71	55·95 73·96	87.46	73·83 61·39	=
ransport and communication (except railways and											
sea transport)	702	40.0	44.0	42.4	24.4		07.00	70.00			
Road passenger transport (except London Transport)	702 703	48·9 52·4	41-9 45-5	43·1 37·0	21·6 17·7	-	97.98	70.38	83.87	65.14	-
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage	703	49.7	45.5	57.0		_	94·18 100·34	54·02 59·04	62.05	59.32	1
Port and inland water transport	706	42.5	42.2	34.6	20.3		131.81	71.07	65-38	58.62	1
Air transport	707	45.9	41.6	42.8	31.8	-	114.97	81.75	87.13	62.99	
Other transport and communication§	709	50.1	40.9	42.3	25.5	0.577	115-65	78.00	80.92	82.04	Walks-
Certain miscellaneous services	000			20.0	20.5	20.4			Ne Louis	112	
Laundries	892 893	44·7 43·2	41.2	38·2 38·0	20·5 22·5	38.1	81.70	48.57	52.80	51.41	42.3
Dry cleaning, etc‡ Motor repairers, garages, etc	894	43.7	41.1	39.6	20.1		86·11 98·74	50.49	55·58 63·46	52·27 59·60	a shell
Repair of boots and shoes‡	895	42.5	40.8	39.6	18.1		87.48	45.32	51.82	52.15	
ublic administration, etc											
National government service (except where included above)		44.3	39.6	40.4	22.0	40.1	84.24	59.17	74.13	70.27	63.2
Local government service¶	906	43.4	43.5	38.0	17.0	-	87.79	68.05	73.34	66.94	121.00

*†\$See footnotes on page 118. § Mainly postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for

a shall y postal and telecommunications, but including also some returns for storage. If These figures related to a minority of government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, construction, transport and communication.

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Table 8 (continued) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the second pay-week in October 1974:

¶ Excluding police and fire service. Industrial employees have, as appropriate, been included in such industries as construction, water supply and transport and communication.

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Table 9 Average weekly earnings (men 21 and over): second pay-week October 1974: analysis by standard region: manual workers

South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands		North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
51.62	52.38	47.34	45.51	48.69	48-45	45-18	47.84	45-04	41.45	47.34	44-38
	55.79	*	58.87	51.71	48.55	51.78					*
		51.57	53.17	48.11	45.04	48.53	51.89	54.09	50.21	49.31	45.38
				51.61	50.17	51.03	50.42	51.42	51.90	54.26	40.28
					47.33	47.79	46.28	49.41	47.81	51.54)	
					39.50	42.42	43.28	45.50	45.98	47.25	
											47.73†
				*	*						
				55.01	44.99						43-36
											38.87
											46.57
											31.42
											38-44
											43.61
											39.49
58.86	60.49										47.22
49-39	46.12	45.70	50.39	51.10	46.03	44.51	45.97	47.96	45.27	46.00	49.75
50.98	51.03	46.47	47.02	50.26	46.61	47.34	48.02	49-21	48-58	48.92	45.59
50.84	*	51.31	47.95	51.21	49.44	46.69	50.65	45.85	47.28	52.11	40.69
50.89	55.25	45.89	43.46								42.36
48.98	50.37	47.74	46.69	47.57	46.59	46.40	46.15	47.08	46-98	46.79	52.57
54.25	54.56	52.33	50.87	52.11	50.28	49.28	51.84	48.66	50.45	49.98	50.72
								39.08	40.32	44.48	40.25
40.07	43.50	36.19	37.97	36.73	37.79	35-23	36.63	35.57	36.52	37.99	33.06
50.57	51-89	46.56	45.98	49.40	46.44	46.69	47.91	47.77	47.55	48.37	44.80
	East f 51-62 60-36 50-96 52-74 49-41 44-81 47-21 54-48 52-17 48-42 44-55 42-31 41-33 52-96 49-72 58-86 49-39 50-98 50-89 50-89 50-89 54-25 45-45 40-07	East London f f f f 51-62 52-38 60:36 55-79 50:96 49-56 52:74 49-84 44:81 43:24 47:21 47:08 54:48 64:01 52:74 53:61 48:42 47:90 44:55 45:34 42:31 43:35 41:33 41:09 52:96 53:28 49:72 52:12 58:86 60:49 49:39 46:12 50:98 51:03 50:84 * 50:99 55:25 54:55 54:56 45:45 47:39 40:07 43:50	East London Anglia f f f f f f f f 51.62 52.38 47.34 60.36 55.79 $*$ 50.96 49.56 51.57 52.74 44.02 47.45 49.41 49.24 48.64 44.81 43.24 40.53 54.48 64.01 48.73 54.48 64.01 48.73 52.77 56.74 47.08 48.42 47.90 47.30 48.42 47.90 47.30 44.55 45.34 36.04 42.31 43.35 38.32 41.33 41.09 40.19 52.96 53.28 49.24 49.72 52.75 58.86 60.49 50.97 46.12 57.03 52.25 45.89 50.98 51.03	EastLondonAngliaWest f </td <td>SouthLondonAngliaWestMidlands$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$f$$51.62$$52.38$$47.34$$45.51$$48.69$$50.96$$49.56$$51.57$$50.42$$51.71$$50.96$$49.56$$51.57$$50.42$$51.61$$49.41$$49.64$$48.64$$46.64$$48.91$$44.81$$43.24$$40.53$$40.81$$41.77$$47.21$$47.08$$38.42$$38.97$$46.26$$54.48$$64.01$$48.73$$49.82$*$52.17$$33.61$$44.73$$49.73$$55.81$$48.42$$47.90$$47.30$$46.85$$46.92$$44.55$$45.34$$36.04$$45.04$$43.98$$42.31$$43.35$$38.32$$44.50$$46.92$$44.55$$45.24$$45.00$$46.55$$49.92$$41.33$$41.09$$40.19$$44.60$$39.52$$52.96$$53.28$$49.24$$45.60$$46.55$$59.98$$51.03$$46.47$$47.02$$50.26$$50.98$$51.03$$46.47$$47.92$$50.26$$50.98$$55.25$$45.89$$43.46$$46.21$$48.98$$50.37$$7.774$$46.69$$47.57$$54.25$$54.56$$52.33$$50.87$$52.11$$45.45$$47.39$$42.22$$39.78$$43.48$<t< td=""><td>SouthLondonAngliaWestMidlandsMidlandsf</td></t<><td>South EastLondon LondonAngliaWestMidlandsMidlands shire and Hum. berside$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$50.96$49.5651.5753.1748.6948.4545.18$50.96$49.5651.5753.1748.1145.0448.33$52.74$54.0247.4550.4251.6150.1751.03$49.41$49.2448.6446.6448.9147.3347.79$44.81$43.2440.5340.8141.7739.5042.42$47.21$47.0838.4238.9746.2646.2942.49$47.21$47.9038.4238.9746.2646.2942.49$48.42$47.9047.3046.8546.9246.4347.15$48.42$47.9047.3046.8244.5843.54$42.31$47.3538.3244.5038.4740.1342.04$41.33$41.0940.1944.6039.5240.3238.04$42.34$49.2445.6046.5549.2652.3249.22$49.72$50.3249.2445.6046.5549.26$42.33$49.2445.6046.5549.2645.55$49.72$51.9149.9547.6849.67$49.72$46.1245.7050.3951.10</td><td>South EastLondon LondonAngliaWest WestMidlands MidlandsMidlands and Hum- bersideWest and Hum- berside$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$t$$50238$$47.34$$45.51$$48.69$$48.45$$45.18$$47.84$$60.36$$55.79$$*$$58.67$$51.71$$48.55$$51.78$$62.44$$50.96$$49.56$$51.57$$53.17$$48.11$$45.04$$48.53$$51.69$$52.74$$54.02$$47.45$$50.42$$51.61$$50.17$$51.03$$50.42$$49.41$$49.24$$49.64$$46.64$$48.91$$47.33$$47.79$$46.28$$47.21$$47.08$$88.42$$89.97$$46.26$$46.29$$42.42$$43.28$$47.21$$47.08$$88.42$$89.97$$46.92$$46.43$$47.15$$44.39$$44.48$$47.90$$47.30$$46.85$$46.92$$46.43$$47.15$$44.39$$44.47$$47.90$$47.30$$46.85$$46.92$$46.43$$47.15$$44.39$$44.55$$45.34$$36.04$$45.04$$43.98$$44.58$$43.54$$42.90$$42.31$$43.35$$38.22$$45.60$$46.52$$49.23$$39.16$$47.22$$52.25$$49.24$$45.60$$46.55$$49.26$$52.32$$50$</td><td>South EastLondon LondonAngliaWest MestMidlands MidlandsMidlands shire and Hum- 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17$</td></td>	SouthLondonAngliaWestMidlandsMidlands f	South EastLondon LondonAngliaWestMidlandsMidlands shire and Hum. berside t 50.96 49.5651.5753.1748.6948.4545.18 50.96 49.5651.5753.1748.1145.0448.33 52.74 54.0247.4550.4251.6150.1751.03 49.41 49.2448.6446.6448.9147.3347.79 44.81 43.2440.5340.8141.7739.5042.42 47.21 47.0838.4238.9746.2646.2942.49 47.21 47.9038.4238.9746.2646.2942.49 48.42 47.9047.3046.8546.9246.4347.15 48.42 47.9047.3046.8244.5843.54 42.31 47.3538.3244.5038.4740.1342.04 41.33 41.0940.1944.6039.5240.3238.04 42.34 49.2445.6046.5549.2652.3249.22 49.72 50.3249.2445.6046.5549.26 42.33 49.2445.6046.5549.2645.55 49.72 51.9149.9547.6849.67 49.72 46.1245.7050.3951.10	South EastLondon LondonAngliaWest WestMidlands MidlandsMidlands and Hum- bersideWest and Hum- berside t 50238 47.34 45.51 48.69 48.45 45.18 47.84 60.36 55.79 $*$ 58.67 51.71 48.55 51.78 62.44 50.96 49.56 51.57 53.17 48.11 45.04 48.53 51.69 52.74 54.02 47.45 50.42 51.61 50.17 51.03 50.42 49.41 49.24 49.64 46.64 48.91 47.33 47.79 46.28 47.21 47.08 88.42 89.97 46.26 46.29 42.42 43.28 47.21 47.08 88.42 89.97 46.92 46.43 47.15 44.39 44.48 47.90 47.30 46.85 46.92 46.43 47.15 44.39 44.47 47.90 47.30 46.85 46.92 46.43 47.15 44.39 44.55 45.34 36.04 45.04 43.98 44.58 43.54 42.90 42.31 43.35 38.22 45.60 46.52 49.23 39.16 47.22 52.25 49.24 45.60 46.55 49.26 52.32 50	South EastLondon LondonAngliaWest MestMidlands MidlandsMidlands shire and Hum- berside t 51.62 52.38 47.34 45.51 48.69 48.45 45.18 47.84 45.04 60.36 55.79 $*$ 58.87 51.71 48.55 51.78 62.44 53.69 50.96 49.56 51.57 53.17 48.11 45.04 46.33 51.89 54.09 52.74 54.02 47.45 50.42 51.61 50.17 51.03 50.42 51.42 49.41 49.24 49.64 46.64 48.91 47.33 47.79 46.28 49.41 44.81 43.24 40.53 40.81 41.77 39.50 42.42 43.28 49.47 47.21 47.08 38.42 38.97 46.26 46.29 42.42 43.28 49.47 47.21 47.08 38.42 38.97 46.26 46.29 42.42 49.47 $38.46.80$ 47.21 47.90 47.30 46.82 49.41 47.71 47.94 47.94 47.38 46.80 48.42 47.90 47.30 46.83 44.58 43.54 42.90 </td <td>South 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96$$45 \cdot 94$$52 \cdot 17$</td>	South EastLondon AngliaAngliaWestMidlands MidlandsMidlands shire and Hum- berside t 51.62 52.38 47.34 45.51 48.69 48.45 51.18 47.84 45.04 41.45 60.36 55.79 $*$ 58.87 51.71 48.55 51.78 62.44 53.69 60.30 50.96 49.56 51.57 53.17 51.61 50.17 51.03 50.42 51.42 51.90 52.74 54.02 47.45 50.42 51.61 50.17 51.03 50.42 51.42 51.90 52.74 47.08 48.64 46.64 49.91 47.33 47.79 46.28 49.41 47.81 44.81 43.24 40.53 40.81 41.77 39.50 42.42 42.328 45.50 45.98 47.21 47.08 38.42 38.97 46.26 46.29 24.42 47.84 48.60 42.92 51.42 51.81 46.79 47.31 49.73 49.72 46.43 47.15 48.99 45.64 47.21 47.08 38.42 38.97 46.22 46.43 47.15 48.99 45.64 49.97 60.96 52.17 53.61 47.94 47.53 46.92 47.41 <	Solution EastLondon AngliaAnglia WestWest HidlandsMidlands MidlandsShire and Hum- berside t $51 \cdot 62$ $52 \cdot 38$ $47 \cdot 34$ $45 \cdot 51$ $48 \cdot 69$ $48 \cdot 45$ $45 \cdot 18$ $47 \cdot 84$ $45 \cdot 04$ $41 \cdot 45$ $47 \cdot 34$ $60 \cdot 36$ $55 \cdot 79$ $*$ $58 \cdot 87$ $51 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Preceding inquiry figures

All manufacturing industries (October 1973)	43·21	43·23	39.30	40.24	42.70	39.47	39-37	40.61	40.88	41.76	41-14	36.90
All industries covered (October 1973)	42.30	43.00	39.05	38.85	42.03	39.38	39.06	40.28	40.05	40.52	40.35	36.37

Table 10	Average hours worked (men 21 and over): second pay-week, October 1974: analysis by standard region:
	manual workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	47.8	47.7	47.2	44.6	46.1	46.8	46.9	47.2	47.2	44.2	46.8	45.0
Coal and petroleum products	44.4	51.6	*	45.5	45.7	43.0	42.9	41.8	46.6	46.0	43.5	
Chemicals and allied industries	45.4	44.7	47.6	44.7	43.8	44.5	45.7	43.4	44.2	42.4	43-5	38-8
Metal manufacture	46.7	48.3	45.5	46.5	44.9	45.3	44.5	44.8	45.6	43-3	46.4	42.8
Mechanical engineering	45.3	45.2	44.7	44.1	43.8	43.7	44.3	43.5	44.4	44.2	44.2)	
Instrument engineering	43.8	43.3	42.7	42.7	43.4	42.4	41.8	42.6	45.0	42.2	45.4	44.1†
Electrical engineering	44.2	43.3	44.9	41.8	43-2	45.6	42.6	43.1	42.8	40.5	45-2	k Cardin A. Jaco
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	46.7	50.1	44.7	45.1	*	*	43.4	44.3	41.8	62.6	41.1	
Vehicles	43.4	45.0	42.8	42.5	41.2	41.0	43.2	42.0	45.5	42.1	42.2	41.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	44.7	44.6	44.1	45.4	42.9	43.7	44.4	44.0	43.2	43.9	43.4	42.0
Textiles	44.4	45.5	42.0	43.7	43-3	43-2	45.1	44.0	43.1	39.1	42.8	42.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	44.3	44.9	43.7	43.6	42.0	44.4	45.0	45.1	40.8	43.4	44.4	42.0
Clothing and footwear	41.7	41.4	39.0	38-4	41.5	39.9	42.5	41.4	41.1	42.9	42.8	41.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	48.7	50.6	50.2	46.1	45.0	45.8	45.4	45.0	44.3	45.0	46-3	45.4
Timber, furniture, etc	44.6	44.8	43-1	42.6	43.3	42.8	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.5	43.3	44.1
Paper, printing and publishing	44.1	44.2	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.0	45.6	44.1	44.3	42.2	45.2	42.9
Other manufacturing industries	45.8	45.2	46-1	42.0	42.7	46.8	44.1	44.0	44.5	43.6	43.0	40.7
All manufacturing industries	45.0	45·1	45.0	43.8	43.2	44.0	44.6	43.8	44.1	43.1	44·2	43.3
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	54.7	*	55.3	45.6	52.8	51.1	47.7	53.3	49.9	48.8	52.8	47.9
Construction	48.6	50.1	47.6	45.5	45.8	47.1	45.4	45.9	45-0	46.6	45.5	45.6
Gas, electricity and water	45.0	45.1	43.2	43.1	43.4	42.7	44-3	43.2	45.3	43.4	43.0	45.8
Transport and communication (except rail-				and the second								
ways, etc)	49.1	48.3	50.4	49.7	49.7	51.6	49.7	48-9	51.8	48.7	49-2	49.5
Certain miscellaneous services‡	44.4	44.3	42.9	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.5	43.2	44.4	42.6	43.7	43.2
Public administration§	44·2	44.9	43.5	43.8	42.9	43.4	42.9	43.6	43.4	44.1	43.0	47.2
	46.1	46.5	46.1	44.8	44.0	45.1	45.1	44.7	45.0	44.4	45.0	44.7

All manufacturing industries (October 1973) All industries covered	45.4	45.5	45-6	44.7	44-1	44.8	45-4	44-4	44-4	43·7	45.3	44-2
(October 1973)	46;1	46-3	46-4	45.3	44.7	45-9	45.9	45-2	45·1	44.7	45.9	44.9

*†‡§ See footnotes to table 13.

Table 11 Average hourly earnings (men 21 and over): second pay-week, October 1974: analysis by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
And and a second state of the second state of the second	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Food, drink and tobacco	108.01	109.01	100.30	102.04	105-62	103.53	96.33	101.36	95.42	93.78	101.15	98.62
Coal and petroleum products	135·79 112·35	108-12 110-87	108.34	129-38 118-95	113-15 109-84	112.91	120.70	149.38	115-21	131.09	132.80	444.04
Chemicals and allied industries	112.35	111.84	108.34	108.43	109.84	101·21 110·75	106·19 114·67	119.56	122·38 112·76	118·42 119·86	113·36 116·94	116-96 94-11
Metal manufacture	108.98	110.27	104.29	105.76	111.67	108.31	107.88	112.54				94.11
Mechanical engineering	108.98	99.86	94.92	95.57	96.24	93.16	107.88	106·39 101·60	111·28 101·11	108.17	116.61	
Instrument engineering	102.33	108.73	85.57	93.23	107.08	101.51	99.74			108.96	104.07	108.23+
Electrical engineering	116.58	127.76	109.02	110.47	107.08	101.21		109.93	109.35	105.98	104.69	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering			109.02	117.01	135.46	114.59	119.29	108.83	119.55	97.38	118.22)	40470
Vehicles	120.21	119-13					115.30	122.76	107.41	115.46	127.32	104.73
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	108.25	107.40	107.26	103·19 103·07	109.37	106-25	106.19	100.89	108.56	104.35	108.02	92.55
Textiles	100.29	99.65	85.81		101.57	103.19	96.54	97.50	101-67	118.90	95.47	109.58
Leather, leather goods and fur	95.44	96.55	87.69 103.05	102.06	91.60	90.38	93.42	91.29	91.03	96.61	93.02	74.81
Clothing and footwear	99.18	99.25	98.09	116-15 98-92	95.23	101.05	89.51	94.59	97.52	95.01	95.19	93.53
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	108·73 111·38	105·30 116·34	98.09	98.92	103·44 97·69	107·55 99·46	115·24 99·75	113.11	109.28	111.93	105·85 99·93	96·06 89·55
Timber, furniture, etc				115.70				102.96	102.60	103.91		
Paper, printing and publishing	133.32	136.86	113.27		111.50	108.36	108.93	120.57	123.57	112.68	111.35	110.07
Other manufacturing industries	107.77	102.04	99.13	119.98	119.67	98.35	100.93	104.48	107.78	103.83	106.98	122.24
All manufacturing industries	113-19	113-15	103-27	107-35	116-34	105.93	106.14	109.63	111.59	112.71	110.68	105.29
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	92.94	*	92.78	105.15	96.99	96.75	97.88	95.03	91.88	96.89	98.69	84.95
Construction	104.69	110.28	96.41	95.52	100.90	99.07	100.33	103.38	103-91	99.46	108.00	92.89
Gas, electricity and water	108.87	111-69	110.51	108.33	109.61	109.11	104.74	106.83	103.93	108.25	108.81	114.78
Transport and communication (except rail-												
ways, etc)	110.51	112.96	102.35	102.83	104.85	97.44	99.15	106.01	93.94	103-59	101.59	102.46
Certain miscellaneous services‡	102.48	106.98	98.41	91.66	99.95	93.10	94.64	97.38	88.02	94.65	101.78	93-17
Public administration§	90.68	96.88	83.20	86.69	85.62	87.07	82·12	84.01	81.96	82.81	88.35	70.04
All industries covered	109.67	111.59	101.00	102.63	112.27	102.97	103·53	107.18	106-16	107.09	107-49	100.22

85.80

94.03

85.10

All manufacturing industries (October 1973)	95·18	95-01	86.18	90-0
All industries covered (October 1973)	91.58	92.87	84·16	85.7

* † ‡ § See footnotes to table 14

Table 12 Average weekly earnings (women 18 and over): second pay-week October 1974: analysis by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northerr Ireland
the state and the state of the	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	29.68	29.50	29.37	29.29	26.21	30.65	26.07	27.97	26.01	28.11	28.59	33.43
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chemicals and allied industries	28.21	27.07	22.76	26.31	26.82	27.71	24.85	28.81	28.83	30.91	29.83	the set the set of the
Metal manufacture	30.09	29.40	30.02	30.38	26.61	27.67	27.06	27.41	26.33	26.88	25.86	*
Mechanical engineering	31.14	31.55	30.66	28.34	28.87	28.35	26.87	30.36	28.32	31.94	33.16	
Instrument engineering	27.11	27.57	26.35	23.64	23.93	20.67	25.42	26.79	24.06	26.42	28.11	26.91†
Electrical engineering	28.00	29.23	25.82	23.97	29.77	27.73	26.53	29.02	27.52	27.51	29.39	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*)	
Vehicles	32.91	32.08	*	29.24	35.57	32.41	28.51	33.63	28.87	38.18	37.10	33.54
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	27.50	27.06	28.78	24.60	26.20	26.17	25.95	27.44	27.90	26.07	28.28	27.99
Textiles	26.31	24.90	23.12	24.85	25.06	25.65	25.33	26.60	23.95	25.33	25.21	22.09
Leather, leather goods and fur	24.54	24.75	21.92	20.60	19.74	23.37	22.15	23.74	22.81	21.17	24.76	19.01
Clothing and footwear	24.43	24.50	26.24	25.37	25.08	24.54	24.29	23.19	24.22	24.28	24.73	22.15
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	25.71	28.43	*	22.88	25.49	27.29	36.24	32.22	28.84	23.86	30.76	26.93
Timber, furniture, etc	30.42	30.81	26.86	27.01	28.38	27.39	26.11	28.71	30.82	31.89	28.70	20.26
Paper, printing and publishing	31.37	30.56	31.27	30.12	27.58	25.41	27.26	30.28	33.56	26.35	29.17	26.64
Other manufacturing industries	26.53	25.91	25.12	26.34	27.20	25.33	26.48	26.45	24.62	24.33	27.44	27.63
All manufacturing industries	27.94	27.44	27.28	26.31	27.34	26.06	25.86	26.97	26.42	27.06	27.52	24.81
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communications (except rail-												
ways, etc)	34.70	33.80	29.23	30.86	36.03	31.70	34.76	31.68	33.13	38.88	34.60	1. 1 *
Certain miscellaneous services‡	22.93	22.63	20.53	23.01	22.70	22.19	20.92	20.52	19.99	19.37	21.80	17.54
Public administration §	30.70	35.23	27.56	28.27	30.53	29.05	26.64	21.53	29.28	29.24	28.74	32.19
All industries covered	27.86	27-40	26.97	26.19	27.36	26.07	25.84	26.85	26.33	26.99	27.63	24.69

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Table 13 Average hours worked (women 18 and over): second pay-week October 1974: analysis by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Norther Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco	38.6	38.8	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.0	38.4	37.5	38.3	37.8	38.4
Coal and petroleum products	20.4	38.0	38.9	38-1	37.3	38.9	37.6	38.3	38-8	38.6	38.8	
Chemicals and allied industries	38.1	38.9	38.2	39.4	36.8	35.7	37.6	37.8	38-2	38.3	37.4	
Metal manufacture	38.8	38.6	37.3	37.9	37.5	38.0	37.0	38.1	37.1	39.1	38.1	and a standy high
Mechanical engineering	38-5 38-0	37.8	38.0	38.6	36.7	36.5	37.9	38.4	40.5	35.9	38.0	35.4+
Instrument engineering		37.8	38.6	35.4	37.2	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.6	38.1	38.0	33.4L
Electrical engineering	37.2	3/.1	38.0	33.4	\$1.7	30.7	*	*	30.0	30.1	30.0	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	20.0		*	36.6	37.8	36.7	36.5	37.4	39.2	39.5	38.8	40.9
Vehicles	38.0	38·5 37·8	38.6	37.2	36.6	36.7	37.1	39.0	35.8	37.7	38.2	38.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	37.8			36.6	35.5	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.5	34.9	37.0	38.5
Textiles	37.4	36.7	35.7	36.6	35.3	37.5	37.5	35.6	37.5	35.8	38.3	
Leather, leather goods and fur	37.2	37.4	36.5		35.3	35.2	37.5	35.6	35.5			35.3
Clothing and footwear	36.2	36.1	35-9	35.7		35.2		37.4		36.8	37.4	36.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	36.1	38.5		37.4	35.5		37.6		35.8	37.0	38.4	40.2
Timber, furniture, etc	38.2	38.8	37.0	36.7	37.5	36.4	36.4	37.6	39.0	38.5	38-5	35.7
Paper, printing and publishing	38.7	39.3	38-6	38.5	39.2	37.6	38.1	38.5	37.0	38.0	40.9	37.8
Other manufacturing industries	38.4	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.0	36-9	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.1	37.6	37.4
All manufacturing industries	37.6	37.5	37.4	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.1	37.0	37.6	37.9	36.8
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication (except rail-												
ways, etc)	40.9	38.2	41.4	41.0	42.9	42.5	41.8	41.2	43.5	45.1	41.6	*
Certain miscellaneous services‡	39.1	38.9	37.6	39.5	38.0	38.2	38.1	37.6	38.3	38.2	39.4	37.6
Public administration §	39.8	40.9	41.0	38.6	40.0	39.6	38.4	35.7	39.7	41.1	38.9	48.9
All industries covered	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.1 -	36.9	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.7	38-1	37.0

* † ‡ § See footnotes to table 13

Table 14 Average hourly earnings (women 18 and over): second pay-week October 1974: analysis by standard region: manual workers

Industry Group (SIC 1968)	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Hum berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	р 76·89 *	P 76·03 *	₽ 79·16 *	P 77·49 *	P 69·16 *	₽ 81·08 *	P 70·46 *	P 72.84 *	р 69·36 *	р 73·39 *	P 75·63 *	P 87·06 *
Chemicals and allied industries	74.04	71.24	58.51	69.06	71.90	71.23	66.09	75.22	74.30	80.08	76.88	*
Metal manufacture	77.55	75.58	78.59	77.11	72.31	77.51	71.97	72.51	68.93	70.18	69.14	*
Mechanical engineering	80.88	81.74	82·20	74.78	76.99	74.61	72.62	79.69	76.33	81.69	87.03	12210
Instrument engineering	71.34	72.94	69.34	61.24	65.20	56.63	67.07	69.77	59.41	73.59	73.97	76.02†
Electrical engineering	75.27	78.79	66.89	67.71	80.03	76.60	72.29	78.64	75.19	72.20	77.34	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*)	
Vehicles	86.61	83.32	*	79.89	94.10	88.31	78.11	89.92	73.65	96.66	95.62	82.00
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	72.75	71.59	74.56	66.13	71.58	71.31	69.95	70.36	77.93	69.15	74.03	72.70
	70.35	67.85	64.77	67.90	70.59	69.32	68·27	71.12	63.87	72.58	68.14	58.91
Leather, leather goods and fur	65.97	66.18	60.05	59.54	55.92	62.32	59.07	66.69	64.25	59.13	64.65	53.85
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	67·49 71·22	67·87 73·84	73·09 *	71.06	69.47	69·72 72·20	67.66	66.07	66·54 80·56	65·98 64·49	66·12 80·10	61·53 66·99
Timber, furniture, etc	79.63	79.41	72.59	61·18 73·60	71.80	75.25	96·38 71·73	86·15 76·36	79.03	82.83	74.55	56.75
Paper, printing and publishing	81.06	77.76	81.01	78.23	75.68 70.36	67.58	71.55	78.65	90.70	69.34	71.32	70.48
Other manufacturing industries	69.09	68.54	66.46	70.24	73.51	68.64	70.43	71.88	64.62	65.58	72.98	73.88
All manufacturing industries	74.31	73.17	73.00	71.49	74.29	71.20	70.08	72.70	71.41	71.97	72.61	67.42
Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	1999 * 1998	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	****	Web States w	15,1 1 5 * . 15/07
Transport and communication (except rail-												
ways, etc)	84.84	88.48	70.60	75.27	83.99	74.59	83.16	76.89	76.16	86.21	83.17	* *
Certain miscellaneous services‡	58.64	58-17	54.60	58.25	59.74	58.09	54.91	54.57	52.19	50.71	55.33	46.65
Public administration §	77.14	86.14	67.22	73.24	76.33	73.36	69.38	60.31	73.75	71.14	73.88	65.83
All industries covered	73.70	72.87	71.96	70.59	74.15	70.84	69.84	72.37	70.78	71.59	72.52	66.73

Note: In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the pro-portion of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime. night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. * The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

Averages. † It is not possible to publish separate figures for mechanical engineering, instrument engineering, electrical engineering and for shipbuilding and marine engineering in Northern Ireland without disclosing information about individual establishments.

‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages, and repair of boots and shoes. § Industrial employees in national and local government service have, as appro-priate, been included in the figures for industries such as construction, transport and communication, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals and printing. "Public administration" covers (a) those employees not assigned to other industries and services, and (b) employees in certain national government research establishments.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September and December 1974

THE tables below show the numbers of engagements and discharges per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four week periods ended September 14 and December 14, 1974. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette) and are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

The figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the payroll at the beginning of the period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the payroll at the end of the period.

September 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	ments	per of en per 100 d at begi iod	em-	charge losses	ber of dis es and ot per 100 d at begin iod	her em-
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries Drink industries Tobacco	III 211-229 231-239 240	4.0 4.5 2.7 1.0	5·4 5·9 4·2 2·3	4.6 5.1 3.2 1.7	6.7 4.3 3.0	6 · 6 6·9 5·6 4·6	6·3 6·8 4·7 3·9
Coal and petroleum prod- ucts	IV	3.1	5.8	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.0
Chemicals and allied products General chemicals	V 271	2·2 1·9	4·3 4·1	2·8 2·3	2·4 1·6	5·1 3·3	3·2 1·9
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Other iron and steel Non-ferrous metals	VI 311 312-313 321-323	2·8 2·3 3·4 3·1	4·2 3·3 5·8 4·0	2·9 2·4 3·7 3·2	2·8 2·4 3·3 2·9	3·0 2·1 2·6 4·1	2·8 2·4 3·2 3·1
Mechanical engineering	VII	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.1
Instrument engineering	VIII	3.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	IX 361	3·1 3·6	4·0 4·7	3·5 3·9	3∙0 2∙8	4·6 4·1	3.6 3.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	3.7	2.8	3.6	2.2	3.0	2.2
Vehicles Motor vehicle	хі	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.8	3-1	1.9
Manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	381	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.4	2.1
repairing Metal goods not elsewhere	383	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.4	2.5	1.6
specified	XII	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.2
Textiles Production of man-made	XIII	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.4
fibres Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and	411	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted	412-413 414	4·5 3·7	3·7 3·8	4·2 3·7	5·6 5·7	4·4 5·3	5·1 5·5
goods	417	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	xıv	3.0	4.3	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries Footwear	XV 441-449 450	3·2 3·9 2·2	4·5 4·8 3·2	4·2 4·6 2·7	4·1 4·5 3·4	4·6 4·7 4·1	4·5 4·7 3·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	xvi	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.5
Paper, printing and publishing	xviii	2.3	4.2	2.9	2.6	4.3	3.1
Paper and paper manufac- turers Printing and publishing	481-484 485-489	3·0 1·9	4·2 4·2	3·4 2·6	4·1 1·6	4·9 3·9	4·3 2·3
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	3·8 2·8	5·9 4·2	4 ∙ 6 3∙1	5∙0 3∙6	7·3 4·3	5∙9 3∙7
TOTAL, ALL MANU- FACTURING INDUS- TRIES	abricent Stat	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.9	3.9

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

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

Labour turnover figures for September are expected to be higher than for March, June and December because of schoolleavers starting their first jobs and students ending vacational employment.

December 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	ment	per of en s per 100 l at begin iod	em-	charg losses	ber of dis es and of per 100 d at begi iod	her em-
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries Drink industries Tobacco	III 211-229 231-239 240	2.6 2.8 2.2 1.2	3.0 3.2 2.8 1.0	2·8 3·0 2·4 1·1	2·9 3·3 1·6 1·1	4·1 4·5 3·0 1·5	3·4 3·8 2·0 1·3
Coal and petroleum products	IV	2.5	4.9	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.4
Chemicals and allied products General chemicals	V 271	1·4 1·0	2·4 2·0	1·7 1·2	1·3 0·8	2·9 1·8	1·8 1·0
Metal manufacture Loan and steel (general) Other iron and steel Non-ferrous metals	VI 311 312-313 321-323	2·0 2·0 2·5 1·5	2·3 2·0 2·6 2·2	2.0 2.0 2.5 1.7	1·9 1·6 2·3 2·0	3·1 1·5 4·2 3·8	2·0 1·6 2·5 2·3
Mechanical engineering	VII	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.5
Instrument engineering	VIII	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.6
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	IX 361	1·6 2·1	2·5 2·8	2·0 2·3	1·9 2·0	3·9 3·7	2·7 2·4
Shipbuilding marine engineering	x	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.6	5.3	2.7
Vehicles	хі	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.4
Motor vehicle manufac- turing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	381	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.6
repairing	383	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	хп	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.3
Textiles	хш	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and	411	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.2	2.6
man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	412-413 414	4·3 3·3	2·9 3·1	3·7 3·2	5·1 5·1	3·7 5·1	4·5 5·1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	xiv	3.2	4.5	3.8	3.2	5.3	4.1
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries Footwear	XV 441-449 450	1·9 2·1 1·7	2·8 3·0 1·8	2·6 2·8 1·7	2·9 3·1 2·6	3·4 3·5 2·7	3·3 3·4 2·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	xvi	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
Timber, furniture, etc	xvII	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.0
Paper, printing and publishing	xviii	1.5	2.3	1·8	1.7	3-2	2.2
Paper and paper manufactures Printing and publishing	481-484 485-489	2·2 1·1	2·5 2·2	2·3 1·5	2·4 1·2	3·8 2·7	2.9 1.6
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	2·1 1·9	2·9 2·2	2·4 1·9	2·9 1·9	5·3 2·8	3·8 2·1
TOTAL, ALL MANU- FACTURING IN- DUSTRIES	id bi	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.7

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 December 1974, which

are based on the returns from a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 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-December 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	115-6	37.7
Food industries	106-0	42-4
Drink industries Tobacco	6·0 3·5	16·1 18·0
Coal and petroleum products	0.8	18.6
Chemicals and allied industries	30.0	23.1
General chemicals	4.5	19.8
Metal manufacture	11.7	19-3
Iron and steel (general)	3.3	15.1
Other iron and steel	3.5	22.0
Non ferrous metals	4.9	21.5
Mechanical engineering	32.2	20.4
Instrument engineering	12.6	20.8
Electrical engineering	74.7	23-3
Electrical machinery	5.6	16.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.5	20.7
Vehicles	12.8	12.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.3	11.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3.8	13-4

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage o total number of females employed in the industry
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	42.9	25.7
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and	49.8	20.7
man-made fibres	10.3	22.5
Woollen and worsted	10.1	23.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	15.1	18.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	4.6	24.2
Clothing and footwear	57-2	18.8
Clothing industries	50.7	19.7
Footwear	6.5	14.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11.8	17.7
Timber, furniture, etc	13-1	25.2
Paper, printing and publishing	41-1	22.1
Paper and paper manufactures	16.8	22.4
Printing and publishing	24.3	22.0
Other manufacturing industries	40.5	31-1
Rubber	6.7	24.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	553.9	23.9

Unemployed register: entitlement benefit

O^F the 621,437 unemployed persons in Great Britain on November 11, 1974,* it is estimated that about 209,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 67,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 201,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 144,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, persons previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.

Supplementary allowances are paid by unemployment benefit offices and certain education authorities careers offices in Scot-

land on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed persons who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit		тн	OUSAND
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment benefit and	172	38	209
supplementary allowance	60	7	67
Total receiving unemployment benefit	232	44	276
Receiving supplementary allowance only	171	30	201
Others registered for work	114	30	144
Total	516	105	621

Note — Because the figures have been rounded independently some totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. * The number unemployed in November 1974 included estimates for certain offices. A fuller description of these estimates is given on page 1143 of the December 1974 issue of this Gazette.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries

Details of the estim turns from a new s f the August 1974 i elow. Estimates for pontinued sample of	nates for O sample of e ssue of this April 1974	ctober 197 mployers <i>Gazette</i>) 4 which w	4, which a (see note are given vere based	are based on on page 736 in the table on the dis-	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technica and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
uly 1974 issue. Information about	t the numb	ers of ad	ministrati	ve, technical			(Thousands)		(Per cent)
nd clerical employe	es in manu	facturing	industries	s is obtained	Females				
n returns made by	certain en	nployers u	inder the	Statistics of	Food, drink and tobacco	244	66	310	21.3
ade Act, 1947. Th	e figures ind	clude man	agers, sur	erintendents	Coal and petroleum				
d works' foremen;	research e	xperiment	al, develo	pment, tech-	products Chemicals and allied	1	3	4	74.1
cal and design emp	lowers othe	n than on	aratives:	draughtemen	industries	75	57	132	43.0
cal and design emp	bloyees othe	i than op	eratives,	laughtsmen	Metal manufacture	30	32	61	51.7
d tracers; and	office emp	loyees in	cluding w	vorks' office	Mechanical engineering	67	91 17	158	57.5
nployees.	the second second	daine an			Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	44 251	17 78	62 329	28·1 23·6
ipioyees.	ation actin	motor has	han n	nade of the	Shipbuilding and marine	231	10	527	
From this inform	nation estir	nates nav	e been n	have of the	engineering	5	8	12	62.1
mbers of administr	rative, techr	nical and c	elerical wo	rkers in each	Vehicles	54	46	100	46.1
dustry group and	the nerce	ntage tha	t they fo	rmed of all	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	123	44	168	26.5
dustry group and	The perce	lawage mi		t alassad as	Textiles	206	37	243	15.0
nployees in the g	roup. Emp	loyees wh	to are no	it classed as	Leather, leather goods and				
ministrative, techn	ical or cleri	cal are reg	garded as o	operatives.	fur Clashing and foregoing	16 271	2 33	19 304	12·5 10·7
					Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	2/1	33	504	107
					cement, etc	49	18	67	27.1
					Timber, furniture, etc	31	21	52	39.9
1	to alerical	and al	anical M	IORIOPE ID					
dministrative,	technical	and cl	erical w	orkers in	Paper, printing and	114	73	197	39.7
dministrative, manufacturing	technical industrie	and cl s, mid-O	erical w ctober 1	orkers in 1974	Paper, printing and publishing	114	73	187	39-2
dministrative, manufacturing	technical industrie	and cl s, mid-O	erical w october 1	974	Paper, printing and	114 106	73 29	187 135	39·2 21·7
manufacturing	technical industries	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative,	Total employees in employ-	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing				
dministrative, manufacturing ^{dustry} tandard Industrial assification 1968)	Number of	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical	Total employees	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufac- turing industries Total males and females	106 1,688	29 654	135 2,342	21·7 27·9
manufacturing	Number of	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative, technical and	Total employees in employ-	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufac- turing industries Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco	106	29	135	21.7
manufacturing dustry tandard Industrial assification 1968)	Number of	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical	Total employees in employ-	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufac- turing industries Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	106 1,688	29 654	135 2,342	21·7 27·9
manufacturing dustry tandard Industrial assification 1968)	Number of	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ-	974 Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufac- turing industries Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied	106 1,688 576 25	29 654 169 15	135 2,342 745 406	21.7 27.9 22.7 38.0
manufacturing dustry tandard Industrial assification 1968) ales	Number of	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ-	974 Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufac- turing industries Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	106 1,688 576	29 654 169 15 172 130	135 2,342 745 406 444 522	21.7 27.9 22.7 38.0 38.8 25.0
manufacturing dustry tandard Industrial assification 1968) ales od, drink and tobacco tal and petroleum	Industrie: Number of operatives	s, mid-O Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff (Thousands) 103	Total employees in employ- ment 435	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment (Per cent) 23.8	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Total, all manufac- turing industries Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	106 1,688 576 25 272 391 646	29 654 169 15 172 130 321	135 2,342 745 406 444 522 967	21.7 27.9 22.7 38.0 38.8 25.0 33.2
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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

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	86-0 94-3 105-7 113-0 118-8 134-6	86.3 95.7 106.8 * 117.7 134.2	86.6 96.8 107.4 115.6 118.4 134.3	86·7 98·2 107·0 116·4 120·3 137·3	86.6 99.1 106.9 116.7 122.5 139.8	86·7 99·9 107·6 117·6 123·6 144·0	87.6 100.7 108.6 118.5 124.0 147.1	89·0 101·4 109·2 119·5 125·1 151·0	90·4 102·2 110·3 120·1 126·2 155·0	91.2 103.0 111.2 120.5 127.9 160.3	92:0 104:0 111:7 120:4 131:7	93·0 104·8 112·1 119·8 134·1

• 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. he indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

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 172.

1970 = 10

Employment people

Jim Hammer, HM Chief Inspector of Factories



Mr Jim Hammer

S the (17th) HM Chief Inspector of A Factories, Jim Hammer has taken up the job during a period of major change in the administration and law governing health and safety at work in this country. The job of chief inspector retains many of its traditional responsibilities, but, following the creation of the Health and Safety Commission and the formation of the Executive under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act, Jim Hammer has a new role to play, as well as a new act to enforce.

Before the reorganisation, the chief inspector reported to the director of occupational safety and health and was responsible both for policy and its implementation in the field. The new Commission brings together five inspectorates. with a single policy making secretariat. Trent, dealing with steel, the foundries "In this way", said Jim Hammer, "the job is new, because the chief inspector is no longer running the whole show; he is part of a bigger organisation. It is also a new job, because there is a new attitude, with a new approach, symbolised by the appointment of the Commission representing both sides of industry and local authorities". He said that the role of the chief factory inspector now is to ensure that the inspectorate is so staffed, trained, organised and guided as to implement effectively the Commission's policy.

At the same time he will still take part

in policy making as a member of the done by joint committees in other Management Board of the Executive and industries in the future. by maintaining a constant dialogue between the Inspectorate in the field and the policy branches.

Early career

Jim Hammer started his career with the Factory Inspectorate, then part of the Department of Employment, in 1953, in Birmingham. While in Birmingham, he met his wife, who was also a factory inspector.

The employment of women as factory inspectors is not a phenomenon of International Woman's Year since the factory inspectorate is not an area into which women have only recently moved. Following the introduction of the early Factories Acts in the nineteenth century, controlling the use of child and female labour, being a factory inspector it was one of the few jobs open to respectable Victorian ladies.

In 1958 Jim Hammer was promoted to Manchester, where there was a clearer acceptance of the factory inspector. "There were fewer arguments," he said, "about whether the Act actually existed or not, and what it required".

His next job, six years later, as District Inspector in Norfolk, was a complete change of scene. One of the major industries was food, where, he said there were serious hazards. The canning process and the quick moving machinery for slicing and chopping vegetables could be dangerous. There was also a big seasonal changeover in the work done in food factories, as the product changed, so did the plant.

Heavy industry

He went back into heavy industry, when in 1967 he was made district inspector for the Potteries, based at Stoke-onand, of course, the potteries. The potteries were going through a great period of amalgamation and rationalisation, and he worked on a major report which tried to look ahead at what needed to be done to improve health and safety in the industry. Inspectors tried to use their influence, he said, to ensure that modern plants incorporated dust control at the design stage. "It is one of the areas with long standing co-operation between both sides of industry, through the Joint people within a company soon find out Standing Committee," he said.

There was scope for more work to be

New techniques

When he was at Stoke, Jim Hammer tried out for the first time some of the techniques that have since been adopted by the factory inspectorate. One was the campaign approach which involved dealing with all the factories of a similar type in a given area within a short space of time, for example, all foundries on all factories with a certain sort of machinery. This proved to be an economic way of raising standards. The word would be passed round that a campaign was under way, and action to improve health and safety would be taken in many factories, not just one.

He also experimented with some visits by appointment by having inspectors give two weeks' notice of a visit rather than call unannounced. There are certain advantages to visiting by appointment which may not be obvious at first. When an inspector does arrive after two weeks' warning and things are not right and no effort has been made, it is clear that the employer is either unwilling to comply or more often ignorant about how to. But usually the standard is raised by letting the employer work on his own for two weeks, then building upon that improvement. The trade unions at first had doubts about this method, but through participation in discussions at the visit, their members became more involved in monitoring the standard achieved. After the first visit by appointment, a surprise visit was usually made later to ensure that it wasn't just a "flash in the pan".

He was one of the first people to use the team technique in Stoke. Four or five inspectors would go out to one factory instead of just one inspector. The advantage of this was that they could see four or five managers and inspect the whole factory at one time. The team approach is only possible by appointment and it can be combined with in-depth inspection over a longer period of time.

Although Jim Hammer is firmly committed to retaining the wide range of inspecting techniques, he cannot see any other ever replacing the surprise visit as the "norm". "But often," he said, "the only man who is surprised is the gateman;

(continued at foot of page 127

First Labour Attaché in South Africa

THE newly appointed labour attaché for South Africa, Mr William J. Vose, left for Pretoria on February 27.

Mr Vose has already had extensive experience of labour matters in many African countries, as from 1964 to 1970 he was the labour attaché for West Africa. based in Lagos, Nigeria. In that capacity he covered Nigeria and a number of other West African countries.

In 1970, he joined the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, to spend 18 months in the Caribbean Office, before being posted to Buenos Aires, Argentina, as first secretary, then head of hancery, in the political department of our embassy there. This was the job he was doing before taking up his new post in South Africa.

A Lancashire man, born in St Helens, he started his career with the department, then called the Ministry of Labour, in 1939. After a five year spell in the army, he returned to the Ministry as an executive officer, serving in London and North West regional offices and employment exchanges.

He was back in his home county when, in 1959, he was appointed manager of Wigan employment exchange. It was during this period of his career with the

experience in international labour matters. As manager for Wigan employment exchange, he was seconded for three months at a time to the service for the resettlement of regular soldiers, set up during the rundown of the forces from 1960 to 1963. He was one of a two-man resettlement team for Europe, and visited department that he gained his early all parts of Europe where the British forces to his new job as an exciting challenge.

(Jim Hammer, continued)

when an inspector is about." The cam- appropriate to 1975." They will use the the managers at the centre of such vast heir place.

He came to London in 1971, as Deputy Superintending Inspector for London and the Home Counties (East) Division and in 1973 moved to headquarters to work on mechanical safety. Then after some months spent working on the new Health and Safety Bill, he was appointed a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, in 1974

As the newly appointed HM Chief Inspector of Factories, he feels that factory inspectors have a dual role to play: giving advice, guidance and information and acting as an enforcing agency. "They have a clear obligation to enforce the law and to raise standards in a way

standards.

Looking ahead

One thing he wants to push ahead with is the development of better ways of dealing with large conglomerate companies that operate throughout the country. A special unit has already been started up to monitor the construction industry, the Construction Central Operating Unit, and something similar may have to be set up for the large diversified holding companies. It is essential to devise a way of speaking to the risk and those who work with them."

Employment people



Mr William Vose

were stationed, helping British soldiers to return smoothly into civilian life. This involved not only helping to find jobs, but also advising on training and employment prospects.

As labour attaché in South Africa his duties will include advising the Ambassador on labour and social affairs and reporting developments of interest to government departments in London. Also he will give advice, guidance and assistance to British subsidiary and associate companies there. He will advise these companies on the prevailing rates of pay and cost of living and keep them up to date with current legislation and current practice on labour matters. Safety, health, welfare, training and apprenticeships will also come within his scope, all to help British companies with interests in South Africa to keep fully and accurately informed on South African labour matters.

During his briefing in London, he visited a number of government departments and companies with South African subsidiaries and also the TUC and the CBL.

Mr Vose, who is married, with four children, will be based at the embassy in Pretoria, although he expects to travel a lot. As the first labour attaché from this country in South Africa, he looks forward

new methods of inspection to detect low

paign, the appointment, the surprise visit, new enforcement procedures for those organisations, as well as the managers he team, the in-depth inspection all have who will not voluntarily improve their of the subsidiary companies. The mansafety standards, and they will use the agers of the main board are the people who are required to prepare a health and safety policy, which can then be implemented throughout the organisation.

The new legislation on health and safety will have a far reaching effect on employers and employees. A key part of Jim Hammer's job is to communicate what the law requires and guide and encourage both sides of industry to work together to raise standards of health and safety at work. In other words to make reality of the Robens Report philosophy; "the primary responsibility for doing something about occupational accidents and disease lies with those who create

News and notes

Young people's employment problems

Tnemployment among young people U was one of the major concerns of the National Youth Employment Council during its final three-year term of office ending on April 1, 1974; this is stated in the council's final report to the Secretary of State for Employment.

The report says that unemployment among young people reached a peak of 105,000 in August 1972. The situation improved in 1973 and the energy crisis beginning in 1974 had less serious effects in terms of youth unemployment than might have been feared. But the council draws attention to a predicted increase in the numbers of 15- to 17-year-olds from 1970 to the early 1980s which will bring increasing workload to the careers service.

The report looks particularly at four problem areas that have concerned the council in the last three years. These are regional employment problems, the problems of unqualified and untrained young people, the problems of coloured youngsters and the problems of handicapped young people.

Regional problems

On regional problems, the report points out that the 1971-72 recession hit young people hardest in the North, North West, Wales and Scotland. Despite some redeployment of industry during the period covered by the report, "the effect on job opportunities for young people was only marginal". But the council hopes that the trends in vacancies are an indication that young people in all parts of the country can look forward to a widening range of employment opportunities.

Although it is wrong to think of coloured school-leavers as a "homogeneous" group, there are problems that are more or less common to all, says the command of English, particularly among West Indians whose mother tongue is nominally English but whose vernacular use of patois and other poor vocabulary can place cerns the perceptions of careers prospects tested. and the unrealistic aspirations on the part of both young immigrants and their parents.

* Final Triennial Report by the National Youth Employment Council, 1974, HMSO, 71p.

The report singles out two significant community projects. The scheme began in innovations that are aimed at assisting handicapped youngsters to make a satisfactory transition to employment. One is the setting up of the Employment Medical Advisory Service to monitor young people entering employment who have been since the scheme started. identified as needing medical supervision and to advise on the medical aspects of employment. The other is the trials mounted by the Department of Employment to test new methods of vocational assessment.

of the general employment situation in 1971-72 were particularly welcomed by the council. A number of training measures were taken including the setting up of the Training Award Scheme to boost first-year apprenticeships training (from which over 7,000 young people benefited in 1971-72) and the short industrial courses for unemployed young people (about 2,000 have taken part so far).

employing them in small teams on local tions are now being considered by Mr Foot.

eight areas of high unemployment, but has expanded into other areas including London and the West Midlands. It now employs more than 1,400 young people in 20 areas and over 4,500 have been helped

Careers advice

This is the final report of the council because it was wound up when reorganisa-Two government initiatives arising out tion of the Youth Employment Service took effect on April 1, 1974, following the passing of the Employment and Training Act 1973. As one of its final acts the council considered the need for a similar body to succeed it. It recommended to the Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Michael Foot, that he should consider appointing a Careers Advisory Council to advise on the conduct of the Careers Service in its new phase. This new council, it suggested, The second innovation was the creation should be reasonably representative, but of the Community Industry scheme. This if it were smaller than the old council, more helps young people who find difficulty in concentrated and constructive debates obtaining and keeping stable jobs by might follow. The council's recommenda-

Employment transfer scheme

to leave home to find work or take up under the training allowances scheme but training is to come from the Employment Transfer Scheme from February 1, 1975. The provisions of this scheme are being extended for people under 18.

At present young people under 18 can get allowances from either the training allowances scheme or the employment report. One such problem is the varying transfer scheme. The training allowances scheme only applies to young people but is means-tested. From February 1, 1975 it is being dropped in favour of the employment transfer scheme which is available to adults them at a disadvantage. A second con- as well as young people but is not means-

> An added improvement for young people under the new arrangements means that those under 18 will continue to qualify for are relaxed for people who transfer from assistance with the cost of visits home four

All assistance for young people who have times a year. This concession is available not under the employment transfer scheme.

No new applications will be received under the training allowances scheme, which has lately been little used.

The employment transfer scheme gives financial aid to unemployed workers and people threatened with redundancy who move to jobs outside their home areas. They can either settle permanently in the new area or work there until a suitable job becomes available nearer home.

The grants and allowances under the scheme help with travelling, lodgings and moving house. A number of eligibility conditions apply, although some of these one of the assisted areas.

Unemployment statistics-January 1975

The full monthly count of the numbers 144-146) have also been estimated. No nnemployed, due on January 13, 1975, was estimates are available of the numbers not made because of industrial action at temporarily stopped or of notified unfilled local offices of the Employment Services vacancies. Agency.

kors (by Paradala and and a charter of a cha	Total unem	ployed	Seasonally excluding s and adult s	chool-leavers
	Number	Percentage of all employees	Number	Percentage of all employees
South East	155.000	2.1	140,000	1.9
East Anglia	19,000	2.9	17,000	2.6
South West	61,000	4.0	54,000	3.5
West Midlands	62,000	2.7	57,000	2.5
East Midlands	42,000	2.8	39,000	2.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	66,000	3.3	60,000	3.0
North West	119,000	4.3	111,000	4.0
North	68,000	5.2	62,000	4.7
Wales	48,000	4.7	42,000	4.1
Scotland	103,000	4.8	92,000	4.3
Great Britain	742,000	3.3	675,000	3.0
of which: Males	613,000	4.4	556,000	4.0
Females	130,000	1.5	119,000	1.4

Using a simplified counting procedure, the above estimates have been made for January 20, 1975.

These estimates are not considered to be as accurate as the normal monthly counts and must be treated as approximate ndications only. Although they are given to the nearest thousand, they do not necessarily all have this degree of accuracy. The numbers of adult students and schoolleavers shown in tables 104-106 (pages

issue of this Gazette explained that the numbers unemployed and temporarily stopped were not counted in December 1974 and that only a limited amount of information was available for notified unfilled vacancies. Similar notes on page 1143 of the December 1974 issue and on page 1047 of the November issue described estimates made in compiling figures for November and October, respectively.

Training research

A new Training Research Advisory Committee is to be set up. It will advise the Training Services Agency on its programme of research and development in training practice. It will also include projects proposed by outside bodies.

The chairman of the new committee is Mr Peter Rosenfeld, education officer of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. He has had considerable experience in assisting government and voluntary bodies in education and training methods and is one of the industrial training representatives on the Council for Educational Technology for the United Kingdom.

The advice of members of the committee will be sought informally whenever it is needed, but normally the committee of 10 members, will meet twice a year.

IRUs-new name

managers.

The rehabilitation service is applicable to employment generally and not restricted to the rather narrower industrial field which the previous name was taken to imply. The word "rehabilitation" has been retained as it is becoming more widely understood. With the advent of the Employment Service Agency, all centres have been recognised as separate entities, whether located independently or sharing sites with skillcentres or medical establishments.

A note on page 38 of the January 1975

In order to reflect the scope and purpose of the rehabilitation service provided by the Employment Service Agency, industrial rehabilitation units have been renamed employment rehabilitation centres. Rehabilitation officers in charge of the units will now be known as rehabilitation centre

News and notes

Wages Council to go

The Secretary of State for Employment, has made on order* abolishing the Paper Box Wages Council for Great Britain. The order has been laid before Parliament and will become effective on June 1, 1975.

The abolition of the wages council was first proposed formally in May 1972. Because of the existence of voluntary collective bargaining there was a prima facie case that the council was no longer needed to maintain a reasonable standard of remuneration in the industry. Abolition was opposed by certain employer interests and the question was therefore referred to the Commission on Industrial Relations for investigation

Extra resources

The commission recommended that the Secretary of State should abolish the wages council, having first confirmed assurances given by the principal trade unions concerned (Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and General and Municipal Workers' Union) that extra resources would be devoted to the recruitment of members working in smaller establishments covered by the wages council.[†] The acceptance by the Secretary of State of these recommendations and the giving, by the unions concerned, of acceptable assurances, cleared the way for the abolition of of the wages council.

Fixing the date

The council asked that abolition should not take place until about six months after the recent increases in statutory minimum remuneration. The Secretary of State has taken this wish into account when fixing the date for abolition.

The wages council, originally a trade board established in 1910, now covers roughly 20,000 employees engaged in the making of plain and fancy boxes from paper, cardboard, etc (but excluding the manufacture of fibre-board cases).

The Wages Council Act 1959 provides for a wages council to be abolished where, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Employment, its existence is no longer necessary for maintaining a reasonable standard of remuneration for the workers concerned.

• SI 1975 No 41. HMSO, price 4p. † CIR Report No 83—Paper Box Wages Council. HMSO, price 35p.

Correction-Rates of wages and hours of work

In an entry on page 39 of the January issue of this Gazette, the date of agreement for the March settlement in the coalmining industry was shown as January 25. This should have read March 22.

News and notes

Overseas workers - new work permit rules

Some changes in the work permit scheme, under which employers apply for permission to recruit people from overseas for specific jobs, have recently been announced. Special Commonwealth quotas Workers from Malta and the Depen Territories who qualify under the ge occupational criteria will be eligible work permits outside their special qu

In the **hotel and catering** industry there is at present an annual quota of 5,000 permits for male workers unless they are exceptionally highly skilled. The definition of skill is to be widened so that employers can recruit, outside the quota, staff trained on certain recognised courses overseas.

The quota itself will be extended to cover all other overseas workers in the industry, both men and women. The annual quota will be 8,500, representing the present quota of 5,000 men, with an additional 3,500 to cover the number of women recruited annually in recent years. The industry's recruitment of overseas workers has been well below the new quota over the last two years.

Domestic and hospital workers

A quota will be introduced for resident domestic workers. Where hospitals are concerned, this will include all unskilled workers plus nursing auxiliaries. The quota will be set at an annual figure of 8,000 representing the average effective demand for such workers over the last few years. The following new safeguards are also being introduced to cover the employment of overseas domestic workers in private households:

• the lower age limit will be raised from 18 to 20;

• workers will be required to provide evidence of at least one year's similar employment abroad;

• married men or women seeking work as domestics will be restricted to joint posts, in order to ensure that the work permit scheme does not operate so as to keep families apart.

These safeguards will make it possible to lift the temporary ban on the issue of work permits for unskilled workers from the Philippines imposed in 1973. cial Commonwealth quotas

Workers from Malta and the Dependent Territories who qualify under the general occupational criteria will be eligible for work permits outside their special quotas. The special quotas will be retained to cover the admission of other workers, provided that the basic conditions of the scheme are satisfied, and the annual quota for the Dependent Territories will be raised from 300 to 500. The basic conditions are that: • the worker is between 18 and 54 years

of age (inclusive); • the wages and conditions of employment offered are not less favourable than those prevailing for similar work in the district concerned;

 the employer has made adequate efforts to find a suitable worker from the resident labour force.

Within these figures, there will continue to be an annual limit of 200 permits for any one territory.

UK passports holders

An annual quota of 500 permits will be introduced for UK passport holders who are subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971 and who are not eligible for work permits under the general criteria. Workers in this category will be eligible for permits on the same terms as workers from Malta and the Dependent Territories.

Other changes

The Secretary of State for Employment is considering provisions in the regulations he proposes to make under the Employment Agencies Act, which would have the effect of regulating the activities of agencies in the UK and overseas which recruit foreign and Commonwealth workers and which would limit the amount of fares which an overseas worker is obliged to repay. The work permit itself will in future contain for hotel domestics and unskilled catering workers details of the remunera-

the province came with the to many The wind "reinschnitztum" has been richtlich al in 's decoming mich who was subscribed with the advent of the Employment Service actualizer entities wholly housed microshies denny of whitting sides wind al lifemites of medicat estimationaries tion offered. This is already done for domestic workers in private households.

The above changes, which otherwise leave the work permit scheme in its present form, will be introduced on February 14, 1975 and the various quotas will operate from January 1, 1975.

A work permit is issued only for a specific job with a specific employer, and application must be made by the employer, not the worker. The worker is not permanently restricted to the particular job for which the permit is issued, but is required to remain in the same type of employment. Department of Employment permission is required before the worker takes another job and this permission is subject to a successful application by the new employer.

Except for people subject to the special quotas and resident domestic workers, work permits are not available for unskilled or semi-skilled jobs.

Redundancy pay

From October 1 to December 31, 1974, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and 1969 amounted to $\pounds 26,739,000$ of which $\pounds 14,083,000$ was borne by the fund and $\pounds 12,592,000$ paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 57,753. These figures include payments to 485 employees in Government Departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (7,600) distributive trades (4,800) food, drink and tobacco (3,900) mechanical engineering (3,700) metalmanufacture (3,500) vehicles (3,100) mining and quarrying (2,900).

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Department of Employment

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FEBRUARY 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 131

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(Training Information Paper 6)

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HM50 BOOKS

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-December 1974 was 9,552,200 (7,063,600 males and 2,488,600 females). The total included 7,617,500 (5301,500 males and 2,316,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,253,000 (1,159,200 males and 93,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 49,400 ower than in November 1974 and 210,200 lower than in December 1973. The total in manufacturing industries was 35,600 lower than in November 1974 and 134,100 lower than in December 1973. The number in construction was 14,100 lower than in November 1974 and 78,500 lower than in December 1973. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 93.3 (93.7 at mid-November) and for manufacturing industries 93.3 (93.8 at mid-November).

Unemployment, temporarily stopped and notified vacancies

A note on page 129 explains that for January 1975 there are no statistics of the numbers temporarily stopped or of notified vacancies. Estimates have been made of the total number unemployed but detailed analyses are not available.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended December 14, 1974 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,984,400. This is about 35.7 per cent of all operatives.

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Each operative worked an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 16.22 million (15.80 million in November).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 71,600 or about 1.3 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At January 31, 1974, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 157.3 and 158.2, compared with 156.2 and 157.1 at December 31.

Index of retail prices

At December 10, the official retail prices index was 116.9 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 115.2 at November 12. The index for food was 114.4, compared with 113.3 at November 12.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 127, involving approximately 56,000 workers. During the month approximately 75,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 306,000 working days were lost, including 139,000 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-December 1974, for the two preceding months and for December 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 1974 issue of this Gazette).

THOUSANDS

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial	Order or	Decem	ber 1973*		Octobe series)*	r 1974 (Ne	W	Novem series)*	ber 1974 (M	New	Decemb series)*	oer 1974 (N	lew
Classification 1968)	MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production in- dustries†		7,223·3	2,539.0	9,762·4	7,122.7	2,514.6	9,637·3	7,091·3	2,510.4	9,601.6	7,063∙6	2,488.6	9,552·2
Total, all manufacturing indus- tries‡		5,381·8	2,369.8	7,751-6	5,323.0	2,341.9	7,664-9	5,314.8	2,338.4	7,653-1	5,301-5	2,316-1	7,617 .5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	330 ∙0 291∙6	13·9 10·0	346·9 301·6	334·2 292·8	13·9 10·0	348·1 302·8	334·6 293·2	13·9 10·0	348·5 303·2	334·4 293·0	13·9 10·0	348·3 303·0
Food drink and tobacco Food industries Drink industries Tobacco	III 211-229 231-239 240	438·9 331·5 92·8 14·6	309·9 253·4 37·1 19·4	748-8 585-0 129-9 34-0	435·4 327·9 93·1 14·5	309·6 252·2 38·0 19·5	745.0 580.0 131.0 33.9	436.0 329.5 92.0 14.5	307·9 251·2 37·2 19·4	743·9 580·7 129·3 34·0	434·1 327·0 92·5 14·6	306·7 250·1 37·3 19·4	740-8 577-1 129-8 33-9
Coal and petroleum products	IV	34.8	4.1	39-0	35-4	4.5	39.9	35.7	4.3	40.0	35.7	4.3	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	V 271	306·6 114·5	129·2 22·3	435·8 136·8	312·3 116·1	131-8 22-8	444-0 138-9	310·3 116·6	130·6 22·8	440·9 139·4	310-5 116-3	129·7 22·7	440·1 139·0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Other iron and steel Non-ferrous metals	VI 311 312-313 321-323	460·3 230·1 122·9 107·3	59·9 20·5 15·9 23·4	520·2 250·6 138·8 130·8	460·2 231·0 121·1 108·0	61·3 22·2 15·9 23·2	521-5 253-2 137-1 131-2	461.6 231.9 121.9 107.8	61·1 21·8 16·1 23·1	522.7 253.7 138.0 130.9	462.6 233.0 122.1 107.5	60·6 21·9 15·9 22·8	523·3 254·9 138·0 130·4
Mechanical engineering	VII	811.4	155·3	966.7	809.7	157-7	967·4	810-1	157.7	967.7	808·2	157-5	965·7
Instrument engineering	VIII	102·2	60·8	163-0	101.5	61-5	163-0	101.7	61-1	162.8	101-6	60.6	162·2
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	IX 361	484·8 100·4	336·1 34·8	820·9 135·2	485·3 104·4	328·7 35·6	814·0 140·0	485·3 104·5	327·7 34·9	813·0 139·4	482.5 104.6	320·8 34·7	803 ·3 139·3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	164-4	11.9	176-3	164-1	12.5	176-6	164·9	12.4	177-4	164·2	12.1	176-3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufac-	XI 381	690.6 442.8	98·3 64·4	788·9 507·2	682·5 430·9	100·1 63·4	782.6 494.3	680-5 430-2	100·1 63·5	780·6 493·8	684·1 432·2	99.6 62.9	783·7 495·1
turing and repairing	383	172.4	25.7	198.1	176.1	28.2	204.3	174.1	28.1	202.2	175-4	28.3	203.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	xII	400·3	172·0	572·3	396-6	167.9	564-6	394-6	168·1	562·7	392·8	166-9	559-6
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and weaving of cotton,	XIII 411	295·8 29·5	254·5 5·4	550·3 34·9	284·6 28·9	242.6 5.3	527·2 34·2	283·1 28·5	242.7 5.2	525.7 33.7	279·9 27·9	240·2 5·1	520 ·1 33·0
flax, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	412-413 414 417	60·4 57·3 42·9	48·4 48·9 81·9	108·8 106·2 124·8	59·0 53·4 42·1	46·4 44·0 81·4	105·4 97·5 123·4	58·7 52·8 41·8	46·1 44·0 81·5	104·7 96·8 123·4	58·3 51·8 41·7	45·7 43·2 80·9	104·0 95·0 122·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	24.3	19.1	43.4	23.6	18·8	42.4	23.5	19-1	42.6	23.5	19.0	42-5
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries Footwear	XV 441-449 450	101·2 64·0 37·2	312·4 263·3 49·1	413·6 327·3 86·2	97·5 61·8 35·7	303·7 257·0 46·7	401·3 318·9 82·4	97·6 62·0 35·6	304·9 258·4 46·5	402.6 320.4 82.1	96·8 61·5 35·2	303·6 257·6 46·0	400-4 319-1 81-2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	xvi	233-4	66·1	299.5	221-1	66-6	287.7	223·1	67·1	290·2	221.6	66-6	288·2
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	229.7	56.3	286.0	215-4	52·2	267.6	213-2	52·2	265-4	211-2	51.9	263-1
Paper printing and publishing Paper manufactures Printing and publishing	X VIII 481-484 485-489	383·9 143·6 240·3	190·9 78·1 112·8	574·8 221·6 353·1	380-4 147-2 233-3	187·2 76·5 110·7	567·6 223·6 343·9	377·9 144·8 233·0	187·1 76·3 110·9	565·0 221·1 343·9	377·0 144·3 232·8	185-6 75-1 110-5	562.6 219.4 343.2
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	219·1 88·5	133·0 27·8	352·1 116·3	217·3 87·9	135·3 27·3	352.6 115.2	215·7 87·7	134·3 27·2	350∙0 115∙0	215·3 87·7	130·3 27·1	345·6 114·9
Construction	500	1,237.6	93.9	1,331.5	1,197.8	93.9	1,291.6	1,173-3	93.9	1,267.1	1,159-2	93.9	1,253.0
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water	XXI 601 602 603	270·9 80·5 152·8 37·6	61·4 24·0 33·0 4·4	332·4 104·5 185·9 42·0	267·7 77·7 151·4 38·6	64·9 26·2 34·3 4·4	332-7 103-9 185-8 43-0	268.6 78.2 151.8 38.6	64·2 25·7 34·1 4·4	332.9 103.9 186.0 43.0	268·5 78·3 151·6 38·6	64·7 26·1 34·2 4·4	333-4 104-5 185-9 43-0

‡ Orders III-XIX.

* 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).

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended December 14, 1974, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing repairing are now included. Secondly, overtime worked by maintenance workers is now included. Thirdly, and the largest industries was 1,984,400 or about 35.7 per cent of all operatives, change, the estimates now relate to all firms, not to those with 11 each working about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours on average. or more employees as before.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 71,600 or 1.3 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 14 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 this Gazette). The estimates incorporate a number of changes compared with those for months prior to June 1974. Firstly, shipbuilding and ship

December 14, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial)	OPERAT	ME	ORKING		OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
Classification 1968)	Number of	age of all opera-	Hours of worked	fovertime	Stood of whole w		Working part of week			Total			
	opera- tives		Total	Average	Number	Total	Number	Hours lost		Number	Percent- age of	Hours lo	ost
And	(000's) tives (per cent)	(000's)	opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	of hours lost (000's)	opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	opera- tives (000's)	all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time	
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229)	216·5 157·3	37·8 34·4	2,134.9 1,556.5	9.9 9.9	0·5 0·5	21·7 21·7	1·3 1·3	32.9 32.9	25·2 25·2	1·8 1·8	0·3 0·4	54·7 54·7	29·6 29·6
Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	51·8 7·3	57·9 29·1	527·1 51·2	10·2 7·0	=000	=	Ξ	(C <u></u> 2033	の空 ¹⁰⁻¹¹ 近日			Nor <u>+</u> no mon	
Coal and petroleum products	9.1	36.7	97.0	10.7	-	—	-	0.5	13.8	-	0.1	0.2	13.8
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	82·2 27·8	30·5 33·2	754·4 252·3	9·2 9·1	Ξ	Ξ	0·2 —	2·3	14.1	0·2 —	0·1 	2.3	14·1 —
Metal manufacture	154.7	39.4	1,455-0	9.4	0.9	35.6	4·4 1·2	55·9 14·3	12.7 11.5	5·3 1·2	1·3 0·7	91·5 14·3	17·3 11·5
Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313)	60·8 52·3	32·1 48·9	578·4 505·4	9·5 9·7	=	=	1.5	12.9	8.4	1.5	1.4	12.9	8.4
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	41.6	43-2	371.2	8.9	0.9	35.6	1.6	28.8	17.6	2.5	2.6	64.4	25.5
Mechanical engineering	349.6	54-2	2,963.3	8.5	0.2	9.5	1.4	14.0	9.8	1.7	0.3	23.5	14.1
Instrument engineering	37.1	35.9	275-3	7.4	0.4	17.6	0.2	7.3	15.6	0.9	0.9	24.9	27.5
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	166·1 41·7	30·7 44·5	1,353.0 348.2	8·1 8·4	0.2	9·2 —	4·1 0·8	47·2 6·2	11·5 7·8	4·3 0·8	0·8 0·9	56·4 6·2	13·0 7·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	71.9	52·0	787·3	10.9	1.8	74·0	0.1	0.6	10.8	1.9	1.4	74.5	39.2
Vehicles	218-4 128-6	39.0 33.5	1,639·3 949·7	7·5 7·4	0·9 0·7	36·9 29·9	11·2 10·9	147·4 144·6	13·1 13·2	12·1 11·7	2·2 3·0	184·3 174·5	15·2 14·9
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	54.5	49.7	411.5	7.6	_		0.3	2.1	8.1	0.3	0.2	2.1	8.1
repairing (383)								43.8	9.7	4.9	1.1	60.7	12.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	176-9	40.9	1,466.5	8.3	0.4	16.9	4.5						11.9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax,	93·3 4·2	21·9 16·3	769·9 41·1	8·2 9·8	1·0 0·1	40·3 2·4	12·3 0·2	118·1 3·0	9·6 13·7	13·3 0·3	3·1 1·1	158·3 5·4	19.3
linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	17.0	18.8	136·6 189·7	8·0 8·5	0·2 0·4	6·1 15·8	2.6 3.7	22.9 40.5	8·7 10·8	2·8 4·1	3·1 5·1	29·0 56·3	10·4 13·6
Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	22·3 10·1	27·7 9·9	66.8	6.6	0.2	9.2	3.0	26.6	8.8	3.2	3.2	35.8	11.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	10-2	28.4	78·7	7.7	0.1	2.3	0·2	1.5	7.3	0.3	0.7	3.7	14.5
Clothing and footwear	28.7	8.4	145-0	5.1	0·5 0·1	18·7 2·9	15-4 1-8	109-0 18-7	7·1 10·2	15·8 1·9	4·6 0·7	127·7 21·5	8·1 11·3
Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	23·8 4·9	8·7 7·1	126·6 18·5	5·3 3·8	0.1	15.8	13.5	90.3	6.7	13.9	20.3	106.1	7.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	77.7	34.3	732·8	9.4	0.4	14.8	1.9	15.4	7.9	2.3	1.0	30.1	13-1
Timber, furniture, etc	74.1	36.9	562·9	7.6	0.1	2.6	1.7	24.3	13.9	1.8	0.9	27.0	14.9
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	141·5 55·2 86·2	36·6 32·7 39·7	1,171.9 526.9 645.0	8·3 9·5 7·5	0·2 0·2	7·0 7·0	0·5 0·5	3.9 3.9	8·0 8·0	0·7 0·7	0·2 0·4	10·9 10·9	16·4 16·4
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	76·3 27·1	29·0 32·6	646·0 222·5	8·5 8·2	0.3	11·5 0·6	3·9 1·4	56·1 14·3	14·2 10·1	4·2 1·4	1.6 1.7	67·6 14·9	16·0 10·4
Total, all manufacturing industries	1.984-4	35.7	17,032.1	8.6	8.0	318.5	63·7	680·2	10.7	71.6	1.3	998·7	13.9

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

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

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 workings 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 people 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 January[†] which came to the notice of the department, was 127. In addition, 48 stoppages which began before January 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 75,700 consisting of 56,000 involved in stoppages which began in January and 19,700 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 300 workers involved for the first time in January in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 56,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in January, 34,600 were directly involved and 21,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 306,000 working days lost in January includes 139,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during January

Sanctions in support of a pay claim imposed on certain jobs by workers at a Coventry machine tool factory led to the suspension of an employee for refusing to carry out his normal duties. Some 1,600 production workers then withdrew their labour on January 2 in protest. Work was resumed from the night shift of January 15 following acceptance of an improved pay offer made by the company.

At an Oxford car assembly plant, 250 engine tuners involved in a grading dispute withdrew their labour, initially on January 6. and continuously from January 9, after unsuccessful interim talks. At present classed as production workers, the tuners were demanding skilled status which could benefit them in forthcoming pay negotiations in which higher differentials for skilled workers would be an issue. About 12,000 body plant workers who were laid off on January 6, worked normally thereafter and were able to maintain production at a high level. The tuners returned to work on February 4, on union direction, pending the outcome of an investigation into the status question initiated by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

In support of a demand for better protective measures against assaults by members of the public, and in token of sympathy, on the day of his funeral, for a conductor who died as a result of such an incident, London Transport and Home Counties bus crews, depot staff, and sections of London Underground railway staff, stopped work for 24 hours on January 29. Nearly 18,000 people were involved.

Stoppages of work in the first month of 1975 and 1974

Industry Group Standard Industrial	Januar	y 1975		January	1974		
Classification 1968	No. of stop-	Stoppage progress	s in	No. of stop-	Stoppage progress	s in	
	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry,	Transie .	10 VINSION	inedla Yo	r cent	90 E-1 1	0.006.1	
fishing		2 4 00	1000	and the state of	Same and a	-	
Coal mining	18	3,100	4,000	the state of the state of the		-	
All other mining and							
quarrying Food, drink and	S. T. Ball	a carlot a los tors	and Water	Section and	_		
tobacco	5	300	2.000	3	400	1 000	
Coal and petroleum		500	6,000	3	400	1,000	
products		500	0,000		2		
Chemicals, and allied							
industries	6	1,200	4,000	3	200	1.000	
Metal manufacture	1	400	3,000	8	2,700	6,000	
Engineering	29	12,700	70,000	17	3,900	18,000	
Shipbuilding and	RETTORY	1244 1974 5	Pel a ser				
marine engineering	8	9,000	68,000	1	2,300	18,000	
Motor vehicles	5 2	13,900	29,000	10	19,700	55,000	
Aerospace equipment	1	300	1,000	1	100	+	
All other vehicles Metal goods not else-		‡	1,000	-	-	-	
where specified	10	3.300	16.000	6	1,900	32.000	
Textiles	4	2,300	8,000	4	5,800	12,000	
Clothing and		2,500	0,000		5,000	12,000	
footwear	Y11 131	200	1.000	1	600	1,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass,					1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	.,000	
cement, etc	3	200	‡	1	100	±	
Timber, furniture, etc	1	200	1,000	4	600	3,000	
Paper, printing and	min get a day						
publishing	3	1,800	3,000	3	500	3,000	
All other manu-	2	2 000	40.000	-			
facturing industries	28	2,000 900	10,000	2 19	3,600	16,000	
Construction Gas, electricity and	0	900	5,000	19	1,800	10,000	
water	2	300	1.000	2	500	2.000	
Port and inland water	2	700	3,000	1	1,000	2,000	
Other transport and	Phil Rep. In		5,000		1,000	2,000	
communication	4	18,000	21,000	10	23.800	25.000	
Distributive trades	5	2,000	29,000	2	100	1,000	
Administrative, finan-			125-2				
cial and professional							
services	8	2,300	20,000	6	1,600	7,000	
Miscellaneous services	- 5 %	-		-		-	
Treat	407	75 700	201 000	104	74 000	242.000	
Total	127	75,700	306,000	104	71,000	213,000	

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in	January 1975
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	73	8,100
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	4	200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	300
Redundancy questions	3	200
Trade union matters	6	500
Working conditions and supervision	9	19,100
Manning and work allocation	15	1,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	13	5,200
Miscellaneous	(1967) — (1966) (1967) (1967)	naald , a daraalin
Total	§127	34,600

Duration of stoppages ending in January 1975

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	21	2,600	3,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	18	20,800	23,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	15	2,900	7,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	20	1.200	23,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	20	5,100	59,000
Over 12 days	40	6,000	379,000
Total	134	38,500	493,000

* The figures therefore exclude absences from work on January 14, when a reported

* The figures therefore exclude absences from work on January 14, when a reported 6,000 trade unionists and others, demonstrated at Westminster, demanding the release of two pickets, imprisoned for conspiring to intimidate building workers during the 1972 stoppage of work in the building industry. 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. 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. with the totals shown. \$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. \$ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

Basic rates of wages and normal hours of work-manual workers

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 January 31, 1975 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 J	uly 31, 1972 =	= 100	Percentag over previ 12 months	ous
ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Bas hou rate
1974	Jan. dan	101 1102 605	Suntavon.	papar anone	a beller
August 31	144.7	99.5	145.5	21.3	21.
September 30	145.5	99.5	146.3	21.7	21.9
October 31	147.5	99.5	148.3	23.1	23.
November 30	152.6	99.5	153.4	26.7	26.1
December 31	156.2	99.5	157.1	28.6	28.1
1975					
January 31	157.3	99.5	158-2	27.9	27.

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

Principal changes reported in January

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

Agriculture—England and Wales: Increases of amounts ranging from £5.36 to £8.71 a week (including consolidation of threshold payments of £4.40 a week), according to classification and occupation for adult male and female workers, with varying amounts for young workers (January 20). Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council)—GB: Increases in general minimum time rates of 12p an hour for male workers 21 and over and of 14p for female workers, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants

for female workers, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants (January 6). **Furniture manufacture_GB:** Increases in minimum hourly time rates and hourly allowances of varying amounts inclusive of consolidation of threshold payments (beginning of first full pay week in January). **Electrical contracting_England, Wales and Northern Ireland:** Increases in standard hourly inclusive rates of varying amounts according to JIB grade together with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 39 to 38 (January 1). **Gas supply_GB:** Increase of 21p an hour (inclusive of consolidation of threshold payments of 11p an hour) to all adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (January 12).

workers (January 12). **Retail pharmacy trade-England and Wales:** Increases of varying amounts for the distribution of the second state of the se

pharmacists, dispensing assistants and shop assistants, together with a reduction in normal weekly hours (first pay day in week commencing January 6).

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 shorttime or overtime

Estimates of the changes reported in January indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,090,000 workers were increased by a total of £4,195,000 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 January with operative effect from earlier months (245,000 workers (including 45,000 workers who also had a cost-of-living payment in January), £805,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £4,195,000 about £2,570,000 resulted from

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established by voluntary agreement, £1,240,000 from statutory arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies wages regulation orders, £330,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £55,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index. Reports received in January indicate that about 60,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour, and about 50,000 workers by two hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during January 1975, 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 13 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 week wages or n entitlemen	ninimum	Normal work	eekly hour
	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	260,000	£ 720,000	angus embia en c o nt (en	n Acrosola Na - Sente - Se
Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	35.000	95,000	Manager A	
Coal and petroleum products	_	_		- i i
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	55,000	65,000	ed Tophts Other sus for	e kenet produkt
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	t date bas <u> -</u> teve an <u>-</u>	en compi	er carec co	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	20,000	45,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	105,000	545,000	Ξ.	_
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		40,000	ngi ba <u>n</u> gra	
Timber, furniture, etc	120,000	515,000	DES TRUTES	an here
Paper, printing and publishing	dalwy bone	amo tat	1 00 0050 1	as and
Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water	75,000 50,000	455,000 190,000	60,000	60,000
Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and	25,000 60,000	155,000 525,000	50,000	100,000
professional services Miscellaneous services	30,000 5,000	35,000 5,000		10404E
Totals—January 1975 Totals—January 1974	895,000 1,530,000	3,390,000 3,250,000	110,000 413,000	160,000 826,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic wee minimum	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxima workers aff	te number of fected by	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction	
es, lasse peres, and the period state of the second state of the s	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)	(£000's)	workers affected by reductions (000's)	in weekly hours (000's)	
1974	- 0				826	
January	1,530	-	3,250	413	210	
February	875	- 116	1,525	195	10	
March	1,015		4,305	5	10	
April*	1,040	- 20	3,475	-	20	
May	6,440	-	9,340	10	20	
June	7,165	-	9,615	-	60	
July*	7,390	-	7,115	60	60	
August*	9,810	-	10,670	-	-	
September	810	-	2,325	-	19	
October*	7,310	-	5,220	19	19	
November*	7,525	-	11,735	-		
December*	1,395		5,930	-	and the second second	
1975					4/0	
January	895		3,390	110	160	

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospec-tive effect.

Retail prices, January 14, 1975

At January 14, 1975 the general* retail price index was 119.9 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 116.9 at December 10, 1974, and with 100.0 at January 15, 1974. The index for January 1975 was published on February 14.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for petrol, sugar, second-hand cars, meat, vegetables, sweets and chocolates and many other goods and services. There was a fall in the average price of eggs.

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 106.6, and that for all other items of food was 121.1. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 120.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average prices of sugar, sweets and chocolates, preserves, soft drinks, tomatoes and most other vegetables, beef, lamb, biscuits, fish, ice cream, processed milk, butter and apples were partly offset by a fall in the average price of eggs. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 118.3, compared with 114.4 in December. The index for foods whose prices vary seasonally rose very slightly to 106.6, compared with 106.5 in December.

Alcoholic drink: Higher prices for beer and nips of spirits caused the group index to rise by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 118.2, compared with 116.3 in December.

Housing: Higher prices for materials used for home repairs and decorations were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one per cent in the group index which was 110.3, compared with 109.0 in December.

Fuel and light: There were rises in the average levels of prices of electricity, gas, fuel oil, coal and coke, and the group index rose by two per cent to 124.9, compared with 122.4 in December.

Durable household goods: The average levels of prices of many items in this group rose during the month and the group index was rather more than one per cent higher at 118.3, compared with 116.9 in December.

Clothing and footwear: Higher prices for many articles of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by rather more than one per cent to 118.6, compared with 117.2 in December.

Transport and vehicles: Higher prices for petrol and second-hand cars were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the group index which was 130.3, compared with 123.3 in December.

Miscellaneous goods: Increases in the prices of a number of newspapers, some paper products and many other items caused the group index to rise by rather less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $125 \cdot 2$, compared with 122.4 in December.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for many services, and the group index rose by rather less than two per cent to 115.8, compared with 113.7 in December.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly two per cent in the average level of prices, and the group index was 118.7, compared with 116.5 in December.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups: Group and sub-group Index from

	up und sub-group	Index figur
1	Food: Total	118-3
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	123
	Meat and bacon	106
	Fish	108
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	132
	Milk, cheese and eggs	91
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	123
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	123
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	129
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	125
	Other food	126
11	Alcoholic drink	118-2
	Tobacco	124.0
IV	Houring: Total	
	Housing: Total Rent	110.3
	The second	103
	Rates and water charges	112
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials	
1	for home repairs and decorations	133
V	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	124.9
	Coal and coke	125
	Gas	107
	Electricity	132
VI	Durable household goods: Total	118-3
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	120
	Radio, television and other household appliances	115
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	121
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	118-6
	Men's outer clothing	118
	Men's underclothing	133
	Women's outer clothing	116
	Women's underclothing	125
	Children's clothing	122
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	
	and materials	119
	Footwear	113
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	420.2
• • • • • •	Motoring and cycling	130-3 133
	Fares	133
1182 W	a the state of the second of the second seco	
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	125-2
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	137 114
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house-	
	hold goods	135
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photo- graphic and optical goods, etc	120
x	Services: Total	115-8
509 10	Postage and telephones	116
	Entertainment	107
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdress-	107
	ing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry	
	cleaning	124
xı	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	118.7

* 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 January 14, 1975 for a number of imnortant items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to samp-

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

ltem	Number of quotations January 14, 1975	Average price January 14, 1975	Standard error January 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations January 14, 1975	Average price January 14, 1975	Standard error January 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
FUTURES OF BULLIN	Sugarsy A	P	P	P			P	p	P
Beef: Home-killed	and and a los				Fresh vegetables—continued				
Chuck	780	53.7	0.18	46 - 60 68 - 98	Potatoes, new, loose Tomatoes	742	30.2	0.16	25 - 36
Sirloin (without bone)	748	83·0 73·7	0·42 0·19	66 - 80	Cabbages, greens	551	6.7	0.07	4 - 10
Silverside (without bone)*	797 579	50.8	0.32	40 - 64	Cabbage, hearted	632	5.9	0.07	4 - 10 4 - 9
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	651	48.5	0.25	42 - 58	Cauliflower or broccoli	605	13.1	0.14	8 - 18
Brisket (without bone)	723	48.4	0.24	40 - 58	Brussels sprouts	726	8.0	0.06	6 - 10
Rump steak*	792	97.9	0.40	80 -112	Carrots	763	6.7	0.04	5 - 8 5 - 9 8 - 12
A PARTY AS PROJUNCE OF REAL					Onions Mushrooms, per 🛓 Ib	765 720	6·9 9·8	0.05 0.05	5 - 9 8 - 12
Beef: Imported, chilled	42	50.0	0.85	46 - 58	riusin ooms, per 4 to	120		0.03	0 11
Chuck Silverside (without bone)*	52	69.3	0.68	64 - 78	Fresh fruit				
Rump steak*	65	87.2	1.18	75 -110	Apples, cooking	732	11.0	0.07	8 - 13
Rump Steak					Apples, dessert	762	14.7	0.08	12 - 18
Lamb: Home-killed				n stand marks	Pears, dessert	683	14.3	0.08	12 - 18
Loin (with bone)	686	64.3	0.28	54 - 74 14 - 28	Oranges	669	11.4	0.08	9 - 15 12 - 15
Breast*	663	19.6	0.19	14 - 28	Bananas	739	13.3	0.05	12 - 15
Best end of neck	619	48.6	0·46 0·23	30 - 64					
Shoulder (with bone)	664	43.0	0.23	36 - 50 54 - 70	Bacon	den har			10 10
Leg (with bone)	686	61.5	0.77	54 - 70	Collar*	508	51.6	0.28	42 - 60
Lamb: Imported					Gammon*	567	72.2	0.27	62 - 80 60 - 82
Loin (with bone)	454	52.7	0.22	46 - 58	Middle cut,* smoked	407 353	67·5 73·7	0·32 0·35	62 - 84
Breast*	445	14.8	0.16	10 - 20	Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	394	71.6	0.34	60 - 80
Best end of neck	432	43.1	0.36	28 - 54	Streaky, smoked	327	53.8	0.36	44 - 64
Shoulder (with bone)	466	35.9	0.16	32 - 40	Streaky, Shioked	527			
Leg (with bone)	464	54-8	0.17 -	50 - 60	Ham (not shoulder)	665	89.7	0.42	72 -104
Pork: Home-killed									
Leg (foot off)	770	53.0	0.24	44 - 64	Pork luncheon meat,				
Belly*	747	36.7	0.13	32 - 42	12 oz can	609	24.1	0.14	19 - 28
Loin (with bone)	794	64.6	0.20	56 - 70					
D I SHOW IN THE TOP I	789	31.7	0.10	28 - 36	Canned (red) salmon,	155 balloxy	08 A. S. A. 30	oundation is	Uphres topic
Pork sausages Beef sausages	662	27.6	0.12	24 - 32	half-size can	700	53.9	0.16	49 - 60
	002			COLUMN TE AND	a subsection and management and as		5.0		
Roasting chicken (broiler)	ULLA ROUTEL	Races and sa	W1091104	0.5	Milk, ordinary, per pint	0.00-00000	5.0	100-016300	
frozen (3 lb)	619	27.6	0.08	25 - 30	D 41				
Roasting chicken, fresh or					Butter Home produced	560	27.1	0.09	25 - 30
chilled (4 lb) oven ready	409	32.1	0.18	27 - 37	New Zealand	527	25.3	0.06	23 - 28
					Danish	678	29.4	0.06	27 - 32
Fresh and smoked fish									
Cod fillets	469	55.4	0.28	46 - 64 50 - 70	Margarine, standard quality				
Haddock fillets	477	60·2 54·9	0·32 0·32	46 - 64	per ½ lb	156	11.6	0.06	11 - 13
Haddock, smoked, whole	384 441	70.5	0.32	58 - 85	Margarine, lower priced,				deniel aller an
Plaice fillets Halibut cuts	137	83.6	1.09	68 -100	per ½ lb	125	11.0	0-11	10 - 12
Herrings	390	26.3	0.19	20 - 32	how the present set. We				AN DRUGENESS
Kippers, with bone	511	34.8	0.20	28 - 40	Lard	787	21.3	0.07	19 - 24
The second second second							10.5	0.44	26 44
Bread					Cheese, cheddar type	766	40.5	0.11	36 - 44
White, 13 Ib wrapped and	732	14.0	0.04	12 - 15	Shit shit			0.4.4	22 42
sliced loaf White, 1 ³ / ₄ lb unwrapped	132	14.0	0.04	12 - 15	Eggs, large, per doz	682	35.7	0.14	32 - 42 28 - 36
loaf	521	14.3	0.04	13½- 15½	Eggs, standard, per doz	695	30·5 28·1	0·13 0·13	26 - 36 26 - 31
White, 14 oz loaf	568	9.5	0.03	$8\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2}$	Eggs, medium, per doz	341	20.1	015	10 - 51
Brown, 14 oz loaf	611	10.4	0.02	10 - 11	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	668	29.0	0.07	28 - 30
Flour					Sugar, granulated, per 210	000			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	726	19.6	0.10	15 - 23	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	734	39.6	0.11	35 - 45
Fresh vegetables					Tea, per ¼ lb	and the same	inclusion un		and an an an
Potatoes, old, loose					Higher priced	273	11.2	0.05	10 - 3 8 - 10
White	532	3.2	0.02	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3} - 4$	Medium priced	1,793	9.1	0.03	8 - 10
Red	404	3.7	0.02	3 - 4	Lower priced	394	8.3	0.02	$7\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{1}{2}$

Or Scottish equivalent

ling errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about onein-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1974 were published in the March 1974 issue of this Gazette. Those set out below relate to January 1975

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) nes
 - 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.

Quart	er	Employee	s in employme	nt	Employers and self-	HM Forces	Employed labour	Un- employed	Working population
	· · ·	Males	Females	Total	employed	Forces	force	employed	population
A. ES	TIMATES ON NATIONAL	INSURANCE CARD CO	UNT BASIS		20.00				
	ers unadjusted for seasonal va								
1969	March June September December	14,020 14,027 14,035 13,987	8,495 8,573 8,584 8,536	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,785 1,806 1,810 1,815	384 380 377 376	24,684 24,786 24,806 24,714	566 483 540 566	25,250 25,269 25,346 25,280
1970	March June September December	13,880 13,832 13,835 13,823	8,545 8,573 8,572 8,506	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328	1,820 1,825 1,831 1,835	374 372 370 371	24,619 24,601 24,608 24,534	602 524 579 604	25,221 25,124 25,187 25,187 25,139
1971	March June	13,579 13,542	8,391 8,486	21,970 22,027	1,840 1,843	369 368	24,179 24,238	700 687	24,878 24,926
Num	pers adjusted for seasonal varia	ations							
1969	March June September December	14,099 14,029 14,002 13,941	8,515 8,561 8,553 8,559	22,614 22,590 22,555 22,500					25,313 25,309 25,279 25,246
1970	March June September December	13,952 13,837 13,807 13,775	8,567 8,558 8,543 8,527	22,519 22,395 22,350 22,302					25,276 25,166 25,128 25,104
1971	March June	13,646 13,550	8,414 8,470	22,060 22,020					24,927 24,970
B. ES	TIMATES ON CENSUS OF	EMPLOYMENT BASIS							
Nu	mbers unadjusted for seasonal							100	
1971	June September December	13,424 13,294 13,328	8,224 8,218 8,148	21,648 21,512 21,476	1,843 1,850 1,857	368 368 372	23,859 23,730 23,705	687 810 868	24,546 24,540 24,573
1972	March June September December	13,241 13,319 13,346 13,435	8,318 8,331 8,434 8,477	21,559 21,650 21,780 21,912	1,864 1,872 1,883 1,894	371 371 374 372	23,794 23,893 24,037 24,178	925 767 848 745	24,719 24,660 24,885 24,923
1973	March June September December	13,430 13,478 13,536 13,5484	8,676 8,705 8,739 8,813	22,106 22,182 22,274 22,297	1,905 1,916 1,916 1,916 1,916	367 361 358 354	24,378 24,459 24,548 24,567	683 546 545 486	25,061 25,005 25,093 25,053
1974	March	13,263	8,881	22,144	1,916	349	24,409	590	24,999
Nu	mbers adjusted for seasonal va	ariations							
1971	June September December	13,433 13,289 13,280	8,209 8,195 8,186	21,642 21,484 21,466					24,595 24,502 24,556
1972	March June September December	13,281 13,329 13,347 13,385	8,316 8,317 8,412 8,517	21,597 21,646 21,759 21,902					24,718 24,712 24,854 24,906
1973	March June September December	13,468 13,487 13,541 13,434	8,670 8,693 8,717 8,854	22,138 22,180 22,258 22,288					25,055 25,059 25,066 25,037
1974	March	13,300	8,873	22,173					24,990
	515 5 43 4 40 5 10 5							A STATE OF STATE	

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.

	initia and and a state of the s	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standa	rd Region											
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 unt basis. Estimates thereafter are on a Census of Employment basis.

EMPLOYMENT

working population: Great Britain

т	н	0	υ	S	A	N	D	S

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

* 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

	LE 103		Index of			facturing	3					a series and press	a zarsz	a with the second	in the	Present in the second	SANDS
		es and	tion indu		indus		stry	ying		Ę		ę	engineering	engineering	ring	ş	
		Total all industries services	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 engin	Instrument engin	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
A Est	timates on national ins	surance ca	ard count	basis													
1971	January‡ February‡		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
	March		10,624.4	98·2	8,604.2	98.6		406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9		905-3	190.0	832.6
	April May June	22,027	10,547·7 10,501·2 10,450·3	97-4 97-0 96-5	8,528·2 8,479·7 8,431·6	97·7 97·2 96·7	344.5	404·7 403·6 401·3	828-9 830-5 837-4	58·5 58·0 57·6	467·3 466·5 466·1	569·1 561·5 554·8	1,164·6 1,154·5 1,142·3	158-4 158-3 157-4	896-6 890-1 880-5	193·4 192·5 191·8	824-2 817-9 812-9
	imates on Census of Er			04.5	7.00()	04.7	120.0	202.4	742.5		(25.0		4 000 5			Constanting of the	
1971	June July	21,648	9,869·8 9,875·6	96·5 96·2	7,886·3 7,888·4	96·7 96·4	420.8	393·4 392·1	743·5 758·6	44·3 44·3	435·2 436·6	556·4 555·2	1,038·5 1.029·9	164·2 163·5	799·3 796·2	183·3 183·2	807·1 804·7
	August September		9,869·4 9,843·0	95·9 95·7	7,886·7 7,858·9	96·1 95·7		392·8 392·2	760·1 747·8	44·5 44·4	437.5 435.3	551.9 549.7	1,025·3 1,019·8	164·1 163·5	794·3 795·5	183·3 183·2	802·1 801·3
	October November December		9,803·0 9,767·4 9,735·7	95·2 94·7 94·5	7,829·5 7,793·0 7,773·6	95·2 94·7 94·4		390.6 388.7 386.6	747·0 746·4 743·7	44·1 43·8 43·6	434·1 432·7 431·9	545·3 540·4 535·9	1,010·7 1,002·7 997·6	162·3 162·0 161·4	794·1 793·0 794·0	182·6 181·3 181·2	798-0 790-0 787-6
1972	January February March		9,648·3 9,611·2 9,576·8	94·3 93·9 93·7	7,701·1 7,674·1 7,630·9	94·1 93·8 93·4		386-0 385-7 381-0	729·8 724·3 722·2	43·2 42·8 42·7	428·1 426·6 425·6	530-9 526-4 519-4	987-7 980-1 972-9	159·9 158·8 157·3	788-5 794-8 788-4	178-4 178-3 179-1	784·7 782·8 778·8
	April May June	21,650	9,598·6 9,597·7 9,595·6	93·8 93·8 93·9	7,631·8 7,623·1 7,613·3	93·5 93·5 93·4	415·8	379·9 378·5 377·0	723·7 726·6 729·8	42·5 42·3 41·9	424·8 425·8 424·0	518·8 516·4 515·6	969·0 965·6 963·8	156·5 155·9 155·7	788·8 785·5 780·4	179-4 179-3 176-9	776·9 776·1 775·6
	July August September		9,627·2 9,652·5 9,636·9	93·8 93·8 93·7	7,638·1 7,662·5 7,665·0	93·3 93·4 93·4		374·3 373·8 372·7	741·8 745·8 741·1	41.8 41.8 41.8	425·4 427·1 425·7	515·9 514·8 516·3	963·2 962·2 963·4	156·2 155·8 155·9	786·6 788·1 786·2	176-3 176-2 177-6	775·2 777·4 780·8
	October November December		9,655·6 9,695·7 9,683·2	93·8 94·0 94·0	7,667·6 7·677·9 7,676·4	93·3 93·3 93·2		371-9 370-9 369-8	739·5 740·2 733·2	41.5 41.2 41.2	423·8 423·8 425·0	516·9 517·5 518·3	960-7 961-9 963-6	156-5 157-3 157-8	790-2 793-4 793-9	176·9 174·9 175·0	781-4 782-9 784-5
1973	January February March		9,631·4 9,669·5 9,671·7	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639·0 7,652·3 7,656·6	93·4 93·6 93·7		368·7 368·0 366·5	721·1 715·1 714·8	41-0 41-1 41-0	422·1 423·1 423·7	519·4 520·6 520·3	959·6 960·2 961·1	157·5 159·1 159·5	789·5 792·9 794·7	174-3 174-2 174-5	784·8 788·7 788·4
	April May June	22,182	9,681·1 9,679·1 9,698·0	94-6 94-6 94-9	7,655·1 7,658·4 7,664·0	93·8 93·9 94·1	420·8	364·6 363·2 360·7	716·2 720·6 728·1	40·6 40·5 40·4	422·4 422·8 424·5	520·2 518·0 517·6	960·1 955·6 955·5	159·5 159·2 159·3	795·6 796·4 795·3	175-4 178-6 177-3	786-4 785-2 788-9
	July§ August§ September§		9,739·2 9,747·5 9,735·6	94·9 94·8 94·8	7,697·9 7,708·0 7,700·2	94·1 94·0 94·0		358·5 357·0 354·2	748·5 752·0 741·6	39·9 39·9 39·7	427·0 429·3 428·9	519·4 521·3 521·4	955·0 957·2 961·5	159·0 159·2 160·3	798-3 800-8 804-7	173·5 173·2 177·1	788·9 790·4 788·8
	October§ November§ December§		9,733·1 9,763·0 9,762·4	94·8 95·0 95·1	7,709·6 7,738·7 7,751·6	94·1 94·4 94·6		351·5 349·1 346·9	743·6 748·3 748·8	39·3 38·9 39·0	430-9 434-3 435-8	520·3 520·1 520·2	961·1 966·4 966·7	161·1 162·5 163·0	808-9 818-3 820-9	176-6 176-4 176-3	789·9 786·6 788·9
1974	January§ February§ March§		9,657·2 9,635·7 9,589·3	94·8 94·6 94·4	7,663·6 7,637·4 7,614·0	94·2 94·0 93·9		346·1 345·9 344·5	739·8 740·4 739·0	38·9 38·8 38·7	431·3 432·0 431·3	516·2 515·4 513·9	954·1 953·2 951·5	161·9 161·9 161·6	815·2 810·9 809·6	175-1 174-6 173-9	783·5 778·5 775·5
	April § May § June §		9,588·4 9,592·2 9,587·9	94·3 94·4 94·4	7,611·1 7,619·9 7,609·5	94·0 94·2 94·2		346·2 347·3 347·4	736·3 736·8 737·6	38·8 39·0 39·1	431.8 433.1 432.6	514·0 513·0 515·0	953·2 954·0 954·1	161·8 161·3 162·0	808-4 810-4 809-9	173·8 172·8 173·5	775·7 774·9 774·5
	July§ August§ September§		9,625·8 9,648·5 9,637·5	94·4 94·4 94·3	7,650·9 7,673·1 7,662·5	94·3 94·2 94·1		346·7 348·0 348·4	748·0 749·7 744·4	39·3 39·4 39.5	436·7 440·0 440·5	517·3 520·4 520·2	962·3 962·1 966·7	165·5 165·3 162·2	815-0 820-2 817-0	173-2 174-6 176-9	774·1 774·9 778·5
	October § November§ December§		9,637·3 9,601·6 9,552·2	94·3 93·7 93·3	7,664·9 7,653·1 7,617·5	94·1 93·8 93·3		348-1 348-5 348-3	745·0 743·9 740·8	39·9 40·0 40·0	444·0 440·9 440·1	521.5 522.7 523.3	967-4 967-7 965-7	163-0 162-8 162-2	814·0 813·0 803·3	176-6 177-4 176-3	782.6 780.6 783.7

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 wears.
The new system relies on returns from employers. To provide a link between the dystem and the new system, both a card count and a census under the new system taken in 1971.
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 propert 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 1974 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.

																MPLOYM	
TABLE	103 (cor	ntinued)					emp	loyees	in e	emplo	yment	t: ind	ustria	l ana	lysis:	Great Brit	
	20000 34	93.0940 29941	00.30X 00.00X 00.015	а саус А сила								6.87	0.798.69			State School	
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†		2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009
A Est			nal insur														4074
633·6 628·5	641·0 632·9	52·5 52·1	472·4 472·3	330·7 328·4	295·4 294·8	639·7 634·6	351·4 350·8	1,244·6 1,241·4	375·2 372·6		\$P					January‡ February‡ March	1971
621-7 618-9 614-2	624·1 618·6 612·3	51.9 52.0 51.9	473·9 475·8 472·8	326·8 325·0 324·9	295.0 293.8 293.3	627·1 621·8 617·8	346·7 344·0 343·6	1,242·5 1,247·2 1,248·6	372-3 370-7 368-8	1,564.0	2,582·2	971·3	2,903-8	1,794.0	1,416·3	April May June	
1.1			us of Em			588·8	331-3	1,221.6	368-5	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	June	1971
571-8 571-1 570-8 570-2	581·2 580·7 581·1 577·7	46·5 46·4 46·3 46·2	429·1 429·2 433·2 436·0	301.5 302.2 301.7 299.5	264·2 264·0 265·7 267·0	588.9 590.8 589.3	333-8 334-1 332-6	1,230·0 1,227·0 1,232·3	365-1 362-9 359-6	1,5470	2,335 1	J 02 J	2,713 3	1,000 4	1,1/3 1	July August September	1771
567-5 564-8 563-6	573-6 569-9 568-8	46·3 46·4 46·2	436-0 435-3 435-3	298-9 297-8 297-5	268·3 269·5 269·9	587·8 585·2 583·7	332·9 331·8 331·7	1,222·0 1,227·4 1,219·1	360·9 358·3 356·4							October November December	
558·8 555·2 552·6	563·5 560·4 557·7	45·6 45·2 44·5	430·3 428·9 426·4	295·9 294·3 292·8	269·2 269·5 268·9	578·8 577·7 574·2	327·8 328·0 327·6	1,207·6 1,198·2 1,213·4	353.6 353.2 351.5							January February March	1972
553-0 552-9 552-6	559·6 559·1 558·0	44·6 44·9 45·0	428-8 428-0 425-7	292.9 294.2 294.9	270-4 269-2 270-2	573·4 572·5 572·6	328.6 328.7 330.7	1,236·4 1,247·3 1,258·2	350·5 348·8 347·1 346·0	1,520.1	2,587·5	9 82·7	3,030-9	2,001.7	1,513.8	April May June July	•
554·2 555·4 559·0	557·0 560·7 562·2 560·0	44·9 45·0 45·0	425·2 429·6 430·9 430·9	296·9 298·7 297·5 297·4	271.5 274.6 274.7 277.4	573·5 575·0 571·6 573·0	332·3 334·3 335·4 335·3	1,268·8 1,271·4 1,253·9 1,271·1	344.8 345.3 345.0							August September October	
561-2 561-8 563-4 561-4	560.0 559.3 557.8	45·0 45·0 44·7	430-8 430-1 426-4	298·1 297·2 295·7	280·4 281·5 281·1	571.7 570.6 566.9	337·1 336·8 335·8	1,303·3 1,294·4 1,281·1	343·6 342·6 342·6	•						November December January	1973
563.7 563.4 562.9	559-0 558-6 556-5	44·5 44·3 44·2	426·4 426·4 424·6	296·7 297·1 299·4	283·4 283·9 284·1	566·3 566·3 566·9	337·2 338·8 340·0	1,308·6 1,309·0 1,322·7	340·6 339·6 338·7							February March April	
563·2 563·0 566·0	556-3 555-0 556-6	44·3 44·0 43·7	422.5 417.6 415.5 412.0	299·0 299·1 300·8 301·1	285.5 286.5 287.3 287.0	566·9 567·7 572·0 572·7	343-7 344-2 346-6 347-9	1,320.6 1,337.9 1,348.2 1,348.6	336·9 335·4 334·6 333·9	1,501.3	2,690-5	1,043·4	3,170-5	2,113.5	1,543.5	May June July§ August§	
566-1 565-3 566-8 570-1	554·2 550·9 547·6 548·7	43·6 43·5 43·4 43·1	411.7 413.3	299·7 298·4 299·3	287·2 286·5 286·3	572·1 574·0 574·2	346-6 349-5 351-8	1,346·8 1,338·2 1,342·5	334·4 333·8 332·7							September§ October§ November§	
572·3 563·9 560·8	550·3 543·0 540·0	43·4 43·3 43·3	413-6 407-7 405-2	299-5 294-0 292-4 291-5	286·0 279·3 277·2 275·3	574·8 570·8 569·6 566·8	352·1 345·6 343·1 343·7	1,331.5 1,315.5 1,321.4 1,300.0	332·4 332·0 331·0 330·8							December§ January§ February§ March§	1974
558·2 560·0 561·5 561·1	536·7 536·7 537·1 535·3	43·1 43·2 43·2 42·8	403·7 403·0 404·7 401·0	291.5 292.2 292.6	273·5 272·7 271·4	564-0 565-3 559-8	345·6 347·9 347·3	1,298·7 1,293·6 1,300·1	332·4 331·4 330·9							April§ May§ June§	
565·0 560·5 563·0	536·7 537·7 534·1	42·7 42·7 42·1	400·2 402·4 401·2	293·5 296·1 293·3	269·7 269·6 268·5	560-0 564-6 563-7	351-8 352-9 350-5	1,298·0 1,297·6 1,294·9	330·2 329·8 331·7							July§ August§ September§	
564·6 562·7 559·6	527·2 525·7 520·1	42·4 42·6 42·5	401·3 402·6 400·4	287·7 290·2 288·2	267·6 265·4 263·1	567·6 565·0 562·6	352·6 350·0 345·6	1,291.6 1,267.1 1,253.0	332·7 332·9 333·4							October § November§ December §	10.7
	100	14	16-6 66-3 84-4		111	47.8 C1% 20%		- 2-00 - 4 1-1		1000		× 5155		100	1477-14 1499-14	E Desk Livebio Of apol	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	ADULT STUE	S SCHOOL-
				of which:		1.1	Seasonally ad	ljusted
		Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
556789012345678901234	Monthly averages	1.0 1.1 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 2.2 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.5 3.4 3.8 2.6 2.6	213-2 229-6 294-5 410-1 444-5 345-8 312-1 431-9 520-6 372-2 317-0 330-9 521-0 549-4 543-8 582-2 758-4 844-1 597-9 599-7	4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 13·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 8·6 9·0 14·8 19·1 7·0 13·7	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	208-9 225-9 289-4 401-9 432-8 337-2 304-9 418-8 502-3 361-7 308-4 323-4 509-8 538-4 538-4 538-4 530-7 567-8 737-0 816-0 580-7 5671-5		1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.9 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.5 3.7 2.6 2.5
	January 11 February 8 March 8	3·0 3·1 3·1	674·8 683·7 700·0	5·5 4·5 3·4		669·3 679·2 696·6	611-4 630-3 654-6	2.7 2.8 2.9
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3·3 3·2 3·1	730·3 715·4 687·2	7·6 6·5 4·9	16·5 	706·2 708·9 682·3	680·4 725·7 731·3	3·0 3·2 3·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	3·3 3·7 3·6	743·4 817·6 810·5	14·8 55·5 34·7	24·4 24·5 14·2	704·2 737·6 761·6	756-6 772-0 791-0	3·4 3·5 3·5
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·7 3·8 3·9	819·3 851·2 867·8	19·3 11·9 8·6	0·8 0·2	799·2 839·3 859·0	808·5 834·4 847·7	3·6 3·7 3·8
2	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·1 4·1 4·1	928·6 925·2 924·8	10·1 8·4 7·1	2·0 0·1 0·1	916·6 916·7 917·6	858·3 868·8 874·9	3·8 3·9 3·9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·1 3·7 3·4	928·2 832·0 767·3	16·5 10·1 8·4	16·4 0·2 1·8	895·4 821·8 757·1	868·2 839·1 807·7	3.9 3.7 3.6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3.6 3.9 3.8	803·7 863·8 848·0	19·2 60·9 42·0	28·6 30·4 25·0	755-9 772-5 781-0	808·7 806·0 809·2	3.6 3.6 3.6
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·5 3·4 3·3	792·1 770·4 744·9	23·2 13·4 9·7	2.6 1.8	766·3 757·1 733·4	776-0 752-2 721-4	3·5 3·4 3·2
	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·0	785·0 717·5 682·6	9·1 6·6 5·0	15·6 	760-4 710-9 677-6	701-9 663-2 634-8	3·1 2·9 2·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	3·0 2·6 2·4	691-9 591-0 545-9	4·2 3·3 3·6	44·1 1·0	643·6 587·7 541·4	615-9 605-4 593-0	2·7 2·7 2·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	555·2 570·7 545·4	7·7 21·6 13·0	19-8 19-2 18-5	527-7 530-0 513-9	580·9 563·3 541·5	2.6 2.5 2.4
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	509·6 493·6 486·2	5·1 2·3 1·8	2·8 1·9	501·6 491·2 482·5	511.7 485.7 470.3	2·3 2·1 2·1
	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·6 2·6	605·6 599·2 590·1	4·5 3·1 2·0	7·9 	593·1 596·1 588·1	534-5 548-6 545-3	2·4 2·4 2·4
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·8 2·4 2·3	646·8 535·4 515·8	5·6 4·9 5·4	66·9 1·1	574-3 530-4 509-2	546·4 548·3 561·4	2·4 2·4 2·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2:5 2:9 2:8	566·8 656·3 647·1	14·4 56·0 33·4	24·4 27·6 29·3	528·1 572·7 584·4	581-6 605-9 611-9	2.6 2.7 2.7
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2.7 2.7	612·5 621·4	13·4 8·0	2·3 	596·8 613·4	606·9 607·7	2.7 2.7
	January 20†	3.3	742.0	8.0	4.0	731.0	675·0	3.0

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.

TABLE 105

Monthly averages

January 11 February 8 March 8

April 5 May 10 June 14

July 12 August 9 September 13

October 11 November 8 December 6

January 10 February 14 March 13

April 10 May 8 June 12

July 10 August 14 September 11

October 9 November 13 December 11

January 8 February 12 March 12

July 9 August 13 September 10

October 8 November 12 December 10

January 14 February 11 March 11

July 8 August 12 September 9

October 14† November 11† December 9†

January 20†

April 8 May 13 June 10

April 9 May 14 June 11

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 129.
‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

UNEMPLOYED

Percentage rate

per cent

4·1 4·1 4·2

4·4 4·3 4·2

4·5 4·9 4·8

4·9 5·1 5·2

5·6 5·6 5·6

5·6 5·0 4·6

4·8 5·1 5·0

4·7 4·6 4·4

4·7 4·3 4·1

4·1 3·6 3·3

3·3 3·4 3·2

3·1 3·0 3·0

3.7 3.6 3.6

3·8 3·3 3·2

3·4 3·8 3·8

3·6 3·7

4.4

Number

(000's)

137-4 151-0 204-3 293-8 322-6 248-3 226-3 393-9 393-9 393-9 279-6 259-6 420-7 460-7 460-7 460-7 465-3 639-8 705-1 495-3 639-8 705-1 499-9

575-0 578-7 590-0

617.7

608·9 589·1

630·7 681·6 677·0

684·4 712·9 731·6

783·7 781·3 780·3

779·0 699·8 648·2

670·2 707·2 699·3

654·9 637·2 620·2

651-7 596-7 568-9

569·4 497·2 461·8

464·7 473·1 452·8

427·4 416·1 412·7

511·1 507·1 501·9

532·1 455·6 440·3

474·7 535·2 527·4

508·6 516·3

613.0

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS Actual number Seasonally adjusted of which: Number Percentage School-leavers Adult students* rate per cent (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) 135-1 148-9 201-3 288-8 315-1 242-9 222-0 314-0 382-8 273-2 235-5 413-4 453-1 452-9 485-4 625-3 686-2 487-9 483-1 $\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 0\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 4\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 11\cdot 6\cdot 1\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 912 \\ 4\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 5\\ 8$ 1.7 2.0 3.4 4.1 5.0 6.5 7.0 9.3 3.7 3.8 3.9 520·5 534·3 552·4 571·5 575·8 587·8 3·5 2·9 2·2 4·1 4·4 4·4 600·8 604·4 585·7 578·1 617·7 623·1 4·6 4·5 3·4 12.3 4·6 4·7 4·8 603·1 628·1 644·1 643·3 656·3 670·7 9·1 35·4 22·2 18·5 18·1 10·7 4·9 5·0 5·1 671·4 705·1 725·8 684·3 706·0 717·3 12·3 7·8 5·7 0.6 0.1 5·2 5·3 5·3 724·2 735·1 739·7 1·5 0·1 0·1 775-8 775-7 775-5 6·4 5·5 4·7 732·2 706·1 679·6 5·2 5·1 4·9 755·8 692·5 641·0 12·3 0·2 1·4 10·9 7·0 5·8 4·9 4·8 4·9 637·6 647·1 655·0 678·3 674·8 680·6 12·1 38·9 26·8 20·4 21·1 17·5 4·7 4·5 4·3 637·5 628·3 612·4 650·7 629·1 603·5 15·2 8·9 6·5 2.2 1.3 4·2 4·0 3·8 582·6 552·1 529·9 634·4 592·4 565·6 6·0 4·3 3·3 11.3 _ 537·4 495·0 458·6 513·3 508·8 497·9 3.7 3.6 3.6 2·8 2·2 2·4 29.2 0.8 486·9 473·4 457·6 3·5 3·4 3·3 445·8 445·9 432·4 5·0 14·2 8·1 13·8 13·0 12·3 3·1 3·0 2·9 422.0 414.6 410.3 435·3 414·9 401·2 2.2 3·2 1·4 1·1 1.3 3·2 3·3 3·3 502·5 505·2 500·7 450·6 465·1 465·1 2·8 1·9 1·2 5.8 _ 3·3 3·3 3·4 462·0 466·4 475·4 486·3 452·5 435·8 3·3 3·2 3·6 42.4 0.8 490·1 509·4 514·2 3·5 3·7 3·7 448·8 482·0 489·1 16·3 17·7 18·1 9.6 35.5 20.2 499·1 511·6 512·4 511·7 3·7 3·7 1.6 8·0 4·7 4.0 605.0 556.0 3.0

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 129.
‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

5.0

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLO	DYED			UNEMPLOYED		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	ljusted
			(0001.)	School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 966 966 966 966 967 9668 9967 9668 9970 971 9773	Monthly averages	per cent 1:0 1:0 1:10 1:2 1:5 1:6 1:2 1:5 1:6 1:7 0:9 0:8 1:2 1:0 1:1 0:9 0:8 1:2 1:0 0:9 0:9 1:4 1:6 1:1 1:1	(000's) 75-7 78-6 90-2 116-3 121-9 97-6 85-8 110-0 126-7 92-6 76-4 71-3 100-2 88-8 81-9 86-9 118-6 139-0 98-5 98-8	(000's) 1.9 1.6 2.2 3.3 4.2 3.2 2.8 5.2 7.2 4.1 3.5 2.9 3.5 2.9 3.5 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 5.3 6.7 2.5 5.2	(000's)	(000's) 73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3 96-5 85-2 77-9 82-5 111-7 129-7 92-8 88-5	(000's)	Per cent 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.2 1.5 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 1.5 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.0
971	January 11 February 8 March 8	1·2 1·3 1·3	99-8 105-0 110-0	2·0 1·6 1·2	- 0002	97-8 103-4 108-8	90∙9 96∙0 102∙2	1·1 1·2 1·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	1·4 1·3 1·2	112-5 106-5 98-1	3·0 2·0 1·5	4·2	105·4 104·5 96·6	102-3 108-0 108-2	1·2 1·3 1·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	1·4 1·6 1·6	112-7 136-0 133-5	5·7 20·1 12·5	5-9 6-4 3-5	101·1 109·5 117·5	113·3 115·7 120·3	1-4 1-4 1-4
	October 11 November 8 December 6	1.6 1.7 1.6	134-9 138-4 136-2	7·0 4·2 2·9	0·1 0·1	127·9 134·2 133·2	124·2 128·4 130·4	1.5 1.5 1.6
72	January 10 February 14 March 13	1.7 1.7 1.7	144·9 143·9 144·5	3-7 2-8 2-4	0.5	140·8 141·1 142·1	134·1 133·7 135·2	1.6 1.6 1.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	1·8 1·6 1·4	149·2 132·2 119·1	5-6 3-0 2-6	4·2 0·4	139·4 129·2 116·2	136-0 133-0 128-1	1.6 1.6 1.5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	1·6 1·9 1·8	133·6 156·6 148·7	7·1 22·0 15·2	8·2 9·3 7·6	118·3 125·3 126·0	130·4 131·2 128·6	1.5 1.6 1.5
	October 9 November 13 December 11	1.6 1.6 1.5	137-3 133-3 124-7	8·0 4·5 3·2	0·5 0·5	128·7 128·8 120·9	125·3 123·1 117·9	1.5 1.5 1.4
'3	January 8 February 12 March 12	1-5 1-4 1-3	133-3 120-8 113-8	3·1 2·3 1·8	<u>4·2</u>	126·0 118·5 112·0	119·3 111·1 104·9	1·4 1·3 1·2
	April 9 May 14 June 11	1·4 1·1 1·0	122-5 93-8 84-1	1.5 1.1 1.2	14·9 0·2	106·1 92·7 82·7	102·6 96·6 95·1	1·2 1·1 1·1
	July 9 August 13 September 10	1.0 1.1 1.1	90·5 97·7 92·6	2-7 7-4 4-9	6·0 6·1 6·2	81·8 84·1 81·4	94·0 89·9 83·9	1·1 1·0 1·0
	October 8 November 12 December 10	0·9 0·9 0·8	82·3 77·5 73·6	1·9 0·9 0·7	0·7 0·6	79·6 76·6 72·2	76-4 70-8 69-1	0·9 0·8 0·8
	January 14 February 11 March 11	1-1 1-0 1-0	94·5 92·1 88·2	1.7 1.2 0.8	2.2	90-6 90-9 87-4	83-9 83-5 80-2	1.0 1.0 0.9
	April 8 May 13 June 10		114-7 79-7 75-5	2·3 1·8 1·8	24·4 0·4	88·0 78·0 73·4	84·4 82·0 86·0	1.0 0.9 1.0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	1.0 1.4 1.4	92·2 121·1 119·7	4·8 20·5 13·2	8·1 10·0 11·2	79·3 90·6 95·3	91·5 96·4 97·7	1.0 1.1 1.1
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	1·2 1·2	103-9 105-1	5·5 3·3	0.7	97-8 101-8	94·6 96·0	14 14
5	January 20†	1.5	130.0	3.0	1.0	126.0	119.0	1.4

	en al ME north Die o	All	Index of Pro	duction indust	ries‡	Other indus	tries‡	in the second		
		industries‡	Index of production industries	industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communi- cation	trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services
SIC Or	der†	<u>All</u>	II-XXI		<u>×x</u>	<u> </u>	<u>××II</u>	<u>××III</u>	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual	I numbers unadjusted fo			1.24	201 209			20	24	00
960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	>Monthly averages	337 305 419 502 362 308 323 510 538	152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96 102	13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13 13	24 22 32 25 24 24 34 35	39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	88 85 109 119 98 86 87 118 128
969	127-1	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127
970		568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134
971		737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169
972		816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206
973		581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176
974		572	282	156	104	11	34	53	25	175
973	April	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
	May	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174
	June	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163
	July	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
	August	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
	September	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
	July	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
	August	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
	September	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
	October§ November§ December§	597 613	290 299	161 166	107 112	11 12 	34 36	55 56 	30 34 	188 183
975	January§	731**	·····	1.13				·** 22 3-03		A Transfer
lum	ber adjusted for normal	seasonal variation					Prophy (s. C.	19 MIX 19 6		405
973	April	616	295	179	90	12	42	60	28	185
	May	605	290	173	93	12	41	57	26	181
	June	593	288	169	94	12	40	57	27	180
	July	581	280	163	93	11	39	54	26	177
	August	563	271	156	91	11	37	52	25	174
	September	542	261	149	88	11	36	48	24	167
	October	512	248	142	83	10	34	46	21	159
	November	486	237	135	79	9	32	44	20	151
	December	470	229	131	76	9	31	43	19	147
974	January	535	261	148	89	10	34	52	23	168
	February	549	273	152	97	10	33	51	24	165
	March	545	272	148	100	10	34	51	24	164
	April	546	263	144	98	11	33	51	24	169
	May	548	264	145	99	10	33	51	24	169
	June	561	276	150	104	11	34	53	26	174
	July	582	283	154	107	12	35	53	26	181
	August	606	296	162	112	12	35	55	28	192
	September	612	301	165	114	13	36	56	27	191
	October § November§ December§	607 608	303 307	167 171	114 115	12 12	36 36	56 57	27 28	184 176
975	January§	675**							9.5%	Store was

* 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.

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 129.
‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

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 129.
|| The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
** Estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT

1975 January 20‡ 742.0

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Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration*

TABLE 118

	MALES	AND FEMAL	ES				Santa			and the second
	Total	2 weeks	or less	Over 2 w up to 4 w		Over 4 w up to 8 w	veeks and veeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
64 65 66 67 68 9 Monthly 70 averages 71 January-April 72	366-8 313-0 327-4 516-8 545-8 545-8 541-1 579-7 755-3 922-8	71-3 68-6 76-1 95-0 93-3 95-8 101-7 117-8 113-3	19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 17·7 17·5 15·6 12·3	39.9 34.8 38.7 54.2 56.1 57.9 59.7 76.1 76.1	10-9 11-1 11-8 10-5 10-3 10-7 10-3 10-1 8-4	49-6 43-5 49-1 77-3 77-1 76-3 83-5 111-3 123-2	13-5 13-9 15-0 14-1 14-1 14-4 14-4 14-7 13-3	137 137 157 157 157 108 172 172 172 172		
May- December* 3 4†	802·8 597·9 599·7	108·6 86·8	13·4 14·3 	70·9 52·3	8·8 8·6 	104·9 72·0	13·0 11·9			
1 April 5 May 10 June 14	726-9 712-3 684-4	124·3 105·9 99·1	17·1 14·9 14·5	74·9 76·4 56·3	10-3 10-7 8-2	105·1 95·6 97·9	14·5 13·4 14·3	214.6	96-3	111.8
July 12 August 9 September 1	740·8 815·0 3 807·6	135·7 127·7 130·7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77·5 104·4 71·2	10-5 12-8 8-8	100·7 122·3 122·8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206-9	102·1	118-0
October 11 November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132·3 120·9 105·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88.6 86.2 78.8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118-9 133-2 130-3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238.1	108.1	129.9
2 January 10 February 14 March 13	924·5 921·4 921·0	130·3 110·5 97·5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137-6 121-0 118-9	14·9 13·1 12·9	311.8	137-5	142-0
April 10	924·5	115-1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115-1	12.5	282·1	166-2	157·2
May 8* June 12	832·0 767·3	93·5 94·2	11·1 12·2	65·2 51·9	7·8 6·7	96-8 89-6	11.5 11.6	NT2		lingh
July 10 August 14 September 11	803·7 863·8 848·0	137-2 122-6 123-8	16·9 14·1 14·5	73-8 101-5 71-7	9·1 11·6 8·4	92·1 127·7 125·9	11·4 14·7 14·7	204.3	139-3	164.0
October 9 November 13 December 11		115·6 97·9 84·0	14·4 12·6 11·2	73·8 69·1 60·4	9·2 8·9 8·1	103-4 107-1 96-7	12-9 13-8 12-9	212.9	116-5	177-6
3 January 8 February 12 March 12	785-0 717-5 682-6	108-2 85-9 78-6	13·6 11·8 11·4	68·6 59·2 53·4	8·6 8·2 7·7	102-9 82-0 80-6	12·9 11·3 11·7	228.7	110.7	176- 9
April 9 May 14 June 11	691·9 591·0 545·9	114·9 72·5 72·6	16·4 12·1 13·1	66·4 43·7 38·4	9·5 7·3 7·0	74·0 69·5 57·8	10·6 11·6 10·5	170.7	105-3	168-3
July 9 August 13 September 10	555·2 570·7 545·4	101·5 85·0 91·6	18·1 14·7 16·6	49·9 64·3 43·8	8·9 11·1 7·9	59·1 78·8 68·7	10·5 13·6 12·4	121.0	78.8	150-9
October 8 November 12 December 10	509·6 493·6 486·2	86·0 73·7 70·6	16·7 14·8 14·4	49·6 46·3 43·8	9·6 9·3 8·9	63·1 66·8 61·1	12·2 13·4 12·4	112.9		142.6
January 14† February 11† March 11†	605·6 599·2 590·1	:: :: .:	 			 	234 223 4-18 261 261 261		· ·	Conservation 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
April 8 May 13 June 10	646·8 535·4 515·8	136·1 74·7 79·5	20·8 13·8 15·2	79·2 51·9 41·2	12·1 9·6 7·9	74·1 63·1 65·0	11·3 11·6 12·4	160-9	71.5	131.9
July 8 August 12 September 9	566·8 656·3 647·1	123·0 112·1 115·9	21·4 16·8 17·6	60·0 100·9 62·1	10·5 15·1 9·4	68·5 102·4 105·4	11-9 15-4 16-0	128.8	69-4	123-9
October 14‡ November 11 December 9‡		105·1 93·5	16·9 14·9	69·7 69·2	11-2 11-0 	88·8 95·0	14-3 15-1	159-3	72.0	127.7
5 January 20t	742.0									

MALES Over 2 weeks Over 8 weeks Over 26 Over 52 and up to 8 and up to 26 weeks and up weeks weeks weeks to 52 weeks Over 52 2 weeks or less (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (14) (15) (13) (12) (11) 62.6 55.9 66.3 102.4 107.7 109.9 117.3 151.6 161.0 50.6 49.6 56.9 72.5 73.6 76.4 81.3 92.8 88.0 137·1 98·4 83·4 67·5 147·4 141·8 128·3 181.3 84.5 102.0 99·4 85·3 80·9 105-8 98-0 100-4 147·2 178·7 152·7 177.0 90.3 108-0 101·7 94·5 83·4 164·9 174·5 168·5 118.5 201.2 95.1 100·5 86·7 76·2 166·0 160·3 155·5 130.0 261.8 121.6 143.8 88.6 162.1 145.4 235.8 72·9 75·0 128·0 113·0 132·9 174·1 152·9 150.1 104·0 92·7 94·0 167-9 121.1 137·0 135·8 123·3 87·6 75·3 66·2 174.6 100.0 162.0 82·4 66·9 61·4 136·3 109·7 105·3 185.7 94.7 161.5 109·7 90·8 77·6 85·6 57·5 58·5 152.7 138.5 89.2 78·0 65·8 70·0 87·8 111·0 87·6 137.3 99.3 67.4 67·3 58·7 57·6 89·1 90·3 85·0 53·2 129.2 94.0 120·9 93·5 86·8 99·3 60·1 64·3 135.7 62.5 119.5 93·8 84·8 86·8 104·7 153·6 126·8 108.4 60.7 112.7 124·5 129·6 115.9 81·4 72·5 131.7 62.8

TABLE 118 (continued)

* 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*. The monthly average total number unemployed in 1974 is an average of eleven months. Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about duration of unemployment (columns 2 to 20), was not collected in January, February and March 1974 and for this reason, monthly averages for 1974 have not been calculated for these columns. * See note on page 129.

UNEMPLOYMENT

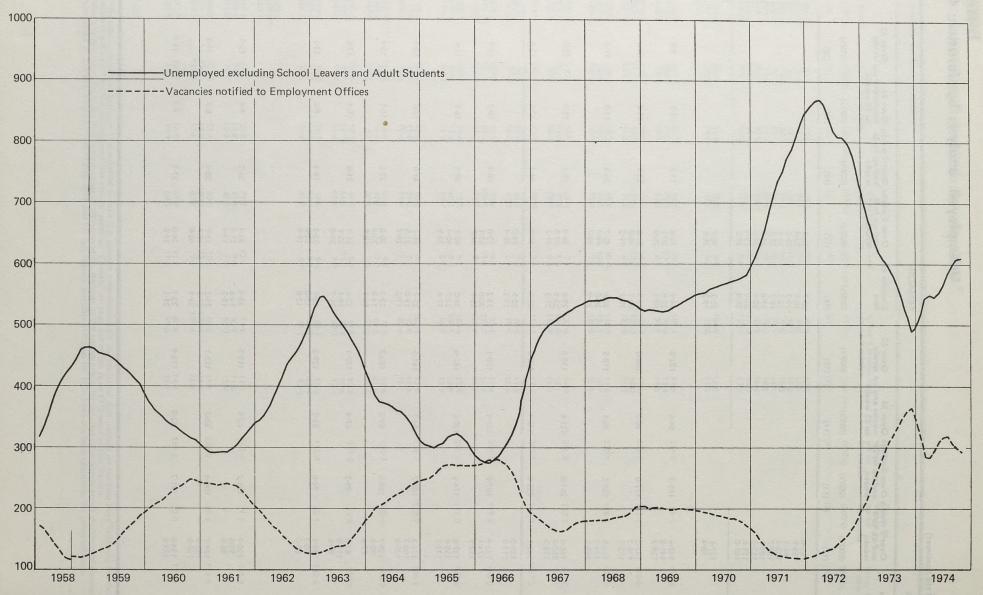
Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

weeks or ess and up to 8 and up to 26 over 52 weeks weeks to 52 weeks	
000's) (000's) (000's) (000's)	
16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	
Monthly Monthly 90-7 26-8 8-9 22:4 9-2 21-5 12:5 29-1 9-7 25-5 9:4 24-3 0:0-4 26-0 25-4 39-5 12:5-4 39-5	s 1970 1971
25-2 38-7 19-3 26-0	mber* 1973 1974†
24-9 32-6 33-2 11-8 9-8 April 5 20-5 30-1 May 10 18-2 26-0 June 14	1971
29-9 31-0 29-9 11-8 10-0 July 12 29-7 48-0 August 30-3 41-3 Septemb	9 ber 13
30-6 42-7 36-9 13-0 11-5 October 26-5 44-9 Novemb Novemb 21-9 40-7 Decemb	ber 8
29-8 36-9 50-1 15-9 12-0 January 23-9 39-9 21-3 39-3 March 1	y 14
26-5 41-9 46-3 20-8 13-4 April 10	5
20-5 34-0 May 8* 19-2 28-4 June 12	
33-2 33-0 36-4 18-2 13-9 July 10 30-0 55-1 August 29-9 44-7 Septeml	
28-0 40-2 38-4 16-5 15-6 October Novem 22-7 40-4 Novem Novem 17-8 33-9 Decemb	ber 13
25-7 35-2 43-0 16-0 15-4 January 19-0 31-5 17-2 28-7 March 1	ry 12
29-3 30-8 32-2 • 16-1 15-6 April 9 14-9 22-4 May 14 14-1 18-6 June 11	
23-6 21-2 21-8 11-4 13-6 July 9 19-1 32-1 August 21-7 24-8 Septem	13 Iber 10
18-7 23-6 18-9 8-8 13-3 Octobe 15-0 22-8 Novem 13-0 19-9 Decemi	iber 12
	ry 11†
36-8 32-4 25-2 9-1 12-5 April 8 14-6 21-5 May 13 15-2 19-4 June 10	
29-2 23-7 20-4 8-7 11-2 July 8 27-3 49-7 29-1 40-8 Septem	
23-7 34-0 27-5 9-2 11-9 Octobe Novem	er 14‡ nber 11‡ 1ber 9‡
Januar	y 20‡ 19 7 5

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

1463 . 14 14 14 14 19 1

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS



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150 FEBRUARY 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

NOTIFIED VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

		TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
			Actual numb		Scool all for 19		ally adjusted		
	And an and a second sec	Contraction of the second s	Men			Men	Women	Total	Theology Street
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973	>Monthly averages	196-3 317-2 384-4 370-9 249-7 271-3 284-8 259-6 176-1 189-3 397-7	70.7 114.6 143.4 137.5 92.0 92.6 102.8 100.7 69.0 82.8 185.0	73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4 96·7 85·1 60·0 62·5 118·9	143.8 220.8 265.1 254.8 174.0 188.0 199.6 185.8 129.0 145.3 303.9				52:5 96:4 119:2 116:1 75:7 83:3 85:2 73:8 47:1 44:1 93:8
971	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
972	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
73	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
74	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
	Ser Ser Cr Con	Notified t Actual nu	o employment o	ffices*	11. 100 ·	Seasonally adju	usted		Notified to — careers offices
		Males	Females		Total	Males	Females	Total	Trank Read
74	April 3 May 8 June 5	181·9 196·6 201·5	116·1 127·0 134·9	5 8	298·0 323·6 336·4	180·7 192·0 192·7	115·9 121·8 124·4	296·6 313·8 317·1	100·9 106·2 111·1
	July 3 August 7 September 4	199·1 185·4 186·9	131·1 117·4 120·3		330·2 302·7 307·2	193·8 183·1 185·9	123·3 115·2 116·7	317·1 298·2 302·6	121·8 103·9 91·7
	October 9† November 6† December 4†	182·9 167·6	116·1 103·3		299·1 270·9	181·4 168·6	115·3 107·3	296·8 275·9	76-5 65-8

* 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 129.

1975 January 8†

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

		OPERAT					0.11.01	1007 711	-	r. 19999.2.		202			
		WORKI	NG OVER	TIME		<u> </u>		ff for whole		The state of					
We	ek ended			Hours o	fovertime	worked	weekt		Working	and the second		Totai	· · · · ·		
										Hours I				Hours I	ost
		Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	tive working over-	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	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)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
4 E	Estimates on nation	al insurance	card cour	nt basis											
970	October 17 November 14 December 12	2,058 2,096 2,023	34·9 35·6 34·4	8 <u>-1</u> 8 <u>-1</u> 8	17·17 17·46 16·56	16·56 16·57 15·68	3 3 3	102 104 99	32 28 63	348 221 518	10½ 8 8	35 31 66	0.6 0.5 1.1	450 324 617	13 10½ 9
971	January 16‡ February 13‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12 ¹ / ₂
	March 13	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14 19
	April 17§ May 15 June 19	1,609 1,761 1,731	28·2 31·0 30·7	7 ¹ / ₂ 8 8	11·69 14·19 14·19	11-88 13-95 13-94	27 7 4	1,092 269 174	63 76 66	649 681 586	10½ 9 9	91 82 70	1.6 1.4 1.2	951 760	11 11 11
3 E	stimates on Census				10.07	42.02		1/2	(2)	549	9	65	1.2	711	11
971	June 19	1,619·1 1,531·3	30·7 29·0	8 8 <u>1</u>	13·27 12·75	13·02 12·79	4	163 315	62 55	548 522	9 9 ¹ / ₂	63	1.2	838	13 <u>‡</u>
	July 17 August 14 September 18	1,395·9 1,540·4	26·5 29·3	8 8 8 <u>1</u> 2	11·39 12·73	12.66 12.64	9 9	392 375	60 80	537 812	9 10	69 89	1·3 1·7	928 1,185	13 ¹ / ₂ 13 ¹ / ₂
	October 16 November 13 December 11	1,549·1 1,546·5 1,571·2	29·7 29·8 30·3	8 8 8	12·64 12·58 12·78	12·05 11·68 12·06	6 8 9	214 327 357	106 111 90	969 1,058 812	9 9 ¹ / ₂ 9	112 119 99	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,182 1,367 1,169	10 ¹ / ₂ 11 ¹ / ₂ 12
972	January 15 February 19 March 18	1,392·1 1,173·1 1,474·8	27·1 22·9 29·0	8 8 8	11·07 9·35 11·91	11.72 9.77 12.19	5 46 9	181 1,857 363	78 995 114	675 13,838 1,229	$ \begin{array}{r} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 14 \\ 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	83 1,041 123	1.5 20.4 2.4	856 15,694 1,591	10½ 15 13
	April 15 May 13 June 17	1,469·5 1,560·9 1,566·8	28·9 30·7 30·8	8 8 8	11·79 12·66 12·88	12·04 12·43 12·63	14 5 3	563 200 135	68 65 38	583 628 317	8 ¹ / ₁₂ 9 ¹ / ₂ 8 ² / ₂	82 70 41	1.6 1.4 0.8	1,146 828 452	14 12 11
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,502·6 1,484·7 1,577·5	29·5 29·1 30·8	8 ¹ / ₂ 8 8	12.64 12.15 12.99	12·68 13·17 12·88	3 5 5	113 182 200	29 28 26	239 241 218	8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8	32 33 31	0-6 0-6 0-6	352 424 418	11 13 13½
	October 14 November 18 December 9	1,659·9 1,742·4 1,732·3	32·4 33·9 33·7	8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	13·72 14·39 14·61	13·14 13·47 13·92	4 1 1	150 56 41	25 20 16	222 156 138	9 7½ 8½	29 22 17	0-6 0.4 0-3	372 212 179	13 10 101
973	January 13 February 17 March 17	1,643·4 1,753·7 1,757·3	32·1 34·2 34·3	8 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	13·41 14·55 14·61	14·17 15·07 14·85	4 6 8	176 253 308	27 17 25	207 160 350	$\begin{array}{c} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 14 \end{array}$	31 23 33	0.6 0.5 0.6	384 412 657	12± 18 20
	April 14 May 19 June 16	1,771·8 1,827·4 1,830·3	34·5 35·5 35·6	8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	14·80 15·60 15·50	15·08 15·38 15·24	4 5 3	142 185 103	20 13 13	155 117 112	7½ 9 9	24 18 15	0·5 0·3 0·3	297 302 215	12 <u>1</u> 17 14
	July 14¶ August 18¶ September 15¶	1,757·8 1,713·1 1,817·4	34·0 33·1 35·2	9 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	15·46 14·59 15·71	15·48 15·50 15·59	1 1 14	46 48 574	13 11 9	117 83 98	9 7½ 10½	14 12 24	0·3 0·2 0·5	163 130 671	11± 11 28
	October 13¶ November 17¶ December 15¶	1,877·2 1,930.0 1,956·4	36·3 37·2 37·6	8½ 8½ 9	16·25 16·64 17·32	15·69 15·72 16·64	1 3 1	32 109 35	10 21 9	90 212 71	9½ 10 8	10 23 10	0·2 0·4 0·2	122 321 106	11± 14 10±
974	January 19 ¶ February 16 ¶ March 16 ¶	1,254·6 1,385·2 1,570·8	24·4 27·1 30·8	8 7 <u>1</u> 8	9·74 10·70 12·77	10·55 11·26 12·99	8 8 8	309 317 318	1,130 940 227	15,551 12,423 2,721	14 13 12	1,138 948 235	22·2 18·5 4·6	15,860 12,740 3,039	14 13 1 13
	April 6¶ May 18¶ June 15 (a) ¶	1,717·0 1,749·2 1,720·0	33·7 34·3 33·9	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$	14·38 14·95 14·66	14·67 14·74 14·39	3 6 3	109 218 106	32 28 23	356 242 242	$11 \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 10\frac{1}{2}$	35 34 25	0·7 0·6 0·5	465 460 348	13 13½ 13½
	June 15 (b) ¶	2,040.4	36.7	81/2	17.49	17.17	3	114	24	257	10 ¹ / ₂	27	0.5	370	131
	July 13¶ August 17¶ September 14¶	1,971-6 1,857-7 1,967-6	35·2 33·1 35·1	9 9 8½	17·40 16·27 17·12	17·41 17·28 16·97	3 4 6	103 138 223	24 30 57	269 302 714	11 10 12 ¹ / ₂	27 34 63	0·5 0·6 1·1	372 440 937	14 13 15
	October 19¶ November 16¶ December 14¶**	1,990·7 1,996·9 1,984·4	35·5 35·6 35·7	8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	16·83 16·90 17·03	16·18 15·80 16·22	23 18 8	917 733 319	58 64 64	761 626 680	13 9½ 10½	81 83 72	1·4 1·5 1·3	1,678 1,359 999	$20\frac{1}{2}$ $16\frac{1}{2}$ 14

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 1974 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-repair-ing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included. 1 Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each. 2 See footnote ‡ to table 103. 8 This week included Easter Monday. 11 In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis. 1 Figures after June 1973 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment are available. ** See page 135 for detailed analysis.

and and a	Longhan, Co		OF TOTAL OPERATIV		HOURS W	ORKED			OF AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURS V	VORKED	
		All man Industri	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica goods,		Textiles.	Food.	All manu Industrie		Engin- eering, shipbuild electrical goods,		Textiles,	Food,
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco
956 957 958 959 960 961 962		104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 100-0 98-4		98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1	119-0 117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2	100-1 99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-1 100-0 98-4	103-7 103-6 102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9	1.00 \$1400 1.00 \$1400 1.00 \$100	103-7 103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6	104-1 104-5 103-2 104-9 101-7 100-6 100-0 100-2	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973		100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4 90-2 84-4 81-3 83-0		101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.6 96.1 94.3 87.2 82.7 85.6	99.1 96.2 91.5 86.1 87.0 88.3 86.7 82.1 79.8 82.4	98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 78-3 74-0 71-7 71-2	97.3 96.6 95.2 92.8 90.4 90.8 89.3 85.9 84.5 85.2	100-7 99-4 97-8 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-0 95-1 94-7 96-5		100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6 96.8 97.3 96.1 93.4 92.6 94.9	100-8 98-4 95-7 95-7 96-9 97-4 95-4 93-2 92-8 95-1	101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7 96-9 96-3 95-6 96-6	99·9 99·0 98·1 98·3 98·4 97·5 96·6 96·7 97·6
Veek	ended												
971	January 16† February 13† March 13	89·3 87·6	88·7 86·8	94·2 92·6	88·3 85·9	77·1 75·9	86·2 85·0	95·6 95·2	96·6 95·5	94·5 94·3	95-0 93-1	96-0 96-0	95·8 95·8
	April 17‡ May 15 June 19	86·2 87·2 86·7	85-0 85-5 84-9	90·3 91·0 89·9	85-0 86-0 85-0	74·5 76·8 76·4	84·7 85·6 86·8	94·4 95·4 95·4	94·6 95·2 95·2	92.7 93.8 93.7	93·1 94·1 93·8	95·5 96·4 96·7	96·0 96·4 96·7
	July 17 August 14 September 18	81·5 70·9 85·8	84-5 84-0 83-5	81·7 72·2 88·0	73·5 71·5 82·8	69·6 60·7 76·4	86-4 79-4 88-1	95·6 95·7 94·9	95·1 94·9 94·9	93·6 93·7 92·9	94·4 92·5 92·5	96·7 96·7 96·4	97-2 97-9 96-8
	October 16 November 13 December 11	84·9 84·5 84·3	82·7 82·0 82·0	87-0 86-1 85-9	81·8 81·1 81·7	75-9 75-6 75-3	87·7 87·3 87·2	94-7 94-7 94-9	94·6 94·4 94·9	92·9 92·8 93·1	92·0 92·1 92·9	96·2 96·3 96·3	96·4 96·6 96·9
72	January 15 February 19§ March 18	83·0 75·7 82·1	82·5 75·1 81·3	84·6 77·0 84·0	80-8 71-7 80-4	74·2 64·8 73·3	84·2 82·2 83·5	94-0 87-3 94-5	94·9 87·8 94·9	92-0 84-5 92-4	91·9 82·7 92·8	95·4 86·1 95·8	95·5 93·9 96·0
	April 15 May 13 June 17	82-6 83-1 83-4	81.5 81.5 81.7	83·9 84·4 84·7	80·7 81·8 82·2	74·1 74·3 74·3	83-9 84-8 85-4	94·9 95·2 95·5	95·2 95·1 95·3	92.7 93.1 93.3	92.6 93.7 94.2	96-2 96-5 96-8	96·2 96·6 97·0
	July 15 August 19 September 16	78-8 69-4 84-1	81.6 81.9 81.7	80·7 70·1 85·3	71·9 71·2 83·3	67·8 59·3 74·8	85·2 77·9 87·4	95·8 96·4 95·5	95·3 95·5 95·5	93·6 94·4 93·4	95·1 94·1 93·9	96-8 96-9 96-6	96·9 98·2 97·2
	October 14 November 18 December 16	84·2 84·5 84·1	81·8 82·0 81·8	85·6 86·2 86·0	83-8 84-6 84-6	74·6 74·6 74·3	86-8 86-9 86-1	95·7 95·9 95·9	95·6 95·5 95·9	93·7 94·1 94·1	94·3 94·8 95·0	96·6 96·7 96·4	96·7 97·0 97·4
973	January 13 February 17 March 17	82-8 83-6 83-8	82-4 84-1 82-8	85-0 86-3 86-6	83·1 83·3 82·3	73·5 73·8 74·2	82·8 82·2 82·8	95-0 96-0 95-9	96·1 96·5 96·3	93·3 94·5 94·6	93.5 94.6 93.0	95·8 96·6 96·7	95·8 96·2 96·4 97·1
	April 14 May 19 June 16	84·1 84·7 84·9	82·9 83·1 83·1	86·9 87·3 87·2	83-2 84-1 84-9	74·1 74·1 73·2	83·4 84·7 85·1	96·2 96·6 96·5	96·6 96·5 96·3	94·6 95·1 94·9	94·2 94·6 94·5	96·8 96·8 96·8	97.6 97.9 98.4
	July 14* August 18* September 15*	80·2 70·3 85·1	83-0 83-0 82-6	82-8 71-8 87-8	73·9 74·3 84·3	66·6 57·8 72·2	86·3 78·7 88·6	96·9 97·6 96·5	96·4 96·7 96·5	95·3 95·9 94·8	95·9 96·2 96·1 95·6	96·9 97·1 96·4 96·4	99·2 98·1 97·9
	October 13* November 17* December 15*	85-3 85-4 85-8	82·8 82·9 83·5	88-0 88-5 88-9	85-4 84-4 86-1	72.0 71.6 71.7	88.7 89.7 89.6	96·5 96·7 97·2	96·4 96·4 97·2	94-9 95-1 95-8	95.5 97.3 79.4	96·5 96·8 80·9	98·3 98·6 97·0
974	January 19*§ February 16*§ March 16*	76·3 77·1 81·3	76-0 77-7 80-3	78-3 79-5 84-3	70·1 71·1 77·3	59·7 60·1 67·7	89·2 88·5 87·2	86·5 88·3 93·7	87·5 88·8 94·1	84·3 86·6 92·6	81·2 89·0 94·2	80.9 82.5 93.4 96.1	96·9 96·7 97·6
	April 6* May 18* June 15*	82·9 83·6 83·4	81.7 82.0 81.6	86-1 86-9 86-9	82-0 83-2 83-5	69·5 70·1 69·7	87·0 87·5 87·9	95-8 96-2 96-1	96·2 96·0 95·8 96·0	94·4 94·7 94·7 95·1	94·2 95·5 95·8 95·7	96·4 96·4	97·4 97·1 98·1
	July 13*¶ August 17*¶ September 14*		81.6 81.6 81.2	83·3 71·8 87·5	71·8 71·8 82·2	63·6 55·2 65·7	87.9 79.8 89.2	96·5 97·1 95·6	96·2 95·6	95.6 94.2 93.8	95·3 93·6 93·9	96-2 91-4 91-8	98·7 97·5 97·2
	October 12*¶ November 16* December 14*	82.5 ¶ 82.3	80·1 79·9 80·0	86·1 85·9 86·4	82-0 82-8 83-0	64·7 64·4 63·9	87·5 87·9 87·9	95·3 95·5 95·7	95·3 95·2 95·7	93.8 94.1 94.5	93.9 94.6 94.6	91·8 91·7	97·2 98·0

* The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1973 is subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment become available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1973 may be revised when the results of the October 1974 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. † Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Because of 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. ‡ This week included Easter Monday. § In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by the power crisis and in January and February 1974 by the coal mining dispute.

HOURS OF WORK

manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

If The factors used in calculating the index for June 1974 include the monthly employment figures derived from the new sample and the overtime and short-time figures shown at June 1974 (a) in table 120. See footnote * to table 120 and page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*.
 The figures from July 1974 have been linked in order to preserve comparability with those given for earlier periods.
 Note:
 A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of this *Gazette*.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122 Chan dand lad ial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND O

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs	and Street	-					in Sector	autor and a second	ter interaction	1	
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	£ 35·75 40·24 47·97	£ 38·88 42·41 57·01	£ 36·77 41·31 51·29	43·85 51·76	£ 34·73 40·51 48·49	£ 32·17 37·00 44·32	£ 34·48 39·14 46·18	£ 34·98 41·60 50·40	£ 41.63 45.74 52.73	£ 34·02 39·45 46·97	£ 32.05 36.75 43.74	£ 30·03 34·53 41·39	£ 29·52 33·90 40·37
	ours worke												
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	46·4 47·1 46·6	42·9 42·3 43·8	44·2 44·6 44·2	44·6 45·1 44·8	43·5 44·6 44·2	43·4 43·9 43·7	43·4 44·0 43·4	43·5 44·0 43·5	42·3 43·0 42·3	43·9 44·7 43·7	44·7 44·9 43·6	44·2 44·5 44·2	41.5 42.0 41.1
Average he	ourly earnin	igs									- 98		
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 77·05 85·44 102·94	P 90.63 100.26 130.16	P 83·19 92·62 116·04	P 85·13 97·23 115·54	P 79·84 90·83 109·71	P 74·12 84·28 101·42	P 79·45 88·95 106·41	P 80·41 94·55 115·86	P 98·42 106·37 124·66	P 77·49 88·26 107·48	P 71.70 81.85 100.32	р 67·94 77·60 93·64	р 71-13 80-71 98-22

	Bricks pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industri es covered
Average weekl	earnings											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	£ 37·25 42·59 50·40	£ 34·06 39·36 45·61	£ 41·21 48·69 54·96	£ 35·10 40·11 48·23	£ 36·20 41·52 49·12	£ 35·12 39·86 48·46	£ 36·59 41·41 48·75	£ 35·29 39·78 47·71	£ 37.97 43.31 52.06	£ 29·53 34·21 41·68	£ 26·93 31·32 37·87	£ 35·82 40·92 48·63
Average hours	worked											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	46·5 47·1 46·1	45·0 45·1 43·8	44·7 45·1 43·9	44·4 44·9 43·9	44·1 44·7 44·0	49·0 48·8 48·0	47·0 47·2 46·8	43·1 43·8 44·0	48·5 49·6 49·5	43·6 44·1 43·8	43·5 43·9 43·7	45·0 45·6 45·1
Average hourly	earnings											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 80-11 90-42 109-33	P 75·69 87·27 104·13	P 92·19 107·96 125·19	P 79·05 89·33 109·86	P 82.09 92.89 111.64	P 71·67 81·68 100·96	P 77·85 87·73 104·17	P 81·88 90·82 108·43	p 78·29 87·32 105·17	p 67·73 77·57 95·16	p 61·91 71·34 86·66	P 79·60 89·74 107·83

Standard	Industrial C	lassification	1968						20 <u>74</u> 0	FULL-TIME	WOMEN	(18 YEARS	AND OVE
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs			The second second					- /	1	-	- 1
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	£ 19·40 22·68 28·75	£ 20·45 25·73 31·41	£ 18·55 21·47 28·73	£ 18·80 21·08 27·38	£ 20·43 23·52 30·02	£ 18·00 21·55 26·87	£ 19·32 22·36 28·21	£ 18·29 24·09 28·01	£ 23·81 26·18 33·48	£ 17·94 20·91 26·79	£ 17·28 19·89 25·52	£ 15·41 17·94 22·38	£ 16·60 19·03 24·04
Average h	ours worke	d											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	38·2 38·6 38·0	38·6 38·6 38·8	38·7 38·5 38·4	38·3 37·7 37·5	38-4 38-1 38-0	38·2 38·2 37·9	37·8 37·4 37·2	38·2 40·0 36·7	38·2 37·7 37·9	37·7 37·3 37·1	37·6 37·3 37·2	37·5 36·7 36·1	36·7 36·4 36·1
Average h	ourly earnin	ngs											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	p 50·79 58·76 75·66	p 52·98 66·66 80·95	p 47·93 55·77 74·82	P 49·09 55·92 73·01	p 53·20 61·73 79·00	р 47·12 56·41 70·90	p 51·11 59·79 75·83	p 47·88 60·23 76·32	P 62·33 69·44 88·34	p 47·59 56·06 72·21	P 45·96 53·32 68·60	P 41·09 48·88 61·99	p 45·23 52·28 66·59

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, eletricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly	earnings			1919	19 Jan 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	(B)	Carlos Ca	13 75 - 1	A CONTRACTOR	10 970	Notes .	Services -
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct	£ 18·32 21·16 27·54	£ 19·68 22·93 28·86	£ 19·86 22·79 30·09	£ 17·19 20·02 26·27	£ 18·34 21·15 27·05	Ξ	£ 15·20 18·96 23·92	£ 19·59 23·04 29·89	£ 24-95 28-84 34-58	£ 14·31 16·79 21·73	£ 18·52 23·37 29·18	£ 18·30 21·16 27·01
Average hours v	worked											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	36·8 36·5 36·3	38·1 37·5 37·7	38·9 38·6 38·7	37·8 37·7 37·5	37·7 37·5 37·2		36-8 37-2 38-1	37·1 37·3 36·7	42·8 43·0 42·4	38·5 38·4 38·7	40·0 40·3 39·5	37·9 37·7 37·4
Average hourly	earnings											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 49·78 57·97 75·87	p 51-65 61-15 76-55	p 51·05 59·04 77·75	p 45·48 53·10 70·05	p 48·65 56·40 72·72		p 41·30 50·97 62·78	P 52·80 61·77 81·44	p 58·29 67·07 81·56	P 37·17 43·72 56·15	p 46·30 57·89 73·87	p 48·28 56·13 72·22

* Except railways and London Transport.

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

	October 1	972		October 1	973		October 1	974	
tandard Industrial Classification 1968	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
in the state of same in the	£	and the second	P	£	Caldard en	P	£		Р
Il manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	36-20	44.1	82.09	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18.34	37.7	48.65	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37-2	72.72
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.84	21.7	45.35	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68-04
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.73	40.7	43.56	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.83	38.4	30.81	15.21	38.1	39.92	19-31	37.8	51.08
ll industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	35.82	45-0	79.60	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107-83
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18-30	37.9	48·28	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.65	21.5	44.88	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.55	41.4	42.39	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.76	38.4	30.63	15.13	38-1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87

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

			ALL INDUSTR	IES		ALL MANUFA	CTURING INDUS	TRIES
			Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
959	October		52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
960	October		55.9	55-2	55.6	56-0	53·5 56·5	55·6 58·5
961	October		58-6	58-1	58.4	59·0 61·6	59.2	61.2
962	October		61.8	61.7	61·8 65·1	64.5	61.5	64.0
963	October		65-1	65·1 68·5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3
964	October		68.8	74.6	74.6	74.3	71.1	73.7
65	October		74·7 78·0	77.5	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3
66	October		81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
67	October		87.1	85.7	86-6	87.0	85.6	86-8
68 69	October October		93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93-5
70			100.0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100-0
10	April October		105-6	106-6	105-9	105.7	107.1	106.0
71	April		112-4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
72	April		125-5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126-2	124.4
73	April		138.5	139-1	138.7	137-7	142.5	138.6
74	April		156-0	158-5	156-8	153-3	167.4	155.8

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

		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)
961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4 + 4.1	+ 0.5 + 1.1
962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 0.2
	October	+ 3.2	+ 41	+ 4·4 + 4·0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6		+ 2.3	+ 1.3
	October	+ 5·3 + 9·1	+ 4·1 + 7·4	+ 3.6 + 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
964	April	+ 9·1 + 8·3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
965	October April	+ 8·3 + 7·5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
.03	October	+ 8.5	+10-1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3 - 0.3
	October	+ 5.6 + 8.5	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3 + 8.6	- 0.9
968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6 + 6.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7·0 + 6·9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6·9 + 8·0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
070	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 16.0	+12.4	+ 3.6
970 971	October	+13.5	+15.3 +12.9	+13.7	+11.6	+ 2.1
972	October	+11·1 +15·7	+15.0	+14.6	+18.1	- 3.5‡
973	October October	+15.7 +15.1	+14.1	+13.6	+12.1	+ 1.5
974	October	+13.1 +20.0	+21.4	+21.9	+20.6	+ 1.3

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
Multiplying this difference by 11 (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce

*standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

EARNINGS AND HOURS

[†] 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.

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings enquiry.

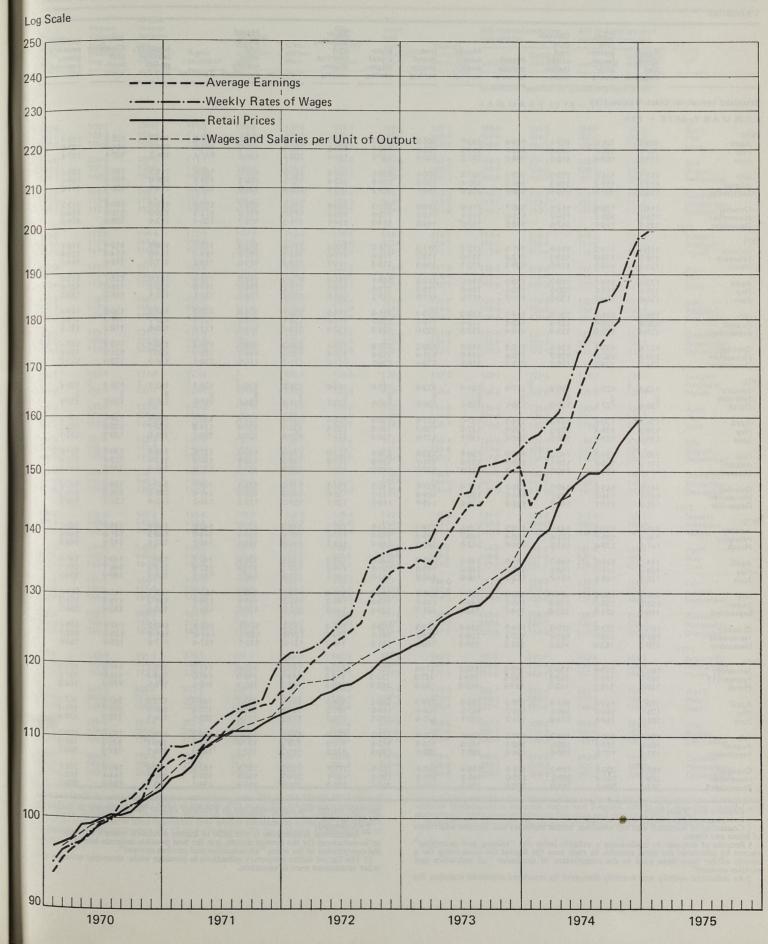
[†] Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

The second second second second			INDUCTO	EC	Republic and	ALL IND	ISTRIES		A CONTRACT OF	
	Average w earnings	Veekly	Average	Average h earnings	ourly	Average w earnings	and the second second	Average	Average H earnings	ourly
	carinings			hose whose p	ay was				hose whose p	ay was
	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	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	And Control of the second of t	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludin overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	The Part of the	P	P	£	£	Carro Long C	P	P
Full-time manual men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	33·6 38·6 43·6	34·5 39·9 45·1	45·6 46·4 46·2	75·8 86·0 97·4	83·7 95·2	32·1 37·0 42·3	32·8 38·1 43·6	46·0 46·7 46·5	71·3 81·7 93·5	69·1 79·2 91·1
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	43·7 48·4 54·1	43·8 48·7 54·5	38·9 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7	122·4 137·8	43·4 47·8 54·1	43·5 48·1 54·4	38·7 38·8 38·8	110·7 121·6 137·9	110·8 121·7 138·1
All full-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	36·2 41·1 46·3	37·1 42·3 47·7	43·9 44·5 44·3	83·7 94·5 106·9	93·5 106·1	36·0 40·9 46·5	36·7 41·9 47·7	43·4 43·8 43·7	83·7 94·3 107·6	83·3 93·7 107·2
Full-time manual women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·0 19·6 23·1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44·4 51·2 60·6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39·9 39·9 39·8	43·0 49·6 59·3	42·6 49·1 58·7
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37·3 37·3 37·3	52·3 58·5 69·0	58·3 68·8	22·1 24·5 28·3	22·2 24·7 28·6	36-8 36-8 36-8	59·9 66·2 76·9	59·8 66·1 76·7
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·8 20·3 23·9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39·0 39·0 38·9	47·0 53·9 63·8	53·5 63·4	20·1 22·6 26·3	20·5 23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8 37·8	54·0 60·5 70·8	53·9 60·3 70·6
Full-time youths and boys (under 21) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	16·7 19·9 26·1	17·1 20·4 26·9	42·7 43·0	48·0 62·5	46·7 60·7	16·0 19·0 24·7	16·2 19·3 25·1	42·3 42·4	45·5 59·1	44·3 57·4
Full-time girls (under 18) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	11·0 12·8 16·6	11·3 13·1 17·1	39·6 39·2	33·2 43·8	33·0 43·6	10·2 11·8 15·4	10·3 11·9 15·7	39·0 38·4	30·6 40·9	30·4 40·7
Part-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	10·4 12·8 14·0	10·5 13·0 14·3	20·4 20·2	56·0 66·0	55·5 65·5	12·1 15·0 14·8	12·2 15·2 15·1	18·9 19·0	64·6 72·2	64·4 72·0
Part-time women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	9·3 10·8 12·5	9·5 11·0 12·9	22·6 22·7	49 ∙0 57∙3	4 8·7 57·0	8·5 9·9 11·7	8·6 10·1 11·9	20·3 20·7	49·1 57·5	49·0 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 inquiry)

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industri	ial Clasisficati	on 1968												
ANUARY 1	970 = 100													
970 April May June	104-5 107-1 112-9	101·3 105·7 104·3	107·1 109·0 110·5	104·9 106·7 108·0	103·9 104·2 107·2	105-0 102-8 105- 4	105·3 105·4 107·3	101-3 100-3 104-4	104-5 106-4 108-6	102·1 102·0 106·3	103-0 104-6 107-4	104·3 104·3 106·2	105·2 104·7 107·1	103·4 103·9 107·6
July	111-1	106·9	112·3	108·3	107-6	108·6	108·8	103·1	107-9	107-4	108-4	111-5	107·3	109·3
August	112-1	107·2	110·1	109·3	107-4	108·3	107·9	102·4	107-1	106-2	108-3	109-0	105·5	109·1
September	112-9	107·9	110·9	108·5	108-6	110·1	109·2	105·1	105- 4	106-0	109-1	114-1	106·3	111·0
October	114·7	108·0	112·1	108·7	110-0	110-0	111·3	104·9	110-5	108·7	110·8	115-9	109·6	113·3
November	116·6	108·2	116·7	111·1	112-1	112-2	112·9	106·5	113-7	111·2	112·3	120-3	110·9	116·3
December	121·3	110·9	117·6	110·2	110-8	114-3	114·9	104·1	111-3	109·7	108·4	112-9	108·8	111·6
971 January February March	118·6 118·5 133·1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116-9 123-3 118-0	111-6 112-3 109-2	112·3 113·0 112·1	113·2 113·2 116·3	115-3 115-6 115-3	110-6 111-8 115-7	114-4 115-3 112-4	113·3 112·8 112·9	113-7 114-4 116-2	118-9 114-6 117-7	112-9 114-0 115-8	116·1 115·8 114·7
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
972 January February March	132·3 ∥ 136·6	125·6 ∥ 127·6	130∙8 ∥ 133∙0	117·4 120·1	121·4 125·2	123·8 ∥ 126·5	127∙9 ∥ 130∙9	116·8 ∥ 122·7	126∙0 ∥ 129∙3	120·4 124·5	126·7 ∥ 127·5	132·7 ∥ 137·2	125-8 128-7	126·4 ∥ 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	128-5	136·5	143-6	129-5	132·4
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	1 44 -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	145·3	139-4	141·4	145·8	138·3	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
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142-9 151-6 143-5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138-9 140-9 143-5	142-9 145-4 146-4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139-1 139-6 140-1	142-0 144-5 145-7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139-7 141-6 143-6	145-1 146-6 146-5
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	152-8	150-5	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
74 January†† February†† March	166-3 165-3 169-0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150-5 154-1 165-0	154-6 157-9 166-6	155-4 157-3 162-9	142-8 148-2 158-5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145-6 149-0 163-3	142-9 146-0 168-6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141-0 145-8 170-4	155-3 157-5 166-2
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	193-6	197·6	190·8	184·8	185·5	182·1	190·8	178·2	180·2	182-1	187·3	196-1	184·0	188·5
October	197-4	200·2	199·2	184·8	190-4	188-6	192·5	175·7	183-5	187·9	191-5	197·6	190·4	192·1
November	209-2	203·4	209·2	195·0	198-3	197-2	199·1	187·1	204-5	196·4	197-6	207·0	194·4	199·4
December¶	217-5	206·1	211·0	200·6	198-3	199-2	203·1	190·9	201-8	195·8	199-1	205·2	196·3	202·9

Index of average ea

TABLE 127 (continued)

Mo

Other manu-factur-ing indus-tries Gas, elec-trici and wate Paper, printing and publish-ing furni-ture, etc Mining Con-struc-tion Agri-culture* quarry-103·1 103·3 106·3 104·4 103·4 109·1 111-2 111-8 115-4 100·1 99·1 102·3 109·6 109·3 113·4 103·9 103·9 106·2 03·6 02·6 08·0 104·6 107·9 110·2 107-3 108-0 109-2 111-3 115-6 119-3 97·9 100·4 101·3 11.0 09.9 11.7 112·1 109·9 114·5 106-8 108-2 107-7 111-3 113-4 109-1 111-2 113-0 111-9 110·7 113·1 112·3 113·0 111·1 109·9 101·2 101·6 111·8 114·9 113·9 108·1 108·1 108·3 109·1 112·0 111·6 114·1 112.7 116.9 121.3 112·5 115·3 117·9 109·1 109·6 123·5 15·8 14·5 17·0 114-4 115-6 116-5 113.3 112·9 114·5 114·8 113·4 113·8 117·9 120·3 120·1 20·0 21·7 23·6 125-0 122-6 125-8 113·7 113·5 114·5 118·2 119·3 124·5 123-8 119-9 122-2 123-9 120-1 124-2 118·4 118·3 119·9 126·5 133·7 138·6 112·1 113·9 115·2 122·9 120·4 124·5 126·4 125·0 124·4 115·5 117·3 119·1 126-1 126-2 122-4 119·7 122·0 119·7 121.7 121.9 123.8 131·8 127·0 122·6 116·2 105·6 106·0 125·4 123·6 123·7 126·1 126·9 126·5 122.3 30-1 124.8 123.5 122.3 126.5 124.0 127.7 128.5 137.6 31.8 129.8 134.5 130·0 133·4 133·2 132·6 129·1 136·3 134·2 134·1 137·7 132-6 131-8 135-3 132·9 131·1 134·3 129·8 129·4 133·7 138-8 137-8 137-1 131·4 132·1 137·4 135·3 132·7 136·2 34·4 31·8 39·8 139-0 148-7 150-9 135·1 134·7 136·7 128·7 119·9 140·5 140·6 140·3 140·8 41·3 45·8 40·8 140-0 141-7 137-0 138·7 140·3 139·1 144-9 143-0 144-3 137·8 139·8 141·2 149·7 149·5 146·8 142·7 143·1 154·0 139·5 140·6 143·3 140·9 141·1 140·6 141-3 143-0 144-1 139·6 148·8 145·5 147·0 150·7 156·9 145·4 141·8 145·4 47.6 49-3 50-6 51·7 57·1 60·9 145·6 148·9 154·6 141·6 148·7 152·6 160·3 167·9 175·6 144-8 146-9 149-8 152·6 157·7 163·9 148.1 152·6 161·6 61·1 56·4 62·4 151·3 149·1 154·5 154·1 154·0 154·7 171-3 185-7 181-4 150·3 148·9 152·5 158·7 155·7 160·8 163·7 159·7 166·3 65·7 66·6 63·5 153·1 139·1 139·8 160·2 160·2 156·8 156·1 160·2 155·8 158-9 163-3 163-1 169·4 169·9 168·4 167.4 172.5 57·7 60·8 73·0 153·9 155·3 162·9 151-7 154-6 172-3 170-5 184-0 194-0 163·3 166·8 174·2 160·2 163·8 177·1 139.2 191.3 72·3 72·9 83·0 162·3 165·6 169·6 168·7 172·4 181·8 202·3 206·8 203·3 189·1 187·3 195·3 174·3 175·6 189·3 170.7 176·6 186·0 85·2 83·9 92·9 175-9 174-9 183-7 184·4 183·7 188·4 213·9 230·4 229·0 198·3 199·0 204·1 192-3 188-3 196-8 185·2 196·0 204·4 186-0 190-8 190-4 190-4 198-6 202-5 217·3 215·9 ** 208·2 214·5 216·0 200·9 203·3 205·1 202·0 206·8 221·2 04.2

* England and Wales only.

 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 eartiers 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
arnings: all	employees	(monthly	enquiry	: Great Britain

ity	Trans- port and	Missel	All manuf industries		All indust services co		
er	com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Ar Brack Adams
			Standard	Industrial (Classificatio	n 1968	
			JANUA	ARY 197	0 = 100		1070
9 9 2	104·4 107·0 109·9	105·7 108·9 106·5	104-0 104-9 108-0	103·8 104·7 106·5	104-9 105-7 108-7	103·8 104·9 106·3	1970 April May June
8	106-6	105·2	108·3	107·5	108-1	106-9	July
2	109-7	105·7	108·1	109·5	108-3	108-9	August
7	110-8	110·2	108·9	109·7	109-7	109-3	September
1	113·3	112·3	110·7	111-2	111·2	110·6	October
3	114·7	112·7	113·1	112-7	112·7	112·0	November
1	114·7	113·8	112·2	113-7	111·9	113·1	December
1 6 5	116·7 115·5 116·1	114·7 114·7 116·7	114·4 115·1 115·9	114-5 115-4 114-6	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·3 115·0 114·5	1971 January February March
8	119-0	117·8	116·5	116·3	117-2	116-1	April
9	118-1	118· 4	118·6	118·4	118-5	117-7	May
2	121-3	118·9	119·8	118·2	120-5	117-9	June
4	122-5	121-0	120-3	119·5	120-8	119·5	July
0	123-5	119-6	119-4	120·8	120-1	120·7	August
4	124-9	120-7	120-6	121·4	121-7	121·1	September
1	125-6	121·9	121.9	122-3	122·7	121-9	October
9	125-8	124·3	122.9	122-5	122·9	122-1	November
5	125-1	123·1	122.3	123-9	122·3	123-7	December
5 6	125·5 ∥ 127·7	127-2 ∥ 136-6	125·2 128·2	125·3 ∥ 128·8	124·3 129·0	124-5 128-1	1972 January February March
8	128-9	134·5	130·2	130·0	130-6	129·3	April
8	129-5	134·1	131·8	131·6	131-6	130·7	May
1	134-3	138·7	134·5	132·7	134-6	131·7	June
6	133·7	138·4	134·8	134·1	134·4	133-0	July
3	141·8	135·6	133·6	135·2	133·4	134-1	August
8	140·9	142·3	137·7	138·6	138·7	138-1	September
7	143·2	145·5	139·7	140·1	141-4	140·5	October
1	145·8	144·1	142·1	141·6	143-2	142·5	November
0	142·4	144·0	139·5	141·6	141-3	143·1	December
4 B 4	144-2 144-0 145-5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141-9 143-5 145-3	142·0 144·0 143·3	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·1 144·4 143·9	1973 January February March
5	147-2	149-5	144·0	146·2	145-8	146-6	April
	149-9	147-0	149·5	149·5	150-6	149-5	May
	155-1	154-0	153·3	151·3	155-2	151-9	June
7	157·1	156-0	153-6	152·7	155-5	154-0	July
7	155·0	152-6	151-7	153·5	153-5	154-0	August
8	157·0	154-3	154-8	156·0	157-0	156-4	September
2	159·2	158-4	157-4	158-0	159-1	158·2	October
	160·7	158-7	160-6	160-3	160-9	160·3	November
	155·9	157-9	159-8	162-2	159-7	161·4	December
23	157·2 157·4 161·8	162-7 163-1 172-2	151-7 154-8 165-0	151-9 155-4 162-7	153-9 156-9 167-6	154-1 156-8 164-3	1974 January†† February†† March
	162-6	172·3	162·7	162·6	166-1	164·7	April
	168-8	170·6	168·6	168·7	171-0	169·6	May
	171-7	183·4	177·9	175·6	180-0	176·2	June
	177-9	188-5	181·5	180·5	183-6	181-8	July
	184-6	185-4	182·1	184·3	184-9	185-5	August
	186-5	190-7	186·9	188·3	189-9	189-2	September
	189·4	193·5	190·6	191·3	193·0	191-8	October
	205·4	198·8	200·2	199·9	201·7	200-9	November
	233·2	194·6	201·9	204·9	206·2	208-5	December¶

Note (1): This series is explained in articles on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this *Gazette* and on pages 613-615 of the July 1971 issue. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of

average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. *Note* (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to 1972.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128					Trang Strip	AND -			GREAT B	RITAIN: J	ANUAR	Y 1964 = 1
Industry group	Averag	ge weekly e	arnings i	ncluding ov	ertime p	remium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pr	emium
SIC (1968)	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	June 1974	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	June 1974
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	AIRING*					£						Р
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	212-9 215-4 213-6 220-3	213·1 227·1 234·6 226·6	242·2 253·9 257·8 254·9	244-0 253-5 254-4 257-7	277·3 281·7 300·9 288·8	47·07 39·26 40·05 43·81	231-7 229-0 236-7 241-1	249·4 247·8 257·5 261·0	262·1 262·8 274·1 274·6	274·3 272·9 290·0 289·8	297·4 290·9 307·4 307·6	97·76 78·17 75·70 88·94
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	205·2 208·3 189·2 204·9 205·7 213·5 200·4 207·4	214-8 218-4 202-5 215-2 213-0 224-4 216-7 216-9	231.8 237.3 219.5 232.1 232.7 246.3 235.7 236.5	224·4 227·2 217·4 224·5 227·9 239·5 233·4 231·8	268.5 277.5 263.2 270.2 268.9 282.5 280.5 280.5 273.2	49.32 41.97 41.34 46.77 48.72 40.95 40.95 40.97 45.89	216·8 226·1 204·2 217·7 217·4 225·3 218·0 221·6	230.6 245.2 219.2 232.2 232.2 244.2 234.9 237.8	244·3 256·9 239·5 245·4 244·9 256·6 254·9 250·5	267.6 280.7 266.8 268.7 263.9 274.9 281.2 270.8	274·1 291·8 274·5 276·4 276·0 288·7 290·4 281·9	105.17 84.62 78.80 97.32 103.16 82.17 77.92 94.80
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	206·9 199·6 205·4	224·2 214·0 221·9	233·4 226·5 232·2	243·8 235·5 242·4	270·1 259·7 268·0	45·79 48·88 46·58	243·0 228·4 240·5	260·1 244·1 257·2	268·2 255·2 266·5	291·6 274·0 288·8	311-9 291-1 308-0	103·59 109·58 105·11
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers All general workers All craftsmen All craftsmen All workers covered	192-5 185-1 191-2 201-9 194-2 200-4	209·6 201·5 208·8 218·8 208·8 208·8 216·9	220.9 208.3 218.1 228.5 220.2 226.9	224·5 203·2 219·4 237·5 226·7 235·3	247·8 230·7 243·7 263·0 251·1 260·4	44.07 46.10 44.53 45.49 48.44 46.23	205·0 199·4 203·9 227·9 215·9 225·3	224·2 223·3 225·1 244·8 233·1 242·4	223.8 215.7 221.7 251.2 240.1 248.9	235·2 224·4 232·3 271·3 256·5 268·2	253.5 246.1 251.2 290.6 273.8 286.7	97·23 105·18 99·00 102·45 108·90 104·05
tar incore	Averag	e weekly ea	arnings ir	cluding ov	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	arnings ex	cluding ov	ertime pi	remium
	June 1972		June 1973		June 1974	June 1974	June 1972	Carles .	June 1973	Surger and	June 1974	June 1974
		-		- Contraction		- 2	-	-		-	I S TOTAL SALES	-

ENGINEERING‡	The way the low	A Marry Takes	a little	9.34	A STATE AND	No. And the second		Lang Pitt
				£				Р
Timeworkers	William Billing	a Maria Maria	a Salada		1831 14	det undet van	1911 - 104 PSI	100.00
Skilled	187.4	213.8	244.6	47.66	209.4	232.7	264.3	102.85
Semi-skilled	197.3	233.0	257.0	44.41	218.8	253.9	283.0	96.57
Labourers	190.8	223.2	257.3	36.02	211.6	241.0	275.7	75.36
All timeworkers	193.4	224.4	253.0	45.25	215.3	244.0	275.4	97.75
Payment-by-result workers								
Skilled	182.0	209.3	240.0	48.17	203.5	225.7	257.1	109.76
Semi-skilled	177.3	202-5	230.1	42.81	193.5	215.1	243.8	97.13
Labourers	178.4	208.4	246.4	36.64	199.0	227.8	270.2	79.83
All payment-by-result workers	179.7	206.1	235.9	45.21	198.8	220.8	251.6	102.67
All skilled workers	184.7	211.5	242.1	47.88	205.7	228.2	259.5	105.75
All semi-skilled workers	186.6	217-3	243.1	43.71	204.5	232.5	261.1	96.81
All labourers	188.0	219.8	254.7	36.15	208.8	238.0	274.6	76.32
All workers covered	186.5	215.3	244.4	45.23	206.8	232.0	262.9	99.78

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.

	strength along berteles		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	PREAS LALAS GIRBLE		Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All in	dustries and services					
1972 1973	Average of monthly index numbers	{	101·5 114·9	100·4 115·7	101·7 117·2	101·3 115·2
1973	January February March		108·3 108·6 109·0	106·9 108·4 110·4	108·9 109·8 110·0	108·1 108·6 109·3
	April May June		111-5 112-4 115-0	113·6 114·9 115·5	113-4 115-0 118-0	111-9 112-9 115-3
	July August September		115·4 119·1 119·3	115-7 118-9 119-6	118·3 121·8 122·1	115·6 119·3 119·5
	October November December		119·7 120·3 120·9	119·7 120·9 123·7	122-3 122-9 123-5	119·8 120·5 121·4
1974	January February March		122·3 122·7 124·6	126·2 129·8 131·3	125·7 126·8 128·6	123·0 124·0 125·9
	April May June		126·1 129·7 134·7	132-6 138-5 141-7	129·5 134·8 140·9	127·2 131·3 136·1
	July August September		137·6 143·5 143·9	144·1 148·9 151·2	144·6 150·6 152·2	139·0 144·7 145·5
	October November December		145-6 150-2 152-9	154.7 161·8 170·3	155·4 161·0 164·5	147·5 152·6 156·2
1975	January		154.0	171.3	166.6	157.3
	facturing industries					
1972 1973 }	Average of monthly index numbers	{	101·6 114·3	100·7 115·8	101-4 115-5	101.5 114.6
1973	January February March		108-0 108-1 108-3	106-7 107-9 108-4	107-9 108-4 108-8	107·8 108·1 108·3
	April May June		110-0 111-3 112-4	112-0 114-2 115-1	111-7 113-3 114-2	110·4 111·8 112·9
	Julý August September		112-7 119-6 120-0	115-5 120-9 121-5	114-6 120-6 121-1	113·2 119·9 120·3
	October November December		120-1 120-3 120-6	121-8 122-1 122-9	121·2 121·5 122·1	120·4 120·7 121·0
1974	January February March		121.5 121.8 122.1	125·4 126·9 128:0	123·7 124·5 125·2	122·2 122·7 123·1
	April May June		123·1 126·7 129·7	128·3 135·5 139·2	126·1 131·5 134·9	124-0 128-2 131-4
	July August September		131·6 140·5 140·9	141·5 148·6 149·3	137·6 145·6 146·2	133·4 141·9 142·4
	November		141-8 144-1 145-7	151·1 156·7 163·9	147·7 151·5 155·0	143·4 146·3 148·9
1975	January		146-3	166-0	156.6	149.7
Contractor of the local division of the loca	and the second se					

TABLE 130

Notes: (1) These indices are based on minimum entitlements (namely basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work which are generally the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account, and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this Gazztte for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, January 1960 and September 1972.

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WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

NORMA		LY HOURS		BASIC	HOURIY	RATES OF	WAGES
Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
99·9	99-9	99·9	99-9	101·5	100·5	101-7	101·4
99·8	99-4	99·5	99-6	115·2	116·5	117-8	115·6
(40·1) 99·9 99·8 99·8	(40·4) 99·6 99·6 99·6	(40-3) 99-7 99-6 99-6	(40·2) 99·8 99·8 99·8 99·8	108·5 108·8 109·2	107- 4 108-9 110-9	109·3 110·2 110·5	108·4 108·9 109·5
99-8	99-3	99-4	99-6	111-8	11 4·4	114·1	112·3
99-8	99-3	99-4	99-6	112-6	115·7	115·6	113·3
99-8	99-3	99-4	99-6	115-3	116·3	118·7	115·7
99-8	99-3	99-4	99·6	115·7	116·6	119·0	116·0
99-8	99-3	99-4	99·6	119·4	119·8	122·5	119·7
99-8	99-3	99-4	99·6	119·6	120·4	122·8	120·0
99·7	99·2	99·4	99-6	120·0	120-7	123·1	120·3
99·7	99·2	99·4	99-6	120·6	121-8	123·6	121·0
99·7	99·2	99·4	99-6	121·2	124-7	124·3	122·0
99·7	99·1	99-4	99·5	122.7	127·3	126·5	123·7
99·6	99·1	99-3	99·5	123.2	131·0	127·7	124·7
99·6	99·1	99-3	99·5	125.1	132·5	129·5	126·5
99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	126·6	133-8	130-4	127·9
99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	130·2	139-8	135-7	132·0
99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	135·2	143-0	141-9	136·8
99·6	99·1	99-3	99·5	138·2	145·4	145·6	139·8
99·6	99·1	99-3	99·5	144·0	150·3	151·7	145·5
99·6	99·1	99-3	99·5	144·5	152·5	153·3	146·3
99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	146·2	156·1	156·5	148·3
99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	150·8	163·3	162·2	153·4
99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	153·6	171·9	165·7	157·1
99.6	99-1	99.3	99.5	154.7	172.9	167·8	158·2
100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	101-6	100·7	101·4	101-5
100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	11 4 -3	115·8	115·5	114-6
(39·9) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(<i>40·0</i>) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	108-0 108-1 108-3	106·7 107·9 108·4	107·9 108·4 108·8	107-8 108-1 108-3
100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	110-0	112·0	111-7	110-4
100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	111-3	114·2	113-3	111-8
100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	112-4	115·1	114-2	112-9
100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	112·7	115-5	114-6	113·2
100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	119·6	120-9	120-6	119·9
100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	120·0	121-5	121-1	120·3
100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	120·1	121·8	121-2	120-4
100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	120·3	122·1	121-5	120-7
100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	120·6	122·9	122-1	121-0
100·0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	121·5	125-4	123·7	122-2
100·0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	121·8	126-9	124·5	122-8
100·0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	122·1	128-0	125·2	123-2
100-0	100-0	100∙0	100·0	123·0	128·3	126·1	124-0
100-0	100-0	100∙0	100·0	126·7	135·5	131·5	128-2
100-0	100-0	100∙0	100·0	129·7	139·2	134·9	131-4
100∙0	100-0	100-0	100·0	131-6	141·5	137·6	133·4
100∙0	100-0	100-0	100·0	140-5	148·6	145·6	142·0
100∙0	100-0	100-0	100·0	140-9	149·3	146·2	142·4
100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	141·8	151·1	147·7	143·5
100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	144·1	156·7	151·5	146·4
100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	145·7	163·9	155·0	148·9
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	146.3	166.0	156.6	149.8

(2) The statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in *earnings* or in *actual* hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
(3) The figures relate to the end of the month.
(4) Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
(5) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this *Gazette* have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.
* Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

in brackets. † In general males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age.

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WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

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TABI	LE 131								10	LY 31, 1972 = 1
	ALTAR MARINE	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								therease	tous enectanbo)
	Average of monthly {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
	index numbers	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1973	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	124
	May	144	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	129
	June	149	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	152	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135
	August	154	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138
	September	154	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	139
	October	157	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141
	November	164	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	149
	December	166	158	161	136	148	158	152	155	151
1975	January	176	158	165	137	148	158	158	155	151
Norm	al weekly hours‡									
972	Average of monthly {	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0
973	index numbers	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)
973	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	100-9	100-0	100-0	100-0	99·8
974	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
	November	99·2	100·0	99·9	100∙0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	December	99·2	100·0	99·9	100∙0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
975	January	99-2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
asic h	nourly rates of wages									
72 } A	Average of monthly {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
	ndex numbers	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
973	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
974	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	124
	May	145	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	130
	June	150	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	153	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135
	August	155	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138
	September	155	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	140
	October	158	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141
	November	166	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	149
	Décember	167	158	161	136	148	158	152	155	151
975	January	178	158	165	137	148	158	158	155	151

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		Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc.
f wages	Basic weekly rates of		notamony	Stratistics and a Statistical and Stratistics and	nooduneed (s stw meaning	w terists	000			C. C. S. C. C.
{1972 1973	<pre>Average of monthly index numbers</pre>	97 105	100 114	101 114	97 107	102 111	109 139	99 109	98 105	100 113
	October November December	106 106 109	115 121 127	117 118 118	111 111 111	112 113 114	146 146 146	111 111 111	107 108 108	117 117 118
1974	January February March	112 115 115	128 130 131	119 123 126	114 114 115	118 118 127	146 146 146	119 119 122	109 112 112	127 127 127
	April May June	117 120 129	139	126 131 132	122 126 129	127 132 136	146 147 164	122 126 130	115 122 124	127 133 137
r	July August September	130 131 131	150	134 137 144	136 138 138	138 140 140	169 173 173	131 133 133	127 128 129	140 142 144
	October November Decemb e r	138 145 149	152 165	151 157 163	139 145 153	141 149 149	175 181 181	134 143 143	130 132 138	146 151 151
1975	January	149	176	163	155	155	183	143	138	164
hours	Normal weekly									
{1972 {1973	<pre>Average of monthly index numbers</pre>	99·7 98·5 (41·3)	100-0 100-0 (40-0)	99-8 97-9 (40-9)	100-0 100-0 (40-6)	100·0 98·7 (40·0)	100-0 100-0 (40-0)	100·0 100·0 (39·3)	100-0 100-0 (39-6)	100-0 100-0 (40-0)
	October November December	98·1 98·1 98·1	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·8 97·8 97·8	100-0 100-0 100-0	97-4 97-4 97-4	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
1974	January February March	97·5 97·2 97·2	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·8 97·7 97·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	97-4 97-4 97-4	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
	April May June	97·2 97·2 97·2	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·7 97·7 97·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·4 97·4 97·4	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
r	July August September	97·2 97·2 97·2	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·7 97·7 97·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·4 97·4 97·4	99-9 99-9 99-9	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
	October November December	97·2 97·2 97·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·7 97·7 97·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·4 97·4 97·4	99-9 99-9 99-9	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
1975	January	97·2	100.0	97-7	100.0	97.4	99-8	100-0	100.0	100-0
f wage:	Basic hourly rates of									
{1972 1973	<pre>Average of monthly index numbers</pre>	97 106	100 114	101 117	97 107	102 112	109 139	99 109	98 105	100 113
	October November December	108 108 112	121	120 121 121	111 111 111	115 116 117	146 146 146	111 111 111	107 108 108	17 17 18
1974	January February March	115 119 119	130	122 126 129	114 114 115	121 121 130	146 146 146	119 119 122	109 112 112	27 27 27
	April May June	121 124 132	139	134	122 126 129	130 136 139	146 147 164	122 126 130	115 122 124	27 33 37
r	July August September	134 135 135	150	141	136 138 138	141 143 143	169 173 173	131 133 133	127 128 129	40 42 44
	October November December	142 149 153	165	154 161 167	139 145 153	145 153 153	175 181 181	134 143 143	130 132 138	46 51 51
1975	January	153	176	167	155	159	183	143	138	64

* 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.

Notes: (1) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately before the base date (July 31, 1972). In addition, there is a considerable

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

variation in the provisions of collective agreements, and there is, therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. (2) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this *Gazette* have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general * index of retail prices

TABLE 132

1. 20

	e de Maria	ALL	FOOD	r i la compañía de la								All items
		ITEMS	All	Items the	All items	Items ma	inly manufaced Kingdom	tured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	All items except	except items of food the
	- 			prices of which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show	Primarily from home-	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion	food	prices of which show significant seasonal variations
	RY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights 1 1 1 1 1 1		1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 47·5-48·8	215-0-216-6 208-5-210-0 207-5-209-0 206-8-208-3 209-6-211-4 205-5-206-7 204-2-205-5	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 39.9-41.1 38.0-38.3 39.2-40.0	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2 57·1-57·6	104·0-105·6 103·1-104·6 103·1-104·6 104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 96·9- 98·1 96·3- 97·6	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 973 974	Monthly averages	107-0 112-1 116-5 119-4 125-0 131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3 179-4 208-2	107.8 111.6 115.6 118.5 123.2 131.0 140.1 155.6 169.4 194.9 230.0	99-2 106-0 114-8 121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7 224-2	106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1 221-2	110-2 113-0 115-1 118-3 123-5 130-5 140-8 154-3 154-3 155-2 174-2 221-1	110-1 115-2 119-4 121-2 130-2 136-8 145-6 145-6 145-6 145-3 181-5 213-6 213-6 212-5	109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0 238-4	106-6 112-3 116-9 119-8 125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	107-5 112-5 116-7 119-5 125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7 206-1
	anuary 14	104-7	105-4	98.4	107.1	105-0	111-2	108-9	103-6	106-5	104-3	105-1
965 Ja	anuary 12	109-5	110-3	99.9	112.9	108-9	114-8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109-2	110-2
966 Ja	anuary 18	114-3	113.0	109.7	113-9	109-8	115-3	113-3	117-3	112.3	114.8	114.6
967 Ja	anuary 17	118-5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119-1	116-5	119-0	118.6
968 Ja	anuary 16	121-6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119-2	128.2	119-3	121.9	121.7
969 Ja	anuary 14	129-1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129-6	126.7	133-4	121.1	130-2	129-3
970 Ja	anuary 20	135-5	134.7	136-8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135-1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135-5
971 Ja	anuary 19	147.0	147-0	145-2	147.8	146-2	151.6	149-7	153-4	139.3	147.0	147.1
972 Ja	nuary 18	159-0	163-9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163-2	161.8	176.1	163-1	157-4	159.1
973 Ja	inuary 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168-8	170.0	205.0	176-0	168.4	170.8
N	october 16 lovember 13 lecember 11	185·4 186·8 188·2	205·1 207·0 210·5	234-9 236-5 243-8	199-7 201-7 204-5	186·2 187·9 189·7	176-2 177-7 182-4	180·5 182·1 185·7	222-2 223-2 224-0	216·1 219·5 222·6	179·1 180·4 181·3	183-5 184-9 186-1
Fe	inuary 15 abruary 19 Iarch 19	191-8 195-1 196-8	216·7 218·7 221·0	254·4 248·3 253·1	209·8 213·2 215·0	196·9 199·7 201·2	190-9 200-1 202-9	193-7 200-3 202-6	224·5 222·9 222·0	227·0 228·6 231·8	184-0 187-7 189-2	189·4 193·0 194·7
M	pril 23 ay 21 une 18	203-5 206-4 208-5	223.6 226.5 229.5	259·7 272·0 282·6	216·9 218·0 219·7	212·8 214·0 215·6	210·9 213·4 215·9		207·0 206·1 206·1	232·7 233·8 236·1	196·9 200·0 201·7	201 · 3 204 · 0 205 · 7
A	ily 16 ugust 20 eptember 17	210·4 210·6 212·9	228·6 229·9 233·0	262·3 252·1 253·9	222.6 226.2 229.3	223·3 226·8 230·0	220·7 227·0 230·6	222·2 227·4 230·9	204·1 205·2 207·2	237·2 239·7 243·3	204·4 204·4 206·3	208·3 208·9 211·2
N	ctober 15 ovember 12 ecember 10	217·1 221·0 224·2	239·2 245·5 247·9	266-1 268-9 270-9	234·6 241·3 244·0	235-7 240-0 244-0	238·1 248·7 254·7	237-5 245-8 250-8	210·6 218·2 216·4	247·2 250·6 252·2	210·1 213·1 216·6	215·3 218·9 222·4
ANUAR	Y 15, 1974 = 100											
eights 19	74	1,000	253	47.5-48.8 20	4.2-205.5 3	9·2-40·0	57.1-57.6	96·3–97·6	48.7	59·2	747 9	951·2-952·5
74 Month	ly average	108.5	106.1	103·0	106-9	111.7	115-9	114-2	94.7	105-0	109.3	108-8
Fe	nuary 15 bruary 19 arch 19	100-0 101-7 102-6	100·0 100·9 102·0	100-0 97-6 99-5	100·0 101·6 102·5	100·0 101·4 102·2	100-0 104-8 106-3	100-0 103-4 104-6	100-0 99-3 98-9	100-0 100-7 102-1	100·0 102·0 102·8	100-0 101-9 102-8
M	pril 23 ay 21 ne 18	106-1 107-6 108-7	103·2 104·5 105·9	102·1 106·9 111·1	103·4 103·9 104·7	108·1 108·7 109·5	110·8 111·5 113·1 .	109·6 110·5 111·6	92·2 91·8 91·8	102-5 103-0 104-0	107·0 108·7 109·6	106·3 107·7 108·6
A	ly 16 ugust 20 ptember 17	109·7 109·8 111·0	105·5 106·1 107·5	103·1 • 99·1 99·8	106·1 107·8 109·3	113·4 115·2 116·8	115·6 118·9 120·8	114·7 117·4 119·2	90·9 91·4 92·3	104·5 105·6 107·2	111·1 111·1 112·1	110-0 110-3 111-5
No	ctober 15 ovember 12 acember 10	113·2 115·2 116·9	110·4 113·3 114·4	104·6 105·7 106·5	111-8 115-0 116-3	119·7 121·9 123·9	124-7 130-3 133-4	122-6 126-9 129-5	93·8 97·2 96·4	108·9 110·4 111·1	114·2 115·8 117·7	113·7 115·6 117·4
75 Jar	nuary 14	119.9	118-3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143-3	137.5	98·1	113-3	120.4	120.5

Goods and services mainly produced	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Dur: hous good
by national- ised industries	3rd 4.101	2.44	AM A () A () A A () A	444 2010 2010	6-10
95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 60 61 58 58 64
110-2 116-2 123-3 126-8 135-0 140-1 149-8 172-0 185-2 191-9 215-6	107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2 182-1	105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 136-3 138-5 139-5 139-5 141-2 164-8	114-0 120-5 128-5 134-5 141-3 147-0 158-1 172-6 190-7 213-1 238-2	109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 145-7 160-9 173-4 178-3 208-8	102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7 170-8
109-7	103-2	100-0	110.9	110.1	101-2
114-9	110.9	109-5	116-1	114-8	104-0
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105-6
126-8	125-4	120.7	131-3	124.9	108-8
133-0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110-2
139-9	134.7	135-1	143.7	138.4	116-1

Durable household goods

TABLE 132 (continued)

114.9 121.8 126.8 133.0 139.9 146-4 143.0 135.8 150.6 145.3 122.2 151-3 160.9 138.6 164.2 152.6 132.3 179.9 154.1 138.4 178.8 168.2 138-1 190-2 163-3 141.6 203-8 178.3 144.2 164·8 164·9 164·9 181·3 183·0 185·8 153·7 154·2 154·7 195-1 196-2 198-0 141·2 141·2 141·4 219·4 223·6 224·1 166-0 168-0 170-3 142·2 143·5 144·2 198-9 199-7 201-1 225·1 228·3 228·9 188-6 193-5 194-6 158·3 159·2 160·4 202-5 206-9 211-8 181-8 183-4 183-8 163·0 172·9 172·9 241·3 242·2 243·3 194·6 200·3 206·7 166·4 167·6 168·7 219·8 224·2 226·0 185·4 183·8 185·3 172-9 171-1 172-9 243·6 236·6 238·2 214·2 218·2 218·4 172·9 173·3 174·9 226·7 233·1 236·3 191·6 192·6 193·1 172·9 172·9 176·0 241·1 244·5 245·4 218·8 227·1 230·8 180·0 182·5 185·1 80 70 43 124 52 64 108.4 109.7 115.9 105.8 107.9 110.7 100-0 100-4 101-1 100·0 101·2 102·6 100·0 100·9 101·4 100-0 101-4 101-7 100-0 102-6 103-2 100·0 100·6 101·3 101-8 104-0 106-5 109·5 110·5 110·7 107·2 107·6 108·1 103·2 106·2 109·6 114·6 121·6 121·6 105·1 105·9 106·6 110·5 112·7 113·6 111.7 110.7 111.6 121·6 120·3 121·6 108·2 105·1 105·8 113·6 115·7 115·8 109·2 109·5 110·5 114·0 117·2 118·8 115·4 116·0 116·3 116·0 120·4 122·4 121·6 121·6 123·8 107·1 108·6 109·0 113·7 115·3 116·9 119.9 118-2 124.0 110.3 124.9 118-3

[‡] The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this

* See footnote on page 138. † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this *Gazette*.

RETAIL PRICES

general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡		
t <u>cor</u> e toi e toi			<u></u>			1042 100
89	120	60	56	41	JANUARY 16, 19	
86 86 87 89 89 91	124 126 136 139 135 135	66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54 54	42 43 44 46 46 51	194 195 195 195 195 195 195	69 70 71 72 73
104-9 107-0	102·1 106·7	105·0 109·0	106·9 112·7			1964
109·9 111·7 113·4	109·9 112·2 119·1	112·5 113·7 124·5	120·5 126·4 132·4	126-9‡	Monthly	1966 1967 1968
117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8	123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9	132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0	142.5 153.8 169.6 180.5	135·0‡ 145·5‡ 165·0‡ 180·3‡	averages	1969 1970 1971 1972
155·1 182·3	165·0 194·3	172.6 202.7	202·4 227·2	211·0‡ 248·3‡		1973 1974
104.0	100.6	102.9	105-0		January 14	1964
106-0	103.9	109.0	108.3		January 12	1965
108-1	109.1	110.6	116.6		January 18	1966
111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7		January 17	1967
111·9 115·1	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4‡	January 16	1968
120.5	122·2 125·4	130·2 136·4	140·2 147·6	130·5‡ 139·4‡	January 14 January 20	1969 1970
128.4	141.2	151-2	160.8	153-1‡	January 19	1970
136.7	151.8	166-2	174.7	172.9‡	January 18	1972
146-8	159-4	169-8	189-6	190.2‡	January 16	1973
161·3 163·0 164·1	169·7 170·6 171·2	175-6 176-3 176-7	209·9 210·5 211·3	220·7‡ 222·2‡ 224·7‡	October 16 November 13 December 11	
166-6 170-9 173-6	175-0 182-5 183-2	182·2 185·8 188·2	212.8 214.1 215.6	229·5‡ 231·8‡ 234·5‡	January 15 February 19 March 19	1974
177-8 180-4 181-6	190·1 192·9 194·1	194·2 196·8 199·7	218·1 222·8 224·9	240·5‡ 243·5‡ 246·7‡	April 23 May 21 June 18	Calebra de .
182·8 184·8 188·1	196·4 197·2 198·6	204·8 206·4 210·3	229·8 232·6 234·7	250·4‡ 253·4‡ 256·4‡	July 16 August 20 September 17	
191-8 193-8 195-3	201-3 204-9 215-8	218·8 221·6 223·0	237·7 240·9 242·0	261·2‡ 264·6‡ 267·4‡	October 15 November 12 December 10	
					JANUARY 15,	1974 = 100
91	135	63	54	51	1	974 Weights
109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2		average 1974
100·0 102·6 104·2	100-0 104-3 104-7	100-0 102-0 103-3	100·0 100·6 101·3	100-0 101-0 102-2	January 15 February 19 March 19	1974
106·7 108·3 109·0	108·6 110·2 110·9	106-6 108-0 109-6	102·5 104·7 105·7	104·8 106·1 107·5	April 23 May 21 June 18	
109·7 110·9 112·9	112·2 112·7 113·5	112·4 113·3 115·4	108·0 109·3 110·3	109·1 110·4 111·7	July 16 August 20 September 17	
115·1 116·3 117·2	115·0 117·1 123·3	120·1 121·6 122·4	111.7 113.2 113.7	113·8 115·3 116·5	October 15 November 12 December 10	
118-6	130-3	125-2	115.8	118.7	January 14	1975

recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968 to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

RETAIL PRICES

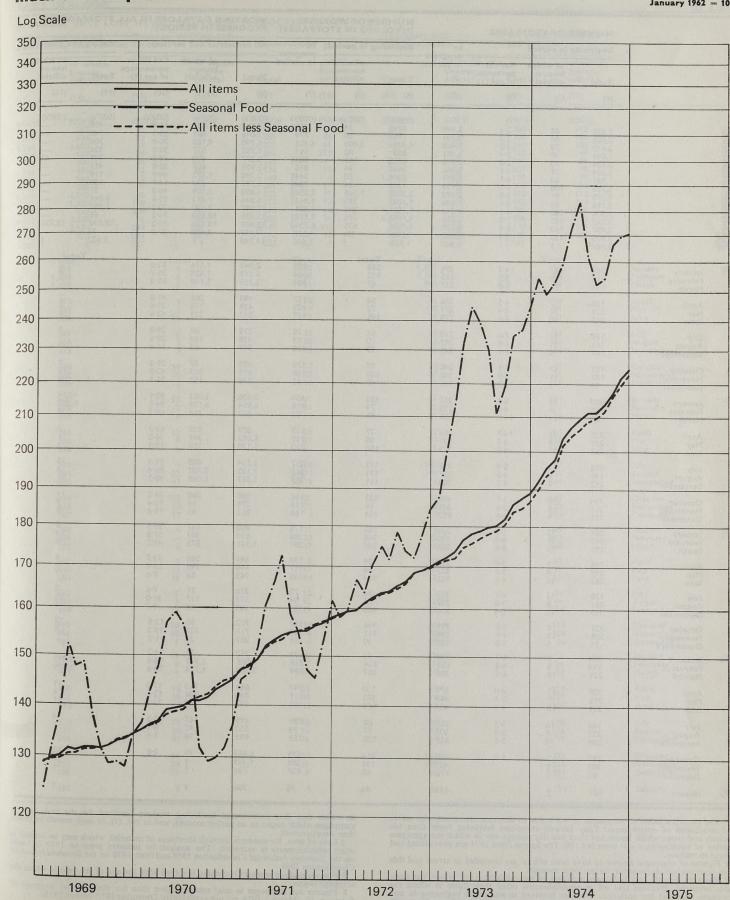
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

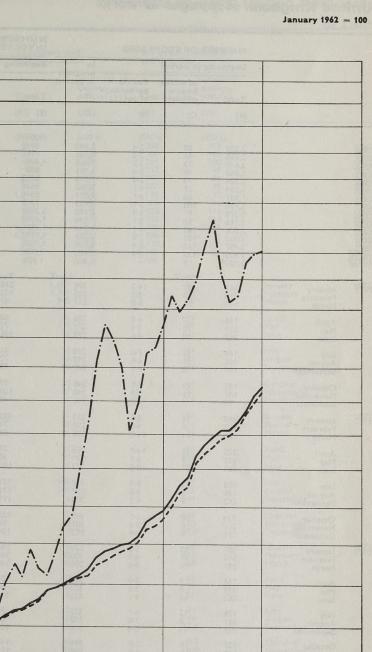
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

			ner househ	olds	Two-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	General index of retail prices				
	Quarter				Quarte		a a ta a a a da a a a	a Right	Quarte	r	- Mark		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
ANUARY 16, 1962 = 100													
10/2	100.2	102.1	101-2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102-2	101.6	101.5	
1962 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	130·0 137·3	130·2 139·0	131·8 141·7	
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144-0	134.5	150.9	153-1	154.9	
1971	148.5	153-4	156-5	159-3	148.4	153.4	156-2	158·6 170·3	146·0 157·4	159-5	162.4	165.5	
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166·7 183·0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6	
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175·2 199·5	181·1 208·8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1	
1974	199-4	207.5	214.1	225.3	133.2	200.0	214.2	LLJL	1707	2017	200 0	2101	
ANUARY 15, 1974 = 100													
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1	

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
Index for on	e-person pensioner	household	s	and the second second	C. Sector Di	a and a second					
JANUARY	16, 1962 = 100										
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	98·5 100·5	103·5 104·7	105·7 111·6	102·8 106·4	102-9 105-0 111-4	104·6 108·1
1964	107.0	107.5	108·6 117·8	105·8 118·1	108·5 113·0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111-4	112.9
1965 1966	111·5 116·3	111·3 115·3	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	143·6 160·7
1971	154-4	153-9	152.0	139-1	161.8	133·3 138·0	129·0 138·2	189·3 203·0	161·5 172·7	160·8 170·6	176.2
1972	166-2	167.5	158-4 163-5	140·1 141·9	175·3 180·6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1973 1974	182·2 211·6	193·7 226·2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
		110.1	101.7	1037	2077		Engen and				
	5, 1974 = 100			2.596.23	a not the	And And	100 5	100.0	1115	106.7	108.8
1974	107.3	104.0	110-0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.9
Index for tw	o-person pensioner	household	s								
JANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100										
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100·0 99•7	102-3	101.6	100-8	101-2	102·1 104·6
1963	103-7	104-3	102.5	100.0	105-4	99.7	103-9	104·5 109·1	102·4 106·2	102-2	108.1
1964	107-2	108-1	108-2	105-9	108.3	101·7 104·4	105·3 107·3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1965 1966	112·0 116·5	112·1 116·0	117·3 121·9	118·3 121·1	112·7 120·2	106.8	110.0	124-1	111.3	103·8 109·6 117·3	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	135·0 141·6 151·7	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	143·6 160·7
1971	154-2	155-3	154-2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132-3	175.1	157·3 167·5	159·3 168·8	176.2
1972	165-6	169.7	160-9	140.5	176-1	141.3	141·6 155·0	187·1 192·9	173.3	185-9	209.1
1973 1974	182-5 212-0	197·8 230·9	166·2 184·7	142·3 166·1	181.5 210.9	148·1 17 0 ·3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
JANUARY 1	5, 1974 = 100										
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113-3	106.7	108.8
General inde	x of retail prices										
JANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100										
1962 1963	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	106.0	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	106·9 112·7	107·5 111·9
1965 1966	111-2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107·0 109·9	106·7 109·9	109-0 112-5	120.5	116.1
1967	115·1 117·7	115·6 118·5	121·7 125·3	120·8 120·8	120·9 124·3	107·2 109·0	109.9	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	125.3	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132-4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136-2	125·5 135·5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
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 1973	161-2	169-4	159.0	139.5	173-4	140-5	141.8	155-9	168·0 172·6	180·5 202·4	180·3 211·0
1974	175-4 204-7	194·9 230·0	164·2 182·1	141·2 164·8	178·3 208·8	148·7 170·8	155·1 182·3	165·0 194·3	202.7	227.2	248.3
	5, 1974 = 100	250-0	102.1	104.9	200'8	170-0	102-3		Call gibeo	COTTANT COLLARS	in the first of
	3, 1774 = 100										

Index of retail prices





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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *

United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMB	ER OF STO	PAGES		INVOLV	ED IN STO	PPAGES‡	PROGR	ESS IN PERI	OST IN ALL		
			ng in period		In	Beginning	in period‡	In progress	All indus	stries and se		Mining a	nd quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	progress in period	Total	of which known official	in period	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 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971 1973 1973 1973 1974 1974 1974		2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873 2,882	68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 160 132 †	2.4 2.2 3.2 2.4 2.8 4.1 3.1 5.1 3.1 3.8 3.1 4.1 7.2 6.4 4.6	2.849 2.701 2,465 2,381 2,335 2,335 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530 2,530 2,906	(000's) 814 771 4,420 590 872 868 530 2,255 1,654 1,793 1,513 1,601	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635 396 †	(000's) 819 779 4,423 593 876 544 734 2,258 1,665 1,734 1,734 1,528 1,605	(000's) 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,740	(000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009 †	(000's) 16-4 28-3 70-9 30-0 30-3 20-8 48-9 14-1 46-9 23-6 30-2 74-2 76-2 27-9	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1-041 1,092 65 10,800 91 5,627	(000's)
1971	January February	261 218 148	37 18 13	14-2 8-3 8-8	296 285 217	To 276 102 47	2	283 304 304	2,043 5,119 2,335	1,676 1,828 2,149	82-0 35-7 92-0	та	otal 3 8 1
	March April May June	156 221 217	7 12 10	4-5 5-4 4-6	206 276 275	60 72 141	2	127 103 157	493 439 537	206 143 229	41-8 32-6 42-6		2 5 4
	July August September	186 161 197	13 11 12	7-0 6-8 6-1	242 217 241	62 72 99	2	75 83 120	275 438 569	82 169 65	29·8 38·6 11·4		3 3 7
	October November December	183 187 93	13 11 4	7·1 5·9 4·3	245 240 146	97 103 40	3	138 160 53	409 619 276	87 265 152	21·3 42·8 55·1		9 12 6
972	January February March	200 150 169	16 6 24	8·0 4·0 14·2	233 225 225	42! 74 5!	5	434 418 83	5,486 6,514 522	5,053 6,129 314	92·1 94·1 60·2		4,874 5,855 8
	April May June	225 231 263	33 9 21	14-7 3-9 8-0	288 339 373	77 90 188	D	109 139 230	859 1,003 1,130	535 361 218	62·3 36·0 19·3		2 1 2
	July August September	203 198 212	12 8 9	5-9 4-0 4-2	298 297 303	17: 19 ⁻ 11 ⁻	1	217 262 285	1,184 3,132 2,517	608 2,707 1,969	51·4 86·4 78·2		18 4 11
	October November December	324 211 111	10 8 4	3·1 3·8 3·6	405 301 152	12: 90 12:	6	165 116 130	956 374 232	250 39 45	26·2 10·4 19·4		14 9 3
973	January February March	207 243 293	11 11 10	5·3 4·5 3·8	236 308 355	16 26 24	5	175 288 297	400 695 1,161	157 402 575	39-3 57-8 49-5		6 19 5
	April May June	234 249 262	9 8 12	3·8 3·2 4·6	299 323 332	10 8 11	8 4	138 117 135	641 499 763	208 145 58	32·5 29·1 7·6		6 4 7 3
	July August September	178 261 239	12 8 13	6·7 3·0 5·4	233 307 314	5 8 10	5 0	72 94 121	276 378 699	21 117 68	7·6 31·0 9·7 12·8		16 9
974	October November December¶	327 309 71 104	18 15 5 9	5-5 4-9 7-0 8-7	391 399 120 128	14 11' 3 6	1 0	167 167 61 71	702 715 269 213	90 137 32 51	19·2 19·2 11·9 24·2		12 5
	January¶ February¶ March¶ April	116 251 300	5 16	4·3 6·4	154 281 377	32- 10 13	4 7	338 399 147	4,085 2,200 664	3,947 1,728 113	96·6 78·6 17·0		3,897 1,670 11
	April May June	292 323	12 7 15	2·4 4·6	409 403	10 16	2	151 183 121	844 857 499	106 189 167	12·6 22·1 33·5		4 11 4
	July August September	188 237 289	10 6 10	5·3 2·5 3·5	283 303 365	80 7 12	9	94 159	520 999	42 36 46	8·1 3·6 2·8		4 5 5 10
	October November December	397 302 83	5 † †	1.3	486 421 170	21 15 6	1 0	273 251 127	1,664 1,461 734	ŧ	2.0		9
75	January	127	†		·175	5	6	76	306	†			-

The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures from 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 % 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. T Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

	NG DAYS LOST engineering, ling and vehicles	Textiles	clothi			ruction		Transp	ort an unicatio	d on	All othe and serv	er industries vices		
Total	of which known official (14)	Total (15)	of k o	f which nown fficial 6)	Total (17)	k	f which nown fficial 18)	Total (19)		of which known official (20)	Total (21)	of which known official (22)		
000's) ,450 ,464 ,559 854 ,338 871 ,763 871 ,422 ,363 871 ,739 ,540 ,035 ,636 ,799 ,883	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 923 †	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71 274 247	14 21 20 10 56 10 129 82		(000's) 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176 253	2	000's) 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 12 12 12 12 12 15 1 15 1 15	(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331 695		(000's) 1 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 6,242 590 6,242 576 102 †	(000's) 308 305 241 152 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,035	(000's) 162 143 100 49 29 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 †	A second languages and a second languages and a second second second and a second second second and a second second second and a second s	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1965 1969 1970 1970 1971 1973 1973
	Total 316 1,203	٦	Total 4 8			Total 40 28 11			Total 1,587 3,791 945		- 	Fotal 93 80 38	January February	197
	1,338 413 332 396		1 3 3 10			10 19 29			26 28 26			39 51 72	March April May June	
	191 366 473		6 3 9			29 20 15			22 12 12			24 33 53	July August September	
	304 468 234		11 10 3			17 27 11			20 67 4			49 35 19	October November December	
	440 478 344		17 2 3			31 36 54			41 30 16			84 112 98	January February March	19
	764 825 860		12 9 6			24 32 85			2 10 74			55 125 104	April May June	
	577 694 692		9 22 47			389 1,874 1,618			105 503 6			87 35 144	July August September	
	597 258 107		123 15 10			20 21 4			37 48 3			165 22 104	October November December	
	259 291 592 481		4 8 3			31 23 17 8			11 49 31 60			89 312 508 83	January February March	19
	440 684		12 11 7			14 14 13			7 11 12			21 35 74	April May June July	
	167 282 458 499 456		7 22 20			16 15 13			12 21 46 41			44 174 112	August September October	
	456 189 131 136		98 1 12 3			6 5 10 7			28 27			109 46 33 26	November ¶December ¶January ¶February	19
	441 450 461 512		4 18 29			14 22 41 33			17 19 42 92			26 53 121 217	¶ March April May	
	275 327		14 15 34 37			10 15			19 26 13			268 168 126	June July August	
1.1.1.1 1.1.1.1	816 1,111 893 326		37 36 24 21			26 34 31 9			24 151 181 85			91 323 322 291	September October November	
	326 187		21 9			9 5			85 24			291 77	December January	19

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs

per unit of output: annual

TAR	LE 134								(1970 = 100)
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†
1 11 11	Employed labour force*	89·5 102·3 87·5	91-1 102-6 88-8	92·7 101·2 91·6	96·6 100·7 95·9	98·4 100·6 97·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	101.5 98∙0 103∙6	104·7 98·7 106·1	109·9 (100·7) (109·2)
1c 1e 1f		80·9 79·2 76·9	84·1 83·2 81·5	86·7 84·7 83·6	89·6 86·6 85·8	92·8 90·8 90·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	110·5 109·9 109·3	121·5 119·6 118·7	132·0 129·4 128·1
2a 2b 2c		89·1 105·9 84·1	90·6 105·6 85·8	91.7 102.8 89.2	97·1 101·5 95·7	99·7 101·5 98·2	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·4 96·9 103·6	102-4 94-6 108-2	109·9 (95·7) (114·8)
2d 2e		82·8 81·9	85·9 85·5	85·7 84·8	85·5 84·7	90·3 89·7	100-0 100-0	107·3 107·5	117·4 117·7	125·8 126·0
3a 3b 3c		87-6 102-6 85-4	89·2 102·6 86·9	89·8 99·8 90·0	95·7 99·0 96·7	99•4 100•3 99•1	100-0 100-0 100-0	99-6 96-8 102-9	102·0 93·7 108·9	110·5 (94·2) (117·3)
3d 3e		79·5 79·8	82·9 83·5	82·9 82·2	83·3 82·5	88·5 88·0	100·0 100·0	108·7 109·2	117·7 118·5	124·2 125·4
4a 4b 4c	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	122-3 150-1 81-5	115·3 139·3 82·8	114·5 132·1 86·7	111·4 117·5 94·8	104·9 106·5 98·6	100-0 100-0 100-0	99•7 96•8 103•0	84∙0 92∙8 90∙5	93-6 (88-4) (105-9)
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	88·4 86·5	91·8 90·9	92·3 91·5	89·1 89·1	92·0 92·0	100∙0 100∙0	101·3 101·0	138·2 143·5	133·5 138·2
5a 5b 5c	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	103·5 108·1 95·7	97-7 105-8 92-3	92-0 100-7 91-4	97-9 98-7 99-2	100-3 99-3 101-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	91·4 94·4 96·8	90·8 87·4 103·9	99·5 (87·5) (113·7)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	70·6 70·7	76·1 76·3	78·1 77·3	76∙8 76∙0	84·2 83·9	100·0 100·0	111·8 112·3	120·8 121·3	125·4 125·9
6a 6b 6c	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINI Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	EERING 79-0 98-1 80-5	84-7 100-1 84-6	87-5 98-9 88-5	91·2 97·6 93·4	96·7 99·1 97·6	100-0 100-0 100-0	101·1 96·7 104·6	100·5 92·1 109·1	111·6 (92·4) (120·8)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	84-8 84-6	85·3 85·3	84·1 83·2	85·6 84·6	89·7 89·2	100·0 100·0	106∙6 107∙0	114∙6 115∙3	118·7 119·6
7a 7b 7c	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97-3 103-0 94-5	96·3 101·4 95·0	94·5 97·8 96·6	100·5 97·0 103·6	105·9 99·3 106·6	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	98·5 97·4 101·1	101·6 93·9 108·2	101·6 (94·9) (107·1)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	73·8 73·9	77·1 77·4	78·1 77·6	80·3 79·6	84·1 83·7	100∙0 100∙0	110·3 110·5	123·2 123·9	142·5 143·3
	TEXTILES									
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86·1 114·6 75·1	85·9 112·5 76·4	84·1 104·8 80·2	97·1 103·0 94·3	100·2 104·6 95·8	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·7 92·6 108·7	103·0 88·6 116·3	108·6 (87·7) (123·8)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	88·0 87·9	93·7 93·6	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·3	93·8 93·1	100∙0 100∙0	104·7 104·9	111·1 111·9	113·4 115·0
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	79·9 108·0 7 4·0	83·0 111·2 74·6	86·0 111·4 77·2	91.6 108.1 84.7	96·2 103·9 92·6	100-0 100-0 100-0	103·9 96·1 108·1	111-2 91-1 122-1	117·8 (88·1) (133·7)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	91·7 90·7	98·3 97·4	97∙0 96∙7	93·5 93·3	94∙1 94∙0	100∙0 100∙0	108·2 108·8	113·0 113·3	115·5 116·4

* Civil	empl	loyment	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 125 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

(1970 = 100)

			1974									1973				1972				1971		1970
	3†	2†	1†	4†	3†	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1		3					
1a 1b 1c	110-3	109·1	107·0 (100·5) (106·5)	110·1 (100·9) (109·1)	110·5 (100·8) (109·6)	109·3 100·6 108·6	109∙9 100∙4 109∙5	107∙1 99∙4 107∙7	105∙4 98∙9 106∙6	104·7 98·4 106·4	101∙6 98∙1 103∙6	102·3 97·6 104·8	102·0 97·6 104·5	101.∙5 98∙3 103∙2	100∙1 98∙5 101∙6	100·6 99·7 100·9	100-4 99-9 100-5					
1d	155-7	143·2	138·9	136·1	133·3	130·2	128·5	125·8	122·7	119·5	117·8	114·6	112.7	108·9	105·7	103·5	100·7					
1e	157-3	146·1	143·0	134·3	131·2	127·7	124·3	122·9	120·7	117·7	117·1	112·5	111.3	109·1	106·7	103·2	100·9					
1f	156-6	145·0	142·5	133·2	129·5	125·8	123·7	122·0	119·7	116·7	116·3	111·8	110.2	109·1	106·0	103·3	101·0					
2a	109·0	107·8	103·4	109·4	110∙7	109·6	109·9	105-8	103·6	102·8	97·3	100·1	100·5	101∙0	100·0	100∙6	100·4					
2b	(95·4)	(95·4)	(95·6)	(95·8)	(95∙8)	95·7	95·4	94-8	94·5	94·5	94·6	95·3	96·4	97∙3	98·7	99∙2	99·8					
2c	(114·3)	(113·0)	(108·2)	(114·2)	(115∙6)	114·5	115·2	111-6	109·6	108·8	102·9	105∙0	104·3	103∙8	101·3	101∙4	100·6					
3a	110·6	109·3	105·5	110·4	111·4	110∙1	109·9	106·0	102·9	101·6	97·7	98·9	99·8	100∙2	99·4	100∙9	100-4					
3b	(94·4)	(94·3)	(94·2)	(94·5)	(94·2)	94∙1	93·8	93·4	93·6	93·7	94·0	94·9	96·2	97∙3	98·9	99∙4	99-9					
3c	(117·2)	(115·9)	(112·0)	(116·8)	(118·3)	117∙0	117·2	113·5	109·9	108·4	103·9	104·2	103·7	103∙0	100·5	101∙5	100-5					
34,	151.0	140.4	134.4	131-2	125-1	122·1	118-3	120-2	119-4	116-9	+	111.7	109-4	107·2	106.6	103.9	101.4					
4a	93·1	90·8	58·2	84·1	94·7	96·2	99·6	98·9	95·5	96·1	45·5	91-2	101.6	103·2	102·7	93·5	100·7					
4b	(85·7)	(85·3)	(84·9)	(86·1)	(87·9)	89·2	90·3	91·5	92·1	93·0	94·4	95-8	96.6	97·2	97·6	97·9	99·3					
4c	(108·6)	(106·4)	(68·6)	(97·7)	(107·7)	107·8	110·3	108·1	103·7	103·3	48·2	95-2	105.2	106·2	105·2	95·5	101·4					
5a	94·2	90·4	88·6	98·9	100·0	99·1	99·8	98·5	92.7	91·2	80·6	86·6	92·4	91∙8	94·8	98·8	101-2					
5b	(87·4)	(86·8)	(86·7)	(87·2)	(87·6)	87·6	87·5	86·8	86.9	87·4	88·4	90·7	93·0	95∙2	98·5	99·4	100-1					
5c	(107·8)	(104·1)	(102·2)	(113·4)	(114·2)	113·1	114·1	113·5	106.7	104·3	91·2	95·5	99·4	96∙4	96·2	99·4	101-1					
6a	112·6	110·0	107·6	112·3	112·0	110∙9	111-2	103·1	99-8	99∙6	99·4	100·3	101·2	101·7	101∙2	100-6	101·2					
6b	(93·7)	(92·8)	(92·5)	(93·1)	(92·5)	92∙2	91-8	91·6	91-9	92∙1	92·7	94·0	95·7	97·6	99∙4	99-8	100·0					
6c	(120·2)	(118·5)	(116·3)	(120·6)	(121·1)	120∙3	121-1	112·6	108-6	108∙1	107·2	106·7	105·7	104·2	101∙8	100-8	101·2					
7a	100·8	96·7	89·2	100·2	104·1	99∙6	102·5	106∙3	103·6	101-5	95·0	95·4	100·3	102·4	95-8	103·5	95-0					
7b	(93·4)	(93·5)	(93·6)	(94·7)	(95·1)	95∙0	94·6	94∙0	93·8	93-7	94·0	95·1	96·8	98·0	99-7	100·0	99-9					
7c	(107·9)	(103·4)	(95·3)	(105·8)	(109·5)	104∙8	108·4	113∙1	110·4	108-3	101·1	100·3	103·6	104·5	96-1	103·5	95-1					
8a	100·6	106·9	98·9	106·3	106·3	110-5	111·1	107-6	105-3	102∙7	96·5	100·8	100·7	100∙4	101 · 1	100·9	101∙1					
8b	(84·7)	(85·1)	(85·5)	(86·6)	(87·4)	88-2	88·4	88-3	88-5	88∙7	88·7	90·0	91·6	93∙0	95 · 8	97·3	99∙1					
8c	(118·8)	(125·6)	(115·7)	(122·7)	(121·6)	125-3	125·7	121-9	119∙0	115∙8	108·8	112·0	109·9	108∙0	105 · 5	103·7	102∙0					
9a	123·0	118∙0	107·7	120·6	117·4	118·7	114·6	114·2	114·8	112·3	103·4	107∙8	105·4	102·7	99·7	100-2	100·1					
9b	(86·7)	(86∙9)	(86·8)	(87·2)	(87·7)	88·3	89·3	90·0	90·6	91·4	92·5	93∙9	95·6	97·0	97·9	98-7	99·4					
9c	(141·9)	(135∙8)	(124·1)	(138·3)	(133·9)	134·4	128·3	126·9	126·7	122·9	111·8	114∙8	110·3	105·9	101·8	101-5	100·7					

Figures not available, see footnote on page 125.

FEBRUARY 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 171

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)

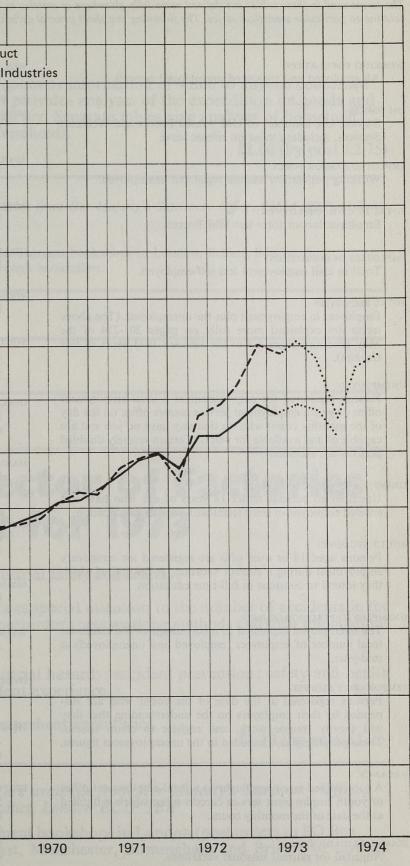
Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of this *Gazette* and revised in September 1973 using 1970 as the base year.

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

Log Scale Gross Domestic Product --Index of Production Industries -+-- Total Domestic Incomes - Wages and Salaries ·······Provisional

Log Scale

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.
- EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE Working population less the registered unemployed.
- TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.

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*).

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).

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

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.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

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.

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.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

- WOMEN
- Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

Males aged 18–20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

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.

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. Separate tables give analyses of household income by source for various groups of households.

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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.

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