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Female activity rates

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Rates of wages and hours of work in 1973

Stoppages of work in 1973

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January 1974 (pages 1-104)

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Graduate employment in the 1970s: International comparisons

Much has been written and said recently about graduates running into employment difficulties. Is this situation unique to the United Kingdom? The Unit for Manpower Studies has recently been collecting information about trends in graduate employment in a number of other countries, namely Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the United States of America and West Germany.

One feature common to these countries is that they have experienced a rapid expansion in the proportion of young people entering higher education and emerging with degrees. In many cases the numbers involved have double or even trebled over a ten year period.

The implications of this vary from country to country.

Deteriorating prospects

Controversy over deteriorating employment prospects has been particularly marked in Canada, Italy, Sweden and the United States. Graduates in these countries have found employers reluctant to take them into jobs normally done by non-graduates. The difficult employment situation apparently caused some slackening in the upward trend in young people seeking to enter higher education in Canada, Sweden and the United Statesin Sweden and two Canadian provinces this amounted to an absolute drop in the numbers involved. Another reaction among students in these countries has been a shift in favour of vocationally-oriented courses, reflecting the view that those with some kind of preparation for a job would enjoy a competitive edge.

Variety of action

There is considerable variety between countries in the action they have taken to meet the situation. The Swedes have created a number of short-term employment opportunities such as the provision of archive work in offices or employment as youth leaders in social centres. For the longer term, a Commission on Education has suggested restricted admission to certain "oversubscribed" faculties and development of more vocationally-oriented courses. In the United States, the authorities are planning new programmes in areas such as public health to provide new employment opportunities in paramedical occupations and nursing. Resources have also been provided for recurrent education and for

the development of an integrated careers education

While public concern has not reached the same levels in Australia, Belgium, France and West Germany, there has been some awareness of graduate employment problems in these countries.

In Australia, the prospects for PhDs and women arts graduates with pass BA degrees have looked particularly shaky. More intensive effort in terms of manpower forecasting, better employment information distribution and improvements to appointment services were being considered as remedies.

Supply outrunning demand

In Belgium and France there has been mounting awareness of a tendency for the supply of graduates to outrun demand. In both cases the system allows open access to higher education while expectations of a particular career level for graduates are allowed to persist. However, adverse political comment has been muted. In Belgium, university reforms originating in language riots in 1968 have diverted attention from the graduate employment issue. In France, the institutions where vocational commitments and guarantees are strongest, particularly the grandes ecoles which train recruits to top civil service posts and elite administrative jobs in politics nationalised industry and commerce, remain tightly selective.

Long-term concern

In West Germany, concern about graduate unemployment is focused on the longer term rather than the immediate future. There has been a warning that every second trained chemist could be without a job by 1980 if current trends continue. However, some in West Germany are sceptical about too narrow a conception of the jobs which graduates in particular disciplines can do; a survey of the employment of political science graduates, for whom economic demand was fairly limited, showed that they all found suitable jobs.

Only in the case of Japan have there been no significant incidents of graduate unemployment. This can be attributed to tight links between institutions of higher education and job openings and the fact that the former, which are highly selective, are very sensitive to the latter.

MANPOWER PLANNING -

In considering what general lessons can be drawn from experience in these countries it is necessary to recognise that differences in the social, cultural and educational systems involved make it dangerous to attempt too much in transplanting lessons and constructing analogies. Bearing this warning in mind, however, some tentative conclusions appear to emerge:

- * it seems that because of the much greater opportunities for higher education now available to young people in most of the developed countries, the supply of graduates is tending to outrun demand as measured by traditional patterns of graduate employment. This means that, leaving aside the intrinsic difficulties of taking up careers in other countries, graduates will not be able to solve their problems by emigrating, since the state of surplus obtains practically everywhere.
- * It can by no means be assumed that young people will automatically want higher education when they see its employment advantages diminishing.

This seems to be the implication of the falls of enrolment in Canada, Sweden and the United States, though further research is needed before a firm conclusion about this can be reached.

- * The shift of students towards the vocational end of the higher education spectrum appears to be a common reaction to the appearance of a tighter job situation, but again further research seems warranted, in particular to discover whether such a policy really helps the long-term interests of the students.
- * There is growing interest in recurrent education a new pattern of education, which breaks away from the old concept of education as a once-for-all process compressed into a block before commencing a career, and substituting the idea of short, recurring spells of education mixed with an individual's working life. This might serve as a more flexible way of equipping people for a rapidly changing society.

Survey of manpower resources in distributive trades

To assist it in the task of assessing the need for training in its industry, and hence in formulating its training policy, the Distributive Industry Training Board (DITB) has commissioned the Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS) to carry out a manpower survey of the industry.

The board, which was set up in 1968, considered this survey, conducted on a voluntary basis, as a necessary step because it was confronted with the difficulty of obtaining reliable data about the numbers, types and sizes of the large number of firms which make up the industry, and of the people who worked within them. The industry's fragmentation makes it difficult to obtain even the most basic information—such as, for example, the names of firms on the register—much less the detailed information on its manpower resources, its distribution, movement within and out of the industry etc., which is required if an efficient training policy suited to the peculiarities of the distributive trades is to be evolved.

To help the IMS research team in its work, a steering committee was set up in January 1972. Members include the deputy chairman of the DITB, the chairman of its research committee, and other board members drawn from trades unions and industry, as well as the training staff of the board and the IMS.

The broad objectives of the survey are threefold:

- —to identify the existing manpower resources; what type of people (age, sex skill), where they are regionally, in what type of business and organisation;
- —to measure the movement that is taking place within the industry and between the industry and the outside world; promotion, labour turnover, recruitment etc:
- —to understand the main factors affecting employment within the industry: what is happening to the way work is organised, what types of business are increasing, and the use made by firms of different forms of training.

The method adopted by the IMS was to run two pilot surveys to test the most appropriate form of questions to ask. These were started in January 1972 and a crosssection of firms was contacted at that stage. A major difficulty, however, was the lack of data about the total working population of the industry within the scope of the board, which does not exactly correspond with the Standard Industrial Classification, and with other official sources of statistics. To help overcome this, the IMS collaborated with the DITB in a re-design of the annual statutory return which is completed by employers to enable the board to assess levies. The revised return achieved a higher response than previous returns, and, in addition to providing more data, enabled the IMS to construct a sampling frame for a manpower survey.

The IMS also evolved its own occupational code for the survey, so utilising aspects of research developed in other parts of the institute's work. Following the pilot surveys, a sample of 2,500 firms of various sizes and types such as multiples, small retailers and wholesalers were selected for the main survey which started in September 1972. In agreement with the DITB it was decided that a field survey would be worth the extra time and expense involved because it would minimise inconvenience to companies and maximise the response rate.

It was decided to use the existing field staff of the DITB for the survey rather than to engage special staff and the IMS organised training and briefing sessions for them. The advantage of using the board's own staff was that experience would be gained by them and an increased knowledge about the problems of the industry.

Two questionnaires

The firms which agreed to take part in the main survey were asked to complete two questionnaires, one of which, the interview schedule, was designed for completion at the interview with the field officer; the other (a shorter one) termed the company questionnaire was designed so that it could, if necessary, be left with the company for completion. The interview schedule sought information about the type of company, its size, whether parent or subsidiary, public or private, whether a levy was paid to training boards and if so to which, geographical location(s), and which activity—retail, wholesale and so on-the firm was engaged in. It also ascertained the method of selling (where appropriate) such as for retailers, whether it was self-selection or self-service, and for wholesalers, whether cash and carry or other. Information was also sought about the main commodity and others sold or handled by the firm. Firms were then asked about their staffing structure and other employment features, for example recruitment methods for management and other staff, management problems such as personnel and training, buying, selling, etc; changes in policies and practices over recent years and their effect on staffing; future changes which were planned and their likely effect on manpower recruitment, whether training was given and if so the types and methods used. The company questionnaire sought numerical information about the numbers and types of worker; the number of recruits engaged over the past year and the occupational level at which they joined the firm; number of promotions, length of service, wastage rates and estimated cost of training given to all staff.

The response to the survey has proved most encouraging with information obtained from about three out of four of the firms participating in the survey. The information has been transferred onto magnetic tape and is

easily retrievable for subsequent analysis. The IMS has written a report for the board and this is providing an important contribution to the board's thinking and planning.

Basis of future training policy

The main intention of the IMS report is to provide a basis for the board's planning of its future training policy. There is a great deal of information now available which was not available before—in an industry where reliable data about manpower is sparse. It is not possible in a short article to cover many of the insights revealed by the analysis—which will be further examined by the board in the design of training policy—but some findings can be highlighted:

- * the significance of the wide structural diversity of the firms within scope of the board;
- * the importance of trading activities other than retail—wholesale, etc.;
- * the impact in terms of employment of the small number of very large firms—especially in retail;
- * the likelihood of increasing numbers of part-time workers in the industry in addition to an existing large "casual" workforce:
- * the growing concern of firms with employment issues. Over half the firms stated that they had great difficulties with recruitment and labour matters in general:
- * the extremely small intake of people in the "trainee" category into firms, and their very high
- * the high labour turnover rates generally—especially new recruits in certain occupations. Forty-two per cent of recruits left before completing one year's employment;
- * the importance to the industry of recruitment direct from school—a feature that will be certainly affected by the raising of the school leaving age;
- * the great variation between firms, particularly in relation to size, in the extent to which training is carried out. Although many firms stated that they were training their staff to some degree, very few are putting in formal systems and claiming grant from the board.

It is important now that these and other findings are fully examined to see if there is much variation between different sectors in the industry, and between different sizes and types of firm, and that the survey information is up-dated on a sound and regular basis.

A more detailed description of the survey method and questions may be found in an article by A. G. Atkinson, R. Pearson and A. M. Tulloch in the May 1973 issue of RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT. A further article at a more detailed level on the results will appear soon in the same journal, and a more extended research background is given in a chapter by A. G. Atkinson, O. Robinson and A. M. Tulloch in DISTRIBUTION RESEARCH: WHERE NEXT? to be published by D. C. Heath (edited by Dr. D. Thorpe) early in 1974.

MANPOWER PLANNING

Forecasting for the forces: Manpower planning in the Ministry of Defence

Manpower planning is usually conceived as a modern body of techniques. Yet the armed services can lay claim to having pioneered manpower planning as long ago as the seventeenth century, when Samuel Pepys tried to regulate the recruitment of naval officers on a rational basis. Later ventures included the use of actuarial techniques in a manpower study of the Royal Marines in the late eighteenth century. This was followed early in the nineteenth by a system of career planning for naval officers, which was extended to ratings from about 1850.

The pioneering tradition broke new ground in the 1939-45 war which saw the beginnings of the evolution of the system of manpower planning currently in use and described in this article.

Manpower planning which is essential for both service planning and long term costings purposes, is required if the objectives of defence policy are to be achieved. The first step in the planning of manpower is a translation of this objective into manpower demands. Present and future commitments require a particular level of military capability which is converted into elements of army, naval or air force presence such as battalions or squadrons and their equipment. This broad structure is in turn translated into manning requirements over a tenyear period, and includes an allowance for technological change. The whole process rolls on year by year to produce a series of figures of manpower demand. New assessments are made once a year unless policy changes require a greater frequency.

Broad pattern

The detailed process of forecasting manpower follows the same broad pattern for all three services. By way of illustration, the operational steps for the Royal Air Force are as follows. Squadron patterns for a ten-year period are produced. These are broken down into numbers of established posts through the application of scales related to the amount of activity; for instance, engineering posts are related to the intensity of aircraft operation, catering posts to the mess population and so on. The scales or manning requirements are continually checked by establishment review teams on site.

When the sequence of converting commitments to a multiplicity of forecasts of actual posts is completed, they are aggregated to a total demand forecast analysed by trade and rank. The final steps consist of adding a manning allowance or "margin" to cover such contingencies as sickness and training. These allowances are based on past statistical evidence of such contingencies and forecasts of training requirements.

Steps to meet demand

Having arrived at an estimate of manpower demand, the rest of the planning process lies in considering how to meet it. The steps involved in this are:

- (1) forming a "planned" career to meet the requirements. That is producing a mathematical model of the structure which gives a "perfect" career, in some sense, to an average group of entrants. This gives the career distribution which the defence authorities would like to obtain in the very long-term;
- (2) assessing present manpower stock;
- (3) estimating how this will run down. Run-down rates are calculated using service-table techniques (akin to life tables) which incorporate assumptions of wastage and prolongation (in other words, renewals and extensions of con-
- (4) calculating the recruits and promotion quotas needed to fill the gap between future manning requirements and run down strengths. Recruiting targets have to take into account wastage during training and the length of time needed to become trained; constraints imposed by maximum training capacity also have to be taken into account. Promotion quotas and patterns must allow for the need to smooth any likely slumps or booms in them associated with smaller or larger than normal outflows;
- (5) Assessing the prospects of obtaining these recruits in the light of analyses of factors such as economic conditions, the relative levels of service and civilian pay, demographic and educational changes affecting the pool from which recruits might come and the scale of advertising expenditure;
- (6) Assessing whether or not the promotion quotas and patterns are feasible with respect to the

quality and/or numbers in the fields for promotion;

(7) Arriving at realistic manpower planning parameters to reconcile (4), (5) and (6) above. This might involve attempts to influence recruitment prospects by increasing advertising expenditure or changing the test score threshold required for acceptance of recruits. Or it may mean that promotion fields have to be extended by reducing age or seniority requirements. It might also involve basic policy changes; for example, new lengths of engagements, the switching of posts between branches.

Data integration

A manpower planning system of this complexity, covering nearly 400,000 servicemen, naturally makes formidable demands in terms of the availability of data and computational capacity. In the RAF alone, separate exercises have to be carried out for more than 100 groups of servicemen. The increasing use of computers is of great importance in overcoming these taxing operational demands. The basic data from the services' detailed personnel records are being increasingly integrated with computer payroll records.

As already inferred, manpower forecasting proceeds in parallel but separately for the RN, Army and RAF, the results being brought together at various stages such as the annual review of public expenditure. Special attention has been given to the introduction of a manpower statistics series on a tri-service basis without losing sight of the inherent manning differences that exist between these services due to their differing roles and structures. To aid top management to have a complete overall view for making policy decisions, forecasts of the implications and effects on service manpower of the introduction of some innovation such as a new type of engagement are now carried out within this integrated tri-service statistical framework.

To a large extent the statistical techniques that are employed are well-established ones. The use of computers enables the services to produce manpower forecasts more quickly, more cheaply, more frequently and in greater detail than would be possible with manual methods. An important effect of computers has been to enable the services to use optimisation procedures which would otherwise have been impossible. In particular, the RAF is well along the road in the study of optimisation methods in the planning of recruitment, training, promotion and manning-it has already computerised its establishment forecasting procedures and this will enable manpower requirements to be continually updated and monitored. These methods might serve, for example, to minimise the costs of implementing decisions subject to various constraints, such as a specified promotion rate or a maximum level of under-manning.

Scope for developing techniques

Though optimising procedures in the services are still in their infancy, it is already clear that they will result in an appreciable improvement in the use of resources; there is very great scope for developing techniques.

There are in addition many areas of common interest to all the services, such as public attitudes; the size distribution of service families for planning of married quarters; educational facilities and NAAFI and welfare requirements; and the success of resettlement programmes. Research in these areas, including the application of sample survey techniques, is carried out on behalf of all three services by a central manpower statistics research section.

As in other organisations, effective manpower planning in the services cannot be left to the statistician and the computer. It depends very much on the close interaction that takes place of statistical and service expertise. Only when the two come together as part of a single team can the best results be achieved.

Female activity rates

The major feature of the expansion of the labour force in recent years has been the increasing proportion of women taking paid employment, and this trend is likely to continue. The subject has already been featured in two previous articles about the change in the labour force (see this GAZETTE, November 1973, pages 1083 to 1087 and 1088 to 1092). This article explores in greater depth past changes in female activity rates, and indicates tentative projections for the future.

The first section of the article examines the long-term past trends in the extent to which women participate in the labour force, as illustrated by the percentage of single, married, widowed and divorced women of different ages who are economically active. For this historical perspective, data for 1921 to 1971 from the censuses of population have been used and some problems of interpretation are discussed briefly before the trends are described.

The second section deals with the problem of assessing the pattern in the future, and describes the time trends from 1951 to 1971 used as the basis for projection. Finally, the new projections emerging from this methodology are discussed.

Long-term trends

Trends in economic activity rates of women (the percentage of women in a given age group who participate in the labour force, either on a full-time or part-time basis) should be interpreted with care because of changes in the coverage, questions and definitions of the censuses of population over the 50 years being examined in this article. Early censuses of population were concerned with the concept of being normally occupied, whilst from 1961 onwards the concept changed to economic activity in the week prior to the census. Other changes affected the treatment of students and the coverage of those who have a job, perhaps for only a few hours a week, but spend most of their time on domestic duties. These differences are discussed more fully in the annex.

Some of the trends are so clear that they cannot be dismissed on the grounds of changes in questions or definitions, especially in the last ten years when these changes have been slight. There is, however, another factor which should be borne in mind; that is the timing, in an historical sense, of the censuses: 1921 was not long after the first world war, 1931 was in the depths of the depression and 1951 was not long after the second world war. The long-term effect of the second world war on female activity rates cannot be accurately assessed. The total working population figures for 1938-1948 (see British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract (table 116)) give a series of full-time equivalents for females under 60, and show an upsurge of more than two million between 1938 and 1948, although the numbers had declined somewhat by the end of the ten-year period.

The whole pattern of female activity rates changed dramatically since 1921 as can be seen by comparing Fig 1 with Fig 2. The most striking difference is in the activity rates of married women which are now very much higher for all ages up to retiring age than they were just after the first world war. For single women the changes have been confined more to the age band 35-60, where the activity rates are now considerably higher than in 1921. For widowed and divorced women the pattern has also changed and a far higher proportion of them in the middle age ranges are now economically

Figs 3-6 illustrate the trends in activity rates of various age groups of women classified by marital status. In Figs 3 and 4, the steep rise in the activity rates of married women stands out in all age groups, and most particularly in recent years, amongst women aged 35-59 with increases of 30 percentage points in the last 20 years, to levels over 55 per cent. For age groups within this range and also for the 60-64 age group, the rate of increase in activity rates for married women in any period charted was steeper than during the preceding period until 1966. Between 1966 and 1971, the rate of increase has slowed down; two possible explanations of this are that, in the prevailing socio-economic climate, a maximum level is being approached, or there was slower economic growth during this period. For younger married women, the activity rates have also increased though less steeply, and, for those aged 20-24, the majority of the increase took place in the earlier part of the period.

The increases which are observed can be attributed to a number of factors, not all of which can be quantified. A few of the major influences are discussed below. With male activity rates always high for the working ages, and little growth in the number of males in this age bracket, employers have had to look increasingly to women to meet any additional requirements for labour. This has encouraged them to make it easier for women with domestic responsibilities to work by offering parttime employment (see the November 1973 issue of this GAZETTE on the increasing proportion of women working

In the past it was usual for a woman to leave work when she married, but now it is more usual to remain at work until the first child is due. With smaller families and less time between children the period of time while a woman has children under school age is considerably reduced, and her total absence from the labour force for bringing up her family is much shorter than in previous generations. It is also now more socially acceptable for a woman with dependent children to be in employment. In addition to this, mass production and advances in technology have combined to produce many labour saving devices, convenience foods, cleaning materials, easycare fabrics and so on, which reduce the amount of time necessary to carry out basic domestic chores. The service industries also have developed to cater increasingly for the needs of a working woman.

The patterns for single women and for widowed and divorced women are neither so uniform nor so easy to explain. Single women predominate in the younger age groups. After a rise in the activity rate for single women aged 20-24 from 81 per cent to 91 per cent between 1921 and 1951 (Fig 5), a period when it became more socially acceptable for single women to work, the rates have subsequently declined to 82 per cent due mostly to the increasing proportion of young women becoming involved in higher education. For single women aged 25-34 the rates continued to rise until 1961 and have now declined to a level as low as that of 1951. The number of women of this age who are single has declined steadily over the whole period, and in 1971 there were just over a quarter of the 1921 number of single women of this age. It is possible that out of this smaller number of single women a higher proportion may have domestic ties which make it impossible for them to work. For those aged 35-54 the activity rates have levelled off since 1961.

The activity rates of widowed and divorced women lie between those for single women and those for married women and, like the rates for married women, have shown some considerable increases over the period, as seen in Fig 6. For example, in the 35-44 age group, the rate had risen from 45 per cent in 1921 to almost 75 per cent by 1966, and has subsequently dropped slightly. For widowed and divorced women aged 45-59 the activity rates levelled off in 1966. The rates for women in the next age band, 60-64, declined slightly between 1931 and 1951 and then rose by 15 percentage points by 1966 and again declined by 1971.

The levelling off of activity rates for widowed and divorced women may be caused by increasing financial provision which allows their economic behaviour to be closer to that of married women with similar domestic responsibilities than to that of single women. It is also possible that the internal composition of the group has been changing, for example, towards a greater proportion of divorced women. Such a change could influence the levels of activity rates for the group.

Methodology for activity rate projections

Previous projections of labour supply have been based on annual working population activity rates derived from various sources (for details see this GAZETTE August 1971, pages 717-722). The article on the fall in the labour force between 1966 and 1971 (see this GAZETTE, November 1973, page 1083) described the weaknesses of these series, especially with regard to the difficulties of estimation, their over-sensitivity to pressure of demand for labour and the treatment of part-year workers as full economic units. In addition, one of the principal sources, the midyear count of national insurance cards exchanged for employees, will cease to exist in 1975 and the new system of censuses of employment provides a somewhat different measure of employees in employment.

For these reasons, and because most final results from the 1971 Census of Population are now available, it was thought opportune and desirable to revise the methodology upon which future labour supply projections will be based. It is now proposed that projections should be linked with past activity rates derived from censuses of population. One of the advantages of this change is that the projections so obtained are not very sensitive to changes in pressure of demand (see this GAZETTE, November 1973, page 1085).

Time trends

Despite the difficulties of estimating annual activity rates, the series so obtained provided a valuable indication of the large increase over time in the activity rates for married women, and it has, therefore, been considered useful to apply this information when projecting activity rates for married women from the relatively infrequent benchmarks provided by censuses of population.

Activity rates for married women have increased sharply in the past, especially for those aged over 30. To identify the underlying factors associated with these increases, annual data from 1951 onwards has been re-arranged in the form of cohorts as illustrated in Fig 7. Each line on this diagram traces the changes in activity rates for those married women born in a particular fiveyear period, as they pass through the successive age ranges shown at the bottom. Altogether, the diagram covers 11 cohorts of married women, from those born in the period 1892-96 (Group 11) to those born in the period 1942-46 (Group 1). The continuous lines show the levels of activity rates for these groups achieved during the period 1951 to 1971, while the broken lines project future activity rates for each cohort.

The diagram shows that married women tend to rejoin the labour force between the ages of 30 and 45 so that activity rates rise to a maximum at approximately the latter age and tend to remain at that level for the following 10 years. Thereafter, there is a progressive decline in activity rates as married women begin to retire from the labour force. The evidence is naturally less complete for those cohorts which were already leaving the labour force at the beginning of the 20-year observation period, or only just joining it towards the end of that period; but it can be seen that these partial data are consistent with the general pattern described above. Another most important factor revealed by the chart is that successive cohorts exhibit higher activity rates at each age group from 30-34 onwards, than their predecessors. This conclusion is illustrated most simply by the fact that the cohorts appear in vertical numerical sequence, as determined by their activity rates.

In projecting future activity rates for these cohorts, it has been assumed that the patterns described above will continue. This means that the projected change in activity rates as a particular cohort moves from one five-year agegroup to another, is assumed to follow the corresponding change shown by the preceding cohort as it moved between the same age groups. However, the method of projection includes an adjustment for trends towards increases or decreases in the activity rate changes as the previous three cohorts passed through the corresponding age groups. The initial projections covering the year 1976

are reasonably firmly founded on the actual experience up to 1971 of the preceding cohorts. On the other hand, the projections for 1981, and later five-year periods, involve an increasing degree of projection from the most recent data base.

Nevertheless, it is considered that these cohort studies provide a most useful way of analysing past activity rate trends for married women in the relevant age groups and that they also provide a measure of support for the assumption that activity rates for married women will continue to rise. Accordingly, the projected activity rates from these cohort studies have been used to provide an initial extrapolation of the corresponding activity rates for married women in the relevant age groups from the 1971 Census of Population.

Observed annual activity rates for married women aged under 30 have shown little change in recent years, and cohort studies for these groups, and for the annual data about non-married females, have not provided a suitable basis for future projection. Consequently, initial projections for the groups 16-19, 20-24 and 25-29 were assumed to have constant activity rates at the levels reached in 1971. Some of these initial projections were modified as indicated below.

For non-married females over 24, the projections are based entirely on separate trends in activity rates for the single and for the widowed and divorced as shown by past censuses of population. These separate projections have been combined to give a single projection for the single, widowed and divorced taken as a group.

For younger persons, the treatment of students is of particular importance. Within these groups, the enormous growth in further and higher education has been a principal factor in the decline of census activity rates, which exclude students because they are described as economically inactive. It follows that future activity rate trends for these groups will be determined to a large extent by trends in further and higher education. For projection purposes, therefore, it is proposed to consider an 'activity rate' which includes students in the numerator as well as in the denominator. These rates tend to be more stable than those based solely on the economically active groups. Since projections of the numbers in further and higher education were provided by the education departments, it follows that the projections of numbers economically active in these groups can be determined from the projected total of economically active plus students. Slight technical difficulties arise in aligning the projected rates completely with the past trends because of difficulties in identifying the numbers of students aged 25 and over and allocating them to specific age groups, and in the marital classification of students. For projection purposes, therefore, the numbers of students aged 25 and over are excluded and all younger students are classified to the unmarried group. These assumptions do not significantly affect the activity rate trends for these groups.

Projected female activity rates

The projected female activity rates are shown in Figs 9 and 10, which also show activity rate trends from 1951 to 1971, both on a census of population basis and as estimated annually from national insurance records and mid-year population estimates. The activity rates are also shown in the table below.

Female activity rates: Historical and projected

		1951	1961	1971	1981	1986
16–19*	Married females	38·1	41·1	42·4	42·4	42·4
	Other females	96·1	97·7	97·7	97·7	97·7
20–24*	Married females	36·6	41·4	46·7	48·7	48·7
	Other females	94·3	95·3	94·4	94·4	94·4
25–34	Married females	24·4	29·5	38·4	41·7	43·3
	Other females	85·1	87·9	80·8	78·0	76·6
35–44	Married females	25·7	36·4	54·5	63·3	66·4
	Other females	77·0	81·7	80·0	78·8	78·2
45–54	Married females	23·7	35·3	57·0	68-2	73·2
	Other females	67·2	75·5	78·1	78-0	77·9
55–59	Married females	15·6	26·0	45·5	56·5	60·5
	Other females	50·9	63·1	67·2	65·9	65·3
60–64	Married females	7·2	12·7	25·2	31·6	33·2
	Other females	25·2	32·3	33·7	31·2	30·0
65+	Married females	2·7	3·4	6·5	8·5	9·5
	Other females	6·4	6·9	6·3	6·1	6·0

NOTE: All historical activity rates are based on Census of Population data.

As indicated above, projected activity rates for married women are based mainly on the trends shown by the annual series, including the use of cohort studies. These trends have been linked with the past series of activity rates from censuses of population so as to provide projected activity rates on that basis. Finally, the trends so obtained were modified to align them more closely with past activity rate trends shown by censuses of population.

Fig 9 underlines the consistency of the evidence about past increases in the activity rates for married women, particularly those aged over 35. When these past data are rearranged in the form of cohorts (Fig 7), grouping together married women with particular dates of births, they demonstrate the progressive rise in activity rates as each generation of women passes a particular age group. Such analyses tend to strengthen the possibility that this pattern will continue unless there is a change in the long term demand for female labour. The most recent evidence from the General Household Survey suggests the possibility of even more rapid growth in the activity rates for married women. For example, this survey suggests that activity rates for the age group 45-54 may have exceeded 60 per cent by the end of 1972.

Finally, Fig 8 shows, in cohort form, activity rates for married women from censuses of population, together with the modified projections given in Fig 9 and in the table above. The number of points over the fifty-year period is limited by the long gap between the 1931 and 1951 Censuses.

Projected activity rates for non-married women are expected to show relatively little change. Activity rates for the younger age groups, 25-34, are likely to continue the decline which began in 1961, but, in all other age groups, the projections are expected to remain fairly steady or decline slightly.

For the age groups 16-24 the charts are based entirely on census of population trends since these provide the only time series in which all students in these age groups can be included both in the numerators and denominators of the activity rate series. However, the constant or slowly changing activity rates for married women in these age groups follow a similar pattern to that suggested by the annual series.

It is recognised that the projected increases in activity rates are subject to the important, over-riding assumption that activity rates for married women will in future follow similar paths through each subsequent age group, as in the post-war period. This, in turn, implies a judgement that economic and social factors will continue to influence increasing percentages of married women to join the labour force. It is recognised that these judgements are in some sense superficial and that considerable research is needed if the underlying influences are to be fully understood. Some possible factors pointing to changes are the pattern of family building, the availability of child-care facilities, and opportunities for female employment which still show considerable regional variations. It is also apparent that increased activity rates can be achieved only if the economy continues to expand at a rate sufficient to absorb the implied increase in the labour force over the years. One factor is whether increasing opportunities for part-time work can be made

available. Another imminent change that may affect activity rate trends is equal pay, although it is not clear in which direction this will influence the trends.

The projections described in this article are necessarily based on a medium-term outlook and have not been influenced by relatively short term fluctuations in the

Future updating of trends

Although the annual activity rates referred to earlier have been discontinued, it may be possible to replace them by new series based on household surveys which are more closely related, conceptually, to estimates from censuses of population. Two possible sources are the continuous General Household Survey and the 1973 EEC Labour Force Survey. In due course, the next Census of Population will provide a benchmark against which activity rate series derived from these new sources can be assessed.

Fig 1 Activity rates of women by age and marital status 1921

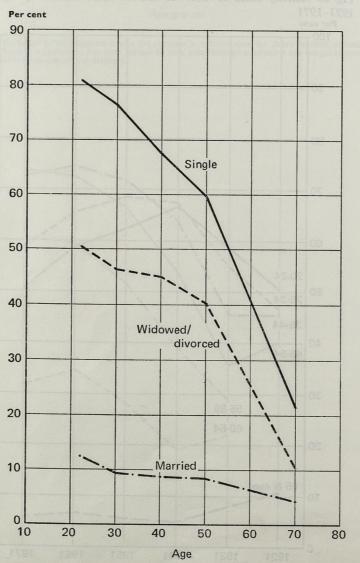


Fig 2 Activity rates of women by age and marital status 1971

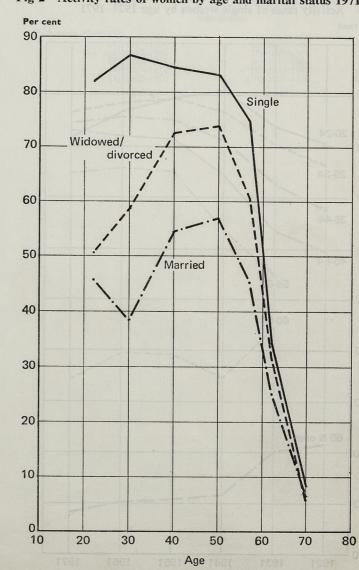


Fig 3 Activity rates of married women by age (20-44) 1921-1971

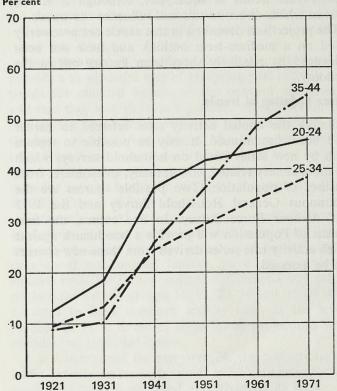


Fig 5 Activity rates of single women by age 1921-1971 Per cent

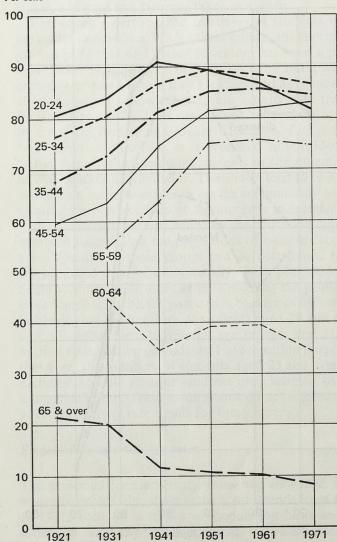


Fig 4 Activity rates of married women by age (45 and over)

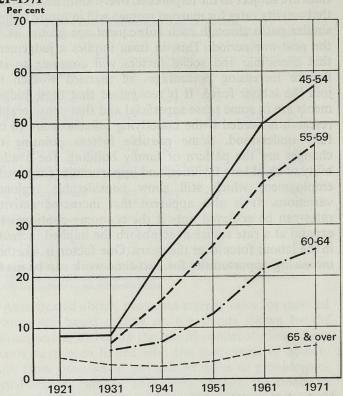


Fig 6 Activity rates of widowed and divorced women by age 1921-1971

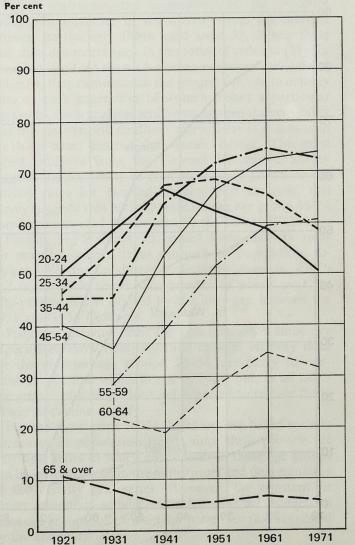
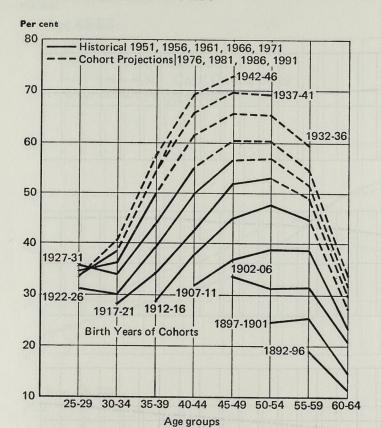
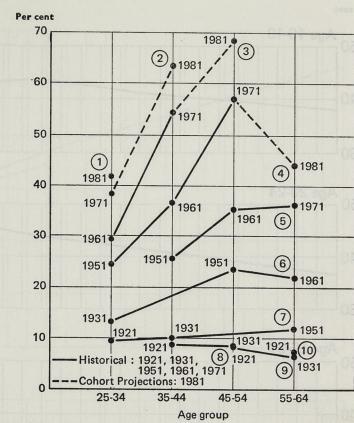


Fig 7 "Cohort" analysis of activity rates of married women: National insurance card count basis



Each line of this diagram traces the changes in activity rates for those married women born in a particular five-year period as they pass through successive age ranges shown at the bottom of the diagram.

Fig 8 "Cohort" analysis of activity rates of married women: Census of population basis



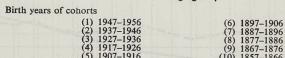
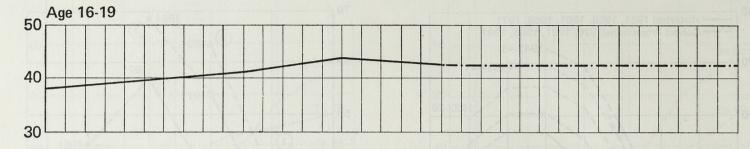
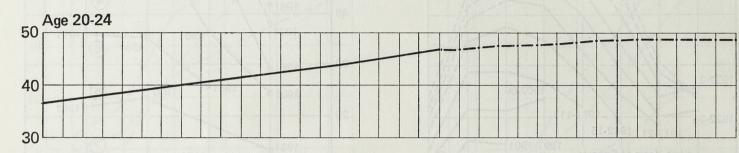
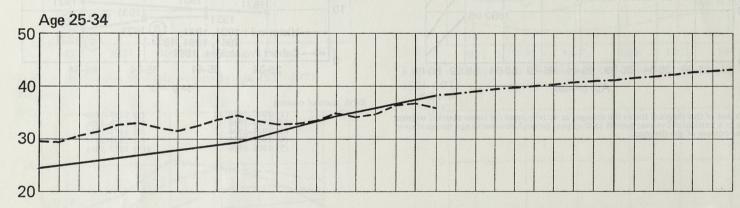


Fig 9 Activity rates 1951-1971 and projection 1971-1986: Married females









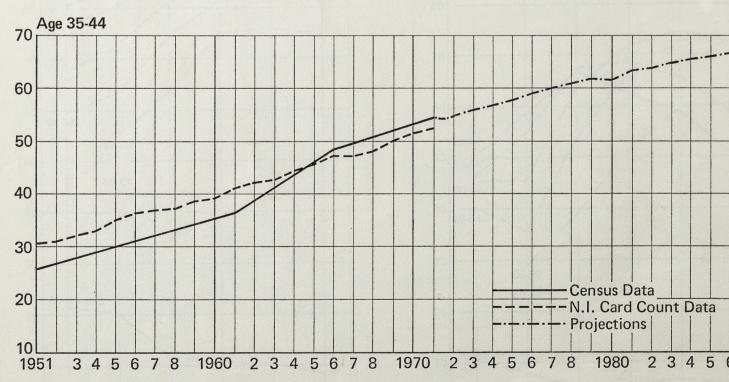
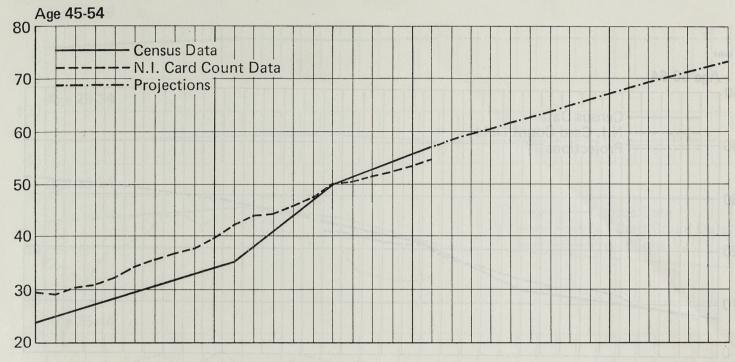


Fig 9 (continued) Activity rates 1951–1971 and projection 1971–1986: Married females





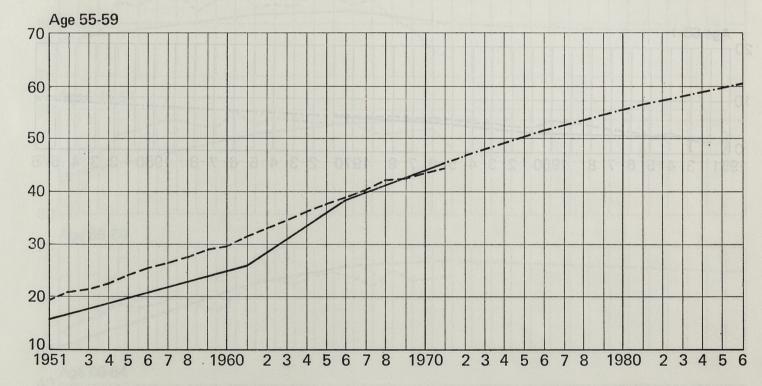
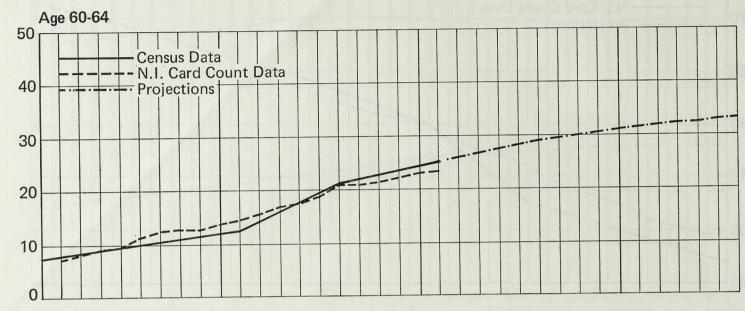


Fig 9 (continued) Activity rates 1951-1971 and projection 1971-1986: Married females





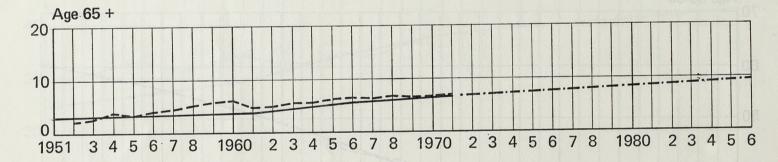
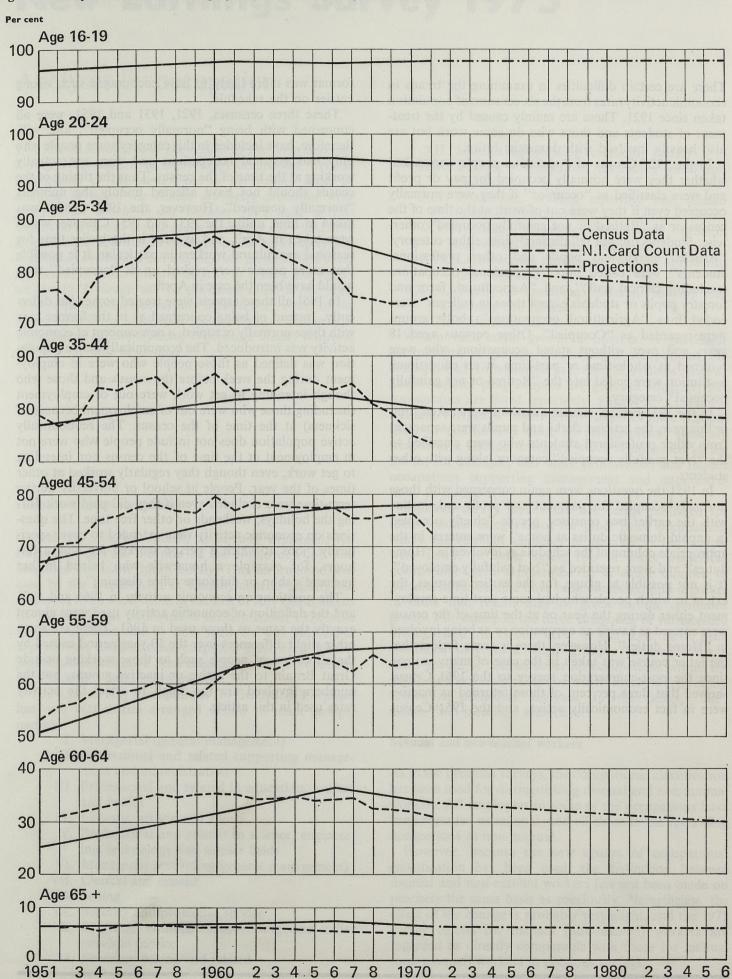


Fig 10 Activity rates 1951-1971 and projection 1971-1986: Single, widowed and divorced females



ANNEX: PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION OF TRENDS FROM CENSUSES OF POPULATION

There are certain difficulties in examining the trends in economic activity rates from the six censuses of population taken since 1921. These are mainly caused by the treatment of students and those who do some work but are also heavily involved with domestic duties.

In the 1921 Census of Population people were asked whether they were normally occupied for pay or profit and were classified as "occupied" if they were normally occupied even if they were out of work at the time of the census or as "Retired or not gainfully occupied" otherwise. Students did not fall distinctly into either category. "Articled clerks and pupils and other professional students" were coded into "Professional occupations (excluding clerical staff)", and "Agricultural, farm and forestry pupils or students except those in colleges" were coded into "Agricultural occupations"; both groups were regarded as "Occupied". Other persons aged 18 years and over without stated occupations who were returned as whole-time or part-time at an educational institution were coded into the "Retired or not gainfully occupied" category.

In the 1931 census, similar questions were asked, but, in this year, the articled clerks and pupils were separated from other professional students who were classified to the "Not gainfully occupied" category, along with other

In 1951 the questions were again concerned with those normally occupied for payment and profit and, in line with the earlier two censuses, people "chiefly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home" were entered in the appropriate column of the schedule as involved in "Home duties" and were regarded as "Not gainfully employed". It is not possible to gauge, for the earlier censuses, the extent to which people who had some part-time employment either during the year or at the time of the census were entered as having an occupation or as being involved in "Home duties". However, there is some feeling that the latter course was taken in the case of many women since the post-enumeration survey to the 1961 Census showed that three per cent of those returned as inactive were in fact economically active, and the 1951 Census

format was more likely to have encouraged such wrong entries on the schedule.

These three censuses, 1921, 1931 and 1951, were all concerned with being "normally occupied", and will, therefore, have included in this category some people who only had seasonal occupations and were not actually working at the time of the census. Thus the timing of the census should not have affected unduly the numbers "normally occupied". However, the 1921 Census was taken in June, unlike the 1931 and 1951 Censuses which were taken in April, and as June is the busier time for seasonal agricultural workers in particular, it is possible that more people were picked up as "occupied" than would have been the case in April.

In 1961 all these aspects were treated somewhat differently. Instead of being concerned as in the former case with those normally occupied, a new concept of economic activity was introduced. The economically active population was defined as those people who were in employment during the week before the census and those who though intending to get work were out of employment (including those who were out of employment because of sickness) at the time of the census. The economically active population does not include people who were not in employment at the time of the census nor intending to get work, even though they regularly worked at other times of the year. People at school or university during term-time were excluded even if they did paid work during the holidays, weekends or other free time. The questions on economic activity were extended to cover specifically "jobs at which a person worked for only a few hours, for example a housewife who helped in her husband's shop or did some office cleaning".

The questions on economic activity in 1966 and 1971 and the definition of economic activity used were almost exactly the same as those used in 1961. There are some other slight differences over the 50-year period caused by the allocation of people such as those working outside Great Britain to the active or inactive groups, but the numbers involved are too small to affect the activity rates used in this article.

New Earnings Survey 1973

Analyses by occupation

This fourth instalment of the results of the New Earnings Survey 1973 consists of analyses by occupation. General descriptions of the survey and of the various kinds of analyses in which the results are being presented were given in an article in the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE. A further article in the December 1973 GAZETTE described the information obtained on the make-up of pay in terms of overtime, PBR etc, shift etc premium and other payments. A comprehensive booklet of results and report on the 1973 survey will be published later in the year. Meanwhile enquiries about any unpublished results of the survey should be addressed to Statistics Division C5, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts, preferably in writing.

Classification by occupation

On the 1973 survey return, as already explained, the employer reported the title of the employee's job and described the main duties briefly. This information was used by the Department of Employment to classify the employee to an occupation in the List of Key Occupations (KOS) which was published in the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE and is now used by this and other departments for statistical purposes. Following normal practice, trainees have been classified to the occupations for which they were being trained.

The List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes has over 400 entries arranged within 18 main groups, namely

- I. Managerial (general management)
- II. Professional and related supporting management and administration
- III. Professional and related in education, welfare and health
- IV. Literary, artistic and sports
- V. Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields
- VI. Managerial (excluding general management)
- VII. Clerical and related
- VIII. Selling
- IX. Security and protective service
- X. Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service
- XI. Farming, fishing and related

XII. Materials processing (excluding metal)

XIII. Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)

XIV. Processing, making repairing and related (metal and electrical)

XV. Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related

XVI. Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere

XVII. Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related

XVIII. Miscellaneous

Within each main group, a number of particular occupations, or groups of associated occupations, are distinguished; for example, in Group II, systems analysts and computer programmers are grouped together, but accountants are listed separately. Except for Groups I. VII and VIII, each "main group" includes some occupations in addition to those so distinguished; these are treated as a residual category which is described in the list as, for example, "all other professional and related occupations supporting management and administration" in Group II.

Separate survey results are not being published for these residual categories or for other listed occupations where the relevant numbers of persons in the sample were small. In some cases, two or more associated occupations each represented by a small number of persons in the sample have been combined into a group, in order that results may be given for the combined group. For example, the three categories of furnacemen distinguished in Group XIV in the List have been combined to form a single group. The results for a main group, of course, cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in particular analyses. In the tables, "nie" means "not identified elsewhere".

Manual and non-manual workers

As in the previous surveys, the occupational classification has been used for distinguishing manual and non-manual workers. All employees in some of the occupations have been regarded as manual, and all those in the remaining occupations as non-manual.

However, because the new system of occupational classification has been used, the distinction between manual and non-manual workers has not been made on precisely the same basis as previously. Nevertheless, the effect of the change is probably very slight, and the 1973 survey results for manual (non-manual) workers are regarded as directly comparable with those for manual (non-manual) workers in previous surveys.

Analyses by occupation

The adoption of the new systems of obtaining information about the employee's job and of classifying occupations inevitably result in a fundamentally different form of presentation of results. There are some occupations, for example bricklayers or nurses, in the Key List which were also identified in earlier surveys; only for these cases do the 1973 survey results correspond directly with results in the 1972 survey analyses by occupation. Also, it is not possible to give 1973 results for the groupings of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers used in

previous surveys, or to give estimates of increases in average earnings between April 1972 and April 1973 within occupational groups.

The analyses by occupation relate to employees, including trainees, classified to the particular occupations. It is not customary to use the concept of hourly earnings for those non-manual occupations which consist mainly of managerial, professional, etc salaried employees. Therefore, in detailed analyses, hours and hourly earnings are shown only for manual occupations and a restricted range of specific non-manual occupations. The detailed analyses of overtime earnings and overtime hours are also restricted to these occupations.

Table 80 Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 74)

Occupation (note 1)	Number in the	Average gr	ross weekly	Average g earnings*	ross hourly	Average weekly	Standard error of the average				
agentation of the greening and be a common of the common o	sample (note 2)	including those whose pay was affected	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	weekly (note 3)	earnings	hourly e (note 4)		
		£	£	new	new		£	per cent	new	per cent	
Managerial (General				pence	pence			of average	pence	of average	
management) Top managers—trading	953	91.8	91-8				1.8	1.9			
organisations	866	90-8	90-8				1.8	2.0			
Professional and related sup- porting management and ad-											
ministration Accountants	4,913 783	58·0 53·5	58·3 53·8				0.4	0·7 1·6			
Systems analysts, computer programmers	345	50-3	50-4	133-1	132-5	37-9	0.9	1.8	2.4	1.8	
Marketing and sales managers and executives	630	64-9	65-0				1.2	1.8			
Civil servants (admin and execu- tive) nie	393	65-4	65-6	176-7	177-2	37-1	1.1	1.7	3.2	1.8	
I Professional and related in											
education, welfare and health Teachers in establishments for	3,762	50-6	50.9				0.4	0.8			
further education Secondary teachers	536 908	58·5 47·3	58·4 47·4				0·7 0·5	1·2 1·0			
Primary teachers Other teachers	382 366	44·3 47·3	44·4 47·5				0·6 0·7	1·4 1·5			
Literary, artistic and sports	676	50-1	50-3				0.9	1.9			
Professional and related in											
and similar fields	6,238	50-3	50-6				0.3	0.5			
Engineers—civil, structural, municipal	353	55-7	56.0				1.1	2.0			
Engineers—mechanical Engineers—electrical, electronic	267 712	55·3 54·8	55·6 55·1				1·1 0·7	1·9 1·2			
Engineers—planning, quality con- trol	461	48-8	49-2				0.7	1.4			
Engineers—other Draughtsmen—engineering	619 588 265	52·5 41·7	53·1 41·9	108-1	107-1	38-8	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	
Draughtsmen—other Laboratory technicians (scienti-	497	40·7 38·6	40·7 38·9	106-5	106-0	38-3	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	
fic, medical) Engineering technicians, etc	277	44.8	45.4	99·8 110·7	99·4 109·9	38·9 40·5	0.6	1·6 2·0	1·6 2·2	1·6 2·0	
Managerial (excluding general management)	5,376	49-5	49.7				0.3	0.7			
Production and works managers, works foremen	1,426	54.0	54-2				0.6	1.0			
Site managers, clerks of works, general foremen (building and	1,120	310	0.0								
civil engineering) Office managers	391 684	49·7 55·5	50·0 55·6				0.9	1·9 1·8			
II Clerical and related	8,747	34-8	35-1	86-6	85-2	40.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	
Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks	1,172 970	41·7 32·4	41·8 32·6	108·8 84·5	108·2 83·5	38·2 38·6	0·4 0·3	0·9 1·0	0.9	0.9	
Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks	627 341	34·9 38·8	35·0 39·0	87·3 107·6	85·0 106·9	40·4 36·4	0·4 0·7	1·2 1·9	0·9 2·1	1.0	
Production and materials con- trolling clerks	906	33.9	34-1	83-1	81.8	41-1	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	
Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie	358 2,163	33·1 30·7	33·3 31·0	82·2 80·1	80·9 79·0	40·6 38·8	0·5 0·2	1·6 0·7	1·2 0·6	1·5 0·7	
Postmen, mail sorters, messengers		34-4	34.7	73.5	68-7	47-2	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf	3,958	37.9	38-2	91.4	91.7	40.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	
fillers Roundsmen and van salesmen	969 592	32·2 33·1	32·5 33·5	77·3 71·7	77·1 70·6	40·8 46·3	0·5 0·4	1·7 1·1	1·4 0·9	1·8 1·3	
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	476	39-4	39-6	100-4	100-4	38-4	0.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	
Other sales representatives and agents	966	42-4	42.6	109-2	109-2	37-6	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.8	
Security and protective ser-	1 011	41.0	42.2	00.0	99.7	44.0	0.3	0.0	0.7		
Supervisors (police sergeants,	1,911	41.9	42.2	90.9	124.9	46.8	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	
fire fighting, etc) Policemen (below sergeant) (public and private)	213	55·9 44·8	56·2 45·0	127-8	124.9	44.5	1.1	2·0 1·0	2·3 0·9	1.8	
Firemen (public and private) Security guards, patrolmen	756 219 263	39·7 34·7	40·2 34·7	104·9 72·3 70·0	102·6 71·1 67·8	42·8 55·5	0·4 0·5 0·6	1·3 1·8	0.9	0·9 1·3	
Catering, cleaning, hairdress-	203	317	317	70-0	07-0	50·1	J -0	1'0	1.4	2.0	
ng and other personal service Caretakers	3,543 415	29·4 28·4	30·2 28·8	65·3 64·1	62·8 61·8	46·4 45·2	0·2 0·5	0·6 1·6	0·4 0·7	0·5 1·1	
Other cleaners	650	29.2	30.2	64.9	62.1	46.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.3	
Farming, fishing and related Foremen—farming, horticulture,	1,745	28-1	28-3	60-1	58-1	45.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	
forestry General farm workers	135 302	31·7 25·3	31·7 25·3	69·4 53·6	67·8 51·6	45·5 46·7	0·6 0·3	2·0 1·3	1·4 0·5	2·0 0·9	
Stockmen Gardeners and groundsmen (non-	163	28.7	28.7	59-0	56.1	49.5	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.6	
domestic) Agricultural machinery drivers/	599	27.0	27-4	62.7	61-0	43-8	0.3	1.2	0-5	0.8	
operators	170	27-9	28-1	57-2	54-3	48-6	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.8	

Table 80 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men, by occupation,

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and or	Meixan Sheathan		-	The same of the sa			COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE			APRIL 1973
Occupation (note 1)	Number in the	Average gr earnings	oss weekly	Average g earnings*	ross hourly	Average weekly	Standar	d error of the	average	
	sample (note 2)	including those whose pay was affected	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	weekly (note 3)	earnings	hourly ea (note 4)	arnings
		£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent of average	new pence	per cent of average
XII Materials processing (excluding metals) Spinners, doublers/twisters Chemical, gas, etc plant operators Butchers, meat cutters	3,664 152 417 241	36·9 35·3 39·9 29·9	37·9 36·4 41·1 30·2	80·7 75·3 92·2 67·0	78·9 74·5 91·2 65·3	47·1 48·0 44·5 45·6	0·2 0·7 0·5 0·6	0·5 2·0 1·2 2·0	0·4 1·5 0·9 1·2	0·5 1·9 0·9 1·8
XIII Making and repairing (ex- cluding metal and electrical) Carpenters and joiners—building	5,269	39-5	40-7	88-6	86-2	46.0	0.2	0.5	0-4	0-5
and maintenance Carpenters and joiners—others	959 425	40·3 39·0	41·5 39·9	87·7 85·4	86·1 82·1	47·4 46·8	0·4 0·6	1·1 1·6	0·9 1·0	1·0 1·2
Woodworking machinists and sawyers Moulding machine operators	297	37-2	37-8	82.8	80.9	45.7	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.6
(rubber, plastics)	227	36-5	37.8	81.6	80-1	46-4	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.5
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical) Furnacemen Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	19,561 240 368	40·2 41·0 39·4	41·4 42·3 41·1	89·7 89·8 90·7	87·1 90·2 89·5	46·1 47·1 45·2	0·1 0·7 0·6	0·2 1·8 1·4	0·2 1·7 1·1	0·2 1·9 1·2
Foremen—engineering machining Press and machine tool setters	194 260	47·0 40·7	46·8 42·9	103·7 94·2	101·6 92·5	45·2 45·5	0·9 0·7	1.9	1.7	1·6 1·4
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators	477 779	39·3 39·8	40·1 41·1	89·6 91·1	87·2 89·1	44·8 45·1	0·5 0·4	1·2 1·0	1·0 0·8	1·1 0·9
Machine tool operators (not setting up) Press and stamping machine	830	38-2	40-2	89-7	88-0	44-8	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
operators Automatic machine attendants/	315	37-6	40-0	88-9	88-1	44-9	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.8
minders Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc	316 505	38·6 42·2	39·9 43·4	87·5 96·1	86·2 92·7	45·7 45·2	0·7 0·5	1·7 1·2	1·3 0·9	1·5 1·0
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	305	40-2	42-2	93-9	91-9	44-9	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
Foremen—installation and maintenance of machines, etc	339	44-2	44.9	98-2	95.7	45.8	0.7	1.6	1-6	1.6
Maintenance fitters (non- electrical) Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	1,424 1,043	41·3 36·3	42·4 37·1	89·5 78·9	85·0 75·6	47·4 47·0	0·3 0·4	0·8 1·0	0·5 0·7	0·6 0·9
Production fitters (electrical/ electronic)	185	39.7	40.4	88.7	85.0	45.5	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.5
Foremen electricians— installation and maintenance	419	49-1	49.5	109-9	105.5	45.0	0.6	1.2	1:1	1.0
Electricians—installation and maintenance—plant, etc Electricians—installation and maintenance—premises and	842	43.5	44.8	96·1	92.0	46-7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
ships Telephone fitters Maintenance fitters/mechanics—	313 165	40·9 39·4	42·1 40·1	87·3 89·3	83·1 84·4	48·1 44·8	0·8 0·7	1·9 1·8	1·2 1·0	1·4 1·1
radio, TV, etc Cable jointers and linesmen	355 406	36·7 41·4	37·2 41·9	85·0 91·9	82·4 87·3	43·8 45·6	0·7 0·5	1·8 1·3	1·4 0·7	1·6 0·8
Foremen—metal pipes, sheets, etc Plumbers, pipe fitters Heating and ventilating engineer-	217 553	47·5 38·6	48·0 39·5	99·9 85·3	97·4 83·0	48·2 46·3	0·9 0·4 0·7	2·0 1·2 1·9	1·6 0·8 1·3	1·6 1·0 1·6
ing fitters Sheet metal workers Platers and metal shipwrights	199 451 275	38·0 39·5 41·7	38·9 40·7 43·6	80·6 89·1 92·3	78·6 86·6 88·1	48·1 45·7 47·2	0·6 0·8	1.4	1.2	1.3
Welders (skilled) Other welders	514 263	41·7 41·0	43·5 42·9	93·6 93·1	90·6 91·2	46·5 46·1	0·6 0·8	1·5 2·0	1.1	1·2 1·8
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)		42.0	42-7	92.0	89-6	46.3	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
XV Painting, repetitive assemb-										
ling. product inspecting, packaging and related Painters and decorators	4,784 926	36.9 35.9	38·1 37·0	84·6 80·6	82·8 79·0	45·1 46·0	0·2 0·3	0·4 1·0	0·4 0·6	0·4 0·8
Coach painters, other spray painters		38-4	39.5	86.6	85.1	45.6	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.8
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	718	36-2	38-5	87-7	86-3	43-9	0.4	1.1	1.0	1:1
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	839 695	39·5 34·3	40·6 35·2	92·6 76·6	90·7 74·1	43·9 45·9	0·4 0·4	0·9 1·3	0·8 0·9	0·8 1·1
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers XVI Construction, mining and	673	34.3	33.7	700		13 /				
related not identified elsewhere Foremen—building and civil en-		37-1	38-8	83-0	81-1	46.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
gineering nie Bricklayers	620 573	45·0 40·1	45·4 41·1	92·3 89·7	90·4 88·3	49·5 45·8	0·6 0·5	1·3 1·3 1·9	0·9 1·1 1·1	1·0 1·2 1·5
Roadmen Craftsmen's mates, building	356	32.7	33·2 35·1	71·3 73·1	68·9 71·4	46·0 47·9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
labourers nie Deputies—coalmining Face-trained coalminers	1,614 212 1,004	33·7 42·5 37·7	44·1 41·8	105-5	100-9	39.6	0·6 0·4	1·3 1·0	0.5	0.5
XVII Transport operating, mat-										
erials moving and storing and related	11,848	36-3	37-4	77·0 92·6	73·8 89·4	48·4 44·2	0·1 0·6	0·3 1·6	0·2 1·0	0·3 1·1
Railwayenginedrivers, motormen Bus and coach drivers Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons) Other goods drivers	254 844 1,678 958	39·3 38·3 39·8 33·9	40·9 39·9 40·6 34·7	78·1 76·2 70·6	74·3 72·0 66·9	51·0 53·1 49·2	0·4 0·3 0·4	1·0 0·7 1·0	0·5 0·5 0·6	0·7 0·6 0·9

Table 80 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men, by occupation,

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 74)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over

APRIL 1973

Occupation (note 1)	Number in the	Average gr	oss weekly	Average g	ross hourly	Average weekly	Standard error of the average				
	sample (note 2)	including those whose pay was affected	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	weekly (note 3)	earnings)	hourly ear (note 4)	nings	
The state of the s		£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent of average	new pence	per cent of average	
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related—(continued)								210,486			
Other motor drivers Bus conductors Mechanical plant drivers/operators	470 246	34·9 34·3	35·4 37·2	71·7 73·0	67·8 69·3	49·8 51·1	0·5 0·6	1·5 1·9	0·6 0·8	1·1 0·9	
(civil engineering) Crane drivers/operators Fork lift, etc drivers/operators Foremen—materials moving and	413 556 589	41·3 40·4 37·9	42·6 42·1 38·9	79·3 84·7 80·0	75·9 81·3 77·3	53·5 49·7 48·5	0·6 0·6 0·5	1·6 1·6 1·2	1·0 1·0 0·9	1·3 1·2 1·1	
storing Storekeepers, etc Goods porters—warehouse, mar-	451 2,199	39·0 31·5	39·3 32·1	86·5 71·0	84·5 68·5	45·4 45·2	0·5 0·2	1·3 0·7	1·2 0·4	1·4 0·5	
ket, etc Refuse collectors, dustmen	401 306	31·3 29·9	32·6 31·4	70·8 72·0	68·0 70·8	46·4 43·6	0·6 0·5	1·9 1·6	1·2 0·7	1·7 1·0	
XVIII Miscellaneous Electricity power plant operators,	3,253	33.0	34-4	73-3	70-9	46-9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0-5	
switchboard attendants General labourers (including en-	218	42-2	42.7	93-6	93.3	45-6	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	
gineering, shipbuilding)	2,289	30-8	32.3	68-7	65-8	47.0	0.2	0.7	0-4	0.5	
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	62,159	37-0	38-1	81-7	79-2	46-7	0-1	0.1	0-1	0.1	
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	33,951	47-8	48-1	121-6	121-7	38-8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	96,110	40-9	41-9	94-3	93.7	43-8	0-1	0.2	0.2	0.2	

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Results are generally given only for those occupations and main occupational groups represented by at least 100 persons in the sample and for which the estimates of average weekly earnings had a percentage standard error of not more than 2.0 per cent. Corresponding results for some other occupations not included above are available on request: where an occupation covers employees of only one employer, results can be given only where the consent of the employer has been obtained.

2. These numbers are the totals in the sample, including those whose pay was affected by absence and those for whom hourly earnings were not calculated; excluding those who received no pay in the period.

3. The standard errors given in these columns relate to average gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of average gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are generally similar.

4. The standard errors given in these columns relate to average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and overtime hours are generally similar.

* Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

Table 81 Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 75)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over

APRIL 1973

Occupation (note 1)	Number in the sample	Average g earnings	ross weekly	Average g earnings*	ross hourly	Average weekly hours*	Standard error of the average				
	(note 2)	those whose pay	excluding those whose pay was affec- ted by absence	overtime pay and	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	for whom hourly			hourly earnings (note 4)		
27.73 1.83 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00		£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent of	new pence	per cent	
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health Secondary teachers Primary teachers Other teachers Welfare workers Nurse administrators and executives Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	5,977 727 1,152 521 405 440 1,525 609	31·0 39·6 35·7 37·8 29·2 35·7 22·4 18·9	31·4 39·8 36·0 38·2 29·4 35·9 22·7 19·3	57·4 50·2	57·4 50·2	39·4 38·4	0·2 0·5 0·3 0·6 0·5 0·4 0·2 0·2	average 0.6 1.2 0.8 1.5 1.8 1.0 0.9 1.1	0·5 0·6	0.9 1.2	
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	607	27.0	27-3				0.5	1.9			
VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks Production and materials controlling clerks Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie Secretaries, shorthand typists Other typists Calculating machine operators Key punch operators Other office machine operators Telephonists	15,496 590 1,350 763 303 497 667 4,488 2,813 1,322 346 232 236 743	22·3 30·2 20·9 24·7 20·8 21·1 21·7 24·5 20·3 19·9 22·2 21·4 21·2	22.4 30.3 21.1 24.8 21.0 21.4 21.8 24.5 20.4 19.9 22.3 21.6 21.3	60·4 81·2 56·6 59·0 59·3 55·4 57·4 58·7 67·0 55·7 53·6 59·4 58·0 56·8	60·2 81·0 56·4 58·5 68·9 55·1 58·5 66·9 55·7 53·3 58·9 55·7 55·7 55·7 55·7 55·6	37·2 37·5 37·6 35·7 37·9 37·9 37·2 36·6 37·0 37·0 37·4 37·4	0·1 0·4 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·4 0·4	0·3 1·3 0·8 1·2 2·0 1·3 1·2 0·4 0·6 0·7 1·3 1·7 1·8	0·2 1·1 0·5 0·7 1·4 0·7 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·7 1·0 0·5	0·3 1·3 0·8 1·2 2·0 1·3 1·2 0·4 0·6 0·8 1·3 1·7 1·7	
VIII Selling Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	2,474 2,084	16·7 15·8	16·9 16·0	42·4 40·5	42·2 40·3	39·5 39·4	0·1 0·1	0·7 0·7	0·3 0·3	0·7 0·7	
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service Catering supervisors Chefs/cooks Counter hands Kitchen hands Home and domestic helpers, maids Other cleaners	4,591 207 505 605 383 606 740	17·8 21·4 19·0 17·1 15·3 17·8 16·9	18·1 21·5 19·2 17·6 15·7 18·0 17·1	46·0 55·2 50·4 44·7 41·7 46·0 44·3	45·5 55·0 50·0 44·0 41·5 45·6 43·8	39-4 39-3 38-2 39-3 37-7 39-7 38-8	0·1 0·4 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·5 2·0 1·2 1·4 1·4 1·3 1·1	0·2 1·1 0·5 0·5 0·4 0·5	0·5 1·9 1·0 1·1 1·1 1·2 0·9	
XII Materials processing (excluding metals) Winders/reelers	1,245 151	19·5 19·1	20·2 19·6	50·3 49·0	49·8 48·9	40·3 40·1	0·2 0·4	0·9 1·9	0·4 0·9	0·8 1·8	
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	2,642 954 244	19·1 18·3 20·6	19·9 19·0 21·3	50·6 49·1 54·8	50·4 48·9 54·7	39·4 38·8 38·9	0·1 0·2 0·4	0·6 1·1 2·0	0·3 0·5 1·1	0·6 1·0 1·9	
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical) Machine tool operators (not setting up) Press and stamping machine operators	1,293 224 170	20·8 21·4 19·3	21·9 22·5 19·7	54·1 54·9 48·7	53·6 54·4 48·3	40·5 40·9 40·4	0·2 0·4 0·4	0·9 1·8 2·0	0·4 0·9 0·8	0·8 1·6 1·7	
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, pro- duct inspecting, packaging and related Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical) Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	3,361 923 170 1,137	19·6 20·0 21·5 19·0	20·6 21·1 22·2 20·0	51·1 52·5 55·0 49·7	50·7 52·2 54·4 49·2	40·2 40·2 40·4 40·2	0·1 0·2 0·4 0·2	0·5 0·9 1·9 0·9	0·2 0·4 1·0 0·4	0·5 0·8 1·8 0·8	
XVII Transport operating, materials mov- ing and storing and related Storekeepers, etc	503 217	21·9 19·4	22·4 19·6	53·5 48·8	52·0 48·3	41·8 40·2	0·4 0·4	1·7 1·9	0·7 0·9	1·4 1·7	
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	14,081	19-1	19-7	49-6	49-1	39.9	0·1	0.3	0-1	0-3	
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	25,631	24.5	24.7	66-2	66-1	36.8	0-1	0.3	0.2	0-3	
ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	39,712	22.6	23-1	60-5	60-3	37-8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0-3	

nie meens not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1 to 4. See notes 1 to 4 to table 80.

*Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

Table 82 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 80)

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percer	tage with	weekly e	arnings les	s than						
<u> </u>	sample	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60	£80
I Managerial (general manage-	T-62 2-4											
ment) Top managers—trading organ- isations	949 862	0.6	1·0 0·9	1·6 1·5	2·1 2·1	3·8 3·7	6·3 6·5	9·6 9·7	14·1 14·5	18·9 19·4	30·6 31·3	50·9 51·9
II Professional and related sup- porting management and												
administration Judges, barristers, solicitors	4,831 119	0.7 7.6	1·1 13·5	1·6 16·0	2·6 18·5	7·0 22·7	14·6 26·9	24·1 33·6	34·2 40·3	46·4 50·4	65·1 63·9	85.2
Company secretaries Town clerks and other local	151	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	4.6	8.6	19.2	25.8	36.4	47.0	83·2 80·8
government officers nie Accountants	105 768	0·0 2·5	0·0 3·7	0·0 4·6	0·0 6·4	0·0 12·2	5·7 20·2	12·4 28·7	28·6 39·2	39·1 51·2	58·1 67·5	79·1 88·3
Estimators, valuers, etc Finance, insurance, tax, etc,	263	0.4	8.0	1-1	2.3	8.8	18-6	34.2	46.8	65.0	80.2	95.4
specialists Personnel and industrial rela-	350	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.3	7.7	12.9	16.6	25.1	42-9	66.3
Work study, etc, officers	183 374	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1·6 2·1	4·4 12·0	14·2 28·6	22·4 45·5	33·9 57·5	51·9 74·3	76·0 91·2
Systems analysts, computer pro- grammers	341	0.0	0-3	0.6	1.2	7.0	17-0	28-5	40.8	54.8	76-3	95-0
Marketing and sales managers and executives Purchasing officers and buyers	625 323	0.0	0·2 0·0	0.8	1.4	4.0	9.9	17-9	25.0	35-0	51.5	79.0
Public health and other inspec-	226	0.0	0.4	0·0 1·8	2·2 3·1	11·8 13·3	26.0	38·4 37·6	50-5	68-1	82.7	92.6
Civil servants (admin and execu- tive) nie	387	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	25·7 1·0	2.6	52·7 6·7	63·7 20·7	85·4 55·6	96·5 79·3
	027 27							20	uese .	20 /	33.0	773
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health University academic staff	3,670 248	0·9 0·0	2·2 0·0	3·2 0·4	6·1 0·4	13·2 1·6	24·4 4·0	34·0 9·7	43·4 13·7	56·8 19·4	76·2 30·2	92·0 62·9
Teachers in establishments for further education	530	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	4.7	8-9	14-7	31.9	59-4	92.5
Secondary teachers Primary teachers	887 366	0.0	0.9	1·1 0·0	2·8 2·2	9.9 12.6	22·6 25·7	31·9 37·4	42·8 48·9	60·3 66·7	83·0 91·3	97·6 100·0
Other teachers Vocational/industrial trainers	353 165	0.0	0·6	0·9 0·0	2·8 0·0	9·6 6·7	19·6 17·6	29·2 38·8	39·1 57·6	57·5 76·4	82·7 87·9	98·9 95·8
Welfare workers Medical practitioners	236 237	1·7 0·4	2·5 0·4	3·4 0·4	8·1 0·4	19·9 0·4	41·5 5·1	55·5 8·0	65·3 15·6	76·3 22·4	90·7 49·8	97·5 64·1
Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives	176	9.7	19-3	29.0	46.0	59-7	81.8	92-6	97-2	99.4	100-0	100-0
V Literary, artistic and sports	658	1.2	1.5	2.9	5-3	13-7	23-4	35-9	49.9	62-3	76-9	90-9
Writers, journalists Industrial designers	188 118	0.0	0.0	0·5 0·0	1·6 0·0	7·5 2·5	12·2 10·2	22·9 22·9	38·3 35·6	49·5 58·5	68·6 81·4	87·2 96·6
Photographers, etc, and sound and vision equipment opera- tors	121	2.5	2.5	5.8	12.4	24.0	38-0	52-9	66-9	77-7	86-0	93-4
Professional and related in												
science, engineering, technology and similar fields	6,077	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	8-1	17:3	30-7	45-8	58-8	77-0	92.7
Scientists and mathematicians Engineers—civil, structural,	382	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	6.5	13.6	22.0	34.0	44.2	63.9	93.7 86.9
municipal Engineers—mechanical	348 263	0·9 0·4	1·7 0·4	2·3 0·4	4·3 0·4	6·9 2·7	12.1	21.0	32·5 27·8	42.5	62.6	89.4
Engineers—electrical, electronic Engineers—production	693 174	0·1 0·6	0·3 0·6	0.3	0·4 1·2	1.7	9·1 5·6 12·1	16·4 13·9 25·9	27·6 43·7	41·4 45·2 56·3	66·2 70·7 77·0	93·2 93·4 93·1
Engineers—planning, quality control	444	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	10.8	27.0	45.3	59.9	82.7	96.9
Engineers—other Metallurgists and other tech-	599	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	4.3	9.4	19-2	34-1	50.9	74.0	93.8
nologists Draughtsmen—engineering	132 573	0.0	0.0	0·8 0·2	0·8 1·2	3·8 8·2	10·6 22·2	25·8 45·6	40·9 71·2	58·3 83·9	77·3 94·9	91·7 99·5
Draughtsmen—other Laboratory technicians (scienti-	263	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	11.0	29.3	50.6	73.8	84-8	96.6	99-2
fic, medical) Engineering technicians, etc	483 269	1·2 0·4	2·3 1·1	3·7 2·6	10·6 3·7	25·7 9·3	44·5 21·2	63·4 37·9	75·8 59·5	82·8 74·0	93·0 85·1	98·6 98·1
Architects and town planners Building, etc, technicians and	128	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	5.5	6.3	9.4	13.3	25.0	46·1	82.0
Planning assistants Quantity surveyors Ruilding land and minimum	149 168	2·7 2·4	2·7 2·4	4·0 4·8	4·7 7·1	12·1 14·3	23·5 20·2	38·3 30·4	54·4 41·7	69·1 52·4	85·2 73·2	97·3 92·9
Building, land and mining sur- veyors Ship's officers	179 205	0·6 2·4	0·6 2·9	0·6 2·9	3·4 4·4	9·5 7·3	17·3 16·6	34·1 36·1	45·3 44·4	55·9 53·2	73·7 68·8	93·9 86·8
I Managerial (excluding	F 2//	•		4.0						raj spivlan	er bes sai	desta (18)
general management) Production and works managers, works foremen	5,266 1,397	0·3 0·1	0·7 0·1	1.8	4·9 0·8	13.3	24-3	36.5	49.3	60.7	77-3	92.8
Engineering maintenance man- agers	185	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3·2 8·7	9·7 18·4	20·8 32·4	36·9 40·0	50·6 54·6	71·4 71·9	91·5 90·3
Site managers, clerks of works, general foremen (building and	### E #		40 To 1		99 -	70 O	10-4	32-4	10.0	340		70'3
civil engineering) Transport managers	384 300	0.0	0.0	0.0	1·3 1·0	4·4 6·0	10·2 19·3	26·3 34·7	45·8 47·7	62·5 62·7	81·3 81·3	94·5 94·0
Warehousing, etc, managers Office managers	259 674	0·4 0·2	0·8 0·5	1.2	5·4 1·8	18·9 7·1	35·9 17·5	54·1 27·9	68·3 38·7	76·5 47·6	88·0 67·1	97·3 89·3
Managers—wholesale distribu- tion	119	0.0	0.8	1.7	6.7	9.2	20.2	29-4	37.8	53.8	69-8	94-1
Managers—department store, supermarket, etc	305	0.3	0.7	2.3	7.9	28.9	47.2	59.0	71.5	83-0	91.8	98.7
Branch managers of other shops Hotel, catering, club or public	268	0.0	1.9	3.4	12.7	30.6	47.4	60.8	72.8	82.1	89.6	97.4
house managers Police inspectors and above, fire	221	1.8	2.7	9-5	20-4	45-3	66.5	76.0	81.5	87-3	95-0	98-6
service officers	132	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	3.8	6-1	15-2	44.7	72.7

Table 82 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 80)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percer	tage with	weekly ea	rnings les	s than	9 23 BIO					
40 (5 (8)	sample	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60	£80
VII Clerical and related	8,481	1.9	4.2	7-1	16.7	38-4	58-5	72-5	83.7	90-3	96-4	99-
Supervisors of clerks	1,145	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.1	12.8	28-9	45.6	70-6	83.8	93.5	98-
Costing and accounting clerks	946	3·7 2·5	7·3 3·9	10·7 6·4	19·9 13·1	42·1 31·0	65·0 58·6	80·9 75·9	89·2 87·1	94·8 92·3	98·9 96·6	99.
Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc, clerks	613 335	0.9	1.8	3.9	9.6	23.6	41.5	61.2	76.4	86.6	93.7	98-
Production and materials con-									00.4		00.4	00
trolling clerks	858 208	1.2	2·6 4·3	5·4 5·8	13·8 14·4	35·8 36·5	62·7 53·4	77·3 64·4	88·1 79·3	93·4 86·5	98·4 94·7	99.
Shipping and travel clerks Records and library clerks	349	2.6	4.3	6.3	15.5	40.7	67-1	80.8	87.7	93.1	97.7	100-
General clerks and clerks nie	2,077	2.7	6.9	12.8	25.0	55-5	75-1	86-4	92.8	95.6	98-5	99.
Telephonists Postmen, mail sorters, messen-	145	2.1	2-1	4.8	13-8	49.0	67-6	82.8	86.2	91.0	92.4	97-
gers gers	1,267	1-3	3.6	5.2	22.7	45.4	59-8	71.5	81.3	88-2	96-3	99.
VIII Selling	3,850	2.6	4.9	8-8	15-6	33.0	50-1	65-3	76-4	84-4	92-3	97-
Sales supervisors	299	0.3	1.7	4.0	6.4	23.8	37-5	55.5	69-9	79.6	88-6	96-
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	934	7.2	12-2	20-9	33-6	55-8	70.0	80-6	86-5	90-8	95.0	97-
Roundsmen and van salesmen	567	1.9	3.0	6.9	13.1	36.0	61.7	80-1	91.0	96.7	99-1	99.
Technical sales representatives	474	0.2	0.8	1.9	4.2	14-1	29.3	47.3	63.9	75-1	89-0	96-
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	468	0.9	2.4	3.2	8-8	23.9	43-4	60-5	73-5	83-3	92.5	98-
Other sales representatives and	100											
agents	950	0.7	2-3	4.0	8-2	22.1	37.9	53-3	65-3	76.2	87-4	96-1
X Security and protective service	1,851	1.4	2.2	3.0	5.9	16-6	31-3	47-8	64-3	76-7	90-5	97
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting, etc)	209	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	5-3	7.7	22.0	39-2	72-3	88-
Policemen (below sergeant)	209	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	3.3	1.1	220	3,7	Sec. Line	
(public and private)	745	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.3	18-8	37.6	56.5	73.0	88-5	98-
Firemen (public and private) Prison officers below principal	208	0-0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	24-0	51.4	82.7	90.9	99.5	99-
officer	107	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9-4	18-7	38-3	52-3	67-3	87-9	98-
Security officers and detectives Security guards, patrolmen	182 247	4·4 2·8	6·0 5·3	8·2 8·1	15·4 12·2	36·3 34·0	58·8 56·3	72·0 74·9	81·9 85·4	89·0 91·5	96·2 97·6	100-0
X Catering, cleaning, hair-												
dressing and other personal						H-6		10			and the same	la bet
service	3,255	7.3	12.2	21.0	34.9	56.6	73.1	84·1 78·3	91·2 88·0	95·1 93·6	98·3 97·6	100-
Chefs/cooks Waiters	249 133	3·6 27·1	6·4 30·8	13·3 39·1	24·5 48·9	45·4 62·4	66·3 76·7	85.0	94.7	97.0	97.7	99-
Kitchen porters/hands	132	29.6	41.7	55.3	68-2	87.1	94.7	97.0	98-5	98.5	99.2	100-
Ambulancemen	130	0.0	0.0	0·0 27·0	3·1 47·3	17·7 72·5	46·9 88·0	66·2 95·2	79·2 99·4	91·5 99·4	97·7 99·4	100-0
Hospital porters Supervisors/foremen—	167	1.8	14-4	27.0	47.3	123	00.0	00 /32	"			
caretaking, cleaning, etc	124	1.6	2-4	4.0	11.3	29.0	50.8	69-4	80.7	89.5	97.6	100-0
Caretakers Road sweepers (manual)	395 125	3.5	5·8 0·8	14·9 18·4	40·0 37·6	68·4 66·4	84·1 88·8	89·9 96·8	94·7 97·6	97·2 99·2	98·7 99·2	100-0
Other cleaners	590	7.1	12.5	22.2	37-0	57-3	72.4	82.7	90-3	94.6	98.5	99-8
Railway stationmen	242	0.0	0.0	9-1	20-3	38-0	55.8	75-2	84.7	90-1	97.5	99.2
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,675	2.7	7.5	21-2	43-2	68-5	84-1	91-6	95.5	97-1	98-9	99-7
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	122	1.5	3.0	9-1	17-4	42-4	69.7	87-9	95.5	97-7	99-2	100-0
General farm workers	132 295	3.1	11.9	31.9	56.6	80.0	93.6	99-0	99-3	99.7	99.7	100-0
Stockmen	160	1.9	3.8	12.5	30-6	60.6	83-8	91.9	97.5	98-1	100-0	100-0
Gardeners and groundsmen	565	3.0	7-3	21.8	47-4	74-3	86-2	91.7	95.4	98-1	99.8	100-0
(non-domestic) Agricultural machinery drivers/	363	3.0	1.3	21.0	7/.7	743	00.7		,,,,			
operators	165	0.0	0.6	10-9	38-2	67-3	86.7	96-4	98-8	99-4	99-4	100-0
XII Materials processing	6-G B	25	9-91	94	50	00	0.6	00	77-3	88-1	97-2	99-7
(excluding metals) Foremen—textile processing	3,292 115	0.6	1·5 0·0	3.3	8·9 4·4	23·8 17·4	41·3 33·9	62·1 58·3	77.4	89.6	98-3	100-0
Spinners, doublers/twisters	133	0.0	0.8	1.5	5-3	22.6	45.9	68-4	83.5	94-0	99-3	100-0
Weavers	115	0.9	0.9	4·4 2·5	8·7 6·7	19·1 22·7	47·0 52·9	72·2 69·8	83·5 87·4	90·4 95·8	99·1 99·2	100-0
Bleachers, dyers, finishers Chemical, gas, etc plant opera-	119	0.8	0.8	7.2	9.1	77.1	32.7	07-0	0/ 7			
tors	376	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.1	22.9	49.7	73-7	88-8	97.1	99.5
Foremen-food and drink pro-	402	00	0.0	0-0	3.9	7.8	27-2	57-3	73.8	84-5	98-1	100-0
cessing Bakers, confectioners	103 124	0·0 2·4	0·0 2·4	5.7	18.6	46.0	62.1	79.8	87-1	94.4	98.4	100-0
Butchers, meat cutters	219	1.4	5.5	15.1	31.1	58-5	75-3	85.8	89.5	95.9	99-5	100-0
Paper and board makers	131	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	16.0	31.3	52.7	76-3	84-0	93-1	99-2
XIII Making and repairing (ex-	4.00	0.5	4.2	2.8	6.4	19-5	37-9	56-1	71-3	81-1	92-3	98-2
cluding metal and electrical) Compositors	4,696 195	0.5	1·2 0·0	0.0	2.1	11.8	29.2	41.0	59.0	69-2	81.5	95.9
Printing machine assistants	114	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.9	24-6	43-0	51.8	59.7	77-2	90-4
Printing machine minders	275	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.7	12-0	29-1	43-3	57-8	67-6	81.8	94-9
Foremen—printing, paper pro- ducts making, etc	102	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	14.7	33-3	52-9	68-6	86-3	94-1
Cutting and slitting machine											02.7	99-7
operators (paper, etc)	124	0.8	1.6	3.2	6.5	21-0	36.3	57-3	74-2	86-3	92.7	77.
Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc	111	1.8	3.6	9.9	18-0	38-7	67-6	82.9	92.8	96-4	99-1	100-
Footwear workers	138	1.5	3.6	7.3	20.3	34-1	50.7	71.0	86-2	91.3	96.4	100-0
Foremen—woodworking	172	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.7	16-3	33.7	53.5	68-0	86-1	98-
Carpenters and joiners—build- ing and maintenance	855	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	14-9	35.7	55-6	69-6	79-0	91.8	98-
Carpenters and joiners—others	388	0.0	0.5	1.3	2.8	18-6	37-1	59-3	73-2	85-3	94.6	97.9
Cabinet, case and box makers	111	0-0	0.9	0.9	7-2	21-6	43.2	59.5	76.6	85.6	97.3	100-0
	257	0.0	0.8	2.7	7.4	22-6	44-8	62.7	80-5	91-1	96-5	99-
Moulding machine operators										this textis	Ses consens	400
(rubber, plastics)	194	0.0	0.5	1.6	5.7	18-0	45.4	65.5	80.9	89.2	97.9	100-0
ing and maintenance Carpenters and joiners—others Cabinet, case and box makers Woodworking machinists and sawyers Moulding machine operators	111 257	0.0	0·5 0·9 0·8	1·3 0·9 2·7	2·8 7·2 7·4	18·6 21·6 22·6	37·1 43·2	59·3 59·5	73·2 76·6	85·3 85·6	9	94·6 97·3

Table 82 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 80)

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percen	tage with	weekly ea	rnings less	than						
962 689 300 28	sample	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60	£80
CIV Processing, making and												
repairing and related (metal and electrical)	16,950	0.2	0.5	1-1	3.7	13-8	31-2	50.9	67-8	80.7	93.7	99-2
Foremen—metal making and treating	115	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	14.8	33.9	58-3	70-4	87-8	99-1
Furnacemen	204	0.0	0.5	1.0	3.4	9.8	23.0	44.1	64.2	77.5	93.6	100-0
Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	298	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	12-4	28.9	49.0	70.5	83.6	95-3	100-0
Smiths, forgemen Foremen—engineering machin-	109	0.0	0.0	0-0	2.8	12-8	33.9	55-1	65-1	84-4	96-3	100-0
ing Press and machine tool setters	184 219	0.0	0.0	0.0	0·5 2·3	1·6 8·2	9·2 20·6	28·3 39·7	51·1 58·0	70·1 74·9	90·8 97·3	98·4 100·0
Roll turners, roll grinders Other centre lathe turners	105 402	0.0	0.0	1.0	1·0 2·7	8·6 10·7	24·8 28·9	49·5 55·7	63·8 76·6	82·9 87·8	97·1 97·5	100-0
Machine tool setter—operators	655	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	11.0	29.5	51.5	68-4	82.3	95.3	99.7
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	670	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	14.0	34-2	54-2	71.2	82-8	96-3	99.9
Press and stamping machine operators	241	0.8	1.7	2.9	5.4	19-5	37-8	53.9	69-3	80-1	94-2	100-0
Automatic machine attendants/ minders	273	0.4	1.1	2.9	6.2	16.5	35-2	56-4	71.4	82-1	95.2	99-3
Fettlers/dressers	135	1.5	1.5	2.2	5.2	16.3	35.6	54.1	74.8	84.4	97.0	99.3
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	106	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.9	5.7	23-6	44.3	65-1	87.7	98-1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc Metal working production fit-	431	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	6.0	18-8	41-1	61.7	77-0	93.7	99-3
ters (fine limits) Other metal working produc-	244	0.0	0.0	0.4	2-1	8.6	27-5	47-1	66.8	80.7	93.9	99-6
tion fitters (not to fine limits)	146	0.0	0.0	0.7	3-4	15.8	35.6	63-0	78-1	85-6	93.8	100-0
Foremen—installation and main- tenance of machines, etc	321	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8-1	20-9	42.7	57-0	69-5	89.7	98-1
Maintenance fitters (non-elec- trical)	1,239	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.7	12-1	27-7	47-5	64-3	79-3	91.9	99-0
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	943	0.9	1-4	2.7	7-6	26-8	47-8	66-6	80-3	88-7	97-0	99.5
Other motor vehicle mechanics	157	0.6	1-3	1.9	9.6	26.1	45.9	65.0	78-3	84.7	97.5	99-4
Production fitters (electrical/ electronic)	170	0.6	0-6	1.2	1.8	8-8	30-6	51.8	74-1	86.5	95-3	100-0
Foremen electricians—installa- tion and maintenance	406	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.2	17-0	37-4	58-6	85-2	98-0
Electricians—installation and	735	0.0	0-1	0-1	0.8	6.8	21.0	40-1	55-9	72-1	89.7	98-9
maintenance—plant, etc Electricians—installation and												
maintenance—premises and ships Telephone fitters	275 159	0.4	0.4	1.1	4·0 0·6	13·8 7·6	31·3 32·7	53·1 50·9	70·2 74·8	78·9 88·7	90·2 98·7	97·5 100·0
Maintenance fitters/mechanics— radio, TV, etc	326	0-0	0.6	2.5	10-1	28-5	55-2	68-1	79-5	89.0	94-5	99-1
Cable jointers and linesmen	392	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	5.9	29-1	51·5 30·6	67·9 46·1	83·7 62·6	92·9 85·9	99·2 97·1
Foremen—metal pipes, sheets, etc Plumbers, pipe fitters	206 483	0.0	0.0	0·0 0·2	1·0 1·7	2·9 15·5	13·6 36·4	58.6	75.0	86.1	95.9	99.6
Heating and ventilating engin- eering fitters	185	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	13-5	38-9	62-2	78-4	88.7	96-2	100-0
Gas fitters Sheet metal workers	184 374	0·0 0·5	0·0 1·1	0·5 1·3	3·8 4·0	15·2 15·8	38·6 34·0	59·2 53·7	70·7 69 3	84·8 80·2	95·7 96·0	100·0 98·9
Platers and metal shipwrights	211	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.8	9.5	23.7	41.7	61.1	74.4	91.0	99.5
Steel erectors, scaffolders, steel benders, fixers	198	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.1	15-2	30-3	48-0	63-6	76.8	97-0
Welders (skilled) Other welders	408 218	0.0	0·5 0·0	1·5 0·9	2·7 2·3	10·3 11·9	26·0 27·1	46·8 45·4	60·3 59·6	75·7 76·2	91·4 92·7	98·0 98·6
Coach and vehicle body		0.0	0.0	0.0	3-1	14-8	36-7	56-3	75.8	86.7	99-2	99-2
builders/makers Maintenance and installation	128	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	14.0	30.7	30-3	730	00 /	,,,,	""
fitters (mechanical and elec- trical)	372	0-3	0.5	1.3	3.5	10-5	27-4	48-7	65-1	79-3	91.7	98-4
XV Painting, repetitive assem- bling, product inspecting, pack-												
aging and related	4,084	0.7	1.5	3-1	7.0	22-4	42.1	62.0	77-6	87.7	96.6	99·6 99·6
Painters and decorators Coach painters, other spray	812	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.1	26.0	50-0	67-2	82-3	89-9	97-3	
painters Repetitive assemblers (metal	247	0.4	0-4	1.2	6.5	21.5	40.5	60-7	72.9	81.4	94-3	99-6
and electrical)	511	0.6	1.8	3.5	5.9	18-8	38-9	60-1	75-9	89-0	98-0	99-4
Foremen—product inspection and repetitive assembling	135	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	8.2	18-5	28-2	52-6	68-9	91-1	98-5
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	730	0-1	0.3	0.7	2.3	9.7	28-5	53-0	72.9	85-5	95-6	99-9
Foremen—packaging Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	101 619	0·0 1·8	0·0 3·2	0·0 7·0	4·0 16·3	11·9 35·1	27·7 54·6	52·5 71·7	66·3 82·6	79·2 90·5	93·1 97·1	99·0 100·0
(VI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	4,993	0.2	0.4	2.0	7-4	22.4	41-1	62-3	76-2	85-3	94-6	99-3
Foremen—building and civil engineering nie	595	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	7.9	22.5	36-3	54.8	70-6	88-6	97-8
Bricklayers	504	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11·7 15·4	34·3 34·2	55·4 52·1	71·8 66·7	80·6 75·2	93·5 87·2	99·2 97·4
Fixer/walling masons Railway lengthmen	117 142	0.0	0.0	2.1	15-5	28-2	49.3	74.7	83-1	90.9	97-9	100-0
Roadmen Mains, etc layers, pipe jointers	317	0.3	0.6	8.5	24.0	48-9	68-1	80·1	87-4	92.4	96.9	100-0
and sewermen (maintenance)	138	0.0	0.0	2.2	5-1	20-3	42.8	66.7	76.8	89-1	97-1	99-3
Craftsmen's mates, building labourers nie	1,361	0.2	0.6	2.5	11.7	35-2	59-2	74-8	85-8	91-1	97-1	99·7 100·0
Deputies coalmining	189	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10-1	60.9	86.2	97.9	

Table 82 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 80)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percen	tage with	weekly ea	rnings less	than						
1828 <u>1835</u> 1835	sample	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60	£80
XVII Transport operating,												
materials moving and storing												
and related	10,621	0.8	2.1	4.8	11.2	27.1	46.2	64-6	78-8	88.0	95.9	99-4
Deck and engine room hands	-0.0		PE 11 19	23 12 1	E 48.5. 4			9 40.20, 100	2.34			
(seagoing), boatmen, etc	114	0.9	1.8	2.6	4.4	14.0	27-2	45.6	61.4	79.0	90-4	95-6
Railway engine drivers, motor-	THE THE THE			N. S. S. S.							010	400.0
men	225	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	34.7	51.1	68-4	85.3	96.9	100-0
Railway guards	120	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	25.8	51.7	75.0	87-5	94-2	98-3	100.0
Railway signalmen and shunters	144	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	19.4	36-1	56-3	69-4	84.3	94.4	98-6
Bus and coach drivers	724	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.0	13.4	32.2	52.4	72.9	86.7	97.7	100.0
Heavy goods drivers (over 3												
tons)	1,529	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.1	12-8	31-6	53-2	71.2	83-4	95.0	99.5
Other goods drivers	888	1.6	3.9	7.4	15.0	35-1	57-2	75.5	86.0	92.2	97-1	99-8
Other motor drivers	439	1.6	3.6	8-2	17.5	33.7	50.3	69.3	80.9	92.0	97.3	99.8
Bus conductors	194	0.0	0.5	1.0	4.1	14.4	43.8	68.0	84.5	92.3	100-0	100-0
Mechanical plant drivers/opera-	17.1	00	03				130	000	0.5	-	TO SEE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
tors (civil engineering)	370	0.0	0.3	0.8	4.3	12.7	26.8	45.7	63-8	78-4	91.1	99-2
tors (civil engineering)	467	0.0	0.4	0.9	3.9	19.1	35.8	51.6	67.2	77:1	89.5	97.4
Crane drivers/operators										87.0	94.8	99.6
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators	523	0.2	0.8	1.3	6.1	21-2	38-6	59.5	76.9	87.0	74.0	33.0
Foremen-materials moving and				27 6 5 6		40.7			740	02.0	05.6	99.8
and storing	436	0.0	0.7	1.4	7-1	19.7	36.9	59-2	74.8	83.9	95.6	
Storekeepers, etc	2,021	1.4	4.0	9.8	22.8	47 1	67 3	82.4	91.0	95.4	98-9	99.9
Stevedores and dockers	202	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.5	6.4	11.9	34-2	51.0	70.8	92.6
Goods porters—warehouse,												
market, etc	332	3.9	10.5	19.0	30-1	47.3	62.7	76.2	86.1	92.8	97.0	100-0
Refuse collectors, dustmen	273	0.4	0.7	4.4	19.1	48-4	72.5	89.4	97.4	99-3	100-0	100-0
XVIII Miscellaneous	2,795	1.2	3.7	9.5	17-8	39-1	58-4	74-1	85-2	91-7	97.5	99-8
Foremen—miscellaneous	167	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	10.2	25.8	41.9	58.7	71.3	89-8	100-0
Electricity power plant opera-	107	00		400			200					
tors, switchboard attendants	200	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	6.0	15.5	41-0	67.5	85.5	94.5	98-5
General labourers (incl. engin-	200	0.0	0.3	1.0	13	0.0	13.3	410	0, 3	03 3		,,,,
	1,921	1.4	4.8	12.2	21.9	47-4	67-3	81-6	90-1	94-5	98.7	99.9
eering, shipbuilding)	1,921	1.4	4.9	12.2	21.9	47.4	67.3	01.0	30.1	74.3	70.7	,,,
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	54,858	1:1	2-2	4.9	10-8	25.7	43.9	62-0	76-2	85-9	95.3	99-3
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	33,136	1:1	2.1	3.7	7-4	17-8	30-4	42.8	54.9	65-6	79-9	92-5
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	87,994	1-1	2.2	4.4	9.5	22.7	38-8	54-8	68-2	78-3	89-5	96-7

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Results are given only for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. Corresponding quantiles are given in table 86 and means in table 80.

3. Further results for all the ranges used in table 9 of the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE are available on request.

Table 83 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 81)

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

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percen	tage with	weekly ear	rnings less	than	10		en en			
	sample	£10	£12	£14	£16	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40
II Professional and related sup-												
porting management and administration	529	0.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	4.9	8-1	12-1	18-7	34-0	49-9	61-3
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	5,650	0.5	1.6	4.0	8-2	14:1	20-1	26-4	35.0	52-6	66-7	76-7
Teachers in establishments for further education	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.9	7.6	13-3	23-8
Secondary teachers Primary teachers	693 1,098	0.0	0·0 0·1	0·0 0·2	0·1 0·4	0·3 0·7	1.3	1.6	6.4	23·4 35·1	43·4 53·3	55·1 63·7
Other teachers Welfare workers	495 381	0·8 2·4	0·8 4·5	1·0 5·5	2·4 8·9	3·6 11·8	5·5 15·5	6·5 24·7	10·9 35·2	30·7 52·8	46·5 73·0	57·2 86·1
Nurse administrators and execu-	423	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.4	6.2	19-4	44-2	76.1
Registered and enrolled nurses,	1,421	0.4	2.5	9.2	18-2	30-6	41.9	54.5	67-4	83-1	92.0	98-1
midwives Nursing auxiliaries and assist-			3.0	8.2	20.4	41.7	62.2	77.6	91.1	98-2	99.1	99.5
ants	563	1.1										
IV Literary, artistic and sports	182	0.6	4.4	11-0	18-1	24-2	31.9	36-8	44.0	55-5	65-9	73-1
V Professional and related in science, engineering, techno-	207			2.2	7.0	42.7	24.0	31.5	44.4	45.4	04.4	0/0
logy and similar fields Laboratory technicians (scienti-	387	0.3	1.3	2.3	7.0	13.7	24.0		44-4	65.4	81-1	86.8
fic, medical)	191	0.5	1.6	3.1	8-4	14.7	26-2	35-6	52-4	73.3	87-4	92.2
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	592	1.0	2.9	5.9	10.8	18-1	29·1	41-6	53-7	68-9	80·1	86-7
VII Clerical and related	14,976	0.4	2.1	6.3	14-7	26.7	40-4	53-8	69-9	87.9	95.3	97.9
Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks	580 1,304	0·0 0·5	0·5 2·2	0·7 7·8	1·9 17·4	4·0 32·9	9·3 50·9	16·0 63·9	30·5 76·8	57·2 91·2	74·5 97·6	84·3 99·4
Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks	744 298	0·5 0·0	2·2 1·3	6·3 3·7	17·2 11·1	30·0 20·1	42·7 30·9	55·8 43·6	71·8 57·4	87·4 78·2	95·4 88·6	98·1 95·6
Production and materials con-	482	0.6	1.2	5-2	16.8	33-6	51.7	65-8	79-5	91 5	97 7	99 2
Shipping and travel clerks	120 630	00	08	5 8 7 0	15 0 16 8	25 0 32·5	36 7 48 9	52 5 61 6	69 2 76 8	79 2 90 6	89 2 95 7	94 2 98 4
Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie	4,308	04	22	72	160	27.6	41 9	56 6	71 6	92 0	97 9	99 3
Retail shop check-out, etc oper- ators	108	1.9	9.3	18-5	47-2	81.5	85-2	89-8	96.3	99-1	100-0	100-0
Receptionists Secretaries, shorthand typists	297 2,740	2·0 0·3	9·1 1·2	21·2 3·5	40·7 8·5	58·9 16·4	69·4 26·1	79·1 38·7	88·6 57·1	93·9 80·6	97·3 93·1	98·3 97·2
Other typists Calculating machine operators	1,276 338	0·3	3·1 1·8	7·9 7·7	17·3 18·3	32·8 38·2	52·0 57·7	67·7 72·2	84·2 87·3	95·7 96·2	98·6 99·1	99.4
Key punch operators ADP processing equipment	223	0.5	1.4	4.0	10.8	19.7	38-6	52.9	74-0	91.0	96.9	98-7
operators	159 225	0·6 0·0	3·1 1·8	5·0 4·4	14·5 13·8	23·9 25·3	42·1 41·3	56·6 56·0	69·8 79·1	83·0 94·7	95·0 97·8	97·5 98·7
Other office machine operators Telephonists	729	0.6	2.1	6.9	15.0	26.8	39.2	54.2	79.4	95-3	98-4	99.2
VIII Selling	2,335	2.0	10.8	26.8	52-6	70.8	81.2	87-4	92·7 79·7	96.3	98-3	99.2
Sales supervisors Saleswomen, shop assistants,	187 1,964	0·0 2·2	1·6 12·2	4·8 30·0	15·0 58·3	34·8 77·0	50·3 87·0	66·8 92·0	96.2	89·8 98·4	97·3 99·3	98.9
shelf fillers	1,704	2.2	12.2	300	30 3	,,,	0,0	,,,,	702	70 4	,,,,	,,,
IX Security and protective service	102	1.0	1.0	3.9	4.9	6.9	7-8	9.8	27.5	56-9	70-6	82-4
X Catering, cleaning, hair- dressing and other personal												
service	4,165 197	5·1 0·5	11·5 2·5	22·7 5·6	41·0 15·2	55·7 26·4	70·5 46·7	79·3 59·9	88·2 75·6	95·6 92·9	97·9 97·0	99.0
Catering supervisors Chefs/cooks	468	0.9	5·1 26·3	10·0 46·2	25·9 61·4	45·7 69·6	63·5 78·4	78·4 86·6	87·6 94·2	95·9 95·9	98·3 97·7	99.6
Waitresses Barmaids	171 119	10·5 14·3	26-9	45.4	60.5	73.1	85.7	89-9	94-1	96-6	99-2	100-0
Counter hands Kitchen hands	550 344	2·9 4·7	10·7 13·1	25·6 27·0	46·7 63·4	62·0 79·4	74·0 88·7	81·3 93·0	90·9 97·7	96·7 100·0	98·9 100·0	100.0
Home and domestic helpers, maids	561	6.4	11-9	20.1	37-1	52.4	72.0	80.4	90.0	97-2	98-8	99-8
Hospital/ward orderlies Supervisors/forewomen—	130	2.3	5.4	10-0	23·1	36-2	56.9	70-0	83.9	93-1	96-9	99-2
caretaking, cleaning, etc Other cleaners	120 648	0·0 6·2	4·2 13·4	12·5 25·5	19·2 45·7	29·2 62·4	43·3 78·2	60·0 85·0	80·0 93·1	95·0 97·7	97·5 99·7	98-3
Garment pressers Hairdressers (ladies)	132 113	0·8 15·0	6·1 26·6	19·7 51·3	42·4 67·3	62·1 77·0	78·0 86·7	84·9 92·0	91·7 96·5	98·5 97·4	98·5 98·2	100-0
XII Materials processing												
(excluding metals) Winders/reelers	1,046 129	0.8 0.0	3·6 2·3	8.9 8.5	20·4 17·8	38·7 34·1	54·7 57·4	67·8 71·3	83·2 89·9	94·7 100·0	98·5 100·0	100-0
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,092	1:1	4.5	11:1	24-0	41.2	57-4	70-5	83-8	94-0	98-1	99-3
Bookbinders, finishers Tailors, cutters, dressmakers,	118	0.9	1.7	5.1	7.6	22-9	46-6	65-3	82-2	94.9	97-5	98-3
etc	125 735	2·4 1·8	10·4 6·4	16·8 15·8	35·2 29·4	56·8 47·5	69·6 62·3	82·4 75·8	90·4 86·8	96·8 95·8	99·2 98·6	99-
Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	187	0.5	1.6	4.3	15.5	36.4	53.5	65-8	77.0	90.4	96-8	98-
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal												
and electrical)	1,024	1.0	1.6	5.0	13-9	24-8	39-6	55-2	75-2	92-3	96.9	98-
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	183	0.6	0.6	1.6	10-4	19-1	31-2	46.5	71.6	90.7	98-4	99-
Press and stamping machine operators	140	0.0	0.7	8.6	20.7	35.0	57-1	72-1	89-3	97-1	99-3	100-0

Table 82 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 80)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percer	tage with	weekly ea	rnings les	s than		970 9000				
103 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	sample	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40	£45	£50	£60	£80
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing												and a sy
and related Deck and engine room hands	10,621	0.8	2.1	4.8	11-2	27-1	46-2	64-6	78-8	88.0	95.9	99-4
(seagoing), boatmen, etc Railway engine drivers, motor-	114	0.9	1.8	2.6	4.4	14.0	27-2	45-6	61-4	79.0	90-4	95.6
men	225	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	34.7	51.1	68-4	85-3	96-9	100-0
Railway guards	120	0.0	0.0	2.5	10-0	25.8	51.7	75.0	87-5	94-2	98-3	100-0
Railway signalmen and shunters	144	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	19.4	36-1	56-3	69-4	84-3	94.4	98-
Bus and coach drivers Heavy goods drivers (over 3	724	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.0	13.4	32.2	52.4	72.9	86.7	97.7	100-0
tons)	1,529 888	0.1	0.3	1·2 7·4	3.1	12.8	31.6	53.2	71.2	83.4	95.0	99.
Other goods drivers Other motor drivers	439	1.6	3.6	8.2	15.0	35.1	57-2	75.5	86.0	92.2	97.1	99.8
Bus conductors Mechanical plant drivers/opera-	194	0.0	0.5	1.0	17·5 4·1	33·7 14·4	50·3 43·8	69·3 68·0	80·9 84·5	92·0 92·3	97·3 100·0	99·8 100·0
tors (civil engineering)	370	0.0	0.3	0.8	4-3	12.7	26.8	45.7	63.8	78.4	91.1	99.
Crane drivers/operators	467	0.0	0.4	0.9	3.9	19-1	35.8	51.6	67-2	77-1	89.5	97-
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators Foremen—materials moving and	523	0.2	0.8	1.3	6.1	21.2	38-6	59-5	76.9	87.0	94.8	99.
and storing	436	0.0	0.7	1.4	7.1	19.7	36.9	59.2	74.8	83.9	95.6	99.
Storekeepers, etc	2,021	1.4	4.0	9.8	22.8	47 1	67 3	82.4	91.0	95.4	98-9	99.9
Stevedores and dockers Goods porters—warehouse, market, etc	202 332	0·0 3·9	0·0 10·5	0·5 19·0	1·0 30·1	2·5 47·3	6.4	11·9 76·2	34·2 86·1	51·0 92·8	70·8 97·0	92-0
Refuse collectors, dustmen	273	0.4	0.7	4.4	19.1	48.4	72.5	89.4	97.4	99.3	100.0	100-
XVIII Miscellaneous Foremen—miscellaneous	2,795 167	1.2	3·7 0·0	9·5 1·2	17·8 4·2	39·1 10·2	58·4 25·8	74·1 41·9	85·2 58·7	91·7 71·3	97·5 89·8	99-8
Electricity power plant opera-	107	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.2	10.7	25.0	41.2	30.1	11.3	07.0	100
tors, switchboard attendants General labourers (incl. engin-	200	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	6.0	15.5	41-0	67-5	85.5	94-5	98-5
eering, shipbuilding)	1,921	1.4	4.8	12-2	21.9	47.4	67-3	81-6	90-1	94.5	98.7	99.9
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	54,858	1-1	2-2	4.9	10-8	25.7	43.9	62-0	76-2	85.9	95.3	99-3
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	33,136	1:1	2·1	3.7	7.4	17-8	30-4	42.8	54.9	65-6	79.9	92-5
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	87,994	1-1	2.2	4.4	9.5	22.7	38-8	54-8	68-2	78-3	89-5	96-7

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Table 83 Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 81)

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

Occupation (see notes)	Number	Percer	ntage with	weekly ea	arnings les	s than						
	sample	£10	£12	£14	£16	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40
II Professional and related sup- porting management and administration	529	0.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	4.9	8-1	12-1	18-7	34-0	49-9	61-3
III Professional and related in	er ou ce		N 05 I	12 pe 6		E 35 2						
Teachers in establishments for	5,650	0.5	1.6	4.0	8-2	14-1	20-1	26.4	35.0	52.6	66.7	76.7
further education Secondary teachers	105 693 1,098	0·0 0·0	0.0	0.0	0·0 0·1	0.0	1·0 1·3	1·0 1·6	2·9 6·4	7·6 23·4	13·3 43·4	23·8 55·1
Primary teachers Other teachers Welfare workers	495	0.8	0·1 0·8	0·2 1·0	0·4 2·4	0·7 3·6	1·1 5·5	1.4	6·7 10·9	35·1 30·7	53·3 46·5	63·7 57·2
Nurse administrators and execu-	381 423	2·4 0·0	4·5 0·0	5.5	8-9	11.8	15.5	24.7	35.2	52.8	73-0	86-1
Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives	1,421	0.4	2.5	9.2	0·2 18·2	0·5 30·6	1.0	2.4	6.2	19.4	44-2	76.1
Nursing auxiliaries and assist- ants	563	1.1	3.0	8.2	20.4	41.7	62.2	54·5 77·6	67-4	83-1	92.0	98-1
V Literary, artistic and sports	182	0-6	4.4	11.0	18-1				91.1	98-2	99.1	99.5
	102	0.0	77	11.0	18-1	24.2	31.9	36-8	44.0	55.5	65.9	73-1
V Professional and related in science, engineering, techno-	207	0.2			7.0	42.7	244					
logy and similar fields Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	387	0·3 0·5	1.3	2.3	7.0	13.7	24.0	31.5	44-4	65-4	81-1	86-8
	191	0.5	1.6	3-1	8-4	14.7	26.2	35-6	52.4	73.3	87-4	92-2
VI Managerial (excluding gen- eral management)	592	1.0	2.9	5.9	10-8	18-1	29-1	41-6	53-7	68-9	80-1	86-7
VII Clerical and related	14,976	0.4	2.1	6.3	14-7	26.7	40.4	53-8	69-9	87-9	95.3	97.9
Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks	580 1,304	0·0 0·5	0·5 2·2	0·7 7·8	1·9 17·4	4·0 32·9	9·3 50·9	16·0 63·9	30·5 76·8	57·2 91·2	74·5 97·6	84·3 99·4
Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks	744 298	0·5 0·0	2·2 1·3	6·3 3·7	17·2 11·1	30·0 20·1	42·7 30·9	55·8 43·6	71·8 57·4	87·4 78·2	95·4 88·6	98·1 95·6
Production and materials con- trolling clerks	482 120	0.6	1.2	5.2	16-8	33.6	51.7	65-8	79-5	91 5	97 7	99 2
Shipping and travel clerks Records and library clerks	630	00	08 24	5 8 7 0	15 0 16 8	25 0 32·5	36 7 48 9	52 5 61 6	69 2 76 8	79 2 90 6	89 2 95 7	94 2 98 4
General clerks and clerks nie Retail shop check-out, etc oper-	4,308	0 4 1·9	22	72	160	27.6	41 9	56 6	71 6	92 0	97 9	99 3
Receptionists	297 2,740	2.0	9·3 9·1	18·5 21·2	47·2 40·7	81·5 58·9	85·2 69·4	89·8 79·1	96·3 88·6	99·1 93·9	100·0 97·3	100·0 98·3
Secretaries, shorthand typists Other typists	1,276	0.3	1·2 3·1	3·5 7·9	8·5 17·3	16·4 32·8	26·1 52·0	38·7 67·7	57·1 84·2	80·6 95·7	93·1 98·6	97·2 99·4
Calculating machine operators Key punch operators	338 223	0·3 0·5	1·8 1·4	7·7 4·0	18·3 10·8	38·2 19·7	57·7 38·6	72·2 52·9	87·3 74·0	96·2 91·0	99·1 96·9	99·4 98·7
ADP processing equipment operators Other office machine operators	159 225	0.6	3·1 1·8	5·0 4·4	14·5 13·8	23·9 25·3	42·1 41·3	56-6	69-8	83.0	95.0	97.5
Telephonists	729	0.6	2.1	6.9	15.0	26.8	39.2	56·0 54·2	79·1 79·4	94·7 95·3	97·8 98·4	98·7 99·2
/III Selling	2,335	2.0	10-8	26.8	52-6	70-8	81-2	87-4	92.7	96.3	98-3	99.2
Sales supervisors Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	187 1,964	0·0 2·2	1·6 12·2	4·8 30·0	15.0	34.8	50-3	66.8	79.7	89-8	97.3	98.9
	1,704	2.7	12.2	30.0	58-3	77.0	87.0	92.0	96-2	98-4	99-3	99-8
X Security and protective service	102	1.0	1.0	3.9	4.9	6.9	7.8	9.8	27.5	56.9	70-6	82-4
X Catering, cleaning, hair- dressing and other personal												
service Catering supervisors	4,165 197	5·1 0·5	11·5 2·5	22·7 5·6	41·0 15·2	55·7 26·4	70·5 46·7	79·3 59·9	88·2 75·6	95·6 92·9	97·9 97·0	99·3 99·0
Chefs/cooks Waitresses	468 171	0·9 10·5	5·1 26·3	10·0 46·2	25·9 61·4	45·7 69·6	63·5 78·4	78·4 86·6	87·6 94·2	95·9 95·9	98·3 97·7	99.6
Barmaids Counter hands	119 550	14·3 2·9	26·9 10·7	45·4 25·6	60·5 46·7	73·1 62·0	85·7 74·0	89·9 81·3	94·1 90·9	96·6 96·7	99·2 98·9	98·3 100·0 99·5
Kitchen hands Home and domestic helpers,	344	4.7	13-1	27.0	63.4	79-4	88-7	93.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
maids Hospital/ward orderlies	561 130	6·4 2·3	11·9 5·4	20·1 10·0	37·1 23·1	52·4 36·2	72·0 56·9	80·4 70·0	90·0 83·9	97·2 93·1	98·8 96·9	99·8 99·2
Supervisors/forewomen— caretaking, cleaning, etc	120	0.0	4.2	12.5	19-2	29-2	43.3	60.0	80-0	95.0	97-5	98-3
Other cleaners Garment pressers	648 132	6·2 0·8	13·4 6·1	25·5 19·7	45·7 42·4	62·4 62·1	78·2 78·0	85·0 84·9	93·1 91·7	97·7 98·5	99·7 98·5	99·7 100·0
Hairdressers (ladies)	113	15.0	26-6	51.3	67-3	77-0	86.7	92.0	96.5	97-4	98-2	100-0
(II Materials processing (excluding metals) Winders/reelers	1,046 129	0·8 0·0	3·6 2·3	8·9 8·5	20·4 17·8	38·7 34·1	54·7 57·4	67·8 71·3	83·2 89·9	94·7 100·0	98·5 100·0	99·5 100·0
CIII Making and repairing								91.0	¥3 s	.00 0	.000	100-0
(excluding metal and electrical) Bookbinders, finishers	2,092 118	1.1	4·5 1·7	11·1 5·1	24·0 7·6	41·2 22·9	57·4 46·6	70·5 65·3	83·8 82·2	94·0 94·9	98·1 97·5	99·3 98·3
Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc	125	2.4	10.4	16.8	35-2	56-8	69-6	82.4	90.4	96-8	99.2	99.2
Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	735 187	1·8 0·5	6·4 1·6	15·8 4·3	29·4 15·5	47·5 36·4	62·3 53·5	75·8 65·8	86·8 77·0	95·8 90·4	98·6 96·8	99·5 98·9
CIV Processing, making and												
repairing and related (metal and electrical)	1,024	1.0	1.6	5.0	13.9	24-8	39-6	55-2	75-2	92-3	96.9	98-6
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	183	0.6	0.6	1.6	10.4	19-1	31-2	46-5	71-6	90.7	98-4	99-5
Press and stamping machine operators	140	0.0	0.7	8.6	20.7	35.0	57-1	72-1	89-3	97-1	99-3	100-0

Notes: 1. Results are given only for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. Corresponding quantiles are given in table 86 and means in table 80.

3. Further results for all the ranges used in table 9 of the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE are available on request.

Table 83 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 81)

Occupation (see notes)	Number	P	erce	entag	e wit	th we	eekly	earn	ings le	ess t	han											
	sample	E	10		£12		£14		£16		£18		£20		£22		£25	£	30	£35	D. COL	£40
XV Painting, repetitive as- sembling, product inspecting, packaging and related Repetitive assemblers (metal	2,629	(0-7		2.8		7.7		18-1		33-1		49-8		66-0		82-4		95-3	98-	3	99-4
and electrical) Inspectors and testers (metal	677	(0.4		1.3		4.0		13-2		25.7		41-2		61-2		82.0		96-3	98-	8	99-9
and electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	132 905		0.8		1·5 3·3		3·8 9·2		5·3 22·2		21·2 36·8		34·9 54·6		56·1 70·2		72·7 85·2		93·2 95·8	97- 98'		100·0 99·3
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related Storekeepers, etc	439 195		0.0		3·2 3·1		10·0 10·3		23·0 25·6		36·9 44·6		46·2 55·4		55·8 68·2		68-6 85-6		82·7 95·4	92 - 98-		96·6 99·0
XVIII Miscellaneous	107	(0.9		1.9		4.7		11-2		24-3		54-2		65.4		82-2		94-4	98-	1	99-1
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATION	11,786	2	2.3	Sieh	6.3	0.06	13-8	8-81	27-6	9-2	42.7	3.5	57-9	A-CS	70-2	150-	83-5	-28 86E)	94-3	97-	7	99-1
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATION	24,598		0-6	R 18	2.8	C-PE	7.5	1-81	16-2	9-11	26.9	p.p.	38-2	8-0	48-8	550	61-7	3750Q	78-2	87	1	91-7
ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	36,384		1.1	340	3.9	7458	9.6	0.7	19-9	12	32.0	2-1	44-6	140	55-7	136	68-8	na desa -e e desa	83-4	90-	6	94-1

nie means not identified elsewhere

Notes: 1. Results are given only for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. Corresponding quantiles are given in table 87 and means in table 81.

3. Further results for all the ranges used in table 9 of the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE are available on request.

Table 84 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

Paper and board makers

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 82)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence **APRIL 1973** Number Occupation (note 1) Percentage with hourly earnings less than 55p 60p 65p 70p 75p 80p 90p 100p 125p 150p II Professional and related supporting management and administration Systems analysts, computer programmers Public health and other inspec-333 0.0 0.0 0.6 1.2 2.1 3.9 6.3 14.4 21-0 49.3 70.9 221 0.5 1.8 3.6 5.9 10.4 14.9 21.3 35.8 58-8 80-1 Civil servants (admin and execu-0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.8 1.6 381 0.0 0.0 0.0 11.6 40.7 tive) nie III Professional and related in education, welfare and health Registered and enrolled nurses, 53-1 60.6 76.6 175 22.3 33.7 44.6 90.9 96-0 99.4 100-0 V Professional and related in science, engineering, techno-logy and similar fields Draughtsmen—engineering Draughtsmen—other Laboratory technicians (scien-tific, medical) 571 258 0.0 0.0 2·8 5·0 19·8 26·4 38·0 43·0 1.1 9·6 13·2 83·5 82·2 95·5 93·4 469 257 9.2 15.4 22·8 7·8 29·2 12·8 45·0 26·1 59·9 42·8 1.9 82·7 75·1 Engineering technicians, etc Building, etc technicians and 148 2.7 4.7 6.1 7.4 11.5 21.0 31-8 78-4 planning assistants 8,292 1,120 929 591 330 VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks 47·4 14·0 44·2 36·6 18·2 64·3 26·6 64·2 62·9 33·9 **75.9** 40.6 79.8 81.2 47.9 27.3 37·1 7·4 36·3 26·9 12·7 Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks 98·2 98·1 90·6 2.0 94·4 77·3 Finance, insurance, etc clerks
Production and materials con-27·8 25·4 27·4 35·4 32·2 38·7 33·2 41·1 46·3 51·1 51·1 42·0 52·8 59·1 67·8 trolling clerks
Shipping and travel clerks
Records and library clerks 10·9 8·3 11·1 15·5 9·1 18·1 17·1 20·1 24·6 18·9 71·3 52·7 70·6 76·1 83·2 81·8 63·4 81·6 85·6 90·9 95·0 83·4 95·9 96·3 96·5 General clerks and clerks nie Telephonists Postmen, mail sorters, messen-2,026 98·5 98·6 47.7 63-1 75.2 1 257 1.6 12-5 31-0 90.3 5.6 96.8 99.8 100-0 VIII Selling
Sales supervisors
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelffillers **2,823** 226 18-1 26·1 12·0 32·6 19·0 66.9 7·1 3·1 12·5 5·8 39·7 27·0 46.3 56·9 46·0 91·6 99·3 65·6 Roundsmen and van salesmen 5.4 99·3 83·7 Technical sales representatives Sales representatives (wholesale 347 1.2 5.5 10.4 16.1 21.9 30.6 42.7 56.2 80.4 2.6 90.8 goods)
Other sales representatives and 487 9.7 13-4 18-9 24.4 34.7 46-6 70.2 86-7 agents IX Security and protective ser-Security and protective service
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting, etc)
Policemen (below sergeant)
(public and private)
Firemen (public and private)
Prison officers below principal officer
Security officers and deservices 1,768 4.9 11-0 16-1 24.5 32.0 39.0 50.9 63.7 86-4 95.9 200 0.0 2.0 7-0 10-0 12.0 50.5 77-5 723 204 5·5 49·0 9.1 14·1 78·4 26·1 88·7 47·2 95·1 0.0 0·3 16·7 3.6 83·0 99·5 96·5 100·0 107 167 224 Security officers and detectives 98·8 100·0 Security guards, patrolmen X Catering, cleaning, hair-dressing and other personal service Chefs/cooks 3,045 219 114 123 129 166 28·3 17·4 49·1 72·4 0·8 33·1 42·9 31·1 57·0 82·9 3·9 51·8 56·4 41·6 69·3 89·4 10·1 72·3 68·8 56·2 74·6 94·3 25·6 83·1 77·9 68·0 78·1 97·6 42·6 93·4 84·2 75·3 83·3 97·6 58·9 97·0 91·9 85·4 89·5 100·0 83·0 100·0 95·7 91·3 93·9 100·0 97·7 100·0 98·5 98·2 97·4 100·0 100·0 100·0 99·5 100·0 99·1 100·0 100·0 100·0 Waiters 55·3 0·0 16·9 Kitchen porters/hands Ambulancemen
Hospital porters
Supervisors/foremen—
caretaking, cleaning, etc
Caretakers 83·3 97·9 99·2 96·2 95·5 95·6 99·5 100·0 98·6 99·2 114 377 124 572 242 1.8 6.4 0.8 18.5 0.0 24·6 63·9 61·3 60·5 43·0 35·1 79·8 82·3 70·1 65·3 75·4 96·6 98·4 90·2 91·7 99·1 100·0 100·0 99·3 100·0 Road sweepers (manual) Other cleaners Railway stationmen 88·7 77·5 78·5 49-0 37-0 76.2 84-1 89.9 93-5 97-3 99.0 1,456 99.8 100-0 XI Farming, fishing and related 97·2 100·0 99·2 107 273 121 57·9 97·1 89·3 forestry General farm workers 99·1 100·0 100·0 100-0 65·6 35·5 100·0 100·0 64.5 Stockmen
Gardeners and groundsmen 547 9.0 26.3 50.8 68.9 78-1 86-5 91.8 97-1 99.1 100-0 100-0 Agricultural machinery drivers/ 160 8.8 37-5 76-3 92.5 95-6 98-1 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 XII Materials processing (excluding metals) 97·1 94·6 100·0 94·7 99·1 3·1 0·0 3·9 1·8 3·5 31·9 18·0 35·2 21·2 35·3 52·8 40·5 65·6 39·8 62·1 68·9 55·0 82·0 62·0 77·6 82·0 75·7 89·1 78·8 87·1 99·3 98·2 100·0 99·1 100·0 Foremen-textile processing Spinners, doublers/twisters 128 113 116 25·8 17·7 27·6 48·4 25·7 54·3 Weavers Bleachers, dyers, finishers Chemical, gas, etc plant oper-8·9 9·5 13·3 18·1 373 116 195 130 0.0 99·2 100·0 100·0 100·0 ators Bakers, confectioners 10.3

Table 84 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 82)

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

Occupation (note 1)	Number	Percer	tage with	hourly ea	rnings less	than						
A SECTION AND A SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE SECTION ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE SECTION ASSESSMENT A	in sample (note 2)	50p	55p	60p	65p	70p	75p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and	1.00		3.5		91	10.1	98	24				
electrical) Compositors	4,620 192	1.8	4·6 0·5	7·7 1·6	12·5 4·2	23·1 13·0	33·4 20·3	43·8 31·3	60·8 46·4	74.9 58.9	91·6 81·3	96·9 91·2
Printing machine assistants	112	0.9	2.7	4.5	4.5	8.9	17-9	24.1	41-1	52.7	67-0	80-4
Printing machine minders Cutting and slitting machine	271	1-1	2.2	3.7	7.0	13-3	22.1	32-5	49-1	61.6	78-2	93.4
operators (paper, etc) Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc	123 109	1.6	3·3 14·7	8·9 18·4	16·3 27·5	29·3 37·6	39·8 45·9	48·8 57·8	66·7 79·8	80·5 89·0	99·2 98·2	100-0
Footwear workers Foremen—woodworking	137 166	3·7 0·0	11·0 0·6	22·6 0·6	26·3 1·2	35·0 6·6	39·4 14·5	46·7 21·7	60·6 41·0	77·4 66·3	95·6 89·2	97·8 96·4
Carpenters and joiners—build- ing and maintenance	849	0.4	1.1	1.9	5.4	20-3	32-6	47-8	64-6	78-6	93-1	97-9
Carpenters and joiners—others Cabinet, case and box makers Woodworking machinists and	383 111	0.8	2·4 3·6	4·4 7·2	6·8 15·3	19·8 26·1	34·2 39·6	48·3 43·2	67·1 64·9	83·8 77·5	95·3 93·7	99·2 98·2
sawyers	254	1.2	4-3	8.7	15.0	24.0	39-0	49-6	71-3	82-3	96-1	98-8
Moulding machine operators (rubber, plastics)	192	2.1	4.7	10-4	19-8	24.5	31-8	43-8	67-7	87-5	99-0	100-0
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal												
and electrical) Foremen—metal making and	16,719	0.8	2.0	4.9	9.3	15-7	24-5	34-8	55-1	72.5	93.8	98-8
treating Furnacemen	111 204	0·0 1·0	0·0 2·9	0·9 5·4	1·8 9·8	5·4 18·1	9·9 25·0	17·1 35·3	27·0 50·5	48·7 71·6	84·7 91·2	95·5 97·6
Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	296	0.0	1.0	2.7	6-1	13-2	20.6	31-1	51.7	70-6	95-6	99-3
Smiths, forgemen Foremen—engineering machin-	109	0.0	0.9	3.7	6.4	14.7	22.0	32.1	59.6	78.0	93.6	98.2
ing Press and machine tool setters	183 217	0.0	0·0 0·5	0·6 1·8	0·6 6·0	1·1 10·6	3·3 16·1	7.7	30.6	50-3	85-3	96.2
Roll turners, roll grinders	104	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.8	6.7	9.6	23·5 24·0	43·8 53·9	63·1 69·2	91·2 93·3	100-0 100-0
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators	398 654	0.3	0.8	2·0 2·5	4·8 6·3	9·6 13·2	19·4 22·0	31·2 31·2	56·8 52·0	79·7 70·5	95·5 93·4	99·3 99·4
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	667	0.0	0.9	3.8	8-3	15.1	25.8	36-3	55-9	71.5	94-2	99.0
Press and stamping machine operators	239	2.1	4-2	9-2	15-1	20-1	31.4	40-6	58-2	69-0	88-7	98-3
Automatic machine attendants/ minders	268	1.5	4.5	6-3	13-4	22.4	29-1	39-9	57-8	74-6	94-0	99-3
Fettlers/dressers Foremen—production fitting	134	1.5	3.7	8.2	14-2	23·1	34-3	46-3	64-2	76.1	94-0	100-0
(metal) Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc Metal working production fit-	104 428	0·0 0·5	1.0	1·0 1·6	1·0 3·5	2·9 6·5	3·9 11·2	8·7 19·9	21·2 43·0	43·3 63·1	83·7 91·1	94·2 99·3
ters (fine limits) Other metal working produc-	244	0.0	0.8	2.1	5.3	10-3	16.0	24-2	45.5	65-2	91.8	100-0
tion fitters (not to fine limits)	144	0.0	0.7	2-1	9-0	17-4	27.8	41-0	68-8	84-7	96-5	100-0
Foremen—installation and main- tenance of machines, etc	299	0.0	0.7	1.7	5.0	10-7	18-7	26-1	40.8	59-9	84-6	95-3
Maintenance fitters (non-elec- trical) Motor vehicle mechanics	1,216	0.4	1.1	2.9	5.7	12-2	21.8	32-8	56-1	74.8	96-2	99-3
(skilled) Other motor vehicle mechanics	922 155	2·3 1·9	5·6 5·8	12·9 14·8	22·0 24·5	33·2 34·2	47·1 43·9	60·0 56·8	78·2 72·9	88·4 87·1	97·5 98·1	99·5 98·7
Production fitters (electrical/ electronic)	167	0.6	1.2	1.8	4.2	7.2	16-2	23-4	62.3	85-0	97-0	98-2
Foremen electricians—installa- tion and maintenance	398	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.3	5-3	13-8	28-9	81.9	96-5
Electricians—installation and maintenance—plant, etc Electricians—installation and	729	0-3	0.6	1.7	2.9	6-6	14-0	22.9	43-2	62-4	92-2	97-9
maintenance—premises and ships	267	0.8	1.9	4.9	8-2	16-1	27-7	38-2	59-9	82-0	95.9	98-9
Telephone fitters Maintenance fitters/mechanics—	159	0.0	0.0	0·6 10·0	1.9	3.8	10.7	18-2	58·5 69·8	83.7	99-4	100.0
radio, TV, etc Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen—metal pipes, sheets,	321 390	1·3 0·3	3·4 0·3	0.5	16·8 2·6	26·2 4·9	37·7 8·7	50·2 20·3	48.7	80·7 76·2	94·1 98·0	96·9 100·0
etc Plumbers, pipe fitters	199 476	0·5 0·2	0·5 0·6	1·5 2·9	1·5 8·8	4·5 21·9	10·1 32·8	15·6 46·0	34·2 63·5	54·8 80·5	89·5 96·2	98·0 99·4
Heating and ventilating engin- eering fitters	176	0.6	1.7	6.8	15-3	20.5	38-6	53-4	77-3	89-2	96.6	100-0
Gas fitters Sheet metal workers	184 374	0.0	0·5 1·3	6·0 5·4	16·9 9·4	29·4 17·4	44·0 27·8	56·0 39·0	81·0 54·8	94·0 74·9	99·5 92·5	100·0 98·9
Platers and metal shipwrights Steel erectors, scaffolders, steel	210	0.0	0.5	2.9	8-1	11.9	18-1	27.6	51-0	70.0	94.8	99-1
benders, fixers	194	0.5	0.5	2.6	7.7	11.9	16-0	24-7	43-3	62-4	89.7	95.4
Welders (skilled) Other welders Coach and vehicle body builders/	403 216	0·7 0·0	1·7 0·5	3·5 1·9	6·2 7·9	11·7 18·5	19·4 23·6	29·0 34·7	48·4 49·1	63.0	93·3 89·4	98·0 99·1
makers Maintenance and installation	128	0.0	1.6	3-1	7.8	10-2	25.0	38-3	64-8	78-9	98-4	100-0
fitters (mechanical and elec- trical)	365	1-1	2.7	3.8	6.9	12-3	22-2	33-4	49-6	71.8	95-6	97-5
XV Painting, repetitive assem-												
bling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4,031	2.1	4.5	9·0 4·5	15·3 9·5	26·8 33·0	37·1 47·3	46·8 58·3	64·9 74·3	78·3 85·9	94·9 97·8	99·0 99·5
Painters and decorators Coach painters, other spray	801											
painters Repetitive assemblers (metal	246	1-2	3.7	8.9	17.5	29-3	38-2	46.3	63.0	72-4	91.5	99.2
and electrical) Foremen—product inspection	509	2.4	4-1	6.5	12.0	20.0	31.2	40-3	59-3	73.9	95-3	99-2
and repetitive assembling Inspectors and testers (metal	132	0.0	0.8	2.3	3.8	6.8	9-1	12-9	33-3	43-9	84-1	96.2
and electrical)	724	0.3	0-7	2.6	6.1	10-9	17-3	26.8	49.7	68-1	92.0	98-9

Table 84 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 82)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (note 1)	Number	Percen	tage with	hourly ear	nings less	than						
	in sample (note 2)	50p	55p	60p	65p	70p	75p	80p	90p	100p	125p	150p
XVI Construction, mining and												
related not identified else- where	4,715	0.8	3.5	11-6	21-6	32-7	43-2	52-2	66-0	75-9	95.5	98-7
Foremen—building and civil	4,713	• • •										
engineering nie	569	0.0	0.4	1.6	6.0	11-1	21.4	30-4	52.7	67.5	91.9	98-1
Bricklayers	495	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.7	18-6	30.1	43·2 39·1	59·4 57·4	73·5 65·2	90·9 82·6	97.6
Fixer/walling masons	115 142	0·0 0·7	0·0 2·8	0·0 16·2	0·9 33·8	14·8 62·7	27·8 81·7	93.0	97.2	98.6	100.0	92·2 100·0
Railway lengthmen Roadmen	308	2.0	11.7	26.6	41.9	58-8	71.4	80.8	89.9	94.2	97.1	98.7
Mains, etc layers, pipe jointers	300											
and sewermen (maintenance)	135	0.0	2.2	8-2	20.7	31-9	46.7	60.7	83.7	89.6	98-5	99-3
Craftsmen's mates, building	4 222			20-9	38-9	53-1	65-4	74-7	86.7	92-1	98-3	99.5
labourers nie Face-trained coalminers	1,333 673	1.1	5·4 0·0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	10.0	25.6	96.1	99.9
Face-trained coalminers	6/3	0.0	0.0	0.0	00		• • •			250	, , ,	
XVII Transport operating,												
materials moving and storing												
and related	10,265	3.5	8.6	16-8	28-3	40-3	52.5	63.7	79-2	88-5	97-1	99-1
Railway engine drivers, motor-	225	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.1	18-2	47-6	71.6	97-8	98.7
men Railway guards	120	0.0	3.3	9.2	20.0	44.2	60.8	77.5	94-2	98-3	99-2	100-0
Railway signalmen and shunters	144	0.0	0.7	5.6	13-9	27-1	40-3	52-1	73.6	89-6	98-6	100.0
Bus and coach drivers	688	1.7	4.2	6.7	14-8	28-8	42.3	57-0	80-1	95.5	100-0	100-0
Heavy goods drivers (over 3	4 450	1.4	5-4	12-9	25.7	40.8	55-0	65.7	81.5	89-8	98-4	99.6
tons) Other goods drivers	1,459 852	6.1	14.1	24.2	42.7	57.9	69.3	80-3	90.5	94.0	98-9	99.3
Other motor drivers	410	5.6	11.7	22.7	37-1	48-8	63-4	75.1	88-5	95.1	100-0	100-0
Bus conductors	188	0.0	0.5	4.8	23-4	38-3	56-9	76.6	96.8	100-0	100-0	100.0
Mechanical plant drivers/oper-					40.0	22.2	40.0	59-0	76.6	89-6	97-5	99.4
ators (civil engineering)	354	1·4 0·7	4·0 3·7	9.9	19·8 14·7	33·3 26·1	48·9 37·2	48-8	68.0	81.9	94.6	98.7
Crane drivers/operators Fork lift, etc drivers/operators	463 520	1.7	4.2	11.5	22.3	33.9	46.4	58-3	72.1	84.0	97.5	99.2
Foremen—materials moving and	320		59.			二 五 本 市						
storing	412	2.2	3.9	8.5	16.0	23.1	32.0	42.5	60-4	76-2	93.0	97.3
Storekeepers, etc	1,988	6.1	14.9	27-1	41.9	54.0	64.6	74·7 5·4	87·8 10·2	94·4 14·5	98·9 47·3	99·9 81·7
Stevedores and dockers	186	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	10.7	14.2	47.3	01.7
Goods porters— warehouse, market, etc	323	13-0	22.6	37-2	48-0	56-7	66-6	71.2	80-8	90-7	97.8	99-1
Refuse collectors, dustmen	273	0.7	5.5	19-4	28-2	40-3	60.4	81.3	93.4	98-5	100-0	100-0
									04.5	89-1	07.0	99-6
XVIII Miscellaneous	2,743	6.3	15.3	27·0 6·3	38·8 9·4	51·2 16·3	60·9 19·4	69·5 26·3	81·5 40·0	56.9	97·8 78·1	94.4
Foremen—miscellaneous Electricity power plant oper-	160	0.0	1.9	0.2	7.4	10.3	17.7	203	400	30 /	701	777
ators, switchboard attendants	196	0.0	2.0	3.6	4.6	8-7	15-3	19-9	37.8	58-2	95.4 *	100-0
General labourers (incl. engin-								100				
eering, shipbuilding)	1,902	8-1	19-2	32.9	46.5	60-3	70-5	79-9	90.9	95-8	99.6	100-0
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	53,074	3.4	7.8	14-4	22.8	32.7	42.8	52.7	68-9	81.0	95-6	98-9
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	29,372	1.8	3-5	5.8	8-9	12.8	17-1	22-1	32.0	42.0	63.2	76-4
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	82,446	2.9	6.2	11-4	17-8	25-6	33-7	41.8	55.7	67-1	84-0	90-9

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Results are given only for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. This column gives the number of employees for whom hourly earnings could be calculated; it excludes those for whom normal basic hours were not reported.

3. Corresponding quantiles are given in table 86 and means in table 80.

4. Further results for all the ranges used in table 13 of the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE are available on request.

Table 85 Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 83)

	in sample					than						
SATURATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	(note 2)	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	55p	60p	70p	80p	100p
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health Registered and enrolled nurses,	1,379	0.2	2.2	9-0	17.4	29.5	40.8	51.6	60-2	76.4	86.8	97-6
midwives Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	558	0.9	2·3 2·5	6.8	14.7	31.0	51.4	70.4	83.9	96.6	98.9	99.5
V Professional and related in science, engineering, techno- logy and similar fields Laboratory technicians (scien-												
tific, medical)	187	0.5	1.1	2.7	5.4	13.4	19.3	30.5	42.3	58-3	73-3	92-0
VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks	14,726 572 1,297 722 292	0·2 0·0 0·5 0·1 0·0	1·2 0·2 1·4 1·1 0·7	4·0 0·5 5·0 4·3 1·7	9·8 1·4 11·6 12·5 4·8	19·0 3·2 23·5 23·6 12·3	30·2 6·5 38·6 35·5 18·5	43·6 11·7 55·0 46·7 30·1	55·3 17·7 65·3 55·7 40·1	74·2 36·2 80·4 76·0 56·9	87·1 55·9 90·6 86·0 74·0	96.6 79.2 98.4 98.1 90.4
Finance, insurance, etc, clerks Production and materials con- trolling clerks	474	0.2	1.1	4-2	11.6	23.8	41-6	57.8	71.1	84-0	92-6	98-3
Shipping and travel clerks Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie	116 618 4,251	0·0 0·2 0·2	0.9 1.1 1.3	4·3 3·6 4·2	11·2 9·7 10·5	18·1 23·8 19·2	28·5 38·2 30·5	38·8 52·1 45·4	53·5 63·4 57·9	69·8 80·6 77·6	83·6 90·5 91·3	94·8 97·3 98·6
Retail shop check-out, etc, operators Receptionists	108 288	1.9	8·3 7·3	14·8 19·1	52·8 30·9	88·9 49·0	94·4 62·5	96·3 73·6	96·3 83·7	98·2 92·4	100·0 95·1	100·0 98·3
Secretaries, shorthand typists Other typists	2,665 1,261	0·1 0·2	0·7 1·2	1·8 5·6	4·7 10·9	10·2 21·7	17·4 36·2	27·2 53·0	39·2 66·6	61·1 85·4	78·4 94·1	94·4 98·8
Calculating machine operators Key punch operators ADP processing equipment	336 222 158	0·0 0·5	0·9 1·4 0·6	3·9 2·3 3·2	11.9 6.8 8.2	26·5 12·2 18·4	43·5 23·0 27·2	61·3 42·8 45·6	73·5 57·2 57·6	87·8 82·0 74·7	96·1 92·3 84·8	99·4 97·3
operators Other office machine operators Telephonists	221 714	0·0 0·4	1.4	2·7 3·4	8·1 9·8	17·7 18·8	29·9 31·9	45·7 45·0	56·1 62·0	81·5 83·8	95·9 95·2	98·6 99·6
VIII Selling Sales supervisors	2,226 177	1·5 0·0	8·2 0·6	23·8 1·7	50·9 14·1	72·3 32·2	82·2 51·4	88·3 67·2	91·7 73·5	95·7 87·0	97·6 92·7	99·3 98·3
Sales super visors Sales women, shop assistants, shelf fillers	1,904	1.7	9.0	26-4	55-5	78-0	87-1	92-2	95-2	98-1	99-0	99.7
X Catering, cleaning, hair- dressing and other personal	3,896	3.0	8.5	17.8	32.3	48-8	68-8	80-3	88-2	95.9	98-2	99.7
service Catering supervisors Chefs/cooks	182 457	0·0 0·2	1·1 3·1	5·0 8·3	13·2 14·4	18·7 26·0	34·1 50·1	57·1 72·2	68·7 87·1	89·0 95·8	94·5 98·0	99·5 100·0
Waitresses Counter hands	151 535	9·3 0·4	26·5 6·4	40·4 19·8	58·9 37·6	67·6 57·2	80·8 73·6	90·7 83·7	94·0 90·5	96·7 96·5	96·7 98·9	98·7 99·8
Kitchen hands Home and domestic helpers,	335	2.7	8.7	18·5 15·9	32·2 29·1	69·9 42·2	90·2 69·9	95·2 80·8	97·9 89·9	100·0 97·3	100·0 99·2	100·0 99·8
maids Hospital/ward orderlies Supervisors/forewomen—	522 128	4·6 0·8	9·8 3·9	6.3	18.0	28.1	54.7	68.8	82.8	94.5	96.9	100-0
caretaking, cleaning, etc Other cleaners	103 633	0·0 3·2	1·0 8·1	3·9 16·0	12·6 34·6	23·3 53·1	40·8 77·9	57·3 87·4	73·8 93·7	93·2 98·3	97·1 99·7	100·0 100·0
Garment pressers Hairdressers (ladies)	131 108	0·0 17·6	4·6 26·9	20·6 51·9	41·2 68·5	64·9 81·5	79·4 86·1	86·3 91·7	87·8 95·4	97·7 96·3	99·2 98·2	100·0 100·0
XII Materials processing (excluding metals) Winders/reelers	1,030 128	0·4 0·8	2·1 1·6	6·7 5·5	19·6 18·8	38·6 35·2	54·8 56·3	70·6 71·9	79·8 83·6	93·0 99·2	97·2 100·0	99·8 100·0
XIII Making and repairing (ex- cluding metal and electrical)	2,059	0.6	2.9	8.6	19·7 5·9	37·1 21·2	55·5 52·5	68·8 71·2	80·6 84·8	91·6 94·1	96·2 99·2	99·5 99·2
Bookbinders, finishers Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc	118 121 716	0·0 2·5 1·0	1·7 5·8 4·2	5·9 11·6 12·3	31·4 23·9	48·8 41·1	64·5 58·1	79·3 71·2	86·8 82·3	95·9 93·0	100·0 97·5	100-0
Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	186	0.5	1.1	1.6	8-6	29.6	50.0	60.2	71.5	84-4	92.5	98.9
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	1,015	0.1	0.8	3.5	12-1	24.0	41-4	57-4	73.7	90.2	95.5	99.2
Machine tool operators (not set- ting up)	183	0.6	1.1	1.6	5.5	13-0	36-1	51.9	70-0	90-2	95·1	99.5
Press and stamping machine operators	139	0.0	0-7	5.8	20.9	35-3	57-6	76-3	89-2	97-8	99-3	100-0
XV Painting, repetitive assem- bling, product inspecting, pack- aging and related	2,601	0.5	1.8	5.9	16-2	33-0	51-0	68-6	81-2	92-2	97-2	99-6
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	672	0.5	0-6	3.1	11.0	24.9	41.5	64-6	79.5	93.5	98-4	100-0
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	130	0.0	0.8	1.5	3.1	20·0 37·5	34·6 57·2	57·7 73·8	72·3 83·6	88·5 92·6	96·9 97·5	100·0 99·6
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	901	0.8	2.6	7.3	19-8	37.3	37.2	73.0	03.0	72.0	7/-3	77.6
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related Storekeepers, etc	428 191	0·2 0·5	2·6 1·6	8·4 7·9	22·2 25·7	34·8 43·5	47·9 59·7	57 ·7 68·1	68·7 83·3	86·0 95·8	96-7 98-4	99·5 100·0
XVIII Miscellaneous	104	0.0	0.0	2.9	10-6	20-2	51-0	64-4	81.7	91-4	96-2	99-0
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	11,390	1.3	4-4	10-6	22-8	39-2	57-3	71-2	81.9	92.9	97-1	99-6
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	23,570	0.4	1.8	5-6	12.7	22.0	31-7	42.5	51.7	66-6	77:1	87.7
ALL FULL-TIMEWOMEN	34,960	0.7	2.7	7-2	16.0	27-6	40.0	51.8	61-6	75.2	83-6	91.6

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Results are given only for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. This column gives the number of employees for whom hourly earnings could be calculated; it excludes those for whom normal basic hours were not reported.

3. Corresponding quantiles are given in table 87 and means in table 81.

4. Further results for all the ranges used in table 13 of the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE are available on request.

Table 86 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 84)

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

Occupation (see notes)	Gross v	veekly ea	rnings	make same	10400000000	uner medi	e yel bassa mangapan	Gross I	nourly ear	nings	ro bas la	begg A	2 7 229	
	Lowest decile		Median	Upper quartile		Stand of me	ard error dian		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		Standa of med	
and present the section and transpose	£ per w	eek		ug.be	OTTO SECULIAR DE CONTRA DE	£	per	new per	nce per hou	ross	Z.		new pence	per cent
Managerial (General management)		55-4	78-5	114-2	163-2	1.7	2.2						pence	Cent
Top managers—trading organisations II Professional and related sup-	40.2	54.7	77-7	111.1	160-6	1.5	1.9							
porting management and admin- istration	32.3	40-4	51.8	67-9	90-6	0.3	0.7							
Judges, barristers, solicitors Company secretaries	19·3 35·7	32·8 44·4	49·5 61·8	68·5 76·3	98·2 104·8	2.8	5·6 4·6							
Town clerks and other local govern- ment officers nie	37·8 28·3	44·1 38·3	56·3 49·5	72·8 65·3	98·5 82·9	2·7 0·9	4·9 1·9							
Accountants Estimators, valuers, etc Finance, insurance, tax, etc specialists	30-4	37·0 49·9	45·8 64·3	55·8 95·3	70·2 134·3	0.7	1.6							
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	38-6	46.5	58-8	77-8	101-8	2.3	4.0							
Work study, etc officers Systems analysts, computer pro-	33·9 31·0	39·3 38·4	46-8	60·7 59·2	78·2 72·5	1.0	2.6	83-5	102.2	105.7	457.4	101 7	2.6	24
grammers Marketing and sales managers and executives	35.1	45.0	58.7	76-9	99.8	1.5	2.5	93.3	103-2	125.7	157-4	191.7	2.6	2.1
Purchasing officers and buyers Public health and other inspectors	28.9	34·7 34·9	44·3 44·1	54·2 53·9	73·5 66·1	1.4	3·1 3·2	74-4	91-3	115-6	144-2	179-1	4-3	3.7
Civil servants (admin and executive) nie	46.3	52.0	58.0	72.3	94-2	0.8	1.5	123-2	140-3	158-3	197-3	263-9	2.4	1.5
III Professional and related in	D 55 4	2.50	40.0	11	200	43.5	35-7							
education, welfare and health University academic staff	27.7 40.8	35·3 55·5	48·0 76·3	59·2 96·0	76·0 112·0	3.0	0.7 3.9							
Teachers in establishments for fur- ther education Secondary teachers	40·7 30·0	48·5 36·5	57·3 47·0	66·4 56·3	76·0 64·8	0·9 0·5	1·5 1·1							
Primary teachers Other teachers	29·1 30·2	34·6 37·9	45·6 48·4	53·3 55·3	59·5 63·9	0.9	2·0 1·0							16162
Vocational/industrial trainers Welfare workers	32·8 25·7	36·6 31·6	42·9 37·5	49·8 49·7	64·8 58·4	0.9	2·1 3·9							
Medical practitioners Registered and enrolled nurses,	43.2	50.4	60-3	105-8	142-3	2.7	4.6							
midwives	18-1	21.0	25.8	32-9	38-6	0.9	3.4	45.1	51.0	63-5	79-4	89-1	2-1	3.3
IV Literary, artistic and sports Writers, journalists	27·3 33·8	35·5 40·4	45·1 50·2	58·1 66·0	78·1 86·1	1.3	1·8 2·6							
Industrial designers Photographers, etc and sound and vision equipment operators	34·9 24·0	40·6 30·4	48·4 38·8	56·2 49·2	70·4 67·8	1.0	2·1 4·5							
V Professional and related in														
science, engineering, technology and similar fields	31-3	38.0	46-4	58-6	72.9	0.3	0.6							
Scientists and mathematicians Engineers—civil, structural, muni-	32.3	41.1	52.6	68-1	86-3	1.2	2.3							
cipal Engineers—mechanical	33·5 36·2	41·3 44·3	53·7 54·4	66·5 64·2	81·1 73·2	1.5	2·8 2·5							
Engineers—electrical, electronic Engineers—production	38·0 34·3	44·2 39·6	52·2 47·2	62·7 58·8	75·0 71·3	0.7	1·4 3·0							
Engineers—planning, quality control Engineers—other	35.4	39·4 42·3	46·5 49·7	56·1 60·6	66·5 73·3	0.9	1·8 1·3							
Metallurgists and other technologists Draughtsmen—engineering	31.1	39·5 35·6	47·8 40·8	58·0 46·2	74·8 53·8	1·1 0·4	2·3 0·9	80.8	93-1	105-8	118-7	134-5	1.2	1.2
Draughtsmen—other Laboratory technicians (scientific,	29.6	34.0	39.9	45.2	53.1	0.6	1.4	77-7	88-3	104.0	119.7	139-1	1.9	1.8
medical) Engineering technicians, etc Architects and town planners	24·8 30·3 41·8	29·8 36·2 50·0	36·6 42·5 64·0	44·6 50·7 74·5	56·3 65·6 90·8	0·6 0·7 3·5	1·6 1·6 5·5	65·7 78·0	77·0 89·1	93·0 105·9	114·9 124·9	146·3 163·3	1·8 2·1	1·9 2·0
Building etc technicians and plan- ning assistants	29-4	35.3	42.9	53.3	63.6	1.5	3.5	78-9	95-4	117-5	146-3	173-0	3.2	2.7
Quantity surveyors Building, land and mining surveyors	26.0	37·7 36·9	49·0 47·1	62·6 60·5	73·7 76·6	1.6	3·2 3·4	170						
Ship's officers	32-4	36-6	47.9	64.7	90.5	1.9	3.9							
VI Managerial (excluding general management) Production and works managers,	28-3	35-3	45-2	58-2	74-5	0.3	0.6							
works foremen Engineering maintenance managers Site managers, clerks of works,	35·2 30·4	41·1 36·9	49·7 47·9	62·2 62·9	77·8 77·7	0·5 1·2	1·1 2·6							
general foremen (building and civil engineering)	34-9	39.4	45.8	56-6	67-6	0.9	1.9							
Transport managers Warehousing, etc managers	30·9 26·5 31·9	36·4 32·2 38·4	45·8 38·6 51·2	54·7 49·3 66·1	69·3 62·8 81·5	1·2 0·7 1·0	2·6 1·9 1·9							
Office managers Managers—wholesale distribution Managers—department store, super	30.5	38.3	48.8	62.4	75-1	1.6	3.2							
market, etc Branch managers of other shops	25·4 24·3	28·9 28·7	36·1 35·9	46·7 46·0	58·2 60·6	1·0 1·0	2·9 2·8							
Hotel, catering, club or public house managers	22.1	25.9	30-6	39-3	52.5	0.4	1.4							
Police inspectors and above, fire service officers	45-9	54-3	61-8	84-4	102-3	1.6	2.7							
VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks	23·2 29·2	27·0 34·1	32·7 41·2	41·1 46·1	49·8 55·3	0·1 0·2	0·4 0·4	59·7 76·8	68·8 88·8	81·4 107·8	99·0 122·8	121·3 142·3	0·3 1·4	0·4 1·3
Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks	21·5 23·8	26·1 28·4	31·5 33·6	37·7 39·6	45·9 47·8	0·4 0·4	1·3 1·2	56·4 63·9	68·9 73·9	82·5 84·8	96·7 96·2	114·3 113·4	0.8	0·9 0·7
Finance, insurance, etc clerks Production and materials control-	25.3	30.4	36-6	44.5	53-8	0.5	1.4	70-0	83-1	101-8	121-7	147-5	2.1	2.1
ling clerks Shipping and travel clerks	24·0 23·6	27·8 27·5	32·3 34·1	38·7 43·7	46·5 54·8	0.3	0·9 3·3	59·3 61·3	68·5 69·8	79·6 86·3	93·9 113·7	113·8 134·4	0·7 4·2	0.9
Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie	23-2	27·0 25·0	31·4 29·0	37·6 35·0	45·9 42·2	0.4	0.6	59·1 56·4	68·5 65·2	78·6 76·2	92·6 89·3	109·0 107·6	1·3 0·4	1·7 0·5
Telephonists Postmen, mail sorters, messengers	23·1 23·2	26·6 25·6	30·3 31·4	37·4 41·7	47·9 51·9	1·0 0·5	3·4 1·5	61·6 58·5	67·2 63·6	74·7 70·7	84·3 79·9	98·4 89·7	1·3 0·4	1·7 0·6

Table 86 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 84)

-1.24 and over whose pay was not affected by absence

APRIL 1973

Occupation (see notes)	Gross	weekly ea	rnings					Gross	hourly ea	rnings			lik.	
The state of the s	Lowest	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Stand of me	lard error	Lowest	Lower	Median		Highest decile	Standa of med	
Approving a structure of the structure o	£ per w	eek				£	per cent	new per	nce per ho	our			new pence	per cent
/III Selling Sales supervisors	22·6 26·3	27·8 30·8	35·0 38·5	44·2 46·9	56·6 62·1	0·3 0·9	0·7 2·3	52·4 61·9	64·2 73·4	83·4 93·3	110·6 119·1	144-7 163-5	0·8 2·7	1·0 2·9
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf fillers Roundsmen and van salesmen	19·2 23·8	22·9 27·8	28·5 32·4	37·2 38·9	48·1 44·3	0.4	1·3 1·3	46·2 53·2	55·2 60·9	67·5 70·4	88·9 80·3	118·5 94·1	1·2. 0·9 2·0	1·7 1·2 1·9
Technical sales representatives Sales representatives (wholesale	28·2 25·4	33·7 30·2	40·6 36·9	49·9 45·5	61·8 56·8	0.6	1.4	74·2 64·6	90·6 76·8	109·5 94·4	136·2 118·3	166·6 147·8	1.7	1.8
goods) Other sales representatives and	25.7	30.7	38-8	49.4	64.2	0.5	1.2	65.4	80.5	102-8	131-6	159-1	1.9	1.9
agents Security and protective service	27-1	32.8	40.5	49-1	59-4	0.3	0.6	58-8	70-5	89-3	111-5	134-0	0.9	1.0
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting, etc)	41-0	45-6	53-1	62-2	81-4	0.9	1.7	90.0	111-9	124-8	145.0	166-9	2.4	1.9
Policemen (below sergeant) (public and private) Firemen (public and private) Prisonofficers belowprincipal officer Security officers and detectives Security guards, patrolmen	32·1 31·8 30·2 22·8 23·7	36·9 35·5 36·3 27·7 28·1	43·4 39·6 44·4 32·3 33·5	50·8 42·6 53·3 40·7 40·0	61·4 49·1 62·2 50·7 48·6	0·5 0·6 1·2 0·7 0·4	1·1 1·5 2·7 2·3 1·3	75·8 58·0 67·9 42·9 45·2	89·1 67·1 77·4 54·9 57·8	102·1 72·5 85·4 70·9 68·8	117·9 77·3 93·5 85·1 85·5	138·3 91·6 102·9 108·6 100·4	1·3 1·6 2·5 1·5 1·2	1·3 2·2 2·9 2·1 1·7
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service Chefs/cooks Waiters	19·0 21·1 11·8	22·8 25·1 17·5	28·4 31·2 25·3	35·7 38·2 34·6	43·9 46·4 41·7	0·2 0·8 1·7	0·7 2·7 6·8	45·3 50·8 27·8	53·9 58·3 42·3	62·4 67·6 55·4	73·5 79·8 70·6	87·0 95·1 93·3	0·3 1·2 2·2	0·5 1·8 3·9
Kitchen porters/hands Ambulancemen Hospital porters	13·9 28·2 19·3	17·5 31·0 21·6	21·3 35·7 25·4	26·2 43·8 30·9	32·3 48·0 36·1	0·6 0·9 0·6	2·9 2·4 2·2	32·2 64·9 47·4	38·6 69·8 52·6	44·9 77·6 59·6	56·2 86·6 66·4	65·6 94·1 72·4	2·6 1·4 1·0	5·8 1·8 1·7
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning, etc Caretakers Road sweepers (manual) Other cleaners Railway stationmen	24·6 21·3 21·4 19·2 22·2	28·7 23·2 23·0 22·6 26·9	34·8 26·8 27·0 27·9 33·2	42·5 32·5 32·2 35·9 40·0	50·2 40·1 35·4 44·5 50·0	1·0 0·4 0·7 0·7 0·9	2·9 1·6 2·5 2·4 2·7	58·7 52·8 53·3 46·1 53·9	65·3 56·8 55·5 52·4 58·6	76·4 61·5 61·3 60·5 66·6	89·6 68·4 68·0 73·7 73·9	106·5 76·9 75·7 89·7 86·4	2·0 0·6 1·0 0·9 0·7	2·6 0·9 1·6 1·5 1·1
I Farming, fishing and related	20-6	22-5	26-0	31.7	38-7	0.2	0.8	48-1	52.8	57-5	64-5	75-1	0.3	0.5
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry General farm workers Stockmen	22·3 19·8 21·5	26·4 21·4 23·9	31·2 23·9 27·1	35·6 28·6 32·6	40·9 33·6 39·0	0·8 0·4 0·6	2·7 1·5 2·2	53·7 45·8 49·3	58·2 49·3 53·2	67·6 52·8 57·3	78·5 56·8 63·0	88·9 61·2 70·6	1·4 0·4 0·8	2·0 0·8 1·4
Gardeners and groundsmen (non- domestic)	20.7	22-4	25.4	30.2	37-1	0.3	1-3	50.7	54-8	59.8	68-5	78-3	0.5	0.8
Agricultural machinery drivers/op- erators	21-9	23.7	26-9	30-9	35.8	0.7	2.6	50-3	53-2	56-3	59-8	64-2	0.4	0.7
II Materials processing (excluding metals) Foremen—textile processing Spinners, doublers/twisters Weavers Bleachers, dyers, finishers	25·5 27·5 27·2 26·1 26·5	30·4 32·1 30·5 31·0 30·5	36·9 37·6 36·2 35·7 34·3	44·0 44·5 42·1 41·3 40·8	51·5 50·3 47·7 49·5 46·1	0·2 1·1 0·9 0·9 0·8	0·5 2·9 2·5 2·6 2·5	57·3 65·5 56·9 56·1 55·3	66·4 73·0 64·8 74·4 63·8	78·6 88·3 75·5 84·0 73·9	94·2 99·6 85·6 97·3 88·5	107·8 113·7 102·7 114·6 102·1	0·4 2·4 1·6 2·0 1·3	0·5 2·7 2·1 2·4 1·7
Chemical, gas, etc plant operators Foremen—food and drink processing Bakers, confectioners	31·5 30·5 22·9	35·5 34·6 26·2	40·0 38·2 32·5	45·3 45·3 38·3	50·7 53·8 47·2	0·4 1·2 1·7	0·9 3·2 5·3	71·3 50·8	80·6 58·8	93·2 66·2	103·2 74·3	112·8 82·7	0.9	0.9
Butchers, meat cutters Paper and board makers	20·7 28·6	24·1 33·4	28·1 38·7	34·9 44·4	45·4 55·9	0·7 1·2	2·6 3·1	49·9 61·0	54·7 68·3	63·2 78·8	77·6 93·4	88·4 105·0	1.2	1.8
(III Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) Compositors Printing machine assistants Printing machine minders	26·8 29·4 30·4 28·6	31·5 32·8 35·1 33·6	38·2 42·5 43·5 41·7	46·7 54·5 59·0 53·7	57·3 71·3 77·2 66·1	0·2 1·1 3·0 1·1	0·6 2·6 6·9 2·6	62·8 68·9 70·6 66·6	70·9 77·1 80·5 76·5	83·6 93·2 98·5 90·8	100·1 115·5 135·0 120·2	121·3 147·0 182·0 141·2	0·5 2·9 4·2 2·7	0·6 3·1 4·3 3·0
Foremen—printing, paper products making, etc Cutting and slitting machine opera-	34-2	37-6	44.0	53.0	67-8	1.3	3.1							
tors (paper, etc) Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc Footwear workers Foremen—woodworking	27·3 22·1 22·4 32·0	32·0 27·2 26·8 38·1	38·3 32·7 34·9 44·0	45·5 36·8 42·4 53·0	57·6 44·0 48·1 63·6	0·9 0·6 1·0 1·1	2·3 1·9 2·8 2·6	60·5 52·9 54·2 71·6	68·4 63·3 62·8 81·7	80·5 76·3 83·8 93·5	97·0 88·1 97·4 106·7	107·9 100·4 115·4 125·9	2·0 1·7 4·0 1·6	2·5 2·2 4·7 1·7
Carpenters and joiners—building and maintenance Carpenters and joiners—others Cabinet, case and box makers	28·6 27·8 26·2	32·3 31·0 31·3	38·5 37·7 36·9	47·9 45·5 44·1	58·2 52·9 53·6	0·4 0·6 1·6	1·2 1·6 4·3	66·3 66·6 61·6	71·8 72·5 69·6	81·2 80·9 82·3	97·0 93·8 98·9	115·0 109·6 116·1	0·9 1·3 2·1	1·2 1·7 2·5
Woodworking machinists and saw- vers	26.7	30-9	36-6	43-5	49-3	0.8	2.2	61.4	70-3	80·1	92.2	106-4	1.1	1.4
Moulding machine operators (rub- ber, plastics)	26.5	31.7	36-3	42-6	51-1	0.7	2.0	59.8	70-4	82.3	94-0	102-0	1.6	1.9
(IV Processing, making and re- pairing and related (metal and electrical) Foremen—metal making and treating	28·6 33·1	33·3 38·4	39·8 42·9	47·4 52·3	56·0 61·7	0.1	0·3 2·6	65·6 75·1	75·2 88·1	87·3 100·3	101·9 112·7	117·6 132·4	0·2 1·7	0·2 1·6 2·0
Furnacemen Moulders, coremakers, diecasters Smiths, forgemen Foremen—engineering machining Press and machine tool setters Roll turners, roll grinders	30·0 28·9 28·0 35·2 30·6 30·8	35·8 33·7 33·1 39·5 36·2 35·0	41·8 40·3 38·5 44·9 42·9 40·2 39·2	48·8 47·1 46·8 52·0 50·0 48·1 44·4	55·6 54·0 52·1 59·5 54·4 54·8 52·4	1·0 0·7 0·7 0·6 1·1 1·1	2·3 1·8 1·7 1·2 2·6 2·9 1·0	65·3 68·0 67·9 81·3 69·6 75·1 70·2	75·0 77·2 76·0 88·0 80·9 80·4 77·6	89·7 89·2 86·3 99·9 93·6 88·9 86·8	103·4 103·2 96·5 115·1 108·7 104·4 97·6	122·3 115·7 116·4 130·6 123·3 119·8 113·1	1·8 1·6 2·4 1·6 2·0 1·6 0·9	1·8 2·8 1·6 2·1 1·8 1·0
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators Machine tool operators (not setting	29·5 29·7	34·1 33·9	39.7	46.9	54.5	0.4	1.1	68-2	76.7	89-0	103-2	118-8	1.0	1.2
up) Press and stamping machine opera-	28-8	32.8	38-8	46.7	53.9	0.5	1.2	66.3	74.7	87-1	103.0	116.9	0.9	1.0
tors Automatic machine attendants/	27·8 26·6	31·5 32·2	38-9	46·5 46·5	55·3 54·4	0.9	2·2 1·5	60·5 63·1	72·0 71·9	85·3 84·8	104·5 100·4	126-9	1.9	2:2

Table 86 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation,

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 84)

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

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Occupation (see notes)	Gross v	weekly ea	rnings						hourly ear	rnings				
north absort teach the pagett		Lower quartile	Median			Stand of me	ard erro	decile	Lower	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	of med	
160 Wen	£ per w	eek				£	per cent	new pe	nce per ho	ur			new pence	per cent
(IV Processing, making and re- pairing and related (metal and												alteo alteotosta ar class	e aliuze dulu	the self- emson? encodes
electrical)—(continued) Fettlers/dressers Foremen—production fitting (metal) Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc	28·2 36·4 31·8	32·3 40·3 36·5	38·6 46·4 42·2	45:1 54:5 49:0	52·3 62·8 57·2	1·4 1·0 0·6	3·5 2·2 1·4	61·5 81·8 73·1	71·0 92·0 82·8	81·4 101·8 92·7	99·3 114·2 107·5	113·3 134·5 123·8	1·9 1·4 1·3	2·4 1·4 1·4
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	30-4	34-6	40-6	48-0	55-5	0.7	1.8	69-8	80-4	92-1	107-8	120-5	1-7	1.8
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits) Foremen—installation and main-	28-6	32.8	37-6	43.5	54-3	0-5	1.3	65.6	74.0	83.0	92.3	112.8	1.5	1·8 1·7
tenance of machines, etc Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	30·9 29·4 25·6 25·1	35·8 34·3 29·4 29·7	42·3 40·7 35·5 36·2	52·2 48·3 43·1 43·8	60·4 57·6 51·5 51·8	0·8 0·4 0·4 1·0	2·0 0·9 1·1 2·8	69·5 68·6 58·2 56·6	79·4 76·5 66·4 65·3	95·3 86·9 76·1 77·6	114·7 100·2 88·0 91·4	131·7 113·3 102·1 104·4	1·5 0·6 0·6 1·6	0·7 0·8 2·0
Other motor vehicle mechanics Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	30-4	33.7	38.7	45.3	53.0	1-3	3.4	72.9	80-4	86-9	95-1	104-6	1-1	1.2
Foremen electricians—installation and maintenance	37-1	41.8	48-1	54-7	63-4	0-7	1.6	87-0	97-1	109-3	119-9	132-3	0.8	0.7
Electricians—installation and main- tenance—plant, etc	31-3	36-2	43-1	51-1	60-4	0.5	1.1	73-0	81-0	93-6	109-4	121.8	0.9	0.9
Electricians—installation and main- tenance—premises and ships Telephone fitters Maintenance fitters/mechanics—	28·9 30·8	33·6 32·9	39·0 39·7	47·2 45·0	59·7 51·1	0·9 1·1	2·2 2·9	65·8 74·6	74·0 81·3	84·9 87·9	96·7 94·5	109·3 103·4	1.3	1.6
radio, TV, etc Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen—metal pipes, sheets, etc Plumbers, pipe fitters	25·0 31·1 32·8 28·6	28·9 34·0 38·2 32·1	33·9 39·6 46·1 38·0	42·6 47·1 55·7 45·0	51·7 55·4 63·6 52·7	0·5 0·7 1·0 0·5	1·6 1·8 2·1 1·2	60·0 75·7 75·0 65·6	69·3 81·5 85·2 72·2	79·9 90·4 97·8 81·8	94·4 99·6 112·2 96·7	114·9 110·4 128·4 108·1	1·1 0·7 1·7 1·1	1·3 0·8 1·8 1·3
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters Gas fitters Sheet metal workers	29·2 28·7 28·4	32·5 32·3 32·4	36·8 38·4 39·0	44·0 46·0 46·5	50·8 54·2 55·7 59·3	0·8 0·8 0·7 0·8	2·3 2·0 1·9 1·9	62·0 61·9 65·4 67·5	71·3 68·6 73·9 78·8	78·6 77·1 86·3 89·6	88·9 87·3 100·1 103·6	101·2 96·7 117·4 117·5	1·5 1·5 1·2 1·7	1·9 2·0 1·4 1·8
Platers and metal shipwrights Steel erectors, scaffolders, steel benders, fixers Welders (skilled)	30·1 32·0 29·8	35·6 38·5 34·7	41·5 45·3 40·8	50·3 57·8 49·6	68·9 59·2	0·7 0·8	1·5 2·0	67·8 68·8 66·0	80·1 77·9 75·6	93·1 90·7 90·4	109·8 106·0 110·6	125·5 119·3 126·8	1·8 * 1·3 1·9	1·9 1·4 2·1
Other welders Coach and vehicle body builders/	28.7	34·5 33·2	41·8 38·4	49·5 44·8	55·8 51·1	1.3	3.0	69.5	75.0	84.4	96.5	110.2	1-6	1.9
makers Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	28.5	34-2	40-4	48-4	58-6	0.8	1.9	67-6	76-2	90-2	103-4	117-6	1.2	1.3
KV Painting, repetitive assemb- ling, product inspecting, packag- ing and related Painters and decorators Coach painters, other spray painters	26·2 26·7 26·4	30·7 29·8 31·0	36·9 35·0 37·8	44·1 42·2 45·9	51·7 50·1 55·2	0·2 0·4 0·7	0·6 1·2 2·0	60·8 65·1 60·6	69·1 67·7 67·6	81·6 76·0 83·3	97·1 90·5 103·4	114·3 105·0 122·2	0·4 0·6 2·1	0·5 0·8 2·5
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	27-0	31.8	37.5	44.7	51-6	0.4	1.0	63.7	73-0	84-8	101.0	117-0	1.2	1-4
Foremen—product inspection and repetitive assembling	30-8	39-3	44.7	51.5	59-6	0.7	1.5	75.8	85.0	104-3	116-7	137-0	2.0	1.9
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical) Foremen—packaging Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	30·1 27·1 22·9	34·1 34·3 27·7	39·4 39·4 33·4	46·0 47·8 41·5	52·6 55·5 49·6	0·4 1·1 0·5	0·9 2·8 1·4	69·2 54·6	79·0 61·6	90·1 72·9	103·9 88·1	122·0 104·3	0·8 1·0	0·9 1·4
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere Foremen—building and civil en-	26-1	30-6	37-0	44-4	53-6	0.1	0.3	59.0	66-5	78-7	99-2	112-0	0.4	0.5
gineering nie Bricklayers Fixer/walling masons Railway lengthmen Roadmen	31·0 29·5 29·4 24·1 22·3	36·0 32·7 33·1 28·6 25·2	43·5 38·6 39·5 35·1 30·4	51·6 46·5 48·8 40·5 38·0	61·1 56·3 63·5 49·4 48·0	0·6 0·4 1·8 0·6 0·7	1·4 1·0 4·5 1·8 2·4	69·2 67·1 68·3 58·2 54·5	77·1 72·8 73·8 62·4 59·4	88·6 84·2 84·9 68·0 67·5	104·2 101·5 112·7 73·2 76·6	119·7 123·1 145·6 79·1 90·3	1·1 1·5 2·3 0·7 0·8	1·2 1·8 2·8 1·0 1·3
Mains, etc layers, pipe jointers and sewermen (maintenance)	27-2	31.1	36-6	44-4	50-6	1.0	2.7	61-0	67-1	75.9	85.5	100-6	1.1	1.5
Craftsmen's mates, building lab- ourers nie Deputies—coalmining Face-trained coalminers	24·5 40·0 34·4	27·9 40·3 36·7	32·8 40·9 37·9	40·1 48·5 45·6	48·5 51·8 53·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	1·0 0·5 0·2	56·6 90·1	61·1 99·9	68·8 104·0	80·2 109·9	95·8 118·3	0.5	0.3
KVII Transport operating, mater- ials moving and storing and related	24.5	29.4	36-0	43-4	51-6	0.1	0.3	55-9	63-6	74.0	86.8	102-6	0.2	0.3
Deck and engine room hands (sea- going), boatmen, etc Railway engine drivers, motormen	27·5 31·5	34·4 33·5	42·3 39·7	47·8 46·4 40·0	59·7 52·3 46·0	1·7 1·1 1·0	4·1 2·7 2·9	77·8 60·4	81·8 66·4	90·7 71·8	101·2 79·4	107·4 83·5	0.9	1.0
Railway guards Railway signalmen and shunters Bus and coach drivers Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons) Other goods drivers Other motor drivers	25·0 25·6 28·8 28·7 23·2 22·5 27·5	29·5 32·3 33·2 33·3 27·7 27·2 31·9	34·7 38·2 39·4 39·3 33·3 34·9 36·2	46·3 45·7 46·1 39·9 41·8 41·9	53·0 52·2 54·4 48·0 48·6 47·7	1·1 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·5 0·7	2·9 1·1 0·7 1·0 1·6 2·1	62·3 62·4 58·2 52·5 54·1 61·5	68·9 68·4 64·8 60·3 60·8 65·6	78·9 77·7 73·0 67·4 70·3 73·1	90·6 88·1 85·0 77·4 80·0 79·6	100·5 94·8 100·4 89·5 92·9 83·8	1.9 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.8 1.0	2·4 0·8 0·7 0·8 1·1 1·4
Bus conductors Mechanical plant drivers/operators (civil engineering) Crane drivers/operators Feel life or drivers/operators		34·5 31·8 30·9	40·9 39·2 37·3	48·4 48·6 44·4	58·0 60·4 52·9	0·6 0·9 0·6	1·5 2·3 1·5	60·1 61·0 59·1	66·9 69·6 66·1	75·6 80·6 76·4	89·0 94·5 91·9	101·0 113·6 106·1	1·3 1·1 0·8	1·7 1·4 1·1
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators Foremen—materials moving and storing Storekeepers, etc		31·9 25·5 43·4	38·2 30·6 49·0	45·1 37·3 61·9	53·1 44·2 73·8	0·4 0·2 2·0	1·1 0·8 4·2	60·9 52·3 89·7	71·1 59·0 109·8	83·1 68·3 128·5	99·0 80·2 142·2	117-9 92-9 163-5	1·3 0·5 4·0	1·6 0·7 3·1
Stevedores and dockers Goods porters—warehouse, market etc Refuse collectors, dustmen		23·6 26·8	31·2 30·3	39·3 36·0	47·0 40·4	0·9 0·5	3·0 1·6	48·4 56·4	55·7 62·4	66·0 72·9	82·9 78·5	99·2 85·2	1·4 0·7	2·2 0·9

Table 86 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, **April 1973**

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 84)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (see notes)	Gross v	eekly ea	rnings					Gross h	ourly ear	nings				
terres instanced configure conquests and the control of the contro		Lower	Median		Highest decile		lard error edian		Lower quartile				Standa of me	ard error dian
	£ per w	eek and a				£	per cent	new pe	nce per h	our			new pence	per cent
XVIII Miscellaneous Foremen—miscellaneous	22·2 29·9	26·6 34·9	32·7 42·2	40·4 51·8	48·7 60·1	0·3 1·0	0·9 2·3	52·7 65·4	59·2 79·4	69·5 96·1	84·0 116·3	101·5 136·7	0·4 2·4	0·6 2·5
Electricity power plant operators, switchboard attendants General labourers (including en-	33-3	36-8	42-1	46-8	52.0	0.6	1.5	70.7	83.3	95-6	108-1	117-2	2.1	2.2
gineering, shipbuilding)	21.5	25.5	30-5	37.3	45.0	0.2	0.8	51.2	57.3	66-2	77-2	88-9	0.4	0.6
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	24-6	29-8	36-6	44.5	53-2	0.1	0.2	56.7	66-1	78-6	94-6	111.5	0-1	0.2
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	26-4	32.9	42.8	56-0	74-0	0-1	0-3	66-6	82-9	109-0	146-9	198-1	0.3	0.3
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	25-2	30.7	38-4	48-1	60-9	0.1	0.1	58-7	69-6	85-7	109-4	145-7	0.1	0.2

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 82 for gross weekly earnings and table 84 for gross hourly earnings.

2. The corresponding means are given in table 80.

Table 87 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 85)

Occupation (see notes)	Gross w	eekly ear	nings					Gross h	ourly ear	nings	To See Up			
Predict Description of the Standard In the Sta	Lowest decile	Lower quartile		Upper quartile		Stan erro med	r of	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		Stand error medi	of
190 W80 700	£ per we	ek				£	per cent	new pen	ce per hou	r			new pence	per
Professional and related supporting management and administration	21-1	26.9	35.0	47-2	60-1	0.7	1.9							
Il Professional and related in educa- tion, welfare and health	16-6	21.6	29-2	38-8	48-4	0.2	0.7							
Teachers in establishments for further education	33.5	40-3	48-3	59-2	67.8	1.6	3.4							
Secondary teachers Primary teachers	25·6 25·5	30·5 27·9	37·6 33·9	47·3 43·3	57·0 48·6	0.8	2·1 1·5							
Other teachers	24·4 17·2	29·0 22·2	36·0 29·0	46·6 35·6	54·9 41·8	0.8	2.2							
Welfare workers Nurse administrators and executives	27.6	30.8	36.1	39.7	45.7	0.4	1.2							
Registered and enrolled nurses, mid- wives	14.2	17-1	21.3	27.0	33.5	0.2	1.0	35-6	42.9	54-2	68-9	83-8	0.6	1:
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	14.4	16.5	18.7	21.6	24.7	0.2	0.9	37-5	43-4	49.6	56-5	63-4	0.6	1.
/ Literary, artistic and sports	13.7	18-2	26.8	41-6	57-5	1.6	5.9							
Professional and related in science,														
engineering, technology and similar fields	16.9	20-3	26.2	32-6	43-4	0.7	2.6							
Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	16.5	19.8	24-4	30-5	37-3	0.8	3.2	43.0	51-9	64-8	81-2	96-9	2.7	4.
I Managerial (excluding general management)	15-7	19-1	23.9	32-1	44-2	0.5	2.3							
					31-0	0.1	0.3	40-1	47-7	57-5	70-4	84-1	0.2	0
II Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks	15·0 20·2	17·7 24·1	21·4 28·7	26·0 35·2	43-2	0.4	1.4	53.5	64-6	77-3	95-4	118-6	1.0	1.
Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks	14·5 14·9	17·1 17·2	19·9 21·1	24·6 26·0	29·5 31·3	0·2 0·3	0·9 1·4	38·9 38·8	45·5 45·5	53·3 56·6	65·8 69·3	79·2 85·4	0.5	1
Finance, insurance, etc clerks	15-7	18.7	23-3	29-1	35-5	0.6	2.4	43.6	53.0	65-6	81.5	99.4	1.6	2
Production and materials controlling clerks	15-0	17-0	19-8	23.7	29.2	0·3 0·7	1·4 3·2	39·1 39·3	45·3 48·6	52·6 58·6	62·6 72·9	76·6 90·5	0·7 1·8	1 3
Shipping and travel clerks Records and library clerks	14·8 14·9	18·0 16·9	21·6 20·2	27·5 24·6	36·0 29·5	0.3	1.4	40.1	45.5	54.2	65.5	79-2	0.8	1.
General clerks and clerks nie	14·7 12·2	17·6 14·4	21·1 16·1	25·6 17·4	29·2 22·1	0.1	0·5 1·6	39·6 32·8	47·4 36·1	56·8 39·5	68·8 42·1	78·8 45·8	0.8	0
Retail shop check-out, etc operators Receptionists	12.1	14-4	17-2	21.2	25.5	0.3	1.7	31·1 44·8	37·4 54·0	45·4 64·7	55·6 77·7	67·6 92·4	1·2 0·4	0
Secretaries, shorthand typists Other typists	16·4 14·5	19·8 17·0	23·8 19·8	28·5 23·2	33·4 26·7	0.2	0.8	39-3	46.3	54.0	63.5	73-9	0·5 0·7	0
Calculating machine operators Key punch operators	14·6 15·8	16·8 18·7	19·2 21·6	22·5 25·2	26·1 28·7	0·3 0·5	1.4	39·1 42·0	44·6 50·4	51·6 57·7	60·7 66·1	71·9 76·4	1.2	2
ADP processing equipment operators	14·9 15·3	18·2 17·9	21·1 21·0	26·6 24·5	32·4 27·7	0·5 0·5	2.6	41·0 41·1	49·0 48·3	56·8 56·6	70·3 66·9	85·2 73·9	1.6	2
Other office machine operators Telephonists	14.7	17.7	21.4	24.2	27.2	0.3	1.3	40.1	47.6	56.5	64.8	73.3	0.6	1
III Selling	11.8	13-8	15-8	18-7	23.4	0.1	0·6 2·1	30·6 38·7	35·2 43·3	39·8 49·6	46·1 60·8	57·2 74·6	0·2 1·2	0 2
Sales supervisors Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf	15.3	17.1	20.0	24-2	30.1	0.4	0.6	30-3	34.6	39.0	44.0	52.4	0.2	0
fillers	11.6	13.5	15·3 27·8	17·7 36·5	21·1 45·4	0.1	4.3	30-3	34.0	37.0	410	32 4	0.2	·
X Security and protective service	22.1	24-6	27.0	30.3	45.4	12	73							
Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	11-6	14-3	17-2	20.9	25.9	0.1	0.6	30-8	37-8	45.3	52-6	61-6	0.2	0
Catering supervisors	15·3 14·0	17·8 15·9	20·6 18·5	24·9 21·4	27·9 26·3	0.6	2.9	38·7 36·8	47·4 44·7	53·8 50·0	62·8 55·8	70·9 62·2	0·6 0·4	0
Chefs/cooks Waitresses	10.0	11.9	14.6	19.4	23.6	0.6	3.9	25.3	29-6	36.8	47-8	54.6	0.8	2
Barmaids Counter hands	9·6 11·8	11·6 13·9	14·7 16·4	18·2 20·2	22·0 24·8	0.6	1.7	31.4	36.4	43.6	50.6	59·5 50·0	0·4 0·2	1 0
Kitchen hands Home and domestic helpers, maids	11·3 11·2	13·8 14·7	15·3 17·7	17·3 20·8	20·5 25·0	0.1	0·9 1·5	30·5 30·2	37·0 38·9	43·3 46·6	46·1 52·7	60-1	0.4	0
Hospital/ward orderlies	14.0	16.4	19-4	22.9	27-3	0.4	2.0	38-0	43.3	49-2	56-8	63.9	0.8	1
Supervisors/forewomen—caretaking, cleaning, etc	13.4	16.9	20.6	24·3 19·6	27·0 23·6	0·4 0·3	1.9	38·9 31·0	45·4 38·0	53·3 44·3	60·5 49·4	67·3 56·9	1·3 0·5	1
Other cleaners Garment pressers	11·2 12·5	13·9 14·8	16·6 16·6	19-6	24.3	0.4	2.2	31.8	36.3	41.6	48-4	61·8 52·8	0·8 1·0	1 2
Hairdressers (ladies)	8-5	11.8	13.9	17-6	20.7	0.4	2.6	22-3	29.4	34.7	41.9	32.0	10	
XII Materials processing (excluding	14-2	16-6	19-3	23-4	27-2	0.2	1.1	36-7	41.6	48-5	57-5	66-4	0.5	1
metals) Winders/reelers	14-3	17.0	19-4	22.5	25.0	0.4	1.8	36.6	41.5	48.8	57.5	63-1	0.9	1
KIII Making and repairing (excluding	40.7		40.0	22.0	27-2	0.1	0.7	35.8	41.7	48-4	57-5	67.7	0.3	0
metal and electrical) Bookbinders, finishers	16.9	16·1 18·2	19·0 20·4	22·8 23·3	27-6	0.5	2.6	42.9	45.6	49.6	56.1	65.2	0.9	1
Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc Sewing machinists (textiles)	11·9 12·8	15·2 15·4	17·5 18·3	20·5 21·9	24·8 25·9	0·3 0·2	2·0 1·1	34·2 33·8	38·6 40·3	45·4 47·5	52·5 56·5	63·6 65·8	0.6	1
Footwear workers	15.1	17.2	19.6	24.3	29-9	0.5	2.6	40.5	44-2	50-0	63-1	75-3	1.7	3
CIV Processing, making and repairing									<i>j</i> = -	F2 2	40.4	40.0	0.5	(
and related (metal and electrical) Machine tool operators (not setting up)	15·2 15·9	18·0 18·7	21·2 22·4	25·0 25·5	28·8 29·6	0·2 0·5	1.1	38·8 42·3	45·3 46·4	52·3 54·1	60·6 61·7	69.9 69.8	1.5	2
Press and stamping machine operators	14.2	16.8	19.5	22.3	25.2	0.5	1.4	36-3	42.4	48.7	54-5	60.7	0.7	1
CV Painting, repetitive assembling,														
product inspecting, packaging and related		16.9	20.0	23-3	27-5	0.1	0.6	37-6	42.7	49.7	57-2	67.0	0.3	(
Repetitive assemblers (metal and elec-				23.7	27.3	0.2	0.9	39-6	45.1	52-0	58-2	66-0	0.5	(
trical) Inspectors and testers (metal and elec-	15.5	17-9	20.9		29.4		1.9	42.7	46.4	53.2	61.3	71-3	1.0	1
trical)	16.7	18-4	21.4	25.5		0.4								

Table 87 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation,

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 85)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (see notes)	Gross w	eekly ear	nings					Gross h	ourly ear	nings				
Tribucter Years 17 years and Tribucter and the allinear a	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		Stan erro med	r of	Lowest decile	Lower quartile		Upper quartile	Highest decile	Stand error medi	of
	£ per w	eek				£	per cent	new pen	ice per hou	ır			new	
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related Storekeepers, etc	14·0 13·9	16·3 15·9	20-6 18-9	26·6 22·7	33·7 25·7	0·4 0·7	1.9	35·6 35·6	41·1 39·8	50·9 47·1	63·3 56·7	73·7 64·5	1·0 1·1	2·0 2·4
XVIII Miscellaneous	15.7	18-1	19-7	23.7	28-8	0.3	1.7	39-8	45-8	49-8	58.5	68-3	1.0	2.0
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	13-1	15-7	18-9	22.9	27-3	0.1	0.3	34-6	40.8	48.0	56-6	66-3	0.1	0.3
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	14-6	17-7	22.3	28.7	37-8	0.1	0.3	38-2	46.5	59-0	77-6	108-3	0.2	0.3
ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	14-1	16-9	20.9	26-7	34-4	0.0	0.2	36-7	44.0	54-2	69.9	94-6	0.1	0.2

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. The numbers in the sample to which the figures in this table relate are given in table 83 for gross weekly earnings and table 85 for gross hourly earnings.

2. The corresponding means are given in table 81.

Table 88 Overtime hours and overtime earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 86)

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

Occupation (note 1)			, INCLU FOR THI				PINE LAN				Y PAY-PE	
	Number	Averag hours	e weekly	Average		time	tage	Average	weekly	Averag	ge weekly	Over- time
vormal Over- Exclude Overs nevern- seric time ing time rape of (note 3) overtime gross pay	sample	Norma basic	Over- time (note 2)	Exclud- ing overtime	time	pay as percen- tage of gross pay	who received over- time pay	basic	Over- time (note 2)	ing	- Over- time me	pay as percen- tage of gross pay
representation of the same	gr. 4860 Yes	1,757.93 Tang	22 2 3	£	£	per cent	per cent			£	£	per cent
II Professional and related supporting management and administration Systems analysts, computer programmers Civil servants (admin and executive) nie	341 387	36·9 36·6	1·0 0·5	48·9 65·0	1·5 0·7	2·9 1·0	19·4 6·5	36·9 37·0	5·0 7·2	45·1 46·2	7·6 10·1	14·4 17·9
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields Draughtsmen—engineering Draughtsmen—other Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical) Engineering technicians, etc	573 263 483 269	37·3 37·3 37·6 37·9	1·5 1·0 1·3 2·7	39·9 39·5 37·5 42·2	2·0 1·3 1·4 3·1	4·8 3·1 3·6 6·9	25·1 19·8 17·4 31·2	37·2 37·7 37·8 38·5	6·0 5·3 7·1 8·2	39·2 36·2 33·9 36·0	8·0 6·3 8·1 10·1	17·0 14·9 19·2 21·9
VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks Production and materials controlling clerks Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie Postmen, mail sorters, messengers	8,481 1,145 946 613 335 858 349 2,077 1,267	37·4 36·9 37·1 37·1 35·4 38·1 37·8 37·2 38·1	3·2 1·4 1·5 3·3 1·0 3·0 2·8 1·6 9·1	31·9 40·1 31·0 31·4 37·7 31·2 30·5 29·3 26·2	3·2 1·7 1·6 3·6 1·3 2·9 2·9 1·7 8·5	9·2 4·1 5·0 10·2 3·3 8·6 8·6 5·3 24·5	38·0 24·9 26·4 55·5 31·6 43·6 37·5 27·2 64·2	37·6 36·9 37·3 36·8 35·2 38·6 38·3 37·4 38·2	8·3 5·4 5·8 5·8 3·0 6·8 7·5 5·8 14·2	30·8 38·1 31·1 31·2 35·8 30·3 30·6 30·1 26·7	8·5 6·8 6·2 6·4 4·0 6·7 7·6 6·1 13·3	21·5 15·2 16·6 17·1 10·1 18·1 20·0 16·8 33·2
VIII Selling Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf fillers Roundsmen and van salesmen	3,850 934 567	38·9 39·6 40·6	1·6 1·2 5·7	37·2 31·6 29·9	1·0 0·9 3·7	2·7 2·8 10·9	14·0 17·0 40·9	40·0 39·8 40·5	8·8 6·3 11·3	28·4 26·9 27·6	7·3 5·3 8·9	20 4 16·5 24·4
IX Security and protective service Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting, etc) Policemen (below sergeant) (public and	1,851 209	41·9 40·5	4·9 4·0	37·0 50·0	5·3 6·1	12·5 10·9	59·1 57·4	40·5 39·3	8·2 6·8	37·4 51·1	8·9 · 10·7	19·2 17·3
private) Firemen (public and private) Security guards, patrolmen	745 208 247	39·1 52·7 42·8	3·7 2·8 7·3	40·2 37·5 29·1	4·8 2·7 5·7	10·7 6·7 16·4	72·0 39·9 51·4	38·9 49·9 41·5	5·2 6·9 13·5	40·3 35·1 27·7	6·7 6·7 11·1	14·2 16·1 28·5
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service Caretakers Other cleaners	3,255 395 590	40·4 40·4 40·1	5·9 4·8 6·4	25·6 24·9 25·0	4·6 3·9 5·2	15·4 13·5 17·2	51·8 48·4 57·8	40·3 40·4 40·0	11·0 9·6 10·9	25·2 25·5 24·9	9-0 8-0 9-0	26·2 23·9 26·5
XI Farming, fishing and related Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry General farm workers Stockmen	1,675 132 295 160	41·3 41·3 42·3 42·9	4·5 4·2 4·5 6·7	25·1 28·6 22·2 24·7	3·2 3·0 3·1 4·0	11·2 9·5 12·3 14·0	45·6 44·7 56·3 51·9	41·4 41·4 42·3 43·0	8·9 8·2 7·6 10·3	24·0 26·5 21·7 23·6	6·9 6·7 5·5 7·8	22·4 20·2 20·4 24·7
Gardeners and groundsmen (non-domestic) Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	565 165	40·3 42·1	3·6 6·6	24·6 23·0	2·9 5·0	10·4 17·9	40·5 70·3	40·2 42·0	8·6 9·4	25·5 22·8	7·1 7·1	21·7 23·8
XII Materials processing (excluding metals) Spinners, doublers/twisters Chemical, gas, etc plant operators Butchers, meat cutters	3,292 133 376 219	40·3 40·6 40·4 41·8	6·8 7·3 4·1 3·8	31·9 30·7 36·9 27·3	6·0 5·7 4·1 3·0	15·9 15·7 10·1 9·8	58·2 61·7 43·9 35·6	40·2 40·5 40·3 40·4	11·4 11·6 9·2 9·7	30·1 29·0 34·0 27·9	10·4 9·3 9·4 8·3	25·6 24·2 21·7 22·9
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	4,696	40-1	5.9	34-6	6-1	15.0	60-7	40-1	9-6	33-5	10-0	23-1
Carpenters and joiners—building and main- tenance Carpenters and joiners—others Woodworking machinists and sawyers Moulding machine operators (rubber, plastics)	855 388 257 194	40·6 40·3 40·3 39·8	6·8 6·5 5·3 6·6	34·9 33·1 32·6 31·9	6·6 6·8 5·2 5·9	15·9 17·0 13·8 15·7	70·2 66·5 66·2 62·9	40·4 40·2 40·3 39·9	9·7 9·7 8·1 10·3	34·2 32·7 32·1 30·9	9·4 10·2 7·9 9·4	21·5 23·8 19·8 23·4
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical) Furnacemen Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	16,950 204 298	39·9 40·0 40·0	6·2 7·2 5·2	34·9 36·0 35·9	6·5 6·3 5·2	15·8 14·8 12·6	62·8 61·8 60·4	39·9 40·0 40·0	9·7 11·6 8·6	33·8 32·6 35·4	10·4 10·2 8·6	23·5 23·7 19·4 20·2
Foremen—engineering machining Press and machine tool setters Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators Machine tool operators (not setting up) Press and stamping machine operators Automatic machine attendants/minders Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc	184 219 402 655 670 241 273 431	39.9 39.8 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9	5·2 5·8 4·9 5·3 4·9 5·0 5·8 5·3	40·6 36·8 34·8 35·5 35·1 35·2 34·4 37·0	6·2 6·1 5·3 5·6 5·1 4·8 5·5 6·5	13·3 14·2 13·3 13·6 12·6 12·0 13·8 14·9	61·4 64·4 65·2 66·1 58·2 56·4 60·1 68·9	39·9 39·9 40·0 39·9 39·9 39·8 39·8 39·8	8·5 8·9 7·5 8·0 8·4 8·9 9·6 7·7	39·9 35·1 34·1 34·8 33·8 33·3 33·9 36·3	10·1 9·5 8·2 8·4 8·7 8·5 9·2 9·4	21·2 19·3 19·5 20·5 20·4 21·4 20·6
Metal working production fitters (fine limits) Foremen—installation and maintenance of machines, etc Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled) Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	321 1,239 943 170	40·0 40·2 39·8 40·5 39·6	4·9 5·7 7·6 6·5 5·9	36·8 38·7 33·9 30·7 33·9	5·4 6·2 8·5 6·4 6·6	12·8 13·9 20·1 17·3 16·3	57·0 52·0 68·1 68·2 64·1	40·0 39·8 40·4 39·7	8·6 10·4 11·0 9·4 9·1	35·7 36·1 33·0 29·6 32·9	9·5 12·0 12·5 9·4 10·3	21·0 24·9 27·5 24·1 23·8
Foremen electricians—installation and maintenance Electricians—installation and maintenance—	406	39.5	5.5	41.8	7.7	15-6	73.9	39.5	7-4	41.0	10-4	20.3
plant, etc Electricians—installation and maintenance— premises and ships	735 275	39·6 40·2	7·1 7·9	36·5 33·7	8-3	18·6 19·8	67·6 62·6	39·7 40·1	10·4 12·3	35·2 32·4	12·3 13·3	26.0
Telephone fitters Maintenance fitters/mechanics—radio, TV, etc Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen—metal pipes, sheets, etc Plumbers, pipe fitters Heating and ventilating engineering fitters Sheet metal workers Platers and metal shipwrights	159 326 392 206 483 185 374 211	39·5 39·8 39·4 40·1 40·5 40·6 40·2 40·0	5·4 4·0 6·2 8·2 5·8 7·6 5·5 7·2	33·3 32·7 34·4 39·1 33·6 32·2 34·8 35·3	6·7 4·4 7·4 8·9 5·9 6·7 5·9 8·3	16·8 11·9 17·7 18·5 14·9 17·2 14·5 19·0	69·8 39·3 69·1 67·0 61·9 68·7 65·0 71·6	39·4 39·5 40·1 40·2 40·5 40·2 40·0	7·7 10·2 8·9 11·8 9·3 10·7 8·5 10·0	33·5 32·4 34·5 38·5 32·4 30·8 33·9 35·1	9·7 11·3 10·7 13·3 9·5 9·7 9·1 11·6	22·4 25·9 23·7 25·6 22·8 24·0 21·1 24·8
Welders (skilled) Other welders Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	408 218 372	40·1 40·0 39·9	6·4 6·2 6·4	36·4 36·5 35·9	7·2 6·4 6·7	16·5 15·0 15·8	67·4 57·3	40·1 40·0 39·9	9·5 10·7 11·0	35·8 34·0 33·6	10·6 11·2 11·8	22·9 24·9 26·0

Table 88 (continued) Overtime hours and overtime earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 86)

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (note 1)	ALL EMP	LOYEES,	INCLU OR THE	DING THE	OSE W	TH NO				HO RECE		VERTIME RIOD
	Number	Average	weekly	Average earnings		Over-	tage	Average hours	weekly	Average earnings		Over- time
distribution Exclude Civere Learner of the color of the Circum Ci	sample	Normal basic	time	Exclud- ing overtime	time	pay as percen- tage of gross pay	who received over- time pay	basic	time	Exclud- ing overtime	time	pay as percen- tage of gross pay
				£	£	per cent	per cent			£	£	per cent
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related Painters and decorators Coach painters, other spray painters Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical) Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	4,084 812 247 511 730 619	40·0 40·5 40·3 39·9 39·6 39·8	5·1 5·4 5·4 4·0 4·3 6·1	33·1 32·0 34·3 34·4 36·0 29·5	5·1 5·0 5·2 4·1 4·7 5·7	13·3 13·5 13·3 10·5 11·6 16·1	57·5 55·9 62·4 53·2 57·0 60·4	39·9 40·2 40·2 39·9 39·7 39·8	8·9 9·6 8·6 7·5 7·5	31·8 30·9 32·3 32·7 34·4 28·7	8·8 8·9 8·4 7·6 8·2 9·4	21·7 22·4 20·7 18·9 19·3 24·6
XVI Construction, mining and related not indentified elsewhere Foremen—building and civil engineering nie Bricklayers Roadmen Craftsmen's mates, building labourers nie Face-trained coalminers	4,993 595 504 317 1,361 683	40·0 41·2 40·6 40·0 40·6 36·5	6·5 8·3 5·2 6·0 7·3 3·1	32·9 37·3 35·9 27·9 29·2 36·9	5·9 8·1 5·2 5·2 6·0 5·0	15·2 17·9 12·7 15·8 17·0 11·9	59·8 63·5 62·7 60·9 71·6 39·4	40·0 40·8 40·2 40·1 40·5 36·6	10·4 12·6 8·2 9·8 10·1 7·9	31·0 35·7 34·5 26·7 28·4 37·1	9·9 12·8 8·3 8·6 8·3 12·6	24·2 26·4 19·4 24·4 22·6 25·3
XVII Transport operating, materials mov- ing and storing and related Railway engine drivers, motormen Bus and coach drivers Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons) Other goods drivers Other motor drivers Bus conductors Bus conductors	10,621 225 724 1,529 888 439 194	40·3 39·7 40·8 41·3 40·5 40·3 41·4	8·1 4·4 10·1 11·8 8·7 9·6 9·7	29·9 35·5 30·5 30·1 27·2 27·4 28·6	7·5 5·4 9·5 10·5 7·4 8·0 8·6	19·9 13·2 23·8 26·0 21·5 22·7 23·1	68·9 64·0 84·3 81·6 71·1 69·5 86·1	40·3 39·7 40·6 41·0 40·2 40·1 41·2	11·6 6·9 12·0 14·2 11·9 13·3 11·2	29·1 35·8 30·1 28·6 26·6 27·5 28·3	10·8 8·4 11·3 12·9 10·5 11·6 10·0	27·1 19·1 27·2 31·1 28·2 29·6 26·1
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (civilengineering) Crane drivers/operators Fork lift, etc drivers/operators Foremen—materials moving and storing Storekeepers, etc Goods porters—warehouse, market, etc Refuse collectors, dustmen	370 467 523 436 2,021 332 273	41·2 39·9 40·3 39·8 39·9 40·2 40·0	12·4 9·8 8·2 5·6 5·3 6·2 3·6	31·6 32·5 31·2 33·7 27·4 27·2 28·3	11·0 9·5 7·7 5·5 4·7 5·4 3·0	25·9 22·7 19·8 14·1 14·7 16·5 9·7	83·8 71·3 73·8 53·2 59·7 60·2 48·4	41·0 40·0 40·2 39·8 39·9 40·2 40·0	14·7 13·6 11·1 10·3 8·7 10·1 7·4	30·8 31·2 30·3 32·6 27·3 28·0 28·5	13·2 13·4 10·4 10·4 7·9 8·9 6·3	29·9 30·0 25·6 24·2 22·5 24·2 18·1
XVIII Miscellaneous	2,795	40-1	6.8	28-5	5.9	17-1	61-3	40-1	11-0	27-2	9.6	26-1
Electricity power plant operators, switch- board attendants General labourers (including engineering, shipbuilding)	200 1,921	40·4 40·0	5·2 7·1	37·7 26·3	5·0 6·0	11·7 18·6	35·0 65·5	40·0 40·0	14·9 10·8	32·4 26·2	14·2 9·2	30·6 25·9
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	54,858	40-1	6-5	31-9	6.2	16-3	61-2	40-1	10-5	30-9	10-2	24-8
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	33,136	37-4	1.4	46-7	1.4	3.0	18-9	38-2	6.5	36-9	7:7	17-2
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	87.994	39-2	4.7	37-5	4-4	10-6	45.3	39.8	9.9	31-8	9.8	23-5

Table 89 Overtime hours and overtime earnings of full-time adult women by occupation, April 1973

(A different occupational classification was used in the corresponding 1972 survey table 87)

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

Occupation (note 1)	OVERTII	ME PAY	FOR THE	SURVEY	PAY-PE	RIOD	OF THE PARTY OF TH	PAY FO	RTHES	URVEY PA	AY-PERIO	OD
	Number	Average hours	weekly	Average earnings	weekly	Over- time pay		Average hours	weekly	Average earnings	weekly	Overtime pay as percen-
	sample	Normal basic	Over- time (note 2)	Exclud- ing overtime	Over- time	as percen- tage of gross pay	over- time pay	Normal basic	Over- time (note 2)	Exclud- ing overtime	Over- time	tage of gross pay
100000000000000000000000000000000000000			1863-769	£	£	per cent	per cent			£	£	per cent
VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc. clerks	14,976 580 1,304 744 298	36·7 36·9 36·7 36·7 35·2	0·4 0·6 0·5 0·9 0·5	22·1 29·8 20·7 21·4 24·3	0·3 0·5 0·4 0·7 0·5	1·5 1·7 1·7 3·1 1·9	13·1 15·9 13·5 34·1 24·8	36·6 36·9 36·8 36·3 35·2	3·3 3·6 3·6 2·5 1·9	22·5 28·1 21·5 22·4 25·5	2·6 3·2 2·6 2·0 1·9	10·4 10·3 10·8 8·3 6·9
Production and materials con- trolling clerks Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie Calculating machine operators Key punch operators Other office machine operators Telephonists	482 630 4,308 338 223 225 729	37·3 36·9 36·9 36·4 36·7 36·6 36·9	0·6 0·4 0·4 0·6 0·9 0·8 0·6	20·5 21·1 21·5 19·4 21·7 21·0 20·9	0·4 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·7 0·6 0·4	1.9 1.3 1.3 2.1 3.0 2.8 2.0	13·9 11·3 12·2 19·5 21·1 20·4 11·8	38·0 37·0 36·6 36·0 36·4 36·4 37·0	4·1 3·5 3·0 2·9 4·0 3·8 4·8	21·8 22·0 21·6 19·3 22·1 20·9 21·4	2.9 2.5 2.2 2.1 3.2 2.9 3.5	11.9 10.2 9.4 10.0 12.5 12.2 14.2
VIII Selling	2,335	38-8	0.7	16-5	0.4	2.2	12.9	39-2	5-3	16-3	2.9	15-1
Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	1,964	38-8	0.6	15-6	0-3	2.1	12.5	39-1	5.0	15-9	2.7	14.5
X Catering, cleaning, hairdres- sing and other personal service Catering supervisors Chefs/cooks Counter hands Kitchen hands	4,165 197 468 550 344	38·2 38·0 37·3 37·9 36·6	1·2 1·2 0·9 1·4 1·1	17·4 20·8 18·6 16·6 15·2	0·7 0·7 0·6 0·9 0·5	4·0 3·4 3·2 5·3 3·2	17·6 13·2 15·4 21·3 13·7	39·2 39·0 38·5 38·9 38·9	6·6 9·0 6·1 6·7 7·9	18·8 20·8 20·2 17·8 16·0	4·1 5·5 3·9 4·4 3·7	18·0 21·0 16·4 19·9 18·7
Home and domestic helpers, maids Other cleaners	561 648	38·6 37·7	1.1	17·3 16·5	0·7 0·7	3·7 3·9	16·4 18·8	39·6 38·3	6·6 5·7	19·3 17·8	4·0 3·5	17·3 16·5
XII Materials processing (ex- cluding metals) Winders/reelers	1,046 129	39·1 39·2	1·3 0·9	19·4 19·2	0·8 0·5	4·0 2·5	23·7 22·5	39·5 39·9	5·2 4·0	19·3 17·5	3·4 2·2	15·1 11·0
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	2,092 735 187	38·7 38·3 38·5	0·8 0·5 0·4	19·4 18·7 21·0	0·5 0·3 0·2	2·4 1·7 1·1	15·5 11·8 8·0	39·4 39·1 39·5	4·9 4·2 4·3	20·6 20·4 21·9	3·1 2·7 2·8	13·1 11·8 11·3
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	1,024	39-2	1:3	21-0	0.9	4.0	24.0	39.5	5-3	21-4	3.7	14-6
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	183	39-3	1.6	21.4	1.1	4.8	27-9	39-8	5-7	20-4	3.9	15-9
Press and stamping machine operators	140	39-4	1.0	19-1	0.6	3.2	17-1	40-0	5.6	18-6	3.6	16-4
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related Repetitive assemblers (metal	2,629	39-2	1.0	19-9	0.7	3-4	20-6	39.5	4-9	20.3	3-4	14-2
and electrical) Inspectors and testers (metal	677	39-4	0.8	20-6	0.5	2-5	16.8	39.7	4.9	21.2	3.2	13.1
and electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	132 905	39·3 39·2	1·2 1·0	21·4 19·3	0·9 0·7	3·8 3·4	21·2 21·3	39·3 39·4	5·4 4·9	22·2 19·2	4·0 3·2	15·3 14·3
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related Storekeepers, etc.	439 195	39·4 39·2	2:4 1:1	20·5 18·9	1·9 0·7	8·5 3·6	34·9 21·0	39·9 39·4	6.9 4.9	22·1 19·0	5·5 3·4	19·8 15·0
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	11,786	38-7	1-2	19-0	0-8	3.8	19-9	39-4	5.7	19-9	3.8	16-0
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	24,598	36.5	0.4	24-4	0.3	1.2	10-4	37-1	3.6	22-4	2.7	10-8
ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	36,384	37-2	0.6	22.6	0.4	1.9	13-5	38-2	4.6	21-2	3-2	13-3

nie means not identified elsewhere.

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Results are given, in general, only for those occupations for which estimates of average hourly earnings are included in table 80, and in which overtime pay accounts for at least one per cent of average gross weekly earnings. Where only a small number in the sample received overtime pay the standard error of the estimate of average overtime earnings may be relatively high. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. These are the actual hours (per week in the pay-period) for which the employee received overtime pay in the survey pay-period. If, for example, four hours were paid at "time and a half", making six pay hours, the relevant number is four, not six.

Notes: 1. Estimates are given, in general, only for those occupations for which estimates of average hourly earnings are included in table 81, and in which overtime pay accounts for at least one per cent of average gross weekly earnings. Where only a small number in the sample received overtime pay, the standard error of the estimate of average overtime earnings may be relatively high. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. These are the actual hours (per week in the pay-period) for which the employee received overtime pay in the survey pay-period. If, for example, four hours were paid at "time and a half" making six pay hours, the relevant number is four, not six.

Table 90 Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(Further analyses of make-up of pay of such men are given in tables 92, 94 and 88 (note 1))

Occupation	in	Make-u (note 2	ip of avera	age gross	weekly ea	arnings	Compo	nents as	percentag	ge of		age of th	
onistry O giren agenus. to Year agenus. Ty agen agenus. Ty agen agenus. pal agenus. pal agenus. pal agenus. Ty agenus.	sample	Total	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments
Managerial (general manage-		£	£	£	£	£	per cen	t			per cen	t	
ment) Top managers—trading organ-	949	91-8	0.1	1.8	0.2	89.7	0.1	1.9	0-2	97.7	1.2	6-1	0.4
isations	862	90-8	0-1	1.7	0.2	88-8	0.1	1.8	0.2	97.8	1.2	6-3	0.5
I Professional and related sup- porting management and													
administration Judges, barristers, solicitors	4,831 119	58-3	0.7	1.5	0-1	55-9	1.3	2.6	0.2	96·0 98·8	9.9	5·2 4·2	1·4 0·8
Company secretaries Town clerks and other local	151						0.3	1.4	0.0	98-4	2.0	4.0	0.0
government officers nie Accountants	105 768	53-8	0.6	0-4	_ 10	52.8	0·5 1·0	0.7	0·0 0·1	99·4 98·2	5·7 9·1	1·0 2·1	0·0 0·3
Estimators, valuers, etc Finance, insurance, tax, etc speci-	263						3.4	0.9	-	95.8	16-0	2.7	0.8
alists Personnel and industrial rela-	350						1.0	11.5	400 - 21	87.5	11-1	15-4	0.3
tions officers and managers Work study, etc officers	183 374						1·2 3·0	1.1	0·2 0·5	97·6 94·5	9·3 19·8	3·8 4·3	1·6 4·6
Systems analysts, computer programmers	341	50-4	1.5	1	0.2	48-6	2.9	0.1	0.5	96.6	19-4	1.2	4-4
Marketing and sales managers and executives	625	65-0	0-1	2.8	_ 50	62-1	0.2	4-3	0.0	95.6	1.9	11.5	0-2
Purchasing officers and buyers Public health and other inspec-	323						1.3	2.2	0.3	96.2	11.5	5:3	0.3
tors Civil servants (admin and execu-	226						2.9	0.9	0.2	96-1	16.8	6.2	2.2
tive) nie	387	65-6	0.7	0.0	0.2	64.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	98-7	6.5	0.0	2.6
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,670	50-9	0.4	0-1	0.2	50-1	0.8	0.2	0.5	98-5	6.2	0.8	6-8
University academic staff Teachers in establishments for	248						0-1	0.2	0.0	99.7	0.4	0.8	0.0
further education Secondary teachers	530 887	58·4 47·4	0·5 0·2	0.0	0.1	57·9 47·2	0·8 0·4	0.0	0.1	99·1 99·6	6·0 2·4	0·2 0·0	0·4 0·1
Primary teachers Other teachers	366 353	44·4 47·5	0·1 0·1	0.0	0.0	44·4 47·4	0·1 0·2	0·0 0·1	0.0	99.9	1.1	0.6	0.0
Vocational/industrial trainers Welfare workers	165 236				200		2·8 1·8	0·9 0·2	0·4 0·3	95·8 97·7	16·4 10·6	5·5 1·3	5·5 3·4
Medical practitioners Registered and enrolled nurses,	237						0.3	0.1	0.4	99.2	1.7	0.4	2.5
midwives	176						3.9	0.0	5.5	90-6	22.7	0.0	63-1
V Literary, artistic and sports Writers, journalists	658 188	50.3	2.3	1.0	0.3	46-7	4·5 3·1	1·9 1·3	0·7 0·3	92·9 95·4	18·8 14·9	6.4	3·7 2·7
Industrial designers Photographers, etc and sound	118						2.3	0.2	0.1	97-4	11.0	1.7	1.7
and vision equipment opera- tors	121						8-2	0.1	2.4	89-3	33.9	1.7	9.9
Professional and related in													
science, engineering, technology and similar fields	6,077	50-6	1.4	0.4	0.2	48-5	2.9	0.9	0.5	95.8	17-2	3.7	3.6
Scientists and mathematicians Engineers—civil, structural,	382						1.1	0.8	0.5	97-6	7.3	2.6	4.5
municipal Engineers—mechanical	348 263	56·0 55·6	1·0 1·2	0·1 0·7	0·1 0·2	54·8 53·4	1·8 2·2	0·2 1·3	0·2 0·3	97·9 96·2	10·9 13·3	1·4 4·9	1·4 3·0
Engineers—electrical, electronic Engineers—production	693 174	55-1	1.9	0.7	0.6	52.0	3·4 3·9	1·3 0·9	1·0 0·1	94·3 95·2	19·1 24·1	4.5	7·1 1·2
Engineers—planning, quality con- trol	444	49-2	1.7	0-1	0-2	47-2	3-4	0-3	0-4	96-0	23-9	3-2	2.5
Engineers—other Metallurgists and other tech-	599	53-1	1.6	0-4	0.2	50-9	3.0	0.7	0.4	95.9	17-7	4.5	3.3
nologists Draughtsmen—engineering	132 573	41.9	2.0	0-3	0.0	39-6	2·6 4·8	0·3 0·7	0·5 0·0	96·7 94·5	13·6 25·1	1·5 3·3	4·6 0·0
Draughtsmen—other Laboratory technicians (scientific,	263	40.7	1.3	0.2	- 60	39-2	3.1	0.6	0.1	96-2	19.8	2.7	0.8
medical) Engineering technicians, etc	483 269	38·9 45·4	1·4 3·1	0·2 0·5	0·4 0·4	36·9 41·3	3·6 6·9	0·5 1·1	1·0 0·9	94·9 91·1	17·4 31·2	3·3 8·2	6·2 7·1
Architects and town planners Building, etc technicians and	128						0.4	0.1	eve — A	99-6	3.9	0.8	0.8
planning assistants Quantity surveyors	149 168						0·5 2·2	0·1 0·9	0·1 0·0	99·3 97·0	7·4 16·1	1·3 3·6	0·7 0·0
Building, land and mining sur- veyors	179						0.9	1.0	0.3	97.9	4.5	2.2	1-1
Ship's officers	205						3-4	3.8	0.6	92-3	11.7	11.7	4.9
/I Managerial (excluding gen- eral management)	5,266	49-7	1.4	1.2	0.2	46-8	2.9	2.5	0.4	94-3	16-4	9.4	3.4
Production and works managers, works foremen	1,397	54-2	1.9	0.9	0.4	51.0	3.5	1.6	0.8	94-1	19-3	7.4	6.0
Engineering maintenance man- agers	185						3.4	2.1	0.5	94-1	13.5	9.2	4.3
Site managers, clerks of works, general foremen (building and	,03												
civil engineering) Transport managers	384 300	50-0	1.7	0.3	0.0	48-0	3·5 3·0	0.6	0·0 1·0	95·9 95·2	18·5 13·7	3·9 3·7	0·0 9·7
Warehousing, etc managers	259 674	55-6	0.9	0.6		54-2	2·6 1·5	2·4 1·1	0·2 0·1	94·8 97·4	13·9 15·6	8·5 4·5	1.2
Office managers Managers—wholesale		22.6	0.9	0,6		34.7	1.6	3-3	0.1	95.0	11.8	10.1	1.7
distribution Managers—department store,	119									92.5	18.0	14-1	3.6
supermarket, etc Branch managers of other shops	305 268						3·1 3·0	4·0 7·6	0·4 0·0	89.5	16.8	23.1	0.0
Hotel, catering, club or public house managers	221						2.2	2.6	0.2	95-0	11.8	14.0	1.8
Police inspectors and above, fire service officers	132						4.3	1.0	0.6	94-2	31.8	3.0	3.8

Table 90 (continued) Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(Further analyses of make-up of pay of such men are given in tables 92, 94 and 88 (note 1))

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

Occupation	Number	Make-u (note 2	p of avera	age gross	weekly ea	ernings	Compo	nents as	percentag	ge of		age of th	
HI Over PBS Shire still be seen and see	sample	Total	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments
		£	£	£	£	£	per cen	it			per cent		
VII Clerical and related Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks	8,481 1,145 946 613 335	35·1 41·8 32·6 35·0 39·0	3·2 1·7 1·6 3·6 1·3	0·4 0·3 0·3 1·1 1·2	0·4 0·2 — 0·2	31·1 39·6 30·7 30·2 36·5	9·2 4·1 5·0 10·2 3·3	1·0 0·8 0·8 3·0 3·1	1·1 0·4 0·1 0·5	88·7 94·7 94·1 86·3 93·6	38·0 24·9 26·4 55·5 31·6	5·2 2·9 3·9 12·4 6·3	11·9 4·7 1·1 10·6 0·3
Production and materials con- trolling clerks	858	34-1	2.9	0.3	0.3	30-6	8-6	1.0	0.8	89-7	43.6	6.6	3.7
Shipping and travel clerks Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie Telephonists Postmen, mail sorters,	208 349 2,077 145	33·3 31·0	2·9 1·7	0·3 0·3	0·2 0·1	29·9 29·0	6·9 8·6 5·3 17·6	1·1 1·0 1·0 0·5	2·0 0·7 0·3 7·8	90·0 89·8 93·4 74·1	31·3 37·5 27·2 49·0	6·7 4·9 5·3 3·5	13·0 4·9 3·2 53·1
messengers	1,267	34-7	8-5	0.1	1.1	25.0	24-5	0.2	3.3	72-1	64-2	3-4	42-1
VIII Selling Sales supervisors Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf	3,850 299	38-2	1.0	6.5	0-1	30-6	2·7 3·3	17·0 7·1	0·2 0·3	80·1 89·3	14·0 18·1	38·8 24·8	1·6 2·7
fillers Roundsmen and van salesmen Technical sales representatives	934 567 474	32·5 33·5	0·9 3·7	5·2 5·2	0·1 0·2	26·3 24·4	2·8 10·9 0·3	16·0 15·6 13·7	0·2 0·7 0·0	81·1 72·9 86·0	17·0 40·9 3·2	30·8 67·9 26·8	1·5 4·6 0·0
Sales representatives (wholesale goods) Other sales representatives and	468	39-6	0-2	5-1	0.1	34-2	0.5	12-9	0-1	86-4	3.0	32-1	0.2
agents	950	42.6	0.1	11-1	- 0.0	31.3	0.3	26-1	-	73.5	2-4	45.4	0.3
IX Security and protective service	1,851	42-2	5-3	0-3	0.5	36-1	12-5	0.8	1-3	85-5	59-1	5.4	10-8
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting, etc) Policemen (below sergeant)	209	56-2	6-1	0.7	0.3	49-0	10-9	1.3	0.5	87-3	57-4	2.9	4.8
(public and private) Firemen (public and private)	745 208	45·0 40·2	4·8 2·7	0·3 0·1	0·1 0·6	39·8 36·8	10·7 6·7	0·7 0·4	0·3 1·4	88·4 91·6	72·0 39·9	2·0 6·7	3·6 9·6
Prison officers below principal officer Security officers and detectives Security guards, patrolmen	107 182 247	34-7	5.7	0.4	1.4	27-2	29·6 15·1 16·4	0·2 0·6 1·3	0·4 3·6 4·0	69·9 80·7 78·3	84·1 48·4 51·4	1·9 6·0 14·6	6·5 19·8 24·7
X Catering, cleaning, hairdress- ing and other personal service	3,255	30-2	4-6	1.2	0.9	23.5	15-4	3.9	3-1	77-7	51-8	24-1	21-0
Chefs/cooks Waiters Kitchen porters/hands	249 133 132			17.3 17.3	to mining (green) (b. 7 (c. 4)	eraningepen 133	10·9 10·7 13·8	1·5 9·7 1·6 2·9	2·4 1·0 2·8	85·2 78·8 81·8	40·2 33·1 44·7 77·7	11·2 17·3 11·4	18·5 6·0 18·2
Ambulancemen Hospital porters Supervisors/foremen—	130 167	26.7	3.5	0.5	2.0	20.8	18·9 13·2	1.8	8·1 7·4	70·1 77·6	49.1	53·9 15·6	64·6 47·3
caretaking, cleaning, etc Caretakers Road sweepers (manual)	124 395 125	28-8	3.9	0.7	0.5	23.7	15·0 13·5 12·6	1·6 2·4 10·2	2·8 1·8 0·9	80·6 82·3 76·3	52·4 48·4 55·2	20·2 20·5 63·2	21·8 9·1 4·0
Other cleaners Railway stationmen	590 242	30-2	5-2	1.6	1.1	22.3	17·2 26·3	5·4 4·4	3·8 4·0	73·7 65·3	57·8 72·7	23·9 45·9	20·3 37·2
XI Farming, fishing and related Foremen—farming, horticulture,	1,675 132	28-3	3.2	1.7	0.1	23.4	11·2 9·5	5.9	0.4	82·6 83·4	45·6 44·7	22·6 25·8	2.2
forestry General farm workers Stockmen	295 160	25·3 28·7	3·1 4·0	0.9	0.1	21·3 24·3	12·3 14·0	3·7 1·0	0·1 0·3	84·0 84·6	56·3 51·9	10·9 8·1	1.0
Gardeners and groundsmen (non- domestic)	565	27-4	2.9	1.7	0.2	22.7	10-4	6-3	0.6	82.7	40.5	37-5	3-5
Agricultural machinery drivers/ operators	165	28·1	5-0	0.5	0.1	22.5	17-9	1.8	0.2	80-1	70-3	9-1	1.8
XII Materials processing (excluding metals) Foremen—textile processing Spinners, doublers/twisters Weavers	3,292 115 133 115	37.9 36.4	6·0 ₹ 5·7	4·0 5·8	1.8	26·1 22·8	15·9 11·1 15·7 9·5	10·5 2·2 16·0 34·8	4·8 1·4 5·7 5·6	68·8 85·3 62·6 50·2	58·2 50·4 61·7 43·5	39·2 22·6 46·6 62·6 54·6	31·8 13·9 42·1 41·7 20·2
Bleachers, dyers, finishers Chemical, gas, etc plant operators Foremen—food and drink pro-	119 376	41-1	4-1	1.9	4-3	30.7	13·0 10·1	17·6 4·6	2·2 10·5	67·2 74·8	58·8 43·9	37.2	58-5
cessing Bakers, confectioners Butchers, meat cutters Paper and board makers	103 124 219 131						14·4 22·4 9·8 21·1	1·6 2·7 11·1 8·6	2·4 1·8 0·2 3·8	81·6 73·1 78·9 66·4	44·7 64·5 35·6 74·1	17·5 12·9 26·9 48·1	17·5 11·3 1·4 30·5
XIII Making and repairing (ex- cluding metal and electrical)	4,696 195	40-7	6-1	5-6	0.8	28-1	15·0 16·7	13·8 7·5	2·0 1·0	69·2 74·9	60·7 63·6	44·5 32·3	13·6 5·1
Compositors Printing machine assistants Printing machine minders Foremen—printing, paper pro-	114 275						15·5 17·8	9·6 6·1	6·2 5·3	68·8 70·8	54·4 62·9	33·3 34·6	32·5 27·3
ducts making, etc Cutting and slitting machine	102						14.6	1·9 8·5	1·1 3·8	82·4 68·6	52·9 66·1	12·8 37·9	6.9
operators (paper, etc) Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc Footwear workers Foremen—woodworking	124 111 138 172						8·1 5·7 17·2	12·3 40·4 9·3	0·6 0·4 0·3	79·0 53·5 73·3	43·2 37·7 66·3	24·3 47·1 44·2	2·7 3·6 1·7
Carpenters and joiners—building and maintenance Carpenters and joiners—others	855 388 111	41.5	6.6	6·5 4·3	0·1 0·1	28·4 28·7	15·9 17·0 13·0	15·6 10·8 21·9	0·1 0·3 0·6	68·5 71·8 64·5	70·2 66·5 64·0	53·3 41·0 60·4	1·1 2·3 4·5
Cabinet, case and box makers Woodworking machinists and sawyers	257	37.8	5.2	5.7	0.2	26.7	13.8	15.0	0.6	70-5	66.2	52.5	5.1
Moulding machine operators (rubber, plastics)	194	37-8	5.9	7.3	2.8	21.8	15.7	19-4	7-4	57-6	62-9	60-3	59-3

Table 90 (continued) Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(Further analyses of make-up of pay of such men are given in tables 92, 94 and 88 (note 1))

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation	in	Make-up (note 2)	of avera	age gross	weekly ea	rnings	Compon	ents as p	percentag	e of		age of th	
Art Cyen Per Suis conservation and and pay pay pre- pay (nece 3) ments miles pays (nece 3)	sample	Total	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments
1887 100 0.10 0.2 0.10 0.65	129	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	19 3	200 E		per cen	t	
XIV Processing, making and													
repairing and related (metal and electrical)	16,950	41-4	6.5	4.5	1.2	29-2	15-8	10-8	2.9	70-5	62-8	42-3	19-0
Foremen-metal making and	115		4.4	12.01			12-9	2.8	3-4	80-9	57-4	15-7	25-2
treating Furnacemen	204	42-3	6.3	7-6	3.5	25.0	14.8	18-0	8-2	59-0	61.8	71.6	50-5
Moulders, coremakers, diecasters Smiths, forgemen	298 109	41-1	5.2	12.7	1.6	21-6	12·6 15·8	31·0 20·4	3·8 2·5	52·6 61·4	60·4 65·1	68·5 51·4	23.8
Foremen-engineering machining	184 219	46·8 42·9	6·2 6·1	1·9 6·2	1·1 2·5	37·6 28·1	13·3 14·2	4·1 14·4	2·3 5·8	80·3 65·6	61·4 64·4	18·5 49·3	12·0 36·1
Press and machine tool setters Roll turners, roll grinders	105						12.9	14.0	4.5	68-6	61.9	51.4	28-6
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators	402 655	40·1 41·1	5·3 5·6	5·6 6·2	1·2 1·7	27·9 27·6	13·3 13·6	14·0 15·0	3·1 4·2	69·7 67·2	65·2 66·1	47·8 53·9	17·4 26·0
Machine tool operators (not set-	670	40-2	5.1	6-9	2.1	26.0	12-6	17-3	5.4	64-8	58-2	58-7	32-1
ting up) Press and stamping machine													
operators Automatic machine attendants/	241	40-0	4.8	10-3	2.0	22-9	12.0	25.8	5.0	57.2	56-4	60.6	31.5
minders	273	39-9	5.5	6.7	2.2	25.4	13-8	16.8	5.6	63.7	60-1	59-0	36·6 19·3
Fettlers/dressers Foremen—production fitting	135						16.1	30-2	2.7	51.1	68-9	65.9	
(metal)	106 431	43-4	6.5	3-4	0.9	32.7	14·9 14·9	3·6 7·8	2·8 2·0	78·8 75·3	66·0 68·9	15·1 36·2	18·9 12·8
Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc Metal working production fitters													
(fine limits) Other metal working production	244	42.2	5-4	4.5	1.3	31.0	12.8	10-6	3.2	73.5	57-0	44-3	20-1
fitters (not to fine limits)	146						15-6	11.5	1.5	71-4	64-4	49-3	8.9
Foremen—installation and main- tenance of machines, etc	321	44-9	6.2	1.7	0.7	36-2	13-9	3.8	1.6	80-7	52-0	21.8	10-6
Maintenance fitters (non-elec- trical)	1,239	42-4	8-5	2.4	1.2	30-3	20-1	5.7	2.8	71.5	68-1	34-1	19-8
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	943	37-1	6.4	2.7	0.5	27.5	17-3	7.2	1-4	74-1	68-2	30-0	7.7
Other motor vehicle mechanics Production fitters (electrical/	157						16-9	8-4	3.2	71-6	65-0	38-2	22-9
electronic) Foremen electricians—	170	40-4	6.6	1.7	0.3	31.9	16-3	4-3	0.6	78-8	64-1	17-7	4.7
installation and maintenance	406	49-5	7-7	1.6	0-6	39-6	15-6	3-2	1.2	80-0	73-9	17-0	12.8
Electricians—installation and maintenance—plant, etc	735	44-8	8-3	1.8	1.2	33-4	18-6	4-1	2.6	74-7	67-6	28-4	18-5
Electricians—installation and													
maintenance—premises and ships	275	42-1	8.3	3.0	0-4	30-3	19-8	7-2	0.9	72-1	62-6	32-4	6.2
Telephone fitters Maintenance fitters/mechanics—	159	40-1	6.7	0.7	- 04	32-6	16.8	1.7	-	81.5	69-8	7.6	1.9
radio, TV, etc	326	37-2	4-4	1.0	0.6	31.2	11.9	2.6	1.6	83·9 78·2	39·3 69·1	21·8 20·4	10-4
Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen—metal pipes, sheets,	392	41-9	7-4	1.4	0.3	32.7	17.7	3.5	0.6				
etc	206 483	48·0 39·5	8·9 5·9	3.8	0·3 0·5	35·0 29·3	18·5 14·9	8·0 9·8	0·6 1·2	72·9 74·1	67·0 61·9	35·9 43·9	5.8
Plumbers, pipe fitters Heating and ventilating engineer-													
ing fitters Gas fitters	185 184	38·9 39·8	6·7 9·0	2·6 5·5	0·2 0·1	29·4 25·2	17·2 22·7	6·7 13·7	0·6 0·4	75·5 63·2	68·7 82·6	26·0 86·4	4.9
Sheet metal workers	374	40.7	5·9 8·3	6·7 5·6	0·5 1·0	27·7 28·8	14·5 19·0	16·4 12·8	1·2 2·2	68·0 66·0	65·0 71·6	49·5 55·5	7·5 16·6
Platers and metal shipwrights Steel erectors, scaffolders, steel	211	43.6	0.3	3.0	1-0	20.0							
benders, fixers Welders (skilled)	198 408	43.5	7.2	7-2	1-1	28-1	21·4 16·5	19·1 16·5	1·3 2·6	58·2 64·5	68·7 67·4	62·1 55·6	10·6 17·4
Other welders	218	42.9	6.4	7.5	1.6	27-4	15-0	17-4	3.7	63-9	57-3	52.3	19-7
Coach and vehicle body builders/ makers	128	39-2	5-3	5-9	0.7	27-4	13-5	14-9	1.7	69-9	59-4	66-4	10-9
Maintenance and installation fit- ters (mechanical and electrical)	372	42.7	6.7	3-4	1.2	31-3	15.8	8-0	2.9	73-4	57-0	40-9	19-9
ters (mechanical and electrical)	3/2			3,							Napports.	ST11242	
XV Painting, repetitive assem-													
bling, product inspecting, pack-	4,084	38-1	5-1	4.0	1.0	28-1	13-3	10-4	2.7	73-6	57-5	38-2	15-8
agaging and related Painters and decorators	812	37.0	5.0	4-3	0.2	27.6	13.5	11.5	0.4	74.5	55-9	43-4	3.2
Coach painters, other spray painters	247	39-5	5-2	7-7	1.0	25-5	13-3	19-6	2.6	64-6	62-4	49-8	13-4
Repetitive assemblers (metal and						27-7	10-5	14-6	2.9	72-0	53-2	47.0	14.7
electrical) Foremen—product inspection	511	38-5	4.1	5.6	1.1	21-1							
and repetitive assembling Inspectors and testers (metal and	135						10.1	4.9	2.3	82-7	52.6	15.6	14.8
electrical)	730	40-6	4-7	3.2	1.4	31-4	11.6	7.8	3.5	77-2	57-0	29·6 20·8	19·3 10·9
Foremen—packaging Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	101 619	35-2	5.7	2.9	1.5	25.1	16·5 16·1	2·3 8·3	1·7 4·4	79·5 71·2	62·4 60·4	35.7	26.2
Sales and the sa													
XVI Construction, mining and		E-II	444					46.5		4	tra zerial	17	artistico
related not identified elsewhere Foremen—building and civil	4,993	38-8	5.9	4.2	0.2	28-5	15-2	10-8	0.6	73.4	59-8	47-3	4.0
engineering nie	595	45-4	8-1	3.6	0.1	33·6 28·6	17·9 12·7	7-9 16-5	0·2 1·2	74·0 69·6	63·5 62·7	41·2 57·3	2·0 6·0
Bricklayers Fixer/walling masons	504 117	41.1	5-2	6.8	0-5	20-0	6.9	27-2	0.2	65.7	45.3	65-0	2.6
Railway lengthmen	142 317	33-2	5-2	4-1	0-1	23.8	31·5 15·8	4·6 12·3	1·4 0·2	62·5 71·8	78·9 60·9	86·6 64·7	7·8 3·5
Roadmen Mains, etc layers, pipe jointers		33-2	0.61		Ÿ.	23 0							
and sewermen (maintenance) Craftsmen's mates, building	138						19.7	13-9	0.9	65-6	76-1	73-9	5.1
				4-3	0-1	24-7	17-0	12-3	0.4	70-4	71.6	55.8	2.5

Table 90 (continued) Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, by occupation, April 1973

(Further analyses of make-up of pay of such men are given in tables 92, 94 and 88 (note 1))

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation	in	Make-up (note 2)		ge gross	weekly ea	arnings	Compor	nents as p	percentag	e of		age of th	
All Over PER Shife of the party pay pay pay pay pay pay pay pay pay pa	sample	Total	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments
1/07 153		£	£	£	£	£	per cent				per cent		
XVII Transport operating,													
materials moving and storing and related	10,621	37-4	7.5	2.8	0.9	26.2	19-9	7.5	2.5	70-0	68-9	40-2	21.7
Deck and engine room hands (seagoing), boatmen, etc	114						18-4	5-0	2.2	74-4	61-4	28-1	8-8
Railway engine drivers, motor-	225	40-9	5-4	2.5	2.5	30-5	13-2	6.2	6.1	74-6	64-0	75.6	70.2
men	225	40.7	2.4	7.3	2.5	30.3	21.2	8.1	3.7	67.1	84.2	89.2	66.7
Railway guards	120 144						25.2	2.6	6.8	65.4	68.8	20.1	52.8
Railway signalmen and shunters	724	39.9	9.5	2.3	2-4	25.7	23.8	5.8	6.1	64.3	84-3	53.9	73.8
Bus and coach drivers			10.5	3.3	0.5	26-3	26.0	8.1	1.2	64.8	81.6	43.2	9.7
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons)	1,529	40.6			0.2	24.8	21.5	6.3	0.6	71.6	71.1	32.9	5.5
Other goods drivers	888	34-7	7-4	2.2		25.3	22.7	5.0	1.0	71.4	69.5	28.3	8.0
Other motor drivers	439	35.4	8.0	1.8	0·3 2·7	24.0	23.1	5.3	7.2	64.5	86.1	61.9	89.7
Bus conductors	194	37-2	8-6	2.0	7.1	24.0	73.1	2.2	1.7	04.2	90.1	01.3	07.7
Mechanical plant drivers/oper-	370	42-6	11-0	4.0	0-4	27-2	25-9	9.3	1.0	63-8	83-8	49.7	7.6
ators (civil engineering)	467	42.0	9.5	5.4	2.0	25.2	22.7	12.8	4.7	59.8	71.3	58-2	36.0
Crane drivers/operators	523	38.9	7.7	4.1	1.6	25.6	19.8	10.4	4-0	65.8	73.8	50.5	26.8
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators	523	30.3	1.1	7.1	1.0	23.0	170	10 1		05 0	,,,,	303	200
Foremen-materials moving and	436	39-3	5.5	1.5	0.5	31.7	14-1	3.8	1.3	80.8	53-2	23-2	9.6
storing		32.1	4.7	1.8	0.5	25.1	14.7	5.6	1.5	78-2	59.7	27.6	10.3
Storekeepers, etc Stevedores and dockers Goods porters—	2,021 202	32.1	4.7	1.8	0.5	25.1	15.4	16.0	1.6	67.0	51.0	38-6	5.9
warehouse, market, etc	332	32-6	5.4	2-1	1.0	24.1	16.5	6.6	2.9	74.0	60-2	28.0	20.8
Refuse collectors, dustmen	273	31.4	3.0	5.7	0.1	22.6	9.7	18-0	0.3	72-0	48-4	76.6	3.7
	38		100			247	47.4	7.	2.5	74.0	44.2	44.5	22.7
XVIII Miscellaneous	2,795	34.4	5.9	2.6	1.2	24.7	17-1	7.6	3.5	71.8	61.3	41.5	
Foremen-miscellaneous	167						11.8	4.8	2.8	80.7	48.5	29-9	18-6
Electricity power plant oper-					42	20.4	11.7	10-1	10.2	68-0	35.0	59-5	65-0
ators, switchboard attendants	200	42.7	5.0	4.3	4.3	29-1	11.7	10.1	10.7	98.0	32.0	27.2	62.0
General labourers (incl. engin-	4 004	22.2		2.5	0.7	23-1	18-6	7-6	2.2	71.6	65-5	39.0	15.4
eering, shipbuilding)	1,921	32-3	6.0	2.3	0.7	23.1	10.0	, 0	FUL, I	71 0 al	new grittin	3,0	134
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	54,858	38-1	6-2	3-6	1.0	27-3	16-3	9-6	2-6	71-5	61-2	39-3	18-4
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	33,136	48-1	1-4	1.3	0.2	45-2	3.0	2.8	0-4	93-8	18-9	7.9	3.9
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	87,994	41.9	4.4	2.8	0.7	34-0	10-6	6.6	1.7	81-2	45-3	27:5	13-0

means less than 0·05.

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Separate results are given in table 92 for those who received PBR etc payments; in table 94 for those who received shift etc premium payments; and in table 88 for those who received overtime pay for the survey pay-period. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. These results relate to all employees whose pay was not affected by absence whether or not they received payments of the kinds specified. As in table 80, results are given in these columns only where the standard error of the estimate of average gross weekly earnings does not exceed 2·0 per cent.

3. "All other pay" includes not only basic pay but any items other than overtime payments, PBR etc payments and shift etc premium payments.

3.9 0.8

93-5 13-5 12-9

6.9

Table 91 Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(Further analyses of make-up of pay of such women are given in tables 93, 95 and 89 (note 1))

Occupation	Number in sample	Make-up (note 2)		ige gross	weekly ea	rnings	Compor	nents as	oercentag	e of		age of th	
All Cheese Plate Sector	# 100 mm 1	Total	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments
		£	£	£	£	£	per cent				per cent		
II Professional and related sup- porting management and administration	529		6-61	£-éX	8-0	-	0.7	1-1	0.3	97-9	6.4	2.5	2-5
III Professional and related in		5.0) er							120 H 1966	TRISCY &	organa ben Madadania	Decks a
education, welfare and health Teachers in establishments for	5,650	31-4	0.1	305	0.5	30-8	0.3	_	1.5	98-1	3.0	0.2	22.6
further education Secondary teachers	105 693	39-8	-116	0.0	0.0	39-8	0·1 0·1	0.0	0.0	99.9	1·9 0·7	0.0	0.0
Primary teachers Other teachers	1,098 495	36·0 38·2	二部語	0.0	0.0	36·0 38·2	0·1 0·1	0.0	0.0	100·0 99·9	0·4 0·8	0-0	0.0
Welfare workers Nurse administrators and execu-	381	29-4	0.3	- 935	0.2	28-9	1.1	-	0.7	98-2	5.5	0-3	5-3
tives Registered and enrolled nurses,	423	35-9	0.3	-934	1.1	34-5	0.8	0.1	3.2	96.0	4.7	0.5	44-9
midwives Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	1,421 563	22·7 19·3	0·1 0·1	0.0	1.0	21·6 18·0	0·4 0·5	0.0	4·2 6·2	95·3 93·4	4·0 6·0	0·1 0·0	51·2 55·4
IV Literary, artistic and sports	182						1.2	E-80	0.2	98-6	8-8	1.7	1.7
V Professional and related in									1920			an anesas m	draiz Majori
science, engineering, techno- logy and similar fields	387						0.5	0.1	0.3	99-1	5.4	1.3	1.8
Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	191						0.7	0-1	0.5	98-7	7-3	2.1	3-1
VI Managerial (excluding gen- eral management)	592	27-3	0.4	0.7	0-1	26-1	1.3	2.7	0-2	95-8	9-8	13-0	1-9
VII Clerical and related	14,976	22.4	0.3	0-1	_ 54	21.9	1.5	0.6	0.1	97-8	13-1	2.9	1.5
Supervisors of clerks Costing and accounting clerks	580 1,304	30·3 21·1	0·5 0·4	0.1	_ 50	29·7 20·6	1.7	0·3 0·6	0.1	97·9 97·8	15·9 13·5	1·9 2·8	1·7 0·2
Cash handling clerks Finance, insurance, etc clerks	744 298	22·1 24·8	0·7 0·5	0·2 0·4	0-1	21·2 23·9	3·1 1·9	0.9	0.2	95·7 96·4	34·1 24·8	3-8 3-4	3-8 0-3
Production and materials control-	482	21.0	0.4	0.2		20-3	1.9	0.9	0-1	97-1	13.9	5.0	0.4
ling clerks Shipping and travel clerks	120			0.1		20.9	4·5 1·3	0·0 0·7	1.1	94·4 97·9	25·0 11·3	0·0 4·0	8·3 2·2
Records and library clerks General clerks and clerks nie	630 4,308	21.4	0.3	0.1	= 20	21.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	98-4	12.2	2.1	1.0
Retail shop check-out, etc oper- ators	108						4·5 0·8	0·5 2·8	0·1 0·2	94·9 96·3	23-2	8·3 9·1	0·9 1·4
Receptionists Secretaries, shorthand typists	29 7 2,740	24-5	0.1	0.1	_	24-3	0.6	0.3	_	99.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
Other typists Calculating machine operators	1,276 338	20-4 19-9	0.1	0.2	0.0	20-1 19-4	0·7 2·1	0-8 0-2	0.0	98·5 97·7	6·4 19·5	1.2	0·5 0·0
Key punch operators ADP processing equipment oper-	223	22-3	0-7	0.6	0-1	21.0	3-0	2.6	0.4	94.0	21.1	10-8	2.7
ators Other office machine operators	159 225	21.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	20.8	4·3 2·8	0·7 0·7	1·3 0·4	93·7 96·1	27-0 20-4	1.9	6·9 3·1
Telephonists	729	21.3	0.4	0-2	0-1	20-6	2.0	0.8	0.6	96-7	11.8	2.6	6-9
VIII Selling Sales supervisors	2,335 187	16-9	0-4	0.5	cu—matra	16-0	2·2 3·1	3·0 1·6	0·1 0·2	94·7 95·2	12·9 15·0	12·3 8·6	0·4 0·5
Saleswomen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	1,964	16-0	0.3	0.4	_	15-3	2.1	2.3	-	95-6	12.5	11-4	0-3
X Security and protective service	102						4.7	0-0	0-5	94-8	30-4	0.0	8-8
X Catering, cleaning, hairdress-													
ing and other personal service Catering supervisors	4,165 197	18-1	0.7	0.4	0.4	16-5	4·0 3·4	2·5 0·3	2·4 0·5	91·1 95·8	17·6 13·2	12·7 3·6	12·6 5·6
Chefs/cooks Waitresses	468 171	19-2	0.6	0.1	0.5	18-0	3·2 6·1	0·7 5·3	2·5 1·9	93·6 86·7	15·4 24·6	6·0 12·3	11·3 7·6
Barmaids Counter hands	119 550	17-6	0.9	0.3	0.3	16-1	4·7 5·3	0·8 1·5	0·6 1·5	93·9 91·7	19·3 21·3	2·5 10·4	2·5 8·0
Kitchen hands Home and domestic helpers,	344	15-7	0.5	0.1	0.3	14-8	3.2	0.7	1.7	94-4	13.7	5.5	7-3
maids Hospital/ward orderlies	561 130	18-0	0.7	0-1	0.9	16-3	3·7 4·0	0·8 0·5	4·8 6·8	90·7 88·7	16·4 15·4	6·6 9·2	24·4 37·7
Supervisors/forewomen— caretaking, cleaning, etc	120						2.5	1-3	0.9	95-3	14.2	10-8	9.2
Other cleaners Garment pressers	648 132	17-1	0.7	0.5	0-4	15.5	3·9 3·0	3·0 16·6	2.6	90·5 80·5	18·8 21·2	14·5 44·7	15·6 1·5
Hairdressers (ladies)	113						0.1	12.8	0.0	87-1	1.8	42-5	0.0
XII Materials processing (excluding metals) Winders/reelers	1,046 129	20·2 19·6	0·8 0·5	4·2 6·1	0·2 0·3	15·1 12·8	4·0 2·5	20·6 30·8	0·9 1·4	74·5 65·4	23·7 22·5	43·6 50·4	7·0 13·2
XIII Making and repairing (ex-	2,092	19-9	0.5	5-1	0-1	14-3	2.4	25-4	0-3	71-8	15-5	43-5	2.3
Cluding metal and electrical) Bookbinders, finishers	118	17.7	0.5	,,	• •	1.13	6.3	4.3	1·0 0·1	88·5 80·8	28·0 12·0	23·7 26·4	1.7
Tailors, cutters, dressmakers, etc Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	125 735 187	19-0	0.3	6.8	-	11.9	1·7 1·1	35·8 45·2	0·1 0·1	62·5 53·7	11·8 8·0	51·8 49·2	0·5 0·5
XIV Processing, making and													
repairing and related (metal and electrical)	1,024	21.9	0.9	4-2	0.2	16-7	4.0	19-0	0.8	76-2	24.0	58-5	5.8
repairing and related (metal	1,024 183	21·9 22·5	0·9 1·1	4·2 4·8	0·2 0·4	16·7 16·2	4·0 4·8	19·0 21·3	0·8 1·6	76·2 72·3	24·0 27·9	58·5 62·3	5·8 11·5

Table 91 (continued) Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, by occupation, April 1973

(Further analyses of make-up of pay of such women are given in tables 93, 95 and 89 (note 1))

Occupation	Number	Make-u (note 2)		ige gross	weekly ea	rnings	Compon	ents as p	ercentag	e of	Percenta employe		
thes Tins realized assets the state of the s	sample	Total	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments	All other pay (note 3)	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc pre- mium pay- ments
the Processing emission and processing and		£	£	£	£	£	per cent				per cent		
XV Painting, repetitive assem- bling, product inspecting, pack-													
aging and related	2,629	20.6	0.7	2.6	0.2	17-1	3.4	12-5	1-1	83.0	20-6	44-4	6.6
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	677	21.1	0.5	3.7	0.1	16-8	2.5	17-6	0.3	79-6	16-8	61.2	2.2
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	132						3.8	10-4	0.4	85-4	21.2	37-1	2-3
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	905	20.0	0.7	1.9	0.4	17-0	3.4	9.5	1.8	85.4	21.3	40-4	10.8
XVII Transport operating,													
materials moving and storing and related	439	22.4	1.9	1-1	0.5	18-9	8-5	4-8	2.4	84-3	34-9	30-1	18-9
Storekeepers, etc	195	19-6	0.7	0.8	_	18.0	3.6	4.3	0.1	92.0	21.0	22.1	1.5
XVIII Miscellaneous	107						4.0	8-1	0.3	87.7	22-4	41-1	2.8
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	11,786	19-7	0.8	2.4	0.3	16-3	3.8	12-3	1-4	82-5	19-9	32.8	8-3
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	24.598	24-7	0.3	0.2	0.1	24-1	1.2	0.6	0.6	97-7	10-4	3-3	6-3

ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN

0.9

36,384 23.1 0.4

0.2 21.6 1.9

means less than 0.05
nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. Separate results are given in table 93 for those who received PBR etc payments: in table 95 for those who received shift etc premium payments; and in table 89 for those who received overtime pay for the survey pay-period. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

2. These results relate to all employees whose pay was not affected by absence whether or not they received payments of the kinds specified. As in table 81, results are given in these columns only where the standard error of the estimate of average gross weekly earnings does not exceed 2.0 per cent.

3. "All other pay" includes not only basic pay but any items other than overtime payments, PBR etc payments and shift etc premium payments.

Table 92 Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men who received PBR etc payments, by occupation,

Occupation (note 1)	EMPLOY	EES WH	IG RECI	EIVED P	BR ETC, F	PAYMEN	TS FOR	THE SUR	VEY PAY	-PERIOD	(note 2	2)	
	Number of such	Make-u	p of avei	rage gros	s weekly e	arnings	ary en est est	PBR etc payments		age of emp			
	employ- ees in sample	Total Amount	Stan- dard	Over- time pay	PBR etc pay- ments	Shift etc premium pay- ments		as per- centage of average earnings less over-	5% of gross		25% rnings	50%	90%
4/10		180	error					time pay					
n t i d a l a la la la l		£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent				
Professional and related supporting management and administration	253	75.9	2.7	0.5	28-6	-	46-8	37-9	10.7	22-9	48-2	77-9	99-6
Professional and related in science, engineering, tech-	227	58-7	2-1	2.3	11.5	0-6	44-2	20-4	23.4	49-3	80.2	93-4	98-7
nology and similar fields Managerial (excluding	22,	30 7		9.2		•		20 4	23 4	o bants	1212) 010	2201 308 2	10502.01
general management) Production and works managers,	494	50-9	1.2	1.6	13-2	0.2	35.9	26.7	12-6	26-5	65-0	91.5	98-8
works foremen	103	57.2	2.1	3.0	11.7	0.7	41.9	21.6	20.4	36-9	75.7	91.3	98-1
Cash handling clerks	437 76	38·5 34·4	0·8 1·0	3·8 1·6	7·0 8·5	0.3	27·4 24·4	20·2 25·8	20·8 6·6	38·4 18·4	74·8 61·8	97.5 93.4	98-7
Production and materials con- trolling clerks General clerks and clerks nie	57 109	35·5 34·1	1·3 1·0	3·2 3·1	5·0 5·6	0·1 0·2	27·2 25·1	15·5 18·1	22·8 22·0	36·8 35·8	84·2 76·2	98·3 100·0	100-0
II Selling	1,494	42.4	0.5	1.3	16.7	0-1	24-2	40-7	6.2	15-8	45-6	78-3	94-4
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf- fillers	288	40.6	1.3	1.0	16.8	0.2	22.7	42.5	7.6	15-6	43.4	75·7 97·1	98-3
Roundsmen and van salesmen Sales representatives (whole-	385 150	35·5 44·5	0·4 1·5	3.8	7·7 15·9	0.3	23.8	24·2 35·9	6·2 4·0	19·0 14·7	63·4 42·0	97·1 80·7	99.5
sale goods) Other sales representatives and agents	431	45.9	1.0		24.5		21.3	53.5	4.2	10.9	29-2	60.8	82.6
Security and protective ser-				4-1		9							
vice	99	41.9	1-6	4.7	6-3	2.3	28-5	17-1	33.3	56-6	85.9	100-0	100-
Catering, cleaning, hairdress- ing and other personal service	783 70	33·8 37·8	0·4 1·0	5·3 7·0	4·9 2·0	1·3 3·5	22·4 25·3	17·2 6·5	28·2 72·9	46·2 84·3	84·8 95·7	95·9 100·0	98.5
Ambulancemen Caretakers Road sweepers (manual)	81 79	32·3 30·3	1.0	5·4 4·0	3·4 4·6	0·4 0·4	23·1 21·3	12·6 17·4	45·7 19·0	61·7 31·7	92·6 79·8	98·8 100·0	100-0
Other cleaners Railway stationmen	141 111	34·5 34·3	0·9 0·8	5·1 7·3	6·8 3·4	1·6 1·7	21·0 22·0	23·0 12·5	17·7 19·8	35·5 45·1	80·1 93·7	93·6 100·0	95-
Farming, fishing and related	378	31.0	0.4	3-2	7-4	0.1	20-3	26.7	20.9	37.0	73-5	86.5	92.
Gardeners and groundsmen (non-domestic)	212	30-0	0.5	3-1	4.6	0-1	22-2	17-1	25.5	38-7	84.0	98-6	99-1
II Materials processing (excluding metals)	1,291	39-4	0.3	6.0	10-1	2.0	21-2	30-3	10.0	23-5	63-8	84-4	91.7
Spinners, doublers/twisters Weavers	62 72	37·6 38·6	1·0 1·1	6·5 3·0	12·5 20·4	2·0 2·9	16·6 12·3	40·1 57·4	4·8 4·2	12·9 11·1	51·6 33·3	72·6 47·2	82·3
Bleachers, dyers, finishers Chemical, gas, etc plant opera-	65	35.6	1.0	4.8	11.5	0.9	18.4	37.3	7·7 25·0	13.9	56·9 85·7	78·5 98·6	98-6
tors Butchers, meat cutters Paper and board makers	140 59 63	40·5 38·1 40·0	0·8 1·4 1·3	4·2 6·1 8·2	5·1 12·5 7·3	4·0 0·2 1·6	27·1 19·3 23·0	14·1 39·1 22·9	8·5 6·4	43·6 18·6 14·3	54·2 74·6	81·4 98·4	83.1
III Making and repairing (ex-	65	400		02			25 0						
cluding metal and electrical) Compositors	2,088 63	42.9 46.3	0·3 1·4	5·7 6·1	12·7 10·8	1·0 0·4	23·6 29·0	34·0 26·8	7·5 3·2	16·6 14·3	52·4 44·4	82.9 96.8	92·2
Printing machine minders Footwear workers	95 65 76	48·3 38·4	1.6	7·6 1·4	8·1 30·4	3·4 0·2	29·2 6·4	19·8 82·2	12·6 7·7	27·4 10·8	71·6 18·5	100·0 24·6 97·4	100·0
Foremen—woodworking Carpenters and joiners—build-	456	52·1 45·9	1.7	10·6 6·4	9·8 12·1	0.3	31·4 27·3	23·7 30·7	6·6 5·9	18-4	63·2 52·0	88-8	98.7
ing and maintenance Carpenters and joiners—others Cabinet, case and box makers	159 67	42·5 39·7	0·9 1·3	5·0 3·7	10·5 14·0	0·2 0·2	26·8 21·8	28·1 38·7	6·3 10·5	22·0 13·4	59·1 41·8	89·9 80·6	96.9
Woodworking machinists and sawyers	135	40-6	1.0	4.5	10-8	0.2	25-1	29.9	9-6	21.5	52-6	88-9	99-3
Moulding machine operators (rubber, plastics)	117	38-2	0.8	5-1	12-2	3·1	17-9	36-7	6.0	11-1	48-7	77-8	90-6
IV Processing, making and													
repairing and related (metal and electrical) Furnacemen	7,169 146	42·2 42·9	0·1 0·8	5·8 6·1	10·6 10·6	1·6 3·7	24·3 22·5	29·0 28·9	9·8 4·8	20·7 13·0	59.7 50.7	87·0 88·4	95.
Moulders, coremakers, diecasters Smiths, forgemen	204 56	41·3 41·2	0·7 1·5	4·6 4·3	18·6 16·0	1·5 1·7	16·5 19·2	50·8 43·4	2·9 5·4	6·4 23·2	32·8 42·9	57·4 66·1	80.9
Press and machine tool setters Roll turners, roll grinders	108 54	43·2 41·0	0·8 1·2	5·9 4·3	12·5 11·3	2.2	22·7 22·6	33·4 30·8	4·6 13·0	19·4 22·2	49·1 53·7	81·5 81·5	92.
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators	192 353	40·6 41·1	0·8 0·5	4·5 5·2	11·7 11·5	1·2 1·8	23·1 22·6	32·5 31·9	10·9 6·5	19·8 17·0	52·1 54·4	85·4 83·0	92.7
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	393	40-2	0.5	4.5	11.8	2.1	21.8	33-1	4-3	12-7	50-4	82-2	95.9
Press and stamping machine operators	146	41-3	0-8	4-4	17-0	1.9	18-0	46-1	5.5	10-3	37-0	62.3	87-0
Automatic machine attendants/ minders Fettlers/dressers	161 89	41·2 40·5	1·0 1·0	5·2 5·9	11·4 18·0	2·7 0·8	21·9 15·7	31·6 52·2	11·2 5·6	23·0 9·0	59·0 34·8	82·6 56·2	94-4
Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc Metal working production fitters	156	42-6	0.8	5.0	9-3	0.9	27.3	24-9	13.5	28-2	62.8	88-5	96-8
(fine limits) Other metal working produc-	108	42.1	0.9	4.7	10-1	1.6	25.7	26.9	13.9	19.4	57.4	89.8	95-
tion fitters (not to fine limits) Foremen—installation and main-	72	39.5	1.3	5.3	9.2	0.5	24.5	26.9	8.3	13.9	52·8 75·7	88·9 98·6	97-2
tenance of machines, etc Maintenance fitters (non-elec-	70	47·3 43·0	1·5 0·5	5·4 7·8	7·9 7·1	1.0	33·0 26·7	18-8	12.9	34·3 30·8	75.4	95.7	98-1
trical) Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	422 283	40.8	0.5	6.2	8.9	0.7	25.0	25.8	10.6	23.7	65.7	94.4	97-
Foremen electricians—installa- tion and maintenance	69	52-3	1.6	7-4	9-2	2.0	33.7	20.5	4.4	11.6	78-3	98.6	100-0

Table 92 (continued) Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men who received PBR etc payments, by occupation, April 1973

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

APRIL 1973

	Number of such	Make-up	of ave	rage gross	weekly e	arnings	apatova	PBR etc payments	Percent etc, pay	age of er	nployees ere not m	whose PB	R
	employ- ees in	Total	4-1	Over-	PBR etc	Shift etc	All	as per- centage	5%	10%	25%	50%	90%
	sample	Amount	Stan- dard error	- time pay	pay- ments	premium pay- ments		of average earnings less over- time pay	of gross	weekly ng overti			
			£	£	£		£	per cent	per cent				
(IV Processing, making and		2000			Mary +		Ē						
repairing and related (metal and electrical)—continued													
Electricians—installation and maintenance—plant, etc	209	44.9	0.8	8.0	6.5	1.8	28.7	17.5	13-4	31.6	78-5	98-6	100-0
Electricians-installation and	20,												
maintenance—premises and ships	89	41.8	1.2	4.6	9-3	0.3	27.7	25.0	9.0	14-6	73.0	95.5	97-8
Maintenance fitters/mechanics—				7.2	4.5	0.5	28-2	13.5	23.9	38-0	88.7	98-6	100-0
radio, TV, etc Cable jointers and linesmen	71 80	40·3 41·7	1.3	4.3	7.1	0.1	30.2	18-9	17-5	26.3	85-0	100-0	100-0
Foremen-metal pipes, sheets,		52.4	1.7	10.8	10.7	0.1	30-8	25-8	12-2	24-3	58-1	93-2	98-7
etc Plumbers, pipe fitters	74 212	41.8	0.6	5-1	8.8	0.5	27.4	24.1	9.0	23.6	57-1	97.6	99-1
Gas fitters	159	40-3	0.8	9.2	6.3	0.1	24.7	20.3	24·5 4·9	38·4 12·4	71·7 51·9	96·9 80·0	99·4 95·1
Sheet metal workers	185 117	43·2 44·2	0.9	5·5 7·7	13·5 10·0	0·2 1·2	24·0 25·3	35·7 27·5	8.6	16.2	66.7	88.9	96.6
Platers and metal shipwrights Steel erectors, scaffolders, steel									3.3	5.7	41.5	90-2	94-3
benders, fixers	123 227	50·5 45·2	1·2 0·8	8·9 6·3	14·9 12·9	0·7 1·4	26·0 24·6	35·9 33·1	7.9	17.6	55.5	81.1	93.4
Welders (skilled) Other welders	114	43.2	1.2	5.6	14.3	1.8	21.5	38-1	9.7	14-0	48-3	77-2	91.2
Coach and vehicle body builders/					8-8	0.7	26.0	24.8	12.9	21.2	61.2	94-1	100-0
makers Maintenance and installation	85	39.5	1.0	4.0	0.0	07	20.0	2,0					
fitters (mechanical and elec-	152	46-1	1.1	6.8	8-3	1.8	29-1	21-2	15-8	26.3	80-9	96-7	100-0
trical)	132	70 1		2.34	20								
XV Painting, repetitive assemb- bling, product inspecting,				0.31	1-0		11	4.0		24.2	F0 F	04.0	04.2
packaging and related	1,561	39.5	0.3	4·8 4·7	10·4 9·9	1·0 0·1	23·3 26·0	30·0 27·4	9·5 8·5	21·2 18·2	59.5 54.6	86.9 94.0	94-2
Painters and decorators Coach painters, other spray	352	40-6	0.5	4.7	,,	٠.							~ ~
painters	123	41.6	1.0	4.8	15.5	0.8	20-4	42.3	4.1	13-8	40.7	70-7	91.9
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	240	38-8	0.7	3-8	11.9	1.0	22-0	34-2	8-8	18-8	55.0	78-8	90.8
Inspectors and testers (metal and					40.7	4.2	24-1	29-5	10-2	22.7	62-5	87-0	93-1
electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	216 221	40·8 37·3	0·6 0·7	4·6 5·3	10·7 8·2	1·3 1·6	22.3	25.6	10.9	25.8	67.9	90-5	95.9
XVI Construction, mining and											paisavago	Special	est_gr
related not identified elsewhere	2,360	40.5	0'3	6.4	8.9	0.2	24-9	26-1	8.8	24-1	65-9	93-1	97.9
Foremen-building and civil	245	48-9	1.1	10.8	8.7	0.2	29-1	23.0	4.9	20.8	70-2	96.7	100-0
engineering nie Bricklayers	289	44-3	0.7	5.0	11.8	0.6	26.8	30-1	6.2	15·9 7·9	52·9 36·8	90·3 79·0	97·9 94·7
Fixer/walling masons	76	46.9	1.6	3·0 11·2	18·0 1·9	0·0 0·4	25·9 22·3	40·9 7·8	1·3 28·5	72.4	100.0	100.0	100-0
Railway lengthmen Roadmen	123 205	35·8 33·9	0.7	4.8	6.3	_	22.8	21.6	10.7	27-3	73.7	96.6	99.5
Mains, etc layers, pipe jointers	400	38-7	1.0	7.5	7-2	0.2	23-9	23.0	16.7	28-4	61-8	98-0	100-0
and sewermen (maintenance) Craftsmen's mates, building lab-	102	30.1	1-0							22.4	15.4	95-0	99.2
ourers nie	760	37-6	0.4	6.3	7.7	0.1	23-4	24.7	7.5	22-4	65-4	75.0	77.2
XVII Transport operating, mat-													
erials moving and storing and	4,268	40.0	0.2	7.7	7.0	1-2	24-2	21.6	11.8	30-1	72.9	95-6	98-6
related Railway engine drivers, motor-							20.0	9.0	50-0	70-6	95-3	99-4	100-0
men	170 107	42·8 35·8	0.8	5·9 7·5	3·3 3·2	2·8 1·4	30·8 23·7	11.4	19-6	58-9	92.5	100-0	100-0
Railway guards Bus and coach drivers	390	41.4	0.4	8.6	4.3	2.4	26.0	13.1	10-3	43.1	93.6	99·5 96·1	99·5 98·9
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons)	661	42.6	0.4	10·2 8·0	7·6 6·7	0·4 0·4	24·3 23·5	23·5 21·9	10·0 11·3	26·0 25·7	67·9 71·6	95.9	99.9
Other goods drivers Other motor drivers	292 124	38·5 37·1	0.6	7.7	6.2	0.3	22.8	21-2	16-9	31.5	69-4	96.8	97-6
Bus conductors	120	37-3	0.7	7-1	3.2	2.3	24-8	10.4	14-2	45.0	97.5	100-0	100.0
Mechanical plant drivers/opera-	184	45-7	0.9	11.8	8-0	0.4	25.5	23.5	8.7	23-4	67-4	95-1	99.5
tors (civil engineering) Crane drivers/operators	272	44-0	0.9	9.1	9.3	2.5	23·1 22·9	26·6 24·9	7·0 9·5	16·9 23·5	64·0 66·3	92·7 92·8	97·4 96·6
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators	264	40-3	0.7	8-1	8.0	1.3	22.9						
Foremen—materials moving and storing	101	41.0	1.1	7.5	6.5	0.5	26.5	19.3	9.9	26·7 29·4	79·2 73·8	99·0 94·3	99·0 98·4
Storekeepers, etc	557	35·0 56·5	0·4 1·8	5·1 9·0	6·5 22·4	0·7 0·8	22·7 24·3	21·6 47·1	1.3	2.6	26.9	69.2	93.6
Stevedores and dockers Goods porters—warehouse,	78	20.2										92.4	96.8
market, etc	93	34.6	1.1	5·1 2·8	7·7 7·4	0·3 0·1	21·5 22·5	26·0 24·6	7·5 4·3	23·7 10·5	72·0 54·1	93·6 100·0	100-0
Refuse collectors, dustmen	209	32.8	0.4					20.2	11.6	26-8	78-2	96-6	98-6
XVIII Miscellaneous	1,160 50	36·8 46·5	0·3 1·7	5.7	6.9	1·7 2·5	23·1 32·2	16.6	12.0	24.0	92.0	100-0	100-0
Foremen-miscellaneous Electricity power plant opera-										17-7	95.0	98-3	99-2
tors, switchboard attendants	119	43-9	0.8	3.4	7-3	5.0	28-2	18-0	6.7				
General labourers (including engineering, shipbuilding)	750	34-9	0.4	6.3	6-3	1-0	21.3	22.1	11.9	27.5	72.8	95-3	98-1
ALLMANUALOCCUPATIONS	21,563	40-3	0.1	6-1	9-3	1.2	23-8	27-0	10-9	24-5	64-9	89-9	96-1
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	2,628	50-8	0.6	1-3	16-9	0.2	32-4	34-2	11.9	24-7	54.9	82-8	96-3
- LUCIA II CITO		Bloom Tolland				AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	I REAL PROPERTY.		-	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE TO THE PERSON NAMED IN	OR OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	

means less than 0.05.

nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. More general information about make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time men in these occupations, including those who did not receive PBR etc payments, is given in table 90.

2. Results are given for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample of whom at least 50 received PBR etc payments, provided that the estimates of average gross weekly earnings of those receiving such payments had a percentage standard error of not more than 4.0 per cent. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

3. "All other pay" includes not only basic pay but any items other than overtime payments, PBR etc payments and shift etc premium payments.

Table 93 Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women who received PBR etc payments, by occupation,

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (note 1)	EMPLOY	EES WH	O RECE	IVED P	BR ETC, F	AYMEN	TS FOR	THE SUR	VEY PAY	-PERIO	D (note 2	.)	10 stolet
	Number of such	Make-up	of aver	age gros	s weekly e	arnings		PBR etc payments			nployees ere not m		
	employ- ees in sample	Total	(01)	Over-	PBR etc	Shift etc		as per- centage of average	5%	10%	25%	50%	90%
zgrantan yaki erali taz	ere gairy t o gaiberso	Amount	Stan- dard error	pay	ments	pay- ments	pay (note 3)	earnings less over- time pay	of gross	weekly e			
	2002.10	£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent				
VII Clerical and related General clerks and clerks nie	431 92	24·9 21·9	0·5 0·6	0·5 0·4	4·3 2·7	0-1	20·1 18·7	17·6 12·7	26·5 31·5	43.9 53.3	78.9 88.0	97·7 98·9	99-8 100-0
VIII Selling Saleswomen, shop assistants,	286	20-6	0.5	0-2	4-1	- 0	16-2	20-4	15-4	35.0	77-6	97-2	99-7
shelf fillers	223	18-7	0-4	0.2	3.2	è- ,	15-3	17-3	17-5	39-0	83-9	98-7	100-0
X Catering, cleaning, hairdres- sing and other personal service Counter hands	529 57	21.1	0·3 0·9	1.0	3·5 2·5	0·5 0·3	16·2 17·1	17·4 12·4	18·7 24·6	44·1 61·4	81·7 93·0	95·3 98·3	97-2
Other cleaners Garment pressers	94 59	21·5 18·6	0·5 0·6	1·0 0·5	3·6 6·5	0.5	16·4 11·5	17·5 36·0	10.6	37·2 25·4	87·2 52·5	96·8 78·0	96·8 83·1
XII Materials processing (ex- cluding metals)	456	21.3	0.3	0.7	9-6	0.2	10-8	46-4	5-0	14-7	47-8	63-2	72-2
Winders/reelers	65	20.8	0.4	0.4	12.0	0.4	8.0	58-8	3.1	12-3	27-7	46.2	60-0
XIII Making and repairing (ex- cluding metal and electrical)	909	21·2 19·9	0.2	0.4	11.7	0-1	9.0	56·1 66·8	5·2 4·7	13-9 11-6	36·2 26·0	51·9 40·4	61-1
Sewing machinists (textiles) Footwear workers	381 92	23.5	0.9	0·2 0·1	13·1 19·5	e — o	6·5 3·9	83.4	2.2	4.4	13.0	19.6	25.0
XIV Processing, making and re- pairing and related (metal and											her lest		
electrical) Machine tool operators (not	599 114	22.6	0.4	0·8 1·1	7·1 7·7	0.2	14-5	32·7 34·8	5·7 5·3	16·0 20·2	56-4	82·8 80·7	88·5 84·2
setting up) Press and stamping machine operators	80	20-9	0.5	0.7	9-4	0.0	10.8	46-4	7.5	16-3	45.0	66-3	72-5
CV Painting, repetitive assem- bling, product inspecting, pack-													
aging and related Repetitive assemblers (metal	1,166	21.5	0-1	0.6	5.8	0.2	14-9	27-6	8.7	22.5	67-4	87-3	91-2
and electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	414 366	22-1	0·2 0·3	0·5 0·6	6·1 4·7	0.4	15·5 15·4	28·1 22·8	3·9 13·7	14·5 33·1	63·5 77·6	89·6 90·7	93·5 93·2
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	132	27-2	0.7	2.7	3.6	1.0	20.0	14-5	11-4	43-2	89-4	97-7	98-5
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	3,871	21.7	0-1	0.7	7-4	0.2	13-4	35-2	8-5	22-6	59-1	76-9	82-6
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	819	24-1	0.4	0-4	4-5	5	19-1	19-2	22.0	40-2	77-8	97-3	99-8
ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	4,690	22-1	0-1	0.6	6.9	0.2	14-4	32-1	10.8	25-7	62-4	80-5	85-6

Table 94 Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men who received premium payments for shift, night and week-end work, by occupation, April 1973

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

Occupation (note 1)							PATME	NTS FOR T				
	Number of such employ-	Make-u	p of avera	ge gross	weekly ea	rnings		Shift etc premium payments		loyees	Averag	e weekly
	ees in sample	Total	10d Shift e	Over-		Shift etc	All	as per- centage	Over-	PBR etc	Normal	Over-
		Amount	Standard error	time pay	pay- ments	premium pay- ments	other pay (note 3)	of average earnings less over- time pay	pay	pay- ments	basic	time
t pur cent per cent	per čen	£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent		
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	68	50-6	1.9	3.2	8-8 0-50	6.5	40-9	13-6	30-9	44	37-7	2.4
III Professional and related in educa- tion, welfare and health	248	33.9	1.2	1.6	0-1	3-4	28-8	10-7	28-6	2.0	39-5	2.2
Registered and enrolled nurses, mid- wives	111	27-0	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.4	23-3	9-3	28-8	0.0	40-0	2.1
V Professional and related in science,												
engineering, technology and similar fields	218	54-0	1:1	4-3	0.8	6.7	42.3	13-4	41-3	10-1	38-6	3.5
VI Managerial (excluding general	and the same of th			4.0			42.0	44.0	42.5	40.0	20.4	
management) Production and works managers, works	177	56-1	1.2	4.8	1.4	6-1	43-9	11-8	43.5	10.2	39.1	3.2
foremen	84	59-1	1.7	5.0	1.7	6-9	45.5	12-7	44-1	13-1	39-3	3.1
VII Clerical and related	1,009	39·4 46·7	0·4 1·7	7·9 6·0	0.2	3·3 3·3	28·0 37·3	10·5 8·2	67·4 74·1	4·8 1·9	38·0 37·3	7·9 5·1
Supervisors of clerks Cash handling clerks	65	38-2	1-4	6.3	0-1	1.7	30.0	5.5	87.7	3-1	37-1	5.4
Postmen, mail sorters, messengers	533	36-6	0.5	9-1	0.1	2.7	24.8	9.7	65.7	4.7	38-4	9.8
Security and protective service Security guards, patrolmen	199 61	41·3 39·9	0·8 1·2	6·1 7·1	0·7 1·1	5·0 5·7	29·6 26·1	14·3 17·2	58·3 54·1	20·6 37·7	40·6 40·0	6·3 7·7
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and												
other personal service Ambulancemen	682 84	34·5 39·4	0·4 0·9	6·2 7·6	1.1	4.4	22·8 25·9	15·7 14·9	60·3 77·4	33·4 67·9	39-9 40-1	6.9 7.8
Hospital porters	84 79 120	27·4 37·1	0·6 1·0	2·8 6·7	0·5 1·7	4·2 5·6	19·9 23·1	17·1 18·3	41·8 60·8	19·0 38·3	40·0 39·5	3·7 7·4
Other cleaners Railway stationmen	90	36.8	1.2	9.4	1.3	3.7	22.4	13.6	73.3	43.3	40.1	10-8
XII Materials processing (excluding												
metals)	1,046 56	41·8 38·4	0·3 1·0	6·0 5·0	4·6 5·3	5·7 5·0	25·5 23·2	16·0 14·8	56·1 53·6	48·4 51·8	40·1 40·9	6·2 6·1
Spinners, doublers/twisters Chemical, gas, etc plant operators	220	42.6	0.6	3.0	1.7	7.4	30.4	18.7	35.5	36-8	40.3	2.8
XIII Making and repairing (excluding												
metal and electrical) Printing machine minders	638 75	45·2 54·5	0·5 2·1	10-0	7·2 4·2	6·0 8·9	25·5 31·4	15·6 20·0	55·0 57·3	57·5 52·0	39·7 39·6	5·9 5·9
Moulding machine operators (rubber, plastics)	115	39-0	0.8	5.2	9-1	4.7	20.0	13-9	57-4	67-0	39-4	5.9
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	3,212	46-3	0.2	5.9	5.7	6-4	28-3	15-8	53-8	54-7	39.6	5.3
Furnacemen Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	103 71	44·5 44·8	1·0 1·2	4·4 5·8	7·7 10·9	6.9	25·5 21·5	17·2 16·9	48·5 57·8	77·7 76·1	39·6 39·7	4·7 5·5
Press and machine tool setters	79 70	45·9 44·9	0·9 1·0	5·0 3·6	5·2 6·1	6·9 7·1	28·7 28·1	16·9 17·2	50·6 48·6	48·1 52·9	39·3 39·5	4·8 3·2
Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter—operators	170	45.7	0.8	4.8	6.5	6.7	27.6	16.4	55-3	62.4	39.5	4.5
Machine tool operators (not setting up) Press and stamping machine operators	215 76	44·2 45·4	0·7 1·1	4·5 4·0	7·5 11·9	6·7 6·3	25·4 23·2	16·9 15·3	47·0 44·7	61·9 64·5	39·7 39·3	4·3 4·0
Automatic machine attendants/minders	100	43·2 51·7	1.2	5·0 5·7	7·3 3·7	6·1 6·8	24·8 35·4	16·1 14·9	50·0 54·6	73·0 43·6	39·7 39·4	4·9 4·1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, etc Maintenance fitters (non-electrical)	55 245	48-0	1·5 0·7	8-9	2.6	5.9	30.7	15-1	67-4	38.0	39.2	7-1
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled) Foremen electricians—installation and	73	47-2	1.5	8-4	2.5	6.8	29.4	17.5	69-9	27-4	39-9	8.0
maintenance Electricians—installation and mainten	52	55-4	1.4	8-3	3.5	4-7	39-1	9.9	75.0	42.3	39-3	5.7
ance—plant, etc Welders (skilled)	136 71	49·7 51·3	1·0 1·8	8·0 7·7	2·2 7·6	6·3 6·5	33·2 29·6	15·1 14·8	58·1 60·6	39·0 64·8	39·8 39·9	6·2 6·5
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)		49-0	1.2	5.9	4.3	6-1	32.7	14-2	47-3	58-1	39.7	5.2
XV Painting, repetitive assembling,												
product inspecting, packaging and	645	43.0	0.4	4.9	3.7	6.4	28-0	16-9	52-1	41-7	39-7	4.9
related Repetitive assemblers (metal and						7.5	29.7		30-7		39-6	1.8
electrical) Inspectors and testers (metal and	75	43.6	0.9	1.7	4.7			18-0		49-3		
electrical) Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	141 162	45·5 41·0	0·9 0·8	4·9 6·1	2·8 3·1	7·3 5·9	30·5 26·0	18·0 16·9	53·2 57·4	32·6 40·1	39·4 40·0	4·5 6·0
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	199	43-9	1-1	6-6	4.6	5-4	27-4	14-3	53-8	46-7	40-1	6.4
XVII Transport operating, materials												
moving and storing and related Railway engine drivers, motormen	2,301 158	41·9 42·0	0·2 0·7	8·1 5·1	2.9	4·4 3·5	26·6 30·5	12·9 9·6	72·8 66·5	52·4 82·3	40·1 39·7	8·0 4·1
Railway guards	80	37-3	1.0	8.5	3.3	2.0	23.5	6.9	87.5	95.0	39.7	8.9
Railway signalmen and shunters Bus and coach drivers	76 534	41·4 41·3	1·2 0·4	8·5 9·8	1·5 2·3	5·1 3·3	26·2 25·9	15·7 10·5	65·8 86·5	21·1 58·8	40·0 40·7	8·3 10·0
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons)	148	48-2	0.9	12.1	2.7	4.8	28·6 24·0	13·3 10·2	82·4 85·1	40·5 61·5	40·5 41·5	11·5 9·4
Bus conductors Crane drivers/operators	174 168	37·5 43·7	0·6 1·0	8·5 7·5	2·0 5·9	3·0 5·5	24.8	15.1	58-9	64.3	39.7	7.3
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators Storekeepers, etc	140 208	43·9 40·4	0·9 0·7	7·1 6·6	3·2 2·8	5·8 4·8	27·8 26·2	15·9 14·1	65·7 65·4	47·1 41·8	40·0 39·7	7·0 6·7
Goods porters—warehouse, market, etc		43.0	1.3	8-1	0.7	4.6	29.6	13-2	79-7	13-0	40.0	7.4

means less than 0·05
nie means not identified elsewhere.

Notes: 1. More general information about make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time women in these occupations, including those who did not receive PBR etc payments, is given in table 91.

2. Results are given for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample of whom at least 50 received PBR etc payments, provided that the estimate of average gross weekly earnings of those receiving such payments had a percentage standard error of not more than 4·0 per cent. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.

3. "All other pay" includes not only basic pay but any items other than overtime payments, PBR etc payments and shift etc premium payments.

Table 94 (continued) Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men who received premium payments for shift, night and week-end work, by occupation, April 1973

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

APRIL 1973

		Number of such employ- ees in	Make-u	o of avera	ge gross	weekly ea	rnings		Shift etc premium payments	Percent the emp who rec	loyees	Average	weekly
	sample	Total		Over-	PBR etc		All	as per- centage	Over-	PBR etc	Normal	Over-	
2 (912 2)AND 4 (40)	0.003 SQ.	stava to gainsee nyo essi (f, no eonis	Amount	Standard error	time pay	pay- ments	premium pay- ments	other pay (note 3)	of average earnings less over- time pay	pay	pay- ments	basic	time
			£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent		
XVIII Miscellaneous Electricity power plant operators,		634	40-1	0-4	5-3	3.8	5-3	25.7	15-1	51.0	56-9	40-0	5.7
switchboard attendants General labourers (include		130	43-3	0.8	3-1	4.8	6.7	28.7	16.6	24-6	72-3	40-4	3-2
ing, shipbuilding)	mig engineer-	295	37-5	0.6	6.0	3.6	4.6	23:3	14.7	60-7	48-1	39-5	6.6
ALL MANUAL OCCUPA	TIONS	10,097	42-6	0-1	6-6	4-1	5-4	26-6	14-9	59-2	48-3	39-8	6.4
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	E-16	1,306	45-8	0.5	4-6	0.6	5-0	35-6	12-2	49-1	6.7	38-6	4.0
ALL FULL-TIME MEN	5.79	11,403	43.0	0.1	6-3	3.7	5-3	27-7	14-6	58-0	43-6	39-7	6.2

means less than 0·05.
Notes: 1. More general information about make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time men in these occupations, including those who did not receive shift etc premium payments, is given in table 90.
2. Results are given for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample of whom at least 50 received shift etc premium payments, provided that the estimates of average gross weekly earnings of those receiving such payments had a percentage standard error of not more than 4·0 per cent. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.
3. "All other pay" includes not only basic pay but any items other than overtime payments, PBR etc payments and shift etc premium payments.

Table 95 Make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women who received premium payments for shift, night and week-end work, by occupation, April 1973

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

APRIL 1973

Occupation (note 1)	Number of such	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	O RECEIV				PAYME	NTS FOR T	Percent	age of	Average	D (note 2)
	employ- ees in							premium payments as per-	who rec	loyees eived	hours	
	sample	Total		Over-		Shift etc	All	centage	Over-	PBR etc	Normal	Over-
waterther and daiding on	- Idoso	Amount	Standard error	time pay	pay- ments	premium pay- ments	other pay (note 3)	of average earnings less over- time pay	pay	pay- ments	basic	time
		£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	esdire	eab aF
III Professional and related in educa-												
tion, welfare and health Nurse administrators and executives Registered and enrolled nurses, mid-	1,277 190	24·0 36·5	0·2 0·5	0·1 0·2	0.0	2·1 2·5	21·8 33·7	8·9 7·0	4·2 4·2	0·1 0·0	39·1 39·7	0·2 0·3
wives Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	727 312	22·0 19·9	0·3 0·2	0·1 0·1	0.0	1.9	20·1 17·7	8·6 10·8	3·2 4·8	0-1	39-3	0.1
VII Clerical and related	226	28-9	0.6	1.8	0.1	2.1	24.9	7.7		0.0	38.6	0.2
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and		2011	aldadas	Nietro	npreb	des con	24.7	. Let a rete	39-4	4.4	37.3	2.0
other personal service	523	22.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	3.5	17-7	16-2	27-7	14-5	39-1	2.0
Chefs/cooks	53	25.1	0.8	1.4	0.4	4.2	19-0	17.9	28.3	18.9	39.4	2.0
Home and domestic helpers, maids	137	21.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	3.5	16.9	17.0	26.3	8.0	39.0	1.5
Other cleaners	101	20.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.9	16.0	14.9	16.8	18.8	38-6	1.0
XII Materials processing (excluding metals)	73	25-1	0.7	1.7	4.8	2.6	16-0	11:1	28-8	61-6	37-7	2-1
XIV Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	59	26.5	0.7	1.2	4-1	3.0	18-0	12-1	32-2	69-5	38-6	1.8
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and									dribi		40 1	ie kai
related Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	174	26·8 25·2	0·5 0·6	1.8	1.8	3.5	19-6	14-2	27-6	39-7	38-1	1.7
	98	25.2	0.6	1.2	1.5	3.3	19-2	13.7	17-4	45-9	38-3	1.1
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	83	33-0	0.8	5.5	1.8	2.8	22.9	10-1	71-1	63-9	40-7	6.3
ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	973	25·1	0.2	1.9	1.6	3.3	18-3	14-2	31-9	32.9	38-9	2.3
ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS	1,546	25-1	0.2	0.4	nto o de deservano.	2-2	22-5	8-8	9.9	0.9	3878	0.5
ALL FULL-TIME WOMEN	2,519	25-1	0.2	1.0	0.6	2.6	20.9	10-8	18-4	13-3	38-9	1.2

—means less than 0·05
Notes: 1. More general information about make-up of average gross weekly earnings of full-time women in these occupations, including those who did not receive shift etc premium payments, is given in table 91.
2. Results are given for those occupations represented by at least 100 persons in the sample of whom at least 50 received shift etc premium payments, provided that the estimates of average gross weekly earnings of those receiving such payments had a percentage standard error of not more than 4·0 per cent. Figures for a main occupational group cover all occupations within the group and not only those for which separate figures are shown in the table.
3. "All other pay" includes not only basic pay but any items other than overtime payments, PBR etc payments and shift etc premium payments.

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Rates of wages and hours of work in 1973*

These statistics relate to manual workers covered by national agreements and statutory wages orders. They cover rather over half the total number of employees in employment. The movements in wages and normal hours represent the changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and in normal hours and not the change in actual earnings or in hours actually worked. The 1973 figures are provisional. [See Technical Note on page 58.]

Weekly wage rates increased by 11.9 per cent during 1973 that is from December 31, 1972 to December 31, 1973. This followed an increase of 13.8 per cent during 1972. Over the previous ten years increases averaged 6.5 per cent a year. Normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) decreased in 1973 by 0.2 per cent, and basic hourly rates of wages increased by 12.2

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 103 million manual workers and reductions in normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) affected about 725,000 manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate net increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements amounted to about £25 million, compared with £271 million in 1972. The aggregate reduction in normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) amounted to about 1,117,000 hours, compared with 1,840,000 hours in 1972.

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

When examining tables 1 and 2 below it should be noted that differences between one month and the next are affected by the relative importance of the industries in which changes occurred as well as the sizes of the changes themselves.

Table 1 All industries and services—all workers *†

Date		Basic r entitle	ates of wage	s or min	nimum	ni es	ngil seT	
		Weekl	y rates	Hourl	rates	Normal weekly hours		
		Index	Percentage increase over December 1972	Index	Percentage increase over December 1972	Index	Percentage decrease over December 1972	
	31, 1972 = 1 December	108-1	ual cycle-o	108-4	s 36 ovitas	99.8	101210131	
1972 1973		108-1		108.4		99.8		
17/3	January February	108-6	0.5	108-9	0.5	99.8		
	March	109-3	1.1	109-5	1.0	99.8		
	April	111.9	3.5	112.3	3.6	99.6	0.2	
		112.9	4.4	113-3	4.5	99.6	0.2	
	May June	115.3	6.7	115.7	6.7	99.6	0.2	
	July	115.6	6.9	116.0	7.0	,,,	0.2	
	August	119-3	10-4	119.7	10-4	99.6	0.2	
	September	119.5	10-5	120.0	10.7	99.6	0.2	
	October	119.8	10.8	120.3	11.0	99.6	0.2	
	November	120-3	11-3	120.8	11-4	99.6	0.2	
	December	121.0	11.9	121.6	12-2	99.6	0.2	

* The 1973 figures are provisional and may need to be revised to take account of any changes reported belatedly.
† Details of the indices for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" are given in the usual monthly tables on page 91 of this GAZETTE.

Table 2 Manufacturing industries only—all workers*†

Date		Basic r entitle	ates of wages ments	Name	.1				
		Weekly rates		Hourly	rates	Normal weekly hours			
		Index	Percentage increase over December 1972	Index	Percentage increase over December 1972	Index	Percentage decrease over December 1972		
July 3	31, 1972 = 1	00							
1972	December	107-8	_	107-8		100-0			
1973	January	107-8	-	107-8	_	100-0	_		
	February	108-1	0.3	108-1	0.3	100-0	_		
	March	108-3	0.5	108-3	0.5	100-0			
	April	110-4	2.4	110.4	2.4	100-0	-		
	May	111.8	3.7	111.8	3-7	100-0	_		
	June	112.9	4.7	112-9	4.7	100.0	-		
	July	113-2	5-0	113-2	5.0	100.0	Ξ.		
	August	119-9	11.2	119-9	11.2	100-0			
	September	120-2	11.5	120-2	11.5	100.0	to - or the lea		
	October	120-4	11.7	120-4	11.7	100-0	_		
	November	120-5	11.8	120.5	11.8	100.0	-		
	December	120-6	11.9	120.6	11.9	100-0	w- Tellinoides		

*† See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Percentage change during the year (end December to end December) — all workers

Year ending December 31	Basic rates minimum	of wages or entitlements	
	Weekly	Hourly rates	Normal weekly
	Increase	Increase	hours Decrease
All industries and services			25.63
1956	7.7	7.7	0.0
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1
1959	1:1	1.2	0.1
1960	4.0	6.6	2.4
1961	3.4	5-2	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0-3
1963	4.3	4-5	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0
1965	4-7	6.9	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1
1967	5-9	6.2	0.2
1968	7-2	7.3	0.1
1969	5.7	5.9	0.2
1970	13-5	13.8	0.2
1971	12-4	12.6	0.2
1972	13.8	14-2	0.4
1973*	11.9	12.2	0.2
Manufacturing industries only			
1956	7.3	7-3	0.0
1957	5.4	5.6	0.2
1958	3.5	3.5	0.1
1959	1.1	1.3	0.2
1960	4.6	7.9	3.1
1961	1.9	3.2	1.3
1962	4.0	4-2	0.2
1963	4.3	4.4	0.1
1964	3.0	4-3	1.2
1965	4.2	6.4	2.1
1966	4.0	4.9	0.8
1967	5-1	5.6	0.5
1968	9.2	9.4	0.1
1969	6.5	6.7	0.2
1970	12.7	12.7	0.0
1971	11-1	11.2	0.1
1972	13.7	13-7	0.0
1973*	11.9	11.9	0.0

* See footnote * to table 1.

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

The aggregate changes during the calendar year are set out in table 4, and the month-by-month effect of the changes are give in table 5.

The figures in tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics the material date for any change in basic rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wages regulation order signed.

Table 4

	Basic weekly wages or mi entitlement	nimum	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group (SIC 1968)	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	345,000 310,000 440,000 5,000 200,000	1,110,000 715,000 750,000 10,000 390,000	41,000	82,000 — — —		
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	2,650,000	6,650,000		903 998 119		
specified						
Textiles	450,000	800,000	-	-		
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear	30,000 520,000	65,000 800,000	destallant of the second			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	320,000	800,000				
etc	120,000	245,000	1,000	1,000		
Timber, furniture etc	165,000	560,000	1,000	1,000		
Paper, printing and publishing	370,000	715,000	management to a management to	- 1 <u>-</u>		
Other manufacturing industries		195,000	CASTALLINE AND A			
Construction	1,180,000	3,770,000	in	saaki in		
Gas, electricity and water	205,000	245,000	124,000	124,000		
Transport and communication	900,000	1,880,000	-			
Distributive trades	990,000	2,155,000	455,000	597,000		
Public administration and pro-	4 470 000	2 005 000				
fessional services	1,170,000	2,995,000	104,000	242 000		
Miscellaneous services	580,000	945,000	104,000	313,000		
Fotals January-December 1973*	10,720,000	24,995,000	725,000	1,117,000		
Totals January-December 1972	10,985,000	27,315,000	1,618,000	erzestoni il		

^{*} See footnote* to table 1.

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

		kly rates of minimum en	titlements	Normal weekly hours of work			
Month		te number of fected by—	Estimated net	Approxi- mate	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours		
	increases	decreases	amount of increase	number of workers affected by reductions			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1973				-			
January	120		170	26	52		
February	455		910	195	290		
March	640	_	895	_	_		
April	3,140		6,310	443	547		
May	870	_	1,740	_			
June	1,655	_	4,265	10	20		
July	655	=	1,460	_	- 136		
August	2,370	-	5,815	_			
September†	595		710	_	125		
October†	395	_	530	115	125		
Novembert	600	_	1,420	_	_		
December	425	-	760	40	85		

^{*} See footnote * to table 1

Table 6 analyses the aggregate amount of net increases in 1973 according to the methods by which they were effected.

Table 6

Method	Increases in basi weekly rates of or minimum end ments			
	Aggregate amount of net increase (£000's)	Percentage of total		
Direct negotiation Joint industrial councils or other joint standing bodies	10,430	41.7		
established by voluntary agreement	10,790	43.2		
Wages councils and other statutory wages boards	3,630	14.5		
Arbitration Sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of	o de T ylican	edimon s		
retail prices	145	0.6		
Total* A S T S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S	24,995	100-0		

^{*} See footnote* to table 1.

Table 7 shows the approximate number of workers affected by changes in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) and the effect of such changes in each of the years from 1956 to 1973.

Table 7

Year	Basic weekly r or minimum e		Normal weekly hours of work			
out 7.25,000 nev incidence entragname- ion in 1972.	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases (000's)	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)		
1956	12,673	6,633	21	37		
1957	12,338	5,340	434	1,038		
1958	11,232	3,461	348	649		
1959	4,708	1,252	364	486		
1960	11,124	4,303	6,817	12,675		
1961	7,850	4,116	5,727	11,189		
1962	12,696	5,232	1,344	2,176		
1963	10,324	5,097	698	852		
1964 1965	9,250	5,018	4,625	4,912		
1966	10,837 8,595	6,057	8,156	11,785		
1967	11,490	4,535 9,005	4,315 825	5,765		
1968	11,110	9,580	575	850 645		
1969	9,205	8,355	665	875		
1970	12,470	21,645	785	1,000		
971	11,530	19,990	623	610		
1972	10,985	27,315	1,618	1,839		
1973*	10,720	24,995	725	1,117		

^{*} See footnote * to table 1.

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

Technical note on the basis of the statistics

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

Developments in 1973

The main feature in 1973 was the application of the Government's counter-inflationary policy. In the early months of the year the standstill policy on prices and incomes, introduced in November 1972, was still in force. Stage 2 of the government's policy began on April 1 (see this GAZETTE, January 1973, page 3), and was followed from November 1 by stage 3 (see this GAZETTE, October 1973, page 946).

About 30 agreements in which minimum earnings entitlements are laid down which are in excess of basic rates, or in which such entitlements replace basic rates, were in operation at the end of the year. The industries affected included cotton spinning and weaving, sawmilling, railways and local authorities' services. Such minimum entitlements constitute established basic entitlements for a normal working week, and thus for the purposes of the statistical series relating to basic rates of wages, increases in minimum entitlements have been included, although of course for many workers such changes may not affect their earnings.

No new long-term staged agreements were negotiated during the year but in some cases later stages of important agreements concluded earlier came into effect, for example, construction in June and engineering in August.

Reductions in the normal hours of work were made in a number of industries and services during the year. These changes took place largely in those industries and services regulated by wages regulation orders issued under the Wages Councils Acts. mainly in the distributive trades. They included retail food trades, retail bookselling and stationery trades, milk distribution (Scotland) and unlicensed places of refreshment. Others were agriculture (Scotland) and retail multiple grocery. These were all industries in which normal weekly hours of work were in excess of 40 and in which reductions could be made within the framework of the counter-inflation legislation.

Entitlements to holidays with pay continued to increase during 1973. By the end of the year, it is estimated that about six per cent of all manual workers were entitled to a basic annual paid holiday of three weeks, about nine per cent had a basic entitlement of between two and three weeks and 36 per cent had a basic holiday of three weeks. A further 45 per cent were entitled to between three and four weeks, the remaining four per cent having a basic holiday entitlement of four weeks or more. The proportion of workers entitled to additional days of holiday because of long service with one employer changed little, and by the end of 1973 was estimated as about one in seven.

Details of the more significant national collective agreements, awards and statutory wages regulation orders reported in 1973 are listed in table 8. Also included are some important agreements made in previous years with effect in 1973. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all national settlements.

Date of agreement, award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
January 10	February 26	Retail food trades—England, Wales and Scotland (Wages Councils)	Increases in statutory remuneration of $£2$ a week for men 21 and over, and of $£2.50$ for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Normal weekly hours reduced by one hour.
e bruary 8	April 1	Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings) —GB (excluding metropolitan area) and Belfast	Increases ranging from £1-69 to £1-915 a week according to occupation, for adult workers.
February 19	October 30	Unlicensed places of refreshment—GB (Wages Council)	Increases of varying amounts, according to area, occupation or hours of duty, in conjunction with a reduction in normal weekly hours from 42 to 41.
February 26	April 1	Furniture manufacture—GB	Increases in minimum hourly time rates of amounts ranging from 4:32p to 5:83p (with hourly allowance increases of 2:83p to 4p, respectively), according to area and occupation, for men 20 and over, of 4:47p to 8:29p (with 3p to 3:37p), for women 20 and over, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers.
February 26	April 1	Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales (Wages Council)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4p an hour for men and women, with proportional amounts for late entrants, learners and young workers; increase in piecework basis time rate of 5p.
March 26	April 1	Post Office—UK: Postmen, telegraphists, telephonists, postal officers	Revision of pay scales providing increases of varying amounts.
March 29	February 26	Retail multiple grocery and provision trade—England and Wales	Increase in minimum weekly remuneration of £2 for shop managers, manageresses and divisional heads and £1.80 for other workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Normal weekly hours reduced from 41 to 40.
March 29	April 1	Milk, milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—England and Wales (Wages Council)	Increase in basic rates of $£2.10$ a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.
July 9	August 20		Increases in statutory minimum weekly remuneration of varying amounts.
e bester and earlier orkers	September 4	Retail furnishing and allied trades—GB	Increases in statutory minimum weekly remuneration for female workers of amounts ranging from £0·35 to £0·90 according to age, area and occupation.
March 29	April 1	Rubber manufacture—GB	Minimum earnings levels increased by £2 a week for men, by £2.50 for women with proportional amounts for young workers.
April 4	April 1	Coalmining—GB	National standard weekly rates increased by £2·29 for workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates now payable at 19 and over (previously 20).
April 11	May 5	Wool textile (woollen and worsted spinning and weaving)—Yorkshire	Increase in minimum earnings levels of £2 for all workers.
April 11	June 4	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—GB	Increase in minimum weekly rates of £1.70 a week for men and women, 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.
April	March 14	n troights assumed to be exhibited the	Increases in standard rates of £2 a week for adult male workers, of £1:80 for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.
December 16	November 7	Health services—GB	Increases in standard rates of £0.40 a week for adult men, £0.52 for adult women, with proportional amounts for young workers.
	December 13	Joseph Carlos Constituents State 1974	Increases in standard rates of £2.40 a week for adult men, of £2.16 for adult women, with proportional amounts for young workers.

[†] Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly or having retrospec-

Table 8 (continued) Principal settlements reported in 1973 and some agreements of previous years with effect in 1973

award or order	Operative (or proposed) date of change	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
April 25	July 2	Merchant Navy—UK	Increases of varying amounts in basic rates.
May 3	April 20		Increases of varying amounts, according to classification.
	November 2	Paper and board making, etc—UK	$\left\{ \text{Increase of 3-37p an hour for women 18 and over, with proportional amounts fo young workers.} \right.$
May 3	June 4	Food manufacturing industry—GB	Increase of £1.70 a week (inclusive of 10p equal pay increase for women) for meand women, with proportional amounts for young workers.
May 9	April 30	Railway service—GB (British Rail)	Increases of varying amounts ranging from £1-80 to £2-25 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers
May 11	May 7	Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Increase in current wage rates of 4 per cent plus a flat rate increase of £1 a week
May 30	May 8	Heavy chemicals manufacture—(firms affiliated to the Chemical Industries' Association)—GB	Increase of 4·3p an hour for men, of 4·14p or 4·22p for women, with proportional amounts for young workers.
June 4	June 4	Motor vehicle retail and repair trade—UK	Minimum rates increased by 4·25p, 4p or 3·85p an hour for men and 6·2p fo women with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers.
May 5	March 31	Retail distribution—Co-op societies—GB	Increases of varying amounts for male and female workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.
June 5	July 1	Post Office (engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades)—UK	Increases in amounts ranging from £2-74 to £3-42 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers.
June 6	June 11	Heavy chemicals manufacture—(constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd)—GB	Increases in Weekly Staff Agreement basic salary levels of amounts ranging from £1.87 to £2.55 a week according to grade and length of service for men, with proportional amounts for women and young workers.
June 19	August 13	Retail multiple footwear—UK (Wages Council)	Increases ranging from £1:80 to £2:35 a week for male workers and from £2:15 to £2:65 for females.
July 6	July 1	Government industrial establishments—UK	Increases in general minimum rates of £2-08 a week for adult male workers and amounts ranging from £2-48 to £2-67 for adult women.
August	September 18	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—GB	General minimum time rates increased by 4-5p an hour for men and women with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants.
August	June 3	Iron and steel manufacture—England and Wales	Increases in minimum rates ranging from £2 to £2·10 a week for men.
September 7	October 29	Road-haulage contracting (other than British Road Services)—GB (Wages Council)	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by amounts ranging from £1.72 to £1.94 a week for workers 21 and over with proportional amounts for young workers.
December 10	November 7	Local authorities services (manual workers)—GB	Increase in basic weekly rates of £2:32 for men 19 and over, £2:14 for women 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum earnings
		OUS YEARS WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE OR	level increased to £23 for adult male workers. HAD STAGES IN 1973
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Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1973*

The number of stoppages of work† beginning in 1973 in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, was 2,854, compared with 2,497 in 1972. In addition, 29 stoppages which began in 1972 continued into 1973, compared with 33 commencing in 1971 and continuing into 1972.

Stoppages in progress in 1973 resulted in the loss of about 7,173,000 working days during the year at establishments where the disputes occurred, compared with 23,909,000 working days lost during 1972 through stoppages in progress in that year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1973 was about 1,519,000, including 409,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1972 was about 1,734,000 workers, including some 281,000 who were indirectly involved.

The provisional figures show an increase of 357 stoppages (14 per cent), compared with 1972. More stoppages occurred in 17 industry groups and fewer in eight. There were 78 (36 per cent) more stoppages in motor vehicle manufacturing, reversing the trend of the last two years. In coal mining an increase of 77‡ (34 per cent) continued the upward trend since 1971. Substantial increases, in percentage terms, were also recorded in textiles (+25 stoppages), all other manufacturing industries (+26), other transport and communication (+49), distributive trades (+17), administrative, financial and professional services (+38)and miscellaneous services (+16). There were 30 (12 per cent) fewer stoppages in construction and 17 (3 per cent) less in

Other marginal changes included metal manufacture (-4), shipbuilding (+3), gas, electricity and water (-1), and port and inland water transport (-2).

The total number of workers involved in stoppages in 1973, either directly or indirectly (that is, laid off at the establishment where the stoppage occurred) decreased by nearly 216,000, or 12 per cent.

The provisional total of working days lost in 1973, 7.2 million, was 16.7 million less than in 1972, a decrease of 70 per cent.

If the national coal mining stoppage in the early part of 1972 is excluded from the figures for that year, comparison of workers involved shows an increase of seven per cent in 1973, reflecting in particular the increased incidence of stoppages in the services sector as a whole. In the case of working days lost, however, there would still be a decrease, of 46 per cent, largely due to substantial reductions in the construction industry, especially, and in the shipbuilding, aerospace and docks industries.

Industrial analysis

In the following table stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1973 are classified by industry and the corresponding figures are given for 1972. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers, or 1,000 working days, and the sums of the constituent items may therefore not agree with the totals shown.

Stoppages of work in 1973 and 1972

Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining‡ All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	6 301 4 97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44 41	Stoppage progress Workers involved 600 46,600 100 24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500 26,000	Working days lost 1,000 90,000 \$ 114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	Stop- pages begin- ning in year 1 224 5 82 3 42 212 549 64 217 40	Stoppages progress Work- ers in- volved 400 341,500 800 44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200 28,000	Working days lost 1,000 10,798,000 2,000 248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000 654,000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining‡ All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	egin- ing in ear 6 301 4 97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44	600 46,600 100 24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	1,000 90,000 \$ 114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 2,088,000 171,000	begin- ning in year 1 224 5 82 3 42 212 549 64 217	400 341,500 800 44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	1,000 10,798,000 2,000 248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000
fishing Coal mining‡ All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	301 4 97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44	46,600 100 24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	90,000 § 114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	224 5 82 3 42 212 549 64 217	341,500 800 44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	10,798,000 2,000 248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
Coal mining‡ All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	301 4 97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44	46,600 100 24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	90,000 § 114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	224 5 82 3 42 212 549 64 217	341,500 800 44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	10,798,000 2,000 248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
All other mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	4 97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44	100 24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	§ 114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 2,088,000 1,71,000	5 82 3 42 212 549 64 217	800 44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	2,000 248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44	24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 2,088,000 171,000	82 3 42 212 549 64 217	44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	97 9 53 208 532 67 295 44	24,300 5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	114,000 15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 2,088,000 171,000	82 3 42 212 549 64 217	44,700 1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	248,000 19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	9 53 208 532 67 295 44	5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	3 42 212 549 64 217	1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc There was a specified to the	9 53 208 532 67 295 44	5,100 16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	15,000 71,000 518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	3 42 212 549 64 217	1,000 13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	19,000 54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	53 208 532 67 295 44	16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	71,000 518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	42 212 549 64 217	13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	53 208 532 67 295 44	16,300 104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	71,000 518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	42 212 549 64 217	13,200 85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	54,000 657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
industries Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Paper and printing	208 532 67 295 44	104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	212 549 64 217	85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	796,000 1,355,000
Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	208 532 67 295 44	104,900 174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	518,000 1,350,000 267,000 2,088,000 171,000	212 549 64 217	85,800 231,800 53,800 247,200	657,000 2,789,000 796,000 1,355,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	532 67 295 44	174,900 26,700 437,500 22,500	1,350,000 2,088,000 171,000	549 64 217	231,800 53,800 247,200	796,000 1,355,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Taper and printing	67 295 44	26,700 437,500 22,500	267,000 2,088,000 171,000	64 217	53,800 247,200	796,000 1,355,000
marine engineering Motor vehicles Acrospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	295 44	437,500 22,500	2,088,000 171,000	217	247,200	1,355,00
Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Paper and printing	295 44	437,500 22,500	2,088,000 171,000	217	247,200	
Aerospace equipment All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	44	22,500	171,000			654.00
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing						
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	THE RESERVE	20,000	191,000	31	16,100	77,00
elsewhere specified Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing			the remove	aven must		
Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	151	30,900	218,000	137	26,100	308,00
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	91	26,800	140,000	66	17,700	236,00
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	30	13,300	41,000	31	7,100	38,00
cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	Elwa.					
Timber, furniture, etc Paper and printing	56	11.200	96,000	56	22,600	122,00
Paper and printing	33	8,600	69,000	35	5,000	26,00
	56	10,700	80,000	44	10,600	86,00
All other manufactur-					Emulava	
ing industries	88	42,900	275,000	62	35,200	411,00
Construction	214	28,300	179,000	244 .	208,100	4,188,00
Gas, electricity and					44 400	47.00
water	11	26,000	313,000	12	11,400	17,00
Port and inland water	truck in		400 000	427	100 500	773,00
transport	135	70,300	138,000	137	180,500	773,00
Other transport and	1.021	000 . 000	445 000	100	37,600	103.00
communication	149	74,500	165,000		2,000	7,00
Distributive trades	51	3,800	20,000	34	2,000	7,00
Administrative, finan-						
cial and professional	0.1	204 200	F37 000	56	104,100	131.00
services	94	281,200	537,000	22	2,100	14,00
Miscellaneous services	38	4,600	25,000	11	2,100	
Total 2		1,518,700	7,173,000	112 497	1,734,400	23,909,00

*The figures are provisional and subject to revision. Final figures for 1973 are scheduled to appear in the May 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

†The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They, therefore, exclude absences from work on May 1 by an estimated 1·6 million workers throughout the country who demonstrated inter alia against the government's counter-inflation policies by joining in a day of protest and stoppage sponsored by the Trades Union Congress, and on November 5 and 12 by about 323,000 workers, mainly in the engineering and motor vehicle industries, in various parts of the country and on November 9 and 23 by a further 6,000 workers from Leeds and 6,000 from Burnley in protest against the fine imposed on the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers by the Industrial Relations Court. Also excluded are industrial stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day except any in which the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100. For further definitions and qualifications see page 61 of this GAZETTE.

‡ Does not include figures of stoppages for December 1973, which are not yet available.

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

Comparison with earlier years

The provisional total of 2,854 stoppages beginning in 1973 compares with an average figures of 2,591 over the last ten years. The number of working days lost (7.2 million) was the lowest since 1969, and less than half the average for the previous three years.

Stoppages in the years 1963-1973

Year	of stoppages	involved	of worker in stoppag	es*		gate numbers days lost	
	beginning in year	Beginning	g in year	In			
	year	Directly	Indirectly	progress in year	Beginni in year	ng	In progress in year
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968		000's 455 700† 673 414† 551† 2,073†	000's 135 172 195 116 180 182	000's 593 883† 876 544† 734† 2,258†	(a) 000's 1,731 2,011 2,906 2,372 2,765 4,672	(b) 000's 1,997 2,030 2,932 2,395 2,783 4,719	000's 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690§
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,854	1,426 1,460 863† 1,448† 1,097	228† 333 308† 274† 407	1,665† 1,801 1,178† 1,734† 1,519	6,799 10,854 13,497 23,816 7,066	6,925 10,908 13,589 23,9236 ‡	6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,173

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

began.

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

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

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

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

avainable. \S In 1968 about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million days were lost as a result of a one-day national stoppage in the engineering industry.

MAJOR STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING 1973

The following stoppages resulted in a loss of 100,000 or more working days. In each case the estimated number of days lost, rounded to the nearest thousand, is shown in brackets.

Metal manufacture

About 250 blast furnacemen at a works supplying iron to the whole of the Scunthorpe steel complex withdrew their labour on April 4. Their action was in support of a demand for increased pay for operating advanced handling equipment in connection with the commissioning of a new steel plant. The number of workers involved, both directly and indirectly, increased progressively before the dispute was settled on May 4 with the agreement of new rates for later implementation. A phased return to work began on May 21 after a settlement had been reached in a separate dispute, which had also begun on April 4, over recognition rights for middle management. (115,000).

Mechanical engineering

An alleged breach of existing agreements relating to piecework, holidays and fringe benefits, by new management after a takeover by a construction group, led to a "sit-in" at a Sunderland mechanical handling equipment company. A total of 2,500 sheet metal workers, electricians, ancillary workers and clerical staff were involved from January 3; 300 workers in other departments were laid off from January 8 as a result and later, other employees stopped work in sympathy with their colleagues in dispute. Normal working was resumed on April 2 and outstanding issues were resolved during subsequent negotiations between the parties. (175,000).

Shipbuilding and marine engineering

About 1,100 welders employed in a number of Tyneside shipbuilding yards withdrew their labour on September 11 in support of a claim for an improvement of bonus earnings to increase the differential between their earnings and those of other boilermaker trades. As a result 5,500 other workers were laid off. The claim, which was held to be contrary to union policy, led to the withdrawal of the credentials of the shop stewards representing the workers concerned. Normal working was resumed on October 29 following assurances given by the union that the

men would have the right to negotiate improvements to their supplementary bonus without involving other boilermaking sections. In addition no attempt would be made to reduce differentials in the 1974 pay agreement, (134,000).

Vehicles

Stoppages by shift workers at a Midlands car plant on May 25 and May 30, as a protest against management refusal to pay 600 men who had been laid off for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours when the assembly track was stopped because of alleged sub-standard work, led to the withdrawal of labour by 4,700 employees from May 31. A further 4,000 workers at an associated plant of the same firm were laid off in two stages as a result. A general resumption of work took place on June 26 when the management agreed to pay the men lay-off pay, while the unions agreed to negotiate a new procedure to operate in the event of a similar dispute arising in the future. (102,000).

At an Oxford car assembly factory 80 plant attendants involved in a re-grading dispute stopped work on June 1, causing 12,000 production workers to be laid off. After initial rejection by the workers, terms negotiated at national level awarding an extra 2p an hour, with retrospection from April 1, were accepted and work was resumed on June 21, (169,000).

Following the operation of an overtime ban and "work-torule" from April 5 by 5,700 workers at a Peterborough diesel engine firm, in support of a pay claim which would give pay parity with workers employed in the same group at Coventry, the company finally closed the factory from June 14. Work was resumed on July 10 following the acceptance of an agreement that each future set of negotiations should progressively reduce, and ultimately eliminate, the existing differences in wage levels between factories in the group. After two hours, however, work stopped once more in protest at comments made by management in a television interview. Work was again resumed on July 12. (113,000).

Other manufacturing industries

Over 1,300 maintenance workers employed at a number of rubber manufacturing plants, principally at Liverpool, Manchester, Pontypool and Glasgow, withdrew their labour from August 29 over the non-implementation of an agreed pay increase. Nearly 7,000 production workers were laid off as a result of the stoppage, which followed rejection by the workers of a Pay Board ruling that the settlement date could only be made 12 months after the previous principal increase at individual plants. A phased return to work began on September 24 after the company agreed to correct existing pay anomalies as soon as government legislation allowed. (144,000).

Gas, electricity and water

Industrial action by workers in the gas industry was intensified after February 14, when the policy of non co-operation, including overtime bans, work-to-rule, etc., together with token stoppages from January 17, was declared official by the union. It was estimated that more than 23,000 workers became involved in selective stoppages throughout the country. Work was resumed on March 24 following a ballot decision of workers accepting revised proposals by the British Gas Corporation. The offer. while not improving on that already made within the limits of the counter-inflation policy, included the postponement of immediate redundancies, improved pension terms and a restructuring of the pay system. (305,000).

(continued on page 63)

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

At October 1973, about 27 per cent of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below. The figures are not fully comparable with those published previously because of the change in method of compiling estimates of employees in employment (see article on pages 739-749 of the August 1973 issue of this GAZETTE). Estimates for April 1973 were published at page 658 of the July 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1973

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
SET BUT TORETHE	600 1200 60 000	(Thousands)	spirituristi 16	(Per cent)
Males				
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum	335	106	441	24.0
products	24	11	35	32.3
Chemicals and allied				
industries	186	114	299	38.0
Metal manufacture	365	94	458	20.5
Mechanical engingineering	568	229	797	28.7
Instrument engineering	62	37	99	37-2
Electrical engineering	282	203	485	41.8
Shipbuilding and marine				
engineering	139	25	164	15.2
Vehicles	521	177	698	25.4
Metal goods not elsewhere				
specified	308	83	391	21.3
Textiles	235	57	292	19.5
Leather, leather goods and				
fur	20	4	24	18-2
Clothing and footwear	76	25	101	24.6
Bricks, pottery, glass,				New Arthurson
cement, etc	184	44	228	19.4
Timber, furniture, etc	184	37	221	16.8
Paper, printing and				
publishing	282	105	387	27-2
Other manufacturing				THE PARTY OF THE P
industries	161	52	214	24.5
		The second second		-
		The state of the s		

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-October 1973 (continued)

ndustry 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
tome but they around	id southful i	(Thousands)	onequell or toolist	(Per cent)
Females				
Food, drink and tobacco	238	69	307	22-5
Coal and petroleum		2	4	70.8
products Chemicals and allied	THE PERSON NAMED IN	3	7	
industries	70	56	126	44.7
Metal manufacture	29	31	60 152	51·4 57·0
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	65 42	86 16	59	27.9
Electrical engineering	251	76	327	23.3
Shipbuilding and marine	53 - 52	3452 72	Qualities !	F7.
engineering	5 51	7 47	12 98	57·4 47·8
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	31	7/2	70	17 0
specified	121	44	165	26.6
Textiles	215	36	251	14.5
Leather, leather goods and	16	3	19	17-2
fur Clothing and footwear	273	29	302	9.6
Bricks, pottery, glass,		2.5		
cement, etc	45	20	65	31.0
Timber, furniture, etc	32	21	53	38-9
Paper, printing and publishing	119	70	189	37.1
Other manufacturing	\$4.5 A.5			minuscrips result
industries	102	27	129	21.1
Total, all manufac- turing industries	1,674	642	2,316	27.7
Total males and females			protesta area protesta nata	Coles avene and Coles avene and
F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	573	175	748	23-4
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum				
products Chemicals and allied	25	14	40	36-5
industries	255	170	425	39-9
Metal manufacture	394	124	518	24.0
Mechanical engineering	633	315 53	948 157	33·2 33·7
Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	104 533	279	812	34.4
Shipbuilding and marine				
engineering	144	31	175	18.0
Vehicles	572	224	796	28.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	429	127	556	22.9
Textiles	450	93	543	17-2
Leather, leather goods	25		43	17:7
and fur Clothing and footwear	35 349	8 54	403	13.4
Bricks, pottery, glass,				
cement, etc	228	64	293	22.0
Timber, furniture, etc	217	58	274	21.1
Paper, printing and publishing	400	175	576	30.5
Other manufacturing				
industries	263	80	343	23.2
Total, all manufac-	5,605	2,045	7,650	26.7

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

(continued from page 62)

Professional and scientific services

Hospital ancillary staff throughout the country began various forms of industrial action from March 1. A series of selective stoppages in which up to 50,000 workers became involved was called off after formal acceptance by the unions concerned of an improved pay offer within the limits of the government's counterinflation policy. Work was generally resumed on April 18. (285,000).

Public administration and defence

Members of three non-industrial unions in the Civil Service took part in their first ever recorded one-day national stoppage on February 27. About 128,000 of the grades concerned stopped work in protest against the alleged breaking by the government of a pay agreement affecting all Civil Service departments. (128,000).

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED November 17, 1973

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries* in the four weeks ended November 17, 1973, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date.

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

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.

> Total 2·6 2·1 1·9 2.4 3.4

2.0

2.9

1.8

1.8

11.5 1.2 5.0 1.4

3.3

2·8 2·9 2·7 3·4 2·4

3.5

5.2

2·3 3·5 3·2 3·1

Industry (Standard Industrial	ments	er of eng per 100 c at begin od	em-	charge losses	er of dis- s and oth per 100 e at begin od	ner m-	radio assezoio na objesta la seconda accida la la la Industry	ments	er of eng per 100 e at begin od	m-	charge	er of dis- s and oth per 100 e at begin od	he
Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	7
Food, drink and tobacco	3.4	5.3	4.2	3.1	4.2	3.6	Electrical engineering	2.6	5.0				-
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	3·1 5·0	6.7	3·4 5·7	3.0	4.6	3.3	Electrical machinery	2.1	4.2	3·5 2·6	2·0 1·8	3·5 2·8	
Biscuits	3.8	5.0	4.6	4·9 3·4	4·7 5·2	4.8	Insulated wires and cables	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.2	7.0					Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	2.6	4-1	3.3	1.4	3-6	
Milk and milk products	4·2 2·3	7·0 3·0	5·5 2·5	4.1	4·7 3·7	4.4	Radio and electronic com-			33	17	3.0	
Sugar	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	ponents Broadcasting receiving and	3.2	6.0	4.7	2.6	4.2	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	3.3	4.7		2.0			sound reproducing equip-						
Fruit and vegetable products	4.8	6.4	4·1 5·7	3·0 3·7	3·8 4·2	3.4	ment	4.4	6.0	5.4	3.8	4.5	
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and	2.6	4.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.1	Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic	1.5	3.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	
fats	2-4	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	capital goods	1.9	4.2	2.6	1.6	3.2	
Food industries not elsewhere			20	2.0	3-0	2.2	Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2.5		4.5			
specified Brewing and malting	2·9 1·5	4.7	3.7	2.2	4.5	3.2	Other electrical goods	3·5 2·5	6.1	4·5 3·6	2·6 2·1	3·5 3·2	
Soft drinks	4.7	3·2 5·4	1·8 5·0	1·8 4·2	2·4 7·3	2·0 5·4	mademan la la grana de					32	
Other drink industries Tobacco	3.0	5.9	4.2	2.2	3.1	2.6	Marina analysis						
	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	Marine engineering	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.6	
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6							
tuel	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	Vehicles	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.7	3.4	
Mineral oil refining	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	Wheeled tractor manufactur- ing	20	3.0	2.1		2.2	
Lubricating oils and greases	1-9	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.7	3.4	1.8	1.3	2.2	19
Chemical and allied indus- tries	2.0	4.2	2.6	4.0		951	Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal						
General chemicals	1.5	3.0	1.8	1·8 1·4	3·0 2·2	2·2 1·5	cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manu-	3.2	3.8	3.4	13.0	7-4	1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	2.5	- 10 400					facturing and repairing	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.0	2.3	
Toilet preparations	2·5 3·4	5·4 4·2	3.9	1·9 2·5	2·7 3·1	2.2	Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.6	1-1	01	0.0	20.5	
Paint	2-4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	Railway carriages and wagons	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	39.5	
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics	2.6	4.2	3.2	2-4	3-9	3-0	and trams	1.3	3.5	1.4	1-4	1-3	100
materials and synthetic													
Dyestuffs and pigments	2·1 2·1	3·7 2·7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	Metal goods not elsewhere						
Fertilizers	2.2	3.6	2.2	1.7	2·6 3·3	1.8	specified Engineers' small tools and	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.0	3.7	
Other chemical industries	2.2	4.6	3.0	2.1	4.2	2.9	gauges small tools and	2.6	5.0	3.2	2-2	3.4	3
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	2-3	3.6	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	Hand tools and implements	4.3	3.7	4-1	3.4	2.5	
Steel tubes	1·8 2·1	3·0 2·7	1·9 2·2	2·1 2·4	2.6	2.1	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	3-3	
Iron castings, etc	2.8	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.0	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	3-1	4.0	2.4				Wire and wire manufacturers	2.8		3.0	2.7	2.6	1
Copper, brass and other	3.1	4.9	3-4	2.6	3.8	2.8	Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	3·0 2·3		3·9 3·1	3·0 2·2	3·7 2·7	-
Copper alloys Other base metals	2.7		3.0	2.9	3-2	3-0	Metal industries not else-						
	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	where specified	3.6	4.8	3.9	3.4	4-1	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (ex-	2.5	3.8	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.6							
cept tractors)	2.2	4.2	2.5	3.5	2.3	3-4	Textiles	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compres-	2.6	4.7	2.9	1.9	3.0	2-1	Production of man-made fibres	1.8		1.8	1.4	1.1	1
sors	2.6	4-1	2-8	2.1	3-6	2-4	Spinning and doubling on the	F.0	40				
Industrial engines	1.5		1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	Cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.8	4.5	-
Textile machinery and acces- sories	3.3	5-1	3.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	man-made fibres	3.8		3.5	3.8	3.5	3
Construction and earth mov-			3.3	2.4	3.0	2.5	Woollen and worsted Jute	4·1 6·2		3·8 5·5	4·8 5·0	3·9 4·7	4
Mechanical handling equip-	1.7	3.5	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.2	Rope, twine and net	5.6		5.3	4.4	4.7	2
ment	2.1	4-3	2.3	1.9	3-2	2.1	Hosiery and other knitted	2.4	2.0				
Office machinery	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.9	goods Lace	3·4 1·3		3·6 1·8	3·0 2·0	3·4 1·8	3
Other machinery Industrial (including process)	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.2	Carpets	3.0		3.5	3.0	3.8	3
plant and steelwork	2-8	4-2	2.9	3-1	3.3	3.2	Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	20	
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering			1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	Made-up textiles	4.3		4.2	2·9 4·8	2·0 3·0	3
not elsewhere specified	3.0	3.7	3-1	2.8	3.7	2.0	Textile finishing	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3-2	3
nstrument engineering						3.0	Other textile industries	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.2	3-0	3
Photographic and document			3-4	2-1	3.5	2.6							
Copying equipment Watches and clocks			2.6	1.2	2.0	1-4	Leather, leather goods and						
Surgical instruments and	2.6	5-4	4-1	2.2	4-4	3.4	fur	3.0	3-4	3-2	3.4	3.5	3
appliances	2.8	5-5	4-2	2.5	3-6	3.0	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	2.9	3.4	3-0	4.0	4-2	4
Scientific and industrial instru- ments and systems	2.3	5.0	3-2	2.2	3.5	2.6	Leather goods	3.1	3.6	3.4	1.9	3.4	2
				T-T	3.3	2.6	Fur	3.8	2.9	3-5	2.8	3.0	2

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended November 17, 1973 (continued)

Industry	Number of engage- char ments per 100 em- loss				er of dis- es and oth per 100 e I at begin iod	er m-	Industry	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period		
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	2.9	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.4	Paper, printing and publish-				l ,negg	4	
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	ing Paper and board	2·1 3·0	4·3 4·2	2·8 3·3	2·8 2·8	3·9 3·5	2.6 3.0
outerwear Women's and girls' tailored	2.5	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.3	3-1	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	3.5	7.0	5.0	2.7	6.6	4.3
outerwear Overalls and men's shirts,	3.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.5
underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants'	3.7	4.6	4.4	3-2	3.9	3.8	board not elsewhere speci- fied	5.0	5.5	5.2	3-8	4.2	3.9
wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery	4·6 2·7	4·3 2·4	4·4 2·5	4·6 2·1	4·0 3·0	4·1 2·8	Printing, publishing of news- papers	1.0	3.5	1.6	1.0	3.7	1.6
Dress industries not else- where specified	2.0	4.4	4.0	2.3	3-6	3-4	Printing, publishing of period- icals	1.2	3.8	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.0
Footwear	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.6	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	1.7	3.4	2.3	1.8	3-1	2.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2.8	3-8	3.0	2.8	4.0	3.0	Other manufacturing indus-						
Bricks, fireclay and refractory							tries	4.1	6.0	4-8	3.8	5.4	4.4
goods	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.3	13.4	4.3	Rubber	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.0
Pottery	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.4	Linoleum, plastics floor-cover-						
Glass	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	ing, leathercloth, etc	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.6
Cement Abrasives and building mater-	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.5	Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's car-	3.0	4.4	3.8	2.3	3.9	3.2
ials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2.7	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	riages, and sports equip-	6.0	7.9	7-3	5.1	8-6	7-4
							Miscellaneous stationers'						
Timber, furniture, etc	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.0	goods	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.2	4.0	3.2
Timber	3.0	3-4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	Plastics products not elsewhere						4.000
Furniture and upholstery	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.3	specified	4.8	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.5
Bedding, etc	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	Miscellaneous manufacturing						1000
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and bas-	2.1	5-4	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	industries	6.1	7.7	6-8	5.7	6.9	6.2
kets Miscellaneous wood and cork	3.9	6.5	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	All manufacturing	2.4	4.5	3.2	2.5	3.7	2.9
manufacturers	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.0	industries*	2.6	4.5	3.7	7.2	3,	

^{*} Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE page 98.

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

4	970	•		4	•
-	7/1		-	и	u

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969 1970 1971	85-7 94-3 104-9 110-7	85·8 95·3 105·5	86·1 96·6 105·9 112·8	86·4 98·3 105·6 114·1	86·3 99·6 105·7 115·1	86·7 100·3 106·5 116·4	87·6 101·0 107·6 117·7	88·9 101·8 108·3 119·2	90·2 102·2 109·1 119·5	91·0 102·8 109·6 119·7	92-0 103-6 110-0 119-6	93·1 104·3 110·2 119·1
1973	117-8	115-9	116-5	119-0	121-4	122.7	122.8	124.0	125.1			

[•] 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. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The regular enquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Executive.

The executive has collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in October 1972, April 1973 and October 1973. The figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the department's enquiries, but the number of juniors employed by the executive are small, accounting for only about one half of one per cent of the total number of manual workers concerned.

Figures for April 1972 were published in the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (page 718).

Average hours worked for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 45 for males and 43 for females in October 1972, 44 for males and $41\frac{3}{4}$ for females in April 1973, and $44\frac{3}{4}$ for males and $43\frac{1}{2}$ for females in October 1973.

Earnings of manual workers-London Transport Executive

	Number	of workers	Average earnings	weekly
PART PERSONS	Males	Females Full-time and Part-time	Males	Females Full-time and Part-time
		elect Paper Side	£	£
PAY WEEK INCLUDIN	GOCTOBER	11. 1972		
Road staff	24.291	2,844	36-16	29-08
Rail staff	13,573	1,210	35.96	26.47
Common services	1,624	246	37-13	14-89
All classes	39,488	4,300	36-13	27-53
PAY WEEK INCLUDIN	G APRIL 4. 19	773		
Road staff	23,548	2,676	38-91	31-43
Rail staff	13,278	1,116	37-62	28.04
Common services	1,603	236	37-95	14.51
All classes	38,429	4,028	38-42	29.50
PAY WEEK INCLUDIN	GOCTOBER	10, 1973		
Road staff	22,781	2,560	41.83	34-01
Rail staff	12,849	1,147	40.65	30-07
Common services	1,596	234	40-43	15.88
All classes	37,226	3,941	41-36	31.79

UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

The table below gives the figures, and location of unemployment by region, of coloured workers who are registered at local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were

The count on November 12, 1973 showed a decrease of 3,924, compared with the figures for August 13, 1973, and represented 2.2 per cent of all persons unemployed, compared with 2.6 per

Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: November 12, 1973

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North West §	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): November 12, 1973 of whom adults	4,832 4,603	68 60	150 139	2,443 2,301	1,000 969	783 757	1,046 1,003	118 113	77 73	237 232	10,754 10,250
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	5.0	0.7	0.5	6-3	4-1	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.2
Area of origin Africa*											Voted high
Men Women Young persons	1,045 174 20	12	12	289 35	487 44	77 13	237 13	20 3 1	15	36 10	2,230 295
AND THE SHAPE AND THE SHAPE SH	20	4/000 F8 = 8	1 200	9	5	915 916	7	1	3	_	46
West Indies† Men Women Young persons	1,470 340 168	13 4 7	56 14 5	568 240 91	116 34 17	127 27 10	228 13 19	11	12	10	2,611 672 317
India							100	No.		Sales Active	317
Men Women Young persons	602 107 21	8 7 1	20 3 2	410 155 22	190 32 7	127 15 4	165 9 10	14 8 1	3	73 6 2	1,612 343 70
Pakistan (including Bangladesh)							,,,			2 219 1000	70
Men Women Young persons	343 31 9	3 —	$\frac{11}{2}$	437 26 15	30 5	278 9 12	190 4 4	30 3	23 2 1	68 4 3	1,413 81 49
Other Commonwealth territories‡						0.000	t a se essel	a sesson al	angered connects	enias y es	PER SECTION
Men Women Young persons	429 62 11	10	17 3 1	124 17 5	27 4 2	76 8	136 8 3	25 2	17	22 3	883 110
Persons born in UK of parents		countries (i	ncluded in fi		-	_	3	_	ALTONOMIC		22
Men Women	133	2	11	46 18	5	29	78	7	7	15	333
Young persons	36	2	_	27	1 8	7 3	10	lo Day 19	g entre las	3	42 89
TOTAL (all listed countries):		anning Adaptive conservation		er i rijir da de		salarna sinasan	-	-	establica de la casa d	on Market Strangers and the	, weeks bearing a
August 13, 1973 May 14, 1973 February 12, 1973 November 13, 1972	6,153 7,021 8,814 10,665	92 72 229 586	249 207 526 837	3,628 3,348 4,245	1,219 1,422 1,638	1,313 1,126 1,216	1,463 1,586 2,088	164 143 180	104 112 204	293 271 240	14,678 15,308 19,380
August 14, 1,972	10,883	99	381	4,844 6,629	2,139 1,641	1,625 1,821	2,176 2,539	139 203	501 206	256 289	23,768 24,088

† Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Nivu Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga. § Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on November 30, 1973, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	young persons of 16 but under 18	young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	33,782	1.465	2,998	38,245
Double day shifts‡	48,241	2,603	3.057	53,901
Long spells	9,817	388	1,002	11,207
Night shifts	32,481	1,327		33,808
Part-time work§	22,723	53	58	22,834
Saturday afternoon work	8,268	334	470	9.072
Sunday work	39,796	1,208	1,783	42,787
Miscellaneous	4,928	326	155	5,409
Total	200,036	7,704	9,523	217,263

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

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

‡ Includes 16,875 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

News and notes

UK TO GET £24 MILLION FROM EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

The United Kingdom is expected to get about £24 million from the European Social Fund for 1973 towards estimated government expenditure on the training and resettlement of workers.

This was announced in the House of Commons by Mr Chichester-Clark, Minister of State for Employment.

He said that the United Kingdom had not yet received formal notification of the extent to which its applications for assistance from the Social Fund have been approved by the Commission of the European Communities. He understood, however, that the sum was likely to be of the order of £24 million, of which £4 million would be for expenditure in Northern Ireland.

The European Social Fund, established by Article 123 of the Treaty of Rome which set up the European Economic Community, aims to improve employment opportunities for workers in the Community and thus to contribute to raising the standard of living. It has the task of making the employment of workers easier, and of increasing geographical and occupational mobility within the Community.

The fund meets up to half the cost of government-supported training and resettlement schemes, first for specific industries and groups directly affected by Community policies, and secondly for schemes of a more general nature.

In 1973 the UK Government submitted an application totalling £31 million, including £4 million for Northern Ireland, to cover estimated expenditure in assisted areas on training under the Training Opportunities Scheme, on payments under the Employment Transfer Scheme to workers who transfer to employment away from their homes, and on activities on behalf of disabled people in the UK as a whole. The second application, totalling £780,000, covered expenditure on the training and resettlement of agricultural and textile workers in the UK.

A budget of about £119 million for the Social Fund in 1973 was agreed by the Council of Ministers, which has already sanctioned a budget of about £135 million for this year.

MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION'S INITIAL WORK **PROGRAMME**

An initial four-point work programme was agreed by the Manpower Services Commission at its first meeting. The commission also agreed to examine urgently the likely employment situation following the present emergency, and possible courses of action.

The work programme agreed was:

—the Chief Executives of the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency should present details of their present operations and long-term plans;

—to analyse the present information available on manpower forecasting with a view to improving manpower intelligence and information; to hold meetings in different parts of the country to discuss with employers and trade unions how the commission can best serve them; to see at first hand the work of the agencies throughout the country.

It seemed possible that after the present emergency the employment situation might be more difficult than for some time. Last year had seen a fall in unemployment, and the commission considered what action it might take, or what it might recommend to the government, if this trend were reversed this year.

For this reason the commission is putting in hand urgently work on plans, including:

examination of the possibilities of an accelerated increase in training, including the increased use of facilities in employers' establishments;

—expanding present schemes to enable people to move to new jobs;

the development of special schemes to help redundant workers.

The commission also decided that particular studies should be made of groups most likely to be affected if the employment situation were to deteriorate, including this summer's school-leavers, older workers and disabled people.

It hoped that the contingency plans would prove unnecessary, but considered that it was its essential responsibility to prepare them. It also decided to examine immediately the steps being taken by the agencies to meet manpower needs for energy purposes, with particular reference to North Sea oil, and to examine what more needs to be done.

OUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTI-MATES FOR JUNE 1973

The quarterly estimates of employment for June 1973 are shown in table 101 (see page 85 of this GAZETTE). These results are provisional pending results from the 1973 Census of Employment.

The seasonally adjusted series for male employees increased by 2,000 to 13,475,000. The average of the March/June 1973 figures was 109,000 higher than the average for September/December 1972 which itself was 57,000 higher than the average for March/June 1972.

For females, the seasonally adjusted estimates of employees in employment decreased by 64,000 to 8,527,000; this

decrease may be due in part to some residual fluctuation still present in the female series (see this GAZETTE, July 1973, page 653). The average of the March/June 1973 figures was 141,000 higher than the average for September/December 1972 which itself was 95,000 higher than the average for March/June 1972.

Estimates of male employers and selfemployed persons have been provisionally updated to June 1972, on the basis of results from a small sample of national insurance class II records. The revised estimate for June 1972 shows an increase of 29,000 since June 1971. It is provisionally assumed that there has been no change in this total since June 1972. This sample of national insurance records does not provide an indicator of the change in the number of female employers and selfemployed persons which is assumed to remain unchanged since June 1971.

ADVICE ON NOISE REDUCTION IN MACHINERY DESIGN

Advice to makers and sellers of industrial machinery on measures to reduce noise is set out in a draft code of practice which has been circulated by the Department of Employment.*

This draft code, which has been prepared by a working group of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee's noise subcommittee, has been distributed to the CBI, TUC, representatives of machine makers, machine users, engineering institutions and academic and industrial research organisations.

Copies of the draft code can be obtained from HM Factory Inspectorate (FIG3), Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF.

Comments are invited and should be made in writing by March 31. These views will be taken into consideration in preparing the final version, which it is hoped will be published before the end of the year.

The published code will be voluntary, but it has been drawn up with the possibility of its being recommended later as an "approved" code with considerably more import than at present, if the government's proposals for a new health and safety commisson in line with the Robens report are implemented.

A first noise code of practice published by the Department of Employment* set out recommendation for a maximum tolerable noise exposure to control risk of incurable damage to workers' hearing. It also gave advice on what ought to be done to prevent exposure above this level.

Experience with that code, which was directed at managers and workers in establishments where the machinery is used, has emphasised the need for an effort by engineers who design machines and the firms which sell, to improve their products.

^{*} The Commonwealth Countries in Africa include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland; Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar); Uganda and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).
† The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St Christopher (St Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St Lucia and St Vincent).

* DRAFT CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE REDUCTION OF NOISE FROM NEW MACHINERY. † CODE OF PRACTISE FOR REDUCING THE EXPOSURE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS TO NOISE: HMSO 522p net.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

In the 13 weeks ended September 10, 1973. 11,554 persons were admitted to training under the Training Opportunities Scheme. Of the total, 10,362 were able-bodied and 1.192 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 15,637 (13,820 able-bodied and 1,817 disabled), of whom 10,138 (9,409 able-bodied and 729 disabled) were at government training centres, 3,821 (3,441 able-bodied and 380 disabled) at colleges of further education, 1,140 (970 ablebodied and 170 disabled) at employers' establishments and 538 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 10,689 persons (9,554 able-bodied and 1,135 disabled), and 8,396 (7,470 able-bodied and 926 disabled) were placed in employment.

GUIDELINES ON LONDON WEIGHTING ALLOWANCES ENOURY

Six major issues on which it wants to receive evidence about London weighting allowances have been identified in guidelines issued by the Pay Board.

They are:

- -what kind of allowances are paid, and how do they operate?
- -what kind of organisations pay-or do not pay—London allowances?
- —what are the purposes for which the allowances were introduced? —what kind of changes are needed?
- -how can London allowances be developed in a continuing incomes policy?

The purpose of the guidelines is to help people prepare and submit evidence, and to * HMSO 10 p

are not intended to restrict the issues or questions people may wish to raise.

The board has been asked to review the basis of London weighting allowances, and to report to the Secretary of State for Employment by the end of June. Evidence should be submitted as soon as possible.

Anyone wishing to obtain copies of the guidelines, or to present evidence should write to the Secretary of the Pay Board, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS.

PROTECTION OF EYES AT WORK

Special regulations for the protection of the eyes of people at work are to be made by Mr William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for Employment.

A draft of the new regulations* has been circulated for comment, and objections should be submitted in writing on or before March 15, 1974 to HM Chief Inspector of Factories, Department of Employment, 1 Chepstow Place, London

These regulations will apply to people employed in factories and on construction sites, and will increase the number of processes covered by existing regulations.

They will replace the Protection of Eyes Regulations 1938, which specify a limited range of processes for which the provision of "suitable goggles or effective screens" is required by section 65 of the Factories Act 1961. Also replaced will be certain regulations for particular trades, for instance shipbuilding and foundries.

The new regulations will apply to all the processes already covered and also to a number of additional ones where there may be a risk of eye injury, for example, handling glass and the manufacture of wire rope. Protection will also be extended to people whose eyes may be at risk from a nearby process, although actually on another job.

Goggles and other personal eye protectors, as well as certain types of shields, will be required to conform with specifications approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories. This requirement will tighten up the standard of eye protectors, and the procedure for providing employees at risk with eye protectors will also be strength-

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In November, 37 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 74 in October. This total included 20 arising from factory processes, 15 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and ware-

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended November 24, compared with six in the four weeks ended October 27. These five included two underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

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

In November, six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with two in

In November, 22 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 18 of chrome ulceration, two of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, and one of beryllium poisoning.

LEFT OVER

Because of the current shortage of paper and pressure on space certain tables have been omitted from the statistical time series in this issue. These include: tables 103 (employees in employment: industrial analysis), 104-116 (unemployment: regional analyses), 118 (unemployed: analysis by duration), 119 (vacancies notified and remaining unfilled) and 120 (overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries). The latest monthly figures for these are under the relevant subject heading in the monthly summary (pages 69-83). Other tables not published are 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128 and 132 (a) and (b), the latest figures for which are those which appeared in the December issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended November 30, 1973 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £32,014,000. During the 13 weeks ended August 31, 1973, the corresponding figure was £32,190,000 and during the 13 weeks ended December 1, 1972 it was £50,426,000.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-November 1973 was 9,680,800 (7,178,900 males and 2,501,900 females). The total included 7,678,700 (5,338,000 males and 2,340,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,315,600 (1,229,800 males and 85,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 36,700 higher than that for October 1973 and 20,200 higher than in November 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 28,700 higher than in October 1973 and 25,700 higher than in November 1972. The number in construction was 11,600 higher than in October 1973, and 24,500 higher than in November 1972.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on December 10, 1973 was 482,503. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 476,400, representing 2·1 per cent of all employees, compared with 490,300 in November 1973. In addition, there were 1,793 unemployed school-leavers and 1,945 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 486,241, a fall of 7,320 since November. This total represents 2.2 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in December, 175,502 (35.7 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 114,406 (23.3 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 70,643 (14.4 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on December 5, 1973 was 348,240; 14,738 lower than on November 7. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 356,200, compared with 366,000 in November. Including 108,038 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on December 5 was 456,278; 21,190 lower than on November 7.

Temporarily Stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on December 10, 1973 was 7,994, a fall of 7,342 since November.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended November 17, 1973 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,915,000. This is about 37.2 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 23,100 or about 0.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At December 31, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 121.0 and 121.6, compared with 120.3 and 120.8 at November 30.

Index retail prices

At December 11, the official retail prices index was 188.2 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 186.8 at November 13 and 170.2 at December 12, 1973. The index for food was 210.5, compared with 207.0 at November 13.

Stoppages at work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 57, involving approximately 34,300 workers. During the month approximately 58,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 274,000 working days were lost, including 191,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-November 1973, for the two preceding months and for November 1972.

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.

Industrial analysis of amployees in amployment. Creek Britain

ndustry Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Novem	ber 1972*		Septem	ber 1973*		Octob	er 1973*		Novem	ber 1973*	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	7,207-3	2,453-4	9,660-6	7,193-9	2,457-4	9,651-3	7,166-7	2,477-4	9,644-1	7,178-9	2,501-9	9,680-8
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,359.9	2,293-1	7,653-0	5,344-3	2,296-2	7,640-5	5,334.0	2,316.0	7,650-0	5,338-0	2,340-6	7,678-7
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	358·0 314·9	14·7 10·6	372·7 325·6	343·7 300·6	14·7 10·6	358·4 311·3	341·0 297·9	14·7 10·6	355·7 308·6	338·6 295·5	14·7 10·6	353·3 306·2
Food, drink and tobacco	442.0	299.9	742-0	442.3	303-5	745-8	441.0	306-8	747-8	440-3	312-1	752-4
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	18·7 76·7	5·3 45·1	24·0 121·8	18·1 76·2	5·6 43·8	23·6 119·9	18·0 75·4	5·7 44·6	23·6 120·0	18·0 75·3	5·7 45·6	23·7 120·9
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	16·7 59·1	29·6 53·0	46·3 112·1	16·7 57·3	30·0 52·3	46·6 109·6	16·7 56·7	30·4 52·8	47·0 109·5	16·8 57·0	30·3 54·2	47·0 111·2
Milk and milk products Sugar	43·4 11·1	15·0 3·3	58·4 14·4	46·2 9·5	16·5 3·0	62·7 12·6	45·0 10·6	16·5 3·2	61·4 13·9	44·8 10·8	16·3 3·3	61·1 14·1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	34·4 26·4	41·6 32·2	76-0 58-6	33·5 27·4	41·5 32·8	75·0 60·1	33·2 27·0	41·6 33·2	74·8 60·2	33·3 27·1	42·5 34·3	75·8 61·4
Animal and poultry foods	22.4	4.7	27.0	21.7	4.9	26.6	21-7	4.8	26.6	21.6	5.0	26.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	6·0 19·3	1·6 14·5	7·6 33·9	5·9 18·8	1·5 14·7	7·4 33·6	5·9 18·8	1·5 14·7	7·4 33·6	5·9 19·6	1·5 15·5	35.1
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	57·0 17·4	12·7 9·9	69·7 27·3	59·0 18·5	13·1 11·8	72·0 30·3	60·2 18·1	13·5 12·0	73·6 30·0	58·3 18·1	13·4 11·6	71·7 29·8
Other drink industries Tobacco	18·6 14·9	12·1 19·4	30·7 34·3	18·8 14·9	12·9 19·2	31·6 34·1	19·1 14·7	13·0 19·3	32·1 34·1	18·8 14·9	13·4 19·5	32·2 34·4
Coal and petroleum products	36.9	4.5	41·4 12·4	35·7 11·4	4.3	40·0 11·9	35·4 11·2	4.3	39· 7 11·7	35·0 11·2	4.2	39·2 11·7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	19.3	2·2 1·7	21·5 7·5	18·6 5·8	2·0 1·7	20·7 7·5	18·6 5·6	2·1 1·7	20·6 7·3	18·2 5·6	2·0 1·7	20·3 7·3
Chemicals and allied industries	300-1	121-3	421-4	298-8	124-3	423-1	299-2	125.9	425-1	300·6 113·8	127·9 22·5	428·5 136·3
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	115·0 41·2	21·6 32·8	136·7 74·1	112·7 41·3	21·9 34·5	134·6 75·8	113·6 41·3	22·1 34·8	135·7 76·1	41.6	35-9	77.5
Toilet preparations Paint	9·2 18·5	16·9 7·6	26·1 26·0	10·3 18·5	17·8 7·4	28·1 25·9	10·3 18·4	18·2 7·5	28·6 25·9	10·5 18·4	18·6 7·4	29·0 25·8
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	9.2	5-9	15-1	9.3	5.9	15-2	9.3	5-9	15.2	9.3	5.9	15.2
synthetic rubber	38-3	7.3	45.6	38-8	7.4	46.2	38-3	7.8	46.2	38·8 15·7	7·9 2·7	46·7 18·4
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers	15·3 9·8	2·7 1·7	18·0 11·4	15·5 9·5	2·7 1·7	18·2 11·2	15·6 9·6	2·7 1·7	18·2 11·3	9.6	1.7	11.3
Other chemical industries	43.6	24.8	68-4	42-9	25.0	68-0	42.8	25.3	68-0	42.8	25-4	68-2
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	457·9 229·8	58·8 21·4	516·7 251·2	459·3 230·1	60·0 21·2	519·3 251·3	458·3 229·6	59·9 21·2	518·3 250·8	457·7 229·0	60·3 21·3	518·0 250·2
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc	44·8 78·9	6·4 8·6	51·2 87·6	44·4 78·7	6·7 8·9	51·1 87·6	44·1 78·7	6·7 8·8	50·9 87·5	44·0 78·7	6·7 8·8	50·8 87·4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	44-4	8.6	53-1	45·2 40·3	9·1 9·0	54·3 49·3	45·2 40·2	9·1 9·1	54·3 49·2	45·5 40·1	9·2 9·3	54·7 49·4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	39·2 20·7	8·9 4·9	48·0 25·7	20.5	5.2	25.7	20.5	5.2	25.6	20-4	5.1	25.5
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	805·9 22·7	150·5 3·3	956·4 26·0	798·2 23·2	150·1 3·4	948·4 26·6	796·5 23·1	151·5 3·4	947·9 26·6	800·3 25·8	152·8 3·9	953·1 29·7
Metal-working machine tools	56.5	9.3	65-8	55-1	9.1	64.2	55-1	9-1	64.3	55-5	9·3 15·3	64·8 79·7
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	65·2 23·7	14·1 4·1	79·3 27·8	64·6 23·7	14·8 4·1	79·4 27·9	64·1 23·6	15·2 4·2	79·3 27·8	64·5 23·6	4-3	27.9
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	29·8 32·8	4·9 4·0	34·6 36·8	31·2 33·9	5·2 3·9	36·4 37·8	31·6 33·9	5·3 3·9	36·9 37·8	31·8 33·6	5·4 3·9	37·2 37·6
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	54·0 21·7	7·7 8·4	61·7 30·0	55·0 18·7	7·9 7·9	62·9 26·7	55·2 18·7	8.0	63·2 26·6	55·2 18·6	8·1 8·0	63·3 26·6
Other machinery	192-7	36.8	229.5	190-3	37.2	227-5	189-9	37-4	227-3	190.7	37.7	228-4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	146-7	18-1	164-8	144-3	16-8	161-0	143-8	16.8	160-6	143-3	17.0	160-2
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	13.5	3.8	17.3	13.5	3.6	17-1	13.6	3.7	17-3	13.5	3.7	17.2
specified	146-6	36-1	182.7	144-7	36-1	180-8	143-7	36-6	180-3	144-1	36.3	180-4
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	100·7 9·7	55·1 3·9	155·8 13·6	99·0 10·2	57·5 4·2	156·5 14·4	98·8 10·2	58·5 4·2	157·3 14·4	99·2 10·3	59·6 4·3	158·7 14·6
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	6·1 16·7	6·8 11·6	12·8 28·3	5·9 16·1	7·1 11·9	13·1 27·9	5·9 16·0	7·4 11·9	13·4 27·9	5·9 16·1	7·5 12·2	13·4 28·3
Scientific and industrial instruments and	68-1	32.9		66-8	34-3	101.2	66.7	35.0	101-6	66-9	35.6	102.5
systems ANNABAR MADAYANG AND I			101-0							488-3	333.0	821-2
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	484·9 103·3	309·6 32·5	794.5 135.8	485.6 102.5	322·0 34·2	807·6 136·6	485·4 102·1	326·5 34·7	811·9 136·7	102-4	35-2	137-6
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and	33-0	10-3	43.3	32-6	9-1	41.7	32.9	9.2	42.1	33.0	9.2	42.2
equipment Radio and electronic components	48·4 61·5	36·4 68·8	84·8 130·3	48·1 63·0	35·7 74·8	83·7 137·7	47·8 62·9	35·9 76·3	83·7 139·2	48·5 63·4	36·2 78·1	84·6 141·6
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	27.7	38-4	66-1	28-7	40-3	69-1	28-5	41-4	69-9	28-8	42.1	70.9
equipment Electronic computers	37-2	13.3	50-4	36-2	13-9	50-1	36.4	14-1	50-5	36-4	14-4	50.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	57·3 42·3	22·4 23·3	79·8 65·6	55·2 44·4	22·0 25·8	77·1 70·2	54·9 44·4	22·0 25·9	76·9 70·3	55·1 45·0	22·4 26·8	77·6 71·8

^{*} See footnote on page 71.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely Order II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

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

THOUSANDS

ndustry	Novem	ber 1972*		Septem	ber 1973*		Octobe	r 1973*		Novem	ber 1973*	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total									
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	162-8 137-7 25-1	11·4 8·8 2·6	174·3 146·6 27·7	164·2 139·1 25·1	11·4 8·9 2·5	175·7 148·0 27·6	163·7 138·6 25·2	11·5 8·9 2·5	175·2 147·5 27·7	163·5 138·4 25·1	11·5 9·0 2·5	175·0 147·4 27·6
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	689·0 25·5 435·2	96·3 2·3 61·6	785·3 27·7 496·8	696·9 26·1 446·2	97·8 2·3 63·1	794·7 28·5 509·3	697·8 26·2 446·7	98·0 2·3 63·2	795·8 28·5 509·9	694·1 26·4 443·9	98·4 2·4 63·6	792·5 28·8 507·5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	13-3	4-1	17-4	12.5	3.8	16-3	12.6	3-8	16.4	10.9	3-6	14.5
repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	175·0 15·6 24·4	26·0 0·9 1·4	201·0 16·5 25·9	173·5 15·1 23·5	26·5 0·9 1·2	200·0 15·9 24·7	173·7 15·1 23·5	26·6 0·8 1·2	200·4 15·9 24·7	174·4 15·0 23·4	26·7 0·8 1·3	201·2 15·8 24·7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	395-7 52-1 13-5 8-5 26-2 30-3 14-9 12-7 237-4	161·8 12·4 6·9 6·2 12·8 8·5 12·4 6·8 95·7	557·5 64·5 20·4 14·7 39·0 38·8 27·3 19·5 333·2	391·5 51·1 13·9 8·0 26·3 30·3 14·8 12·7 234·4	163·5 12·6 7·4 6·1 12·7 8·4 12·6 6·7 97·0	555·0 63·8 21·3 14·1 39·0 38·7 27·4 19·4 331·4	391·2 51·1 14·0 7·9 26·2 30·3 14·9 12·9 233·9	165·2 12·7 7·4 6·2 12·8 8·5 12·7 6·8 98·1	556·4 63·8 21·4 14·1 39·1 38·8 27·6 19·7 332·0	392.6 51.4 14.1 7.9 26.4 30.3 15.0 12.9 234.7	167·1 13·0 7·5 6·3 12·9 8·6 12·8 6·9 99·1	559·7 64·3 21·7 14·2 39·3 38·9 27·8 19·8 333·8
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	298·5 29·4	259·7 5·4	558·2 34·8	295·1 28·9	251·4 5·1	546-5 34-0	292·3 28·9	250·9 5·2	543-2 34-1	292·6 29·0	251·8 5·3	544.4 34.3
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net	35·7 27·5 58·9 5·5 3·0	29·1 21·0 48·7 3·6 3·9	64·8 48·5 107·5 9·1 6·8	35·2 27·3 57·0 5·2 2·9	29·8 20·3 46·2 3·3 3·7	65·0 47·6 103·2 8·4 6·6	34·2 27·1 56·4 5·1 2·9	29·7 20·3 46·0 3·3 3·7	64·0 47·4 102·4 8·4 6·6	34·2 27·1 56·0 5·2 3·0	29·8 20·4 45·8 3·3 3·7	64·0 47·6 101·8 8·5 6·7
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing	43·1 2·5 27·9 5·6 8·0 35·9	86·0 2·8 16·2 7·9 15·0 15·1	129·0 5·3 44·1 13·5 23·0 51·1	42·6 2·4 28·7 5·5 8·2 35·4	83·1 2·7 15·8 7·6 13·9 14·8	125·7 5·1 44·4 13·1 22·1 50·2	42·1 2·4 28·6 5·4 7·9 35·3	82·7 2·7 15·9 7·7 13·8 14·7	124·8 5·1 44·6 13·1 21·7 50·0	42·5 2·4 28·8 5·4 7·8 35·3	83·1 2·7 16·1 7·7 14·0 14·7	125·7 5·1 44·8 13·1 21·8 49·9
Other textile industries _eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	15·5 25·2 15·6 6·8 2·9	5·1 19·4 4·2 12·4 2·8	20·6 44·6 19·7 19·2 5·7	15·8 24·0 14·6 6·5 2·9	5·2 18·6 4·4 11·6 2·5	21·0 42·6 19·0 18·1 5·5	15·8 23·8 14·5 6·4 2·9	5·2 18·7 4·4 11·8 2·5	21·0 42·5 18·9 18·2 5·4	15·9 23·5 14·0 6·5 2·9	5·2 18·8 4·4 11·8 2·5	21·1 42·2 18·4 18·4 5·4
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear 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	108·0 4·3 22·7 13·5 5·7 14·2 2·0 6·5 39·2	319·2 15·7 69·5 34·9 33·6 86·3 4·6 26·5 48·1	427·2 20·0 92·1 48·4 39·3 100·5 6·6 32·9 87·4	102·2 3·9 21·5 12·5 4·7 13·7 1·8 6·2 37·9	300·5 14·1 64·2 32·9 31·2 81·4 4·3 24·8 47·4	402·7 18·0 85·7 45·5 35·9 95·1 6·2 31·0 85·3	101·1 3·9 20·9 12·3 4·7 13·7 1·8 6·2 37·6	302·0 14·2 64·4 33·3 31·2 81·7 4·3 24·9 48·0	403·2 18·1 85·3 45·6 35·9 95·4 6·1 31·1 85·7	101·2 3·8 20·7 12·3 4·8 13·6 1·8 6·2 38·0	303·5 14·3 64·9 33·7 31·4 81·5 4·3 25·2 48·3	404-7 18-1 85-6 45-9 36-2 95-6 31-3 86-3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not	231·6 44·4 26·5 55·5 13·3	64·0 4·5 28·0 17·1 1·2	295·7 48·8 54·5 72·6 14·5	229·1 44·0 27·0 55·2 12·6	64·9 4·5 28·7 16·9 1·1	293·9 48·5 55·7 72·1 13·7	227·9 43·4 27·1 55·3 12·5	64·8 4·6 28·6 17·0 1·1	292·7 47·9 55·7 72·3 13·6	228·0 43·4 27·2 55·4 12·4	65·7 4·6 28·9 17·2 1·1	293- 48- 56- 72- 13-
elsewhere specified Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	222·4 81·4 74·1 11·6 27·8 12·8 14·8	53·0 11·9 17·7 11·5 4·0 3·7 4·2	275·4 93·2 91·8 23·1 31·7 16·6 18·9	222·2 81·0 75·5 11·8 27·2 12·0 14·7	52·8 12·1 17·8 11·1 3·7 3·7 4·3	275·0 93·1 93·3 22·8 31·0 15·8 19·0	221·2 80·2 75·7 11·8 27·2 12·0 14·3	53·1 12·2 17·9 11·2 3·8 3·7 4·3	274·3 92·5 93·6 22·9 30·9 15·7 18·6	220·8 80·7 75·5 11·8 26·8 12·0 13·9	53·3 12·4 17·9 11·0 3·9 3·9 4·2	274 93: 93: 22: 30: 15: 18:
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	386·7 57·7	185·7 12·6	572·4 70·3	386·5 56·2	187·3 12·4	573·8 68·6	386·8 56·1	189·0 12·5	575·8 68·6	386·0 56·3	190·1 12·6	576 68
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	51·4 19·9	34·4 18·0	85·8 37·9	52·5 20·2	35·2 18·3	87·7 38·5	52·8 20·0		88·4 38·4	53·3 19·6	36·0 18·6	89 38
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	16·7 106·3	11·8 34·0	28·5 140·2	17·7 108·1	12·4 35·1	30·0 143·3	17·8 108·7	12·6 35·6	30·4 144·3	17·8 108·4	13·0 35·8	30 144
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc	134-8	74-9	209.7	131.7	74.0	205.7	131-4		205-7	130-6		204
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth	211·5 87·0	122·9 27·4	334·4 114·4	213·6 86·4	26.7	340·1 113·1	213·6 86·2	27.0	342·9 113·2	214·5 86·0	27-3	345 113
etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	13·6 4·9 17·1 4·3	3·3 5·8 26·0 5·0	16·9 10·7 43·1 9·2	13·8 4·6 18·4 4·3		16·8 10·2 46·4 9·7	13·8 4·6 18·4 4·3	5·7 29·0	16·8 10·2 47·4 9·9	13·7 4·6 18·6 4·4	28-9	16 10 47 10
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	71·2 13·4	42.9	114·1 25·9	73·1 13·1	45·2 12·6	118·3 25·7	73·2 13·1	46.4	119·6 25·8	74·0 13·2	47.5	121
Construction	1,205-3		1,291-1	1,231.6	85.8	1,317-4	1,218-2		1,304.0	1,229.8	85.8	1,315
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	284·1 86·7 158·4 39·0	22·5 32·9	343·8 109·1 191·2 43·5	274·3 81·9 154·7 37·7	23·2 33·1	335·0 105·0 187·9 42·1	273·5 81·6 154·4 37·5	23·2 33·2	334·4 104·7 187·7 42·0	272·5 80·9 154·2 37·4	23·3 33·0	333 104 187 41

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1973 census of employment are available.

¶ At present only combined figures are available for "Printing, publishing of newspapers" and "Printing, publishing of periodicals".

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended November 17, 1973, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,915,000, or about 37.2 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 23,100, or 0.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 14 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended November 17, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATI		RKING		OPERA:	TIVES O	N SHOP	T-TIME					
			Hours o	of overtime	Stood of whole w		Workin	g part o	f a week	Total		400	
								Hours le	ost			Hours lo	ost
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	opera- tives	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	188-9	36-7	1,882-3	10.0	0.1	3.0	0.5	4.9	10-5	0.5	0.1	7.9	14-6
Coal and petroleum products	3.5	15-8	31-4	9.0	_	_	_	_	acandi	_		_	
Chemicals and allied industries	65-3	27-6	635-4	9.7	_	0.2	0-1	1.3	13.7	0.1	_	1.5	15.0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	134·4 43·2 35·7	35·8 24·4 52·7	1,273·2 432·9 327·2	9·5 10·0 9·2	Ë	Ξ	0·1 	0·8 0·2 0·5	9·5 7·9 9·4	0·1 	Ξ	0·8 0·2 0·5	9·5 7·9 9·4
Mechanical and marine engineering	327-6	52-6	2,828-7	8-6	0.3	11-4	0.2	5.7	33-5	0.5	_	17-1	37-6
Instrument engineering	40-3	39-2	313-0	7.8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Electrical engineering	172-2	33.9	1,293.7	7.5	_	1.2	0-1	0.9	11-7	0.1	_	2.1	20.0
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing	239·9 164·9	42·6 42·0	1,760·8 1,171·8	7·3 7·1	0·7 0·7	26·4 26·4	11·5 11·5	125·2 125·0	10·9 10·9	12·2 12·1	2·1 3·0	151·5 151·3	12·5 12·5
and repairing	44.6	41.8	344-1	7.7	-	-	-	-	12.0	_	-	-	12-0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	176-2	43.8	1,479-5	8-4	1.5	58.5	0.3	6.3	21-4	1.8	0.4	64.7	36-9
Textiles Spinning and weaving Hosiery and other knitted goods	116·8 22·1 16·1	26·5 22·7 15·5	1,035·7 193·8 110·4	8·9 8·8 6·8	Ε	1·8 	3·5 0·1 2·5	38·6 1·0 28·0	11·0 12·4 11·0	3·5 0·1 2·6	0·8 2·4	40·3 1·0 28·9	11·4 12·4 11·3
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.7	30-8	80-9	8.3	_	0.4	_	0.3	6.7	0-1	0-1	0.7	13-9
Clothing and footwear Footwear	39·1 12·8	12·0 18·0	201·8 61·2	5·2 4·8	=	0·7 0·5	3·2 3·0	16·8 15·0	5·3 5·0	3·2 3·0	0·9 4·2	17·5 15·5	5·5 5·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	79.0	37-4	811-6	10-3	_	0.9	0.3	2.3	9.0	0.3	0-1	3.2	11-4
Timber, furniture, etc	80-9	44-0	668-5	8-3	-	0.3	0.5	5.4	10-5	0.5	0.2	5.7	10-9
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	154·7 60·8	42·3 45·9	1,425·8 533·2	9·2 8·8	0·1	2·3	_	0·1 0·1	13·5 13·5	0·1	_	2·4 0·1	38·3 13·5
Other manufacturing industries Plastics products not elsewhere specified	86·6 35·8	35·6 39·4	788·8 339·7	9·1 9·5	=	1·0 0·6	0·2 0·2	1·6 1·5	8·7 8·7	0·2 0·2	 0·2	2·6 2·2	12·3 11·3
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1.915.0	37-2	16,511-1	8-6	2.7	108-1	20.4	209.9	10-3	23·1	0.4	318-1	13-8

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 10, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on December 10, 1973, was 482,503; 8,729 less than on November 12, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 476,400 (2.1 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 13,900 between the November and December counts, and by an average of 22,900 per month between September and December.

Between November and December the number unemployed fell by 7,320. This change included a fall of 536 school-leavers, and a rise of 1,945 adult students seeking vacational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on December 10, 1973 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 14.4 per cent, 23.3 per cent, and 35.7 per cent, respectively. The corresponding proportions in November were 14.8 per cent, 24.0 per cent, and 37.4 per cent respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: December 10, 1973

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	30,014 24,262	2,027 1,331	6,372 4,585	1,208 844	39,621 31,022
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	18,502 15,442	865 656	3,847 3,287	620 544	23,834 19,929
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	14,091 34,069	440 903	2,953 7,341	393 906	17,877 43,219
Over 8	271,989	2,030	39,661	1,944	315,624
Total, unadjusted	408,369	8,252	68,046	6,459	491,126
Total, adjusted	404,421	8,239	67,108	6,473	486,241

^{*} See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: December 10, 1973

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed excluding school-le	avere and ad	ult stude	nte.		-	117			_			April 6 (a)		
Actual	92,472	44,025	10,427	30,796	37,795	23,970	45,573	79,369	52,014	31,411	78,676	482,503	26,800	509,303
Seasonally adjusted Number Percentage rates*	92,200 1·2	=	10,100 1·6	27,800 2·0	38,300 1·7	24,700 1·8	44,500 2·3	80,200 2·8	50,700 3·9	30,300 3·0	78,200 3·7	476,400 2·1	26,000 5·1	502,400 2·2
School-leavers (included in unem Boys Girls	136 86	67 43	18 12	56 32	55 85	50 32	100 77	210 88	164 102	82 78	218 112	1,089 704	282 155	1,371 859
Adult students (included in unen Men Women	nployed)† 102 25	19 5	30 6	23 8	129 77	18 10	175 64	128 60	235 163	290 152	184 66	1,314 631	17 23	1,331 654
Unemployed Total Men Boys Women Girls Married females†‡	92,821 79,157 1,479 11,307 878 3,578	44,159 38,025 725 5,032 377 1,250	10,493 8,866 150 1,369 108 483	30,915 25,407 360 4,796 352 1,669	38,141 31,497 549 5,591 504 1,737	24,080 20,555 362 2,872 291 1,047	45,989 39,236 703 5,463 587 2,058	79,855 67,446 1,801 9,442 1,166 3,381	52,678 43,631 913 7,343 791 3,129	32,013 25,841 575 5,009 588 2,062	79,256 62,785 1,347 13,916 1,208 7,068	486,241 404,421 8,239 67,108 6,473 26,212	27,277 19,582 738 6,544 413 4,112	513,518 424,003 8,977 73,652 6,886 30,324
Percentage rates* Total Males Females	1·2 1·8 0·4	1·1 1·6 0·4	1·6 2·2 0·6	2·2 3·0 1·0	1·7 2·2 0·7	1·7 2·4 0·6	2·3 3·2 0·8	2·8 4·0 1·0	4·0 5·3 1·7	3·2 4·0 1·6	3·7 5·0 1·8	2·2 3·0 0·9	5·4 6·4 3·6	2: 3: 0:
Length of time on register Males Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)†	14,273 7,848 10,535 49,524 82,180	7,034 3,931 5,091 23,771 39,827	1,494 775 984 5,784 9.037	3,389 2,159 3,380 17,114 26,042	4,825 2,898 3,631 21,037 32,391	3,105 1,655 2,275 14,289 21,324	5,645 3,335 4,842 26,149 39,971	8,579 5,654 7,944 47,460 69,637	5,257 3,634 4,839 31,003 44,733	3,459 2,323 3,578 17,158 26,518	7,608 5,184 7,495 44,501 64,788	57,634 35,465 49,503 274,019 416,621	1,892 1,791 2,704 13,820 20,207	59,52 37,25 52,20 287,83 436.82
Females Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)†	2,809 1,637 2,076 6,025 12,547	1,306 746 920 2,694 5,666	292 159 225 807 1,483	958 651 1,071 2,552 5,232	1,020 666 893 3,593 6,172	576 370 435 1,827 3,208	1,056 685 911 3,406 6,058	1,957 1,131 1,583 6,002 10,673	1,275 811 1,249 4,841 8,176	883 592 815 3,295 5,585	2,183 1,596 2,335 9,257 15,371	13,009 8,298 11,593 41,605 74,505	622 662 1,055 4,559 6,898	13,63 8,96 12,64 46,16 81,40

^{*} Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1972.

† The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students, and the analysis by duration of unemployment are not adjusted to take into account

additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date but notified on the four days

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at December 10, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBER	S UNEMPLOY	/ED			
	GREAT B	RITAIN		UNITED	KINGDOM	Acres 190
The state comets and the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	412,660 416,621 208,388 107,291	73,581 74,505 20,122 19,134	486,241 491,126 228,510 126,425	432,980 436,828 219,565 110,782	80,538 81,403 22,814 21,731	513,518 518,231 242,379 132,513
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,562 6,690 280 2,592	774 758 11 5	10,336 7,448 291 2,597	11,128 8,057 344 2,727	820 803 12 5	11,948 8,860 356 2,732
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	17,266 16,341 346 196 180 203	133 97 12 6 7	17,399 16,438 358 202 187 214	17,384 16,344 440 206 180 214	137 97 15 6 8 11	17,521 16,441 455 212 188 225
Food, 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 Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries	12,048 402 2,604 534 1,569 720 319 875 732 772 260 487 1,126 634	3,182 43 449 270 536 167 39 276 464 86 22 177 107 164 247	15,230 445 3,053 804 2,105 887 358 1,151 1,196 858 282 664 1,233 798 664	12,701 423 2,806 540 1,694 805 323 881 793 812 262 489 1,140 661 424	3,669 50 506 272 595 215 39 291 494 96 23 183 109 174 255	16,370 473 3,312 812 2,289 1,020 362 1,172 1,287 908 285 672 1,249 835 679
Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	597 1,515 293 1,102 120	135 76 3 65 8	732 1,591 296 1,167 128	1,528 296 1,112 120	367 76 3 65 8	1,015 1,604 299 1,177 128
Chemicals 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 Other chemical industries	6,650 2,955 561 210 566 353 858 227 201 719	1,040 264 181 120 76 82 91 14 17	7,690 3,219 742 330 642 435 949 241 218 914	6,727 2,987 567 211 577 353 867 229 214 722	1,064 277 182 122 78 82 96 14 22 196	7,791 3,259 749 333 655 435 963 243 236 918
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	10,028 4,884 918 1,983 865 696 682	586 214 41 142 84 42 63	10,614 5,098 959 2,125 949 738 745	10,101 4,909 920 2,011 871 700 690	595 218 41 142 87 43 64	10,696 5,127 961 2,153 958 743 754
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	15,136 456 1,078 732 467 544 488 847 452 4,064 3,122 247 2,639	1,239 42 87 107 61 52 47 52 87 326 121 16 241	16,375 498 1,165 839 528 596 535 899 539 4,390 3,243 263 2,880	15,575 478 1,091 750 468 647 499 859 466 4,194 3,185 249 2,689	1,306 44 90 109 61 63 50 52 101 344 126 17 249	16,881 522 1,181 859 529 710 549 911 567 4,538 3,311 266 2,938
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,099 120 141 170 668	400 29 128 51 192	1,499 149 269 221 860	1,119 122 141 179 677	412 29 128 57 198	1,531 151 269 236 875
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	7,397 1,705 631 676 966 404 376 636 917 1,086	2,264 332 81 321 469 167 134 135 238 387	9,661 2,037 712 997 1,435 571 510 771 1,155 1,473	7,567 1,747 653 693 978 424 388 644 933 1,107	2,492 345 102 423 488 185 137 149 252 411	10,059 2,092 755 1,116 1,466 609 525 793 1,185 1,518
shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	5,857 5,394 463	111 97 14	5,968 5,491 477	6,052 5,579 473	117 102 15	6,169 5,681 488
Tehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	8,336 178 4,801 735 1,846 450 326	651 12 429 67 117 19	8,987 190 5,230 802 1,963 469 333	8,470 180 4,876 736 1,897 455 326	671 14 435 67 129 19	9,141 194 5,311 803 2,026 474 333

[•] See footnote on page 77.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at December 10, 1973 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBER	SUNEMPL	OYED				110	
	GREAT BI	RITAIN	i bay	olymanika	ida.	UNITED	INGDOM	olla e
The state of the s	Males	Females		Total	OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON OF TH	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cuclery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,540 697 350 203 405 659 331 185 6,710	1,517 71 55 74 72 76 108 61 1,000		11,057 768 405 277 477 735 439 246 7,710		9,690 708 360 208 407 664 338 189 6,816	1,567 74 57 78 73 77 111 63 1,034	11,257 782 417 286 480 741 449 252 7,850
Proxtiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	7,142 568 1,003 616 1,451 589 108 665 40 391 175 309 862 365	1,950 49 224 135 352 72 70 453 32 106 67 176 166 48		9,092 617 1,227 751 1,803 661 178 1,118 72 497 242 485 1,028 413		7,870 668 1,241 740 1,469 591 133 741 42 413 193 331 940 368	2,570 85 396 224 389 74 104 562 34 125 74 246 208 49	10,440 753 1,637 964 1,858 665 237 1,303 76 538 267 577 1,148
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	751 456 238 57	194 56 117 21		945 512 355 78		779 473 246 60	210 64 124 22	989 537 370 82
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear 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	2,114 143 498 304 127 350 47 142 503	2,518 125 517 272 354 784 28 212 226		4,632 268 1,015 576 481 1,134 75 354 729		2,235 153 518 307 168 368 56 146 519	3,409 132 606 282 840 892 62 302 293	5,644 285 1,124 589 1,008 1,260 118 448 812
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	4,855 1,249 476 1,454 160 1,516	443 61 142 164 12 64		5,298 1,310 618 1,618 1,72 1,580		5,035 1,312 485 1,464 165 1,609	455 67 142 167 12 67	5,490 1,379 62: 1,63: 17: 1,67:
Fimber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	4,329 1,433 1,585 295 373 348 295	432 97 135 91 28 37 44		4,761 1,530 1,720 386 401 385 339		4,450 1,465 1,639 305 386 353 302	467 102 153 95 30 38 49	4,91 1,56 1,79 40 41 39
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	5,674 1,170 838 217 336 796 648 1,669	1,415 160 351 87 94 120 125 478		7,089 1,330 1,189 304 430 916 773 2,147		5,791 1,180 886 221 338 820 655 1,691	1,493 164 382 91 95 139 128 494	7,28 1,34 1,26 31 43 95 78 2,18
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4,820 1,594 269 99 527 102 1,764 465	1,116 176 41 41 293 39 373 153		5,936 1,770 310 140 820 141 2,137 618		5,092 1,780 270 105 535 105 1,827 470	1,158 194 41 44 295 40 388 156	6,25 1,97 31 14 83 14 2,27
Construction	78,455	558	188	79,013		85,936	630	86,56
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	5,376 2,087 2,892 397	297 113 169 15		5,673 2,200 3,061 412		5,463 2,104 2,942 417	316 118 182 16	5,77 2,22 3,12 43
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	29,373 3,557 3,724 5,403 608 4,045 4,132 833 5,136 1,935	1,843 191 351 161 33 152 36 117 515 287	186 - 221 - 221 - 221 - 222 -	31,216 3,748 4,075 5,564 641 4,197 4,168 950 5,651 2,222	1 建铁	30,321 3,602 3,863 5,609 647 4,242 4,270 857 5,269 1,962	1,942 193 369 174 34 156 41 125 544 306	32,24 3,79 4,23 5,78 68 4,39 4,31 9,5,81 2,20
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	30,725 4,554 502 3,567 6,726 9,206 2,404 3,766	10,543 705 36 727 3,266 5,439 162 208		41,268 5,259 538 4,294 9,992 14,645 2,566 3,974		32,120 4,853 511 3,693 7,035 9,485 2,595 3,948	11,521 798 41 783 3,565 5,919 187 228	43,6 5,6 5,4,4 10,6 15,4 2,7 4,1

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at December 10, 1973

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						400 6 3 3 3	LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—conti	nued			ic principal	and the latest the same of the
South Western	4,552	65	1,172	85	5,874	4.0							
Merseyside	31,459	1.166	4,149	731	37,505	5.0	Cheltenham †Exeter	1,008	14 20	133 180	6 14	967 1,222	1.9
						4.0	Gloucester	566	21	142	18	747	1.2
Northern	44,270	929	7,604	809	53,612		†Plymouth †Salisbury	2,347 422	35 11	496 127	27 10	2,905 570	2·6 1·5
Scottish	57,281	1,309	13,308	1,185	73,083	3.9	Swindon Taunton	901 472	18	137 64	14	1,070 542	1·5 1·5
Welsh	18,120	453	3,830	435	22,838	3⋅5	†Torbay †West Wiltshire	2,190 311	22	414 78	33	2,659 399	4·3 0·8
Total all Development Areas	155,682	3,922	30,063	3,245	192,912	4-0	†Yeovil West Midlands	425	2	91	8	526	1-4
Northern Ireland	19,582	738	6,544	413	27,277	5-4	†Birmingham Burton upon Trent Cannock	11,771 435 592	225 4 5	1,716 81 84	151 3 11	13,863 523 692	2·1 1·5 2·8
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						140 110	†Coventry †Dudley Hereford	3,742 1,324 351	100 15 10	1,036 181 57	128 6 10	5,006 1,526 428	2·1 1·0 1·3
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*							†Kidderminster	301 480	3 6	53 77	5 4	362 567	0.9
North West	35,348	619	5,032	417	41,416	2.0	Leamington †Oakengates	892	15	239	28	1,174	2.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	39,664	712	5,558	587	46,521	2.3	Redditch Rugby	236 287	8 5	45 96	14	303 397	1.1
North Wales	2,059	40	458	34	2,591	3.5*	Shrewsbury	431 479	8 7	64 105	5 8	508 599	1.3
South East Wales	5,662	82	721	119	6,584	2.5*	†Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent	2,512	19	326	12	2,869	1.4
	1,5%		454	7	1,668	2.5	†Tamworth †Walsall	578 1,672	5 27	134 308	5 25	722 2,032	2-3 1-6
Notts/Derby Coalfield	1,498	12	151				†West Bromwich †Wolverhampton	1,106 1,927	20 37	166 376	25 23 27	1,315 2,367	1·0 1·7
Scottish	5,504	38	608	23	6,173	3.0*	Worcester	558	3	105	3	669	1.4
South Western	2,484	35	526	28	3,073	2.6	East Midlands						
Oswestry	216	1	48	1	266	2.2	†Chesterfield	1,821	33	234	39	2,127	2.8
Total all Intermediate							Coalville Corby	299 407	1 16	43 77	20	345 520	1·1 1·8
Areas	92,435	1,539	13,102	1,216	108,292	2.3	Derby	1,929	34	331	29	2,323	2.0
		-					Kettering Leicester	208 2,421	6 42	32 262	31	252 2,756	0·9 1·3
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						Lincoln Loughborough	1,095 277	9	205 54	14	1,323	2·3 0·8
South East							†Mansfield	969 545	14	130 47	13 12	1,126 627	1·8 0·8
†Greater London	38,025 302	725 4	5,032 66	377 6	44,159 378	1·1 0·9	†Northampton †Nottingham	5,143	90	476	51	5,760	2.1
†Aldershot Aylesbury	182	8	24	5	219	0.6	Sutton-in-Ashfield	531	6	68	2	607	2.1
Basingstoke Bedford	338 401	8	49 55	7	396 474	1·0 0·7	Yorkshire and Humbers	ide					
†Bournemouth	2,480	17 5	431 77	16	2,944 325	2·5 1·0	†Barnsley	1,955	25	228	40	2,248	3-1
†Braintree †Brighton	2,291	38	348	15	2,692	2.0	†Bradford †Castleford	2,727 1,546	64	271 166	50 21	3,112 1,764	1·9 3·1
†Canterbury Chatham	784 1,135	12 15	126 230	11 22	933 1,402	2·6 1·7	†Dewsbury	905 3,023	5 67	111 556	62	1,025 3,708	1·6 3·7
†Chelmsford	737	9	126	7	879	1.4	†Doncaster Grimsby	2,150	46	218	21	2,435	3.5
†Chichester †Colchester	574 626	8	94 86	7 9	683 731	1·6 1·4	†Halifax Harrogate	547 360	15	66	7	635 441	1.1
†Crawley	714	16	80 49	6	816 601	0·6 1·6	Huddersfield	649	5	139	1	794	0.9
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	537 975	14	153	9	1,151	1.8	†Hull Keighley	5,752 401	93	616 94	28	6,489 510	3·8 1·8
†Guildford †Harlow	576 509	9	86 97	4 5	675 620	1.1	†Leeds	4,729 1,210	101 17	624 169	91 23	5,545 1,419	1·8 4·6
†Hastings	741	8	102	8	859	2.2	†Mexborough Rotherham	1,424	29	287	35	1,775	3.4
†Hertford †High Wycombe	158 439	7	23 73	6	184 525	0·5 0·6	†Scunthorpe †Sheffield	1,036 4,454	25 56	335 639	41 51	1,437 5,200	2·3 1·8
†Letchworth	249	41	34 188	18	285 1,411	0·6 1·1	Wakefield	705	16 15	639 70 104	15 13	806 1,294	1·5 1·8
†Luton Maidstone	1,164 748	18	104	16	886	1.2	York	1,162	15	104	13	1,274	1.0
†Newport (I.O.W.) †Oxford	1,005 1,179	17 18	189 362	19 12	1,230 1,571	3·3 0·9	North West					1	at years.
†Portsmouth	2,595	66	371	52	3,084	1.7	†Accrington	318 1,307	6 23	51 202	20	375 1,552	1·3 1·7
Ramsgate †Reading	763 1,163	21 32	105 191	8 12	897 1,398	3·1 1·0	†Ashton-under-Lyne †Blackburn	841	8	146	5	1,000	1.5
†Slough	594	9	76 330	4 27	683 2,733	0·6 1·6	†Blackpool †Bolton	2,688 1,588	46 25	483 180	28 23	3,245 1,816	3·3 1·7
†Southampton †Southend-on-Sea	2,331 3,522	46	496	36	4,100	2.3	†Burnley	522	4	59	23	591	1.3
†St. Albans	482 261	7	60 24	2 4	551 299	0·6 0·8	†Bury Chester	486 833	15 19	101 123	18	606 993	1.9
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	713	14	66	9	802	1:1	†Crewe	707 639	21 16	188 261	14 18	930 934	1.9
†Watford †Weybridge	826 544	17 20	101 84	7	951 658	0·8 0·8	†Furness †Lancaster	1,137	21	272	22	1,452	3.3
†Worthing	683	6	60	3	752	1.4	†Leigh †Liverpool	741 28,932	15 1,084	114 3,816	12 687	882 34,519	2·1 5·3 2·2
East Anglia Cambridge	545	9	110	6	670	0.9	†Manchester †Nelson	13,699 255	254	1,209	134 2 20	15,296	1.3
Great Yarmouth	878	14	112	7 26	1,011 1,234	3·1 1·4	†Northwich Oldham	746 1,108	21	203 171	5	990 1,287	2·7 1·6
†Ipswich Lowestoft	1,003	41 7	164 69	1	522	1.9	†Preston	2,031	36	417	34 7	2,518	1.8
†Norwich Peterborough	1,614	29 11	136 152	15 20	1,794 813	1·6 1·4	†Rochdale Southport	719 1,115	12	114 105	2	852 1,234	1.6
BEAR COUNTY TO BE AND TO WE	030		132	177	0.3	200	St. Helens	1,370 943	20	160 178	18	1,558 1,159	2·7 1·5
South West Bath	729	17	119	11	876	2.1	†Warrington †Widnes	1,157	62	173	36	1,428	2.8
†Bristol	5,378	63	692	41	6,174	2.0	†Wigan	1,781	21	402	17	2,221	3.2

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at December 10, 1973 (continued)

CENTRAL TO	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate	lappin of Laternan r	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Re	egion)—conti	nued					LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	ion)—conti	nued				
North							Scotland	1651		244	10	1.855	1.7
†Bishop Auckland	1,404	40	135	26	1,605	3.5	†Aberdeen	1,543	27	266	19		3.2
TBISHOP AUCKIAIIU	879	12	149	17	1,057	2.2	†Ayr	1,074	22	207	23	1,326	4.1
Carlisle	1,504	25	193	18	1.740	4.5	†Bathgate	1,365	51	267	32	1,715	5.2
†Chester-le-Street	1,423	19	188	21	1,651	5.6	†Dumbarton	1,019	36	394	44	1,493	
†Consett	974	15	231	8	1,228	2.1	†Dumfries	771	9	185	19	984	3.3
†Darlington		14	97	11	866	2.6	Dundee	2,854	59	551	62	3,526	3.8
Durham	744			58	2,126	5.2	†Dunfermline	1,277	26	365	31	1,699	3.4
†Hartlepool	1,718	48	302	7	1,505	5.9	tEdinburgh	7.068	74	913	56	8,111	3.0
†Peterlee	1,330	26	142			5.3	†Falkirk	1,317	22	545	25	1,909	3.0
†Sunderland	5,185	131	695	80	6,091	3.8	†Glasgow	21,829	519	2,483	279	25,110	4.6
†Teesside	6,480	146	1,109	148	7,883		†Greenock	1,263	25	469	54	1,811	3.9
†Tyneside	14,769	319	2,533	237	17,858	4.3		3,634	99	1.033	150	4,916	5.2
†Workington	936	7	318	18	1,279	4.2	†Highlands and Islands	1,001	30	306	42	1,379	3.8
1							†Irvine	808	10	168	3	989	2.8
Wales							†Kilmarnock			467	30	2,156	3.7
†Bargoed	966	41	104	47	1,158	4.7	†Kirkcaldy	1,628	80	2,422	84	7,581	4.3
†Cardiff	4,203	78	464	102	4,847	2.4	†North Lanarkshire	4,995		378	41	2,301	2.8
†Ebbw Vale	727	16	215	38	996	3.3	†Paisley	1,837	45		14	809	2.5
†Llanelli	351	6	84	12	453	1.5	†Perth	671	8	116	35	1,658	3.7
†Neath	383	10	97	10	500	1.8	†Stirling	1,314	39	270	35	1,000	3.7
	1,544		228	33	1,836	2.3							
†Newport	1,040		235	22	1,316	3.0	Northern Ireland				100		
†Pontypool	1,857	61	401	35	2,354	3.6	Ballymena	525	12	311	17	865	4.4
†Pontypridd			393	48	1,965	2.5	Belfast	5,821	168	1,409	108	7,506	3.8
†Port Talbot	1,488		214	16	979	2.4	Craigavon	796		288	8	1,114	3.8
†Shotton	731	18				3.2	Londonderry	2,334		446	42	2,944	9.7
†Swansea	2,024	22	704	27	2,777	5.0	Newry	1,707	43	422	17	2,189	12.5
†Wrexham	1,684	36	228	25	1,973	2.0	Newly	1,,,,,,,					

Note:

The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1972 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) which are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment H.Q., Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

*The composition of development and intermediate areas is given in British Labour Statistics: Yearbook 1971, Appendix F. (HMSO): The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work

area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool, Cardiff and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate shown for the Scottish intermediate area is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish intermediate area forms a substantial part.

† Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix F., op cit.

(Continued from page 75)

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at December 10, 1973 (continued)

	NUMBER	S UNEMPLOY	ED	TOTAL STATE		
	GREAT B	RITAIN	SI TONO	UNITED	KINGDOM	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	11,293	2,167	13,460	11,462	2,332	13,794
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	3.998	542	4,540	4,059	613	4,672
Insurance	3,411	361	3,772	3,451	410	3,861
Banking and bill discounting	716	171	887	724	180	904
Other financial institutions	841	164	1.005	863	172	1,035
Property owning and managing, etc	505	139	644	509	144	653
Advertising and market research		761	2,445	1,718	784	2,502
Other business services	1,684		167	138	29	167
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	138	29	16/			BALL RELIES
Professional and scientific services	11.344	6,399	17,743	11,762	7,193	18,955 554
Accountancy services	400	129	529	407	147	8,161
Educational services	5.492	2.199	7,691	5,729	2,432	8,161
	344	299	643	352	327	679
Legal services	3,634	3.383	7.017	3,766	3,864	7,630
Medical and dental services	145	59	204	157	63	220
Religious organisations	488	76	564	492	78	570
Research and development services	841	254	1,095	859	282	1,141
Other professional and scientific services	071	254	1,075		THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	
Miscellaneous services	36,989	14,061	51,050	38,300	14,905	53,205 4,575
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	3,475	1,038	4,513	3,521	1,054	2,652
Sport and other recreations	2.234	363	2,597	2,284	368	2,248
	1,650	460	2.110	1,775	473	
Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments	10,532	5,410	15,942	10,788	5,628	16,416
Hotels and other residential establishments	2,167	1,607	3,774	2,202	1,683	3,885
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	1,611	491	2,102	1.776	530	2,306
Public houses	1,157	262	1,419	1,205	269	1,474
Clubs	493	220	713	507	233	740
Catering contractors	546	464	1,010	574	520	1,094
Hairdressing and manicure		1.073	1,672	626	1,255	1,881
Private domestic service	599		1,325	764	622	1,386
Laundries	737	588	343	214	155	369
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	200	143		6,513	916	7,429
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	6,241	859	7,100	137	11	148
Repair of boots and shoes	128	10	138	5,414	1,188	6,602
Other services	5,219	1,073	6,292	5,414	1,100	0,002
Bublic of circumstan and defence	25.761	3,447	29,208	26,940	3,813	30,753
Public administration and defence	10,702	1,667	12,369	11,198	1,886	13,084
National government service	15,059	1,780	16,839	15,742	1,927	17,669
Local government service	13,037	1,700	10,037		A GO TO SEED OF SEE	204
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,065	116	2,181	2,129	118	2,247
Other persons not classified by industry	51,121	15,033	66,154	53,101	15,945	69,046
Aged 18 and over	50.032	14,329	64,361	51,730	15,086	66,816
Aged under 18	1,089	704	1,793	1,371	859	2,230

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on December 10, 1973 was 7,994. This figure was 7,342 lower than in November.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on December

Region	Numbe register	r of temp	porarily st ecember 10	opped w), 1973	orkers
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	1,014	1	288	1	1,304
Greater London	51	_	10	100	61
East Anglia	50	-	9	_	59
South West	110	3	6	1200	119
Midlands	1,920	22	151	9	2.102
Yorkshire and Humberside	343	3	18		364
North West	214	5	56	4	279
North	1,371	23	41	11	1,446
Wales	67		2		69
Scotland	2,056	56	136	4	2,252
Great Britain	7,145	113	707	29	7,994

Men 18 and over 18 ove	Total 7,994 7,813
services (adjusted*) 7,145 113 707 29 Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) 6,982 113 687 31	7,813
services (unadjusted*) 6,982 113 687 31	
Total, index of production industries 4,213 40 583 25	4,861
Total, all manufacturing industries 3,939 38 582 25	4,584
Agriculture, forestry, fishing 2,557 68 44	2,669
Mining and quarrying 3 — —	3
Food, drink and tobacco 31 1 47 11 Coal and petroleum products — 1	90
Chemicals and allied industries 8 — 7 —	15
Metal manufacture 246 1 7 1	255
Mechanical engineering 184 — 57 —	241
Instrument engineering	_
Electrical engineering 13 2 9 6	30
Shipbuilding and marine engineering 861 2 2 —	865
Vehicles 1,963 21 290 2	2,276
Metal goods not elsewhere 87 — 2 —	89

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on December 10, 1973						
10st on a sign	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
Textiles	180	2	58	_	240		
Leather, leather goods and fur	13	_	1	To be blood	14		
Clothing and footwear	30	_	64	_	94		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	48	_	15		63		
Timber, furniture, etc	230	9	20	5	264		
Paper, printing and publishing	13	-	1	-	14		
Other manufacturing industries	32	-	2	-	34		
Construction	271	2	1	_	274		
Gas, electricity and water	-	an <u>de</u> act	-	_	ng r <u>ed</u> il sastises		
Transport and communication	87	_	1	_	88		
Distributive trades	50	3	13	3	69		
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5	_	1	-	6		
Professional and scientific services	2	_	5		7		
Miscellaneous services	61	2	37	3	103		
Public administration	7		3	_	10		

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 5, 1973 was 456,278; 21,190 lower than on November

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on December 5, 1973 was 356,200; 9,800 lower than that for November 7, 1973 and 10,400 higher than on September 5, 1973.

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on December 5, 1973 was 108,038; 6,452 lower than on November 7,

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on December 5, 1973. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on December 5, 1973						
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
South East	101,913	21,743	59,194	18,989	201,839		
Greater London	47,417	9,958	28,736	8,861	94,972		
East Anglia	7,737	2,021	4,529	1,782	16,069		
South West	16,704	3,568	10,952	3,420	34,644		
Midlands	32,556	11,572	18,003	9,324	71,455		
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,100	5,739	9,925	4,702	35,466		
North West	17,683	5,171	11,619	5,010	39,483		
Northern	8,166	2,246	5,576	2,005	17,993		
Wales	5,580	1,839	3,387	1,501	12,307		
Scotland	10,999	3,779	8,617	3,627	27,022		
Great Britain	216,438	57,678	131,802	50,360	456,278		

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		mber 5, 19	ed vacancies 973	remaini	ng unmite
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services Total, index of production	216,438	57,678	131,802	50,360	456,278
industries Total, all manufacturing	125,730	28,045	55,028	20,086	228,889
industries	97,899	22,080	53,186	18,851	192,016
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,919	1,596	553	276	4,344
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	3,699 3,189	441 369	72 14	41 16	4,253 3,588
Food, drink and tobacco	5,381	1,206	4,905	1,318	12,810
Coal and petroleum products	224	41	80	31	376
Chemicals and allied industries	3,768	631	2,205	747	7,351
Metal manufacture	6,690	1,148	1,056	309	9,203
Mechanical engineering	21,603	3,444	3,580	1,142	29,769
Instrument engineering	2,871	555	1,358	352	5,136
Electrical engineering	11,832	1,557	7,642	1,544	22,575
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,501	281	105	44	1,931
Vehicles	8,983	658	1,219	266	11,126
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,395	3,782	4,241	1,721	21,139
Textiles Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and	4,025	1,539	5,341	2,243	13,148
weaving) Woollen and worsted	1,226 798	295 297	1,118 892	341 361	2,980 2,348

	18 and over	under 18	18 and over	under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	478	375	811	397	2,061
Clothing and footwear	2,384	1,459	11,774	5,001	20,618
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3,257	676	1,326	499	5.758
Timber, furniture, etc	4,844	1,851	1,163	573	8,431
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper	3,508	1,855	2,902	1,815	10,080
goods Printing and publishing	1,939 1,569	479 1,376	1,374 1,528	566 1,249	4,358 5,722
Other manufacturing industries	5,155	1,022	3,478	849	10,504
Construction	22,564	5,250	1,200	947	29,961
Gas, electricity and water	1,568	274	570	247	2,659
Transport and communication	20,140	1,381	4,726	1,112	27,359
Distributive trades	20,063	15,362	20,821	12,951	69,197
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	9,116	2,183	4,164	3,118	18,581
Professional and scientific services	9,879	2,013	16,378	3,282	31,552
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	18,964 1,116 7,221 554	5,848 309 1,328 369	25,680 1,966 12,795 1,609	8,302 350 1,209 641	58,794 3,741 22,553 3,173
			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		4==/0

10,627 5,585 5,042

Public administration National government service Local government service

Industry group (Standard Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled Industrial Classification 1968) on December 5, 1973

Men Boys Women Girls

^{*} See footnote to table 2 on page 77.

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1972 on pages 554 to 565 of the June 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in December*, which came to the notice of the department, was 57. In addition, 63 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occured is estimated at 58,700, consisting of 34,300 involved in stoppages which began in December, and 24,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,400 workers involved for the first time in December in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 34,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 32,600 were directly involved and 1,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 274,000 working days lost in December includes 191,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning December		Beginning in the first twelve months of 1973		
arithm for sometime person	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	29	27,300	1,356	706,200	
-extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours	1	100	92	35,100	
worked	-	No. of the last	73	12,700	
Redundancy questions	2	400	86	40,700	
Trade union matters	5	1,400	231	73,300	
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,300	234	51,900	
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary	1	†	388	93,700	
measures	13	2,100	383	79,900	
Miscellaneous	- 1/10/20	- 100	11	3,500	
Total	57‡	32,600	2,854	1,096,800	

Duration of stoppages ending in December

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days last by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	8	18,900	19.000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	14	4,500	6,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	13	5,000	9.000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	18	3,300	21,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	16	4,200	77,000
Over 12 days	28	10,500	211,000
Total	97	46,300	342,000

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

†Less than 50 workers.

‡ Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

STATISTICS FOR 1973

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1973, with comparative figures for 1972, is given in the article on pages 61 and 62 of this GAZETTE.

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

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, 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.

Changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work are subject to the government's counter-inflation legislation.

At December 31, 1973 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972 =	Percentage increase over previous 12 months		
	Basic	Normal	Basic	Basic	Basic
	weekly	weekly	hourly	weekly	hourly
	rates	hours	rates	rates	rates
1973 November 30	120·3	99·6	120·8	11·4	11·6
1973 December 31	121·0	99·6	121·6	11·9	12·2

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

2. The November figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in December

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

Agriculture—Scotland: Increases of amounts ranging from £1.40 to £1.55 a week according to occupation, for women employed by the week or longer period, of 2p an hour for men and 6p an hour for women employed by the day or hour. Reduction in the current average working week of two hours (December 3).

Local authorities—school meals service, etc—England and Wales: Increases of amounts ranging from 72p to 83p, according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (September 3).

Health services—GB: Standard rates increased by £2.40 a week for adult men and £2.16 for adult women with proportional amounts for young workers (beginning of the pay week containing December 13).

Laundering (Wages Council)—GB: Increases in general minimum time rates of 4.15p an hour for adult workers with proportional amounts for young workers (December 10). Increase of 1.25p an hour for adult females when engaged on women's work (December 24).

Local authorities' services (manual workers)—GB: Increases in basic weekly rates of £2.32 for men 19 and over and £2.14 for women 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (November 7).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication Changes in Rates of Wages and HOURS OF WORK.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 1,360,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,240,000 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 December, with operative effect from earlier months (935,000 workers, £1,480,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,240,000 about £2,055,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and £185,000 from statutory wages regulation orders. During December about 41,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by two hours.

The various tables analysing the changes between January and December 1973 appear in the article "RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN 1973" on pages 57 to 60 of this issue.

Changes in holidays-with-pay arrangements

Increases in annual holiday entitlements include the following:

Aerated waters manufacture—(Wages Council) Scotland: Qualifying period for the long service annual holiday reduced to 12 months immediately preceding April 1, 1974 and April 1 in each succeeding year.

Road haulage (Wages Council) NI: Qualifying service for three weeks' annual holiday reduced to 12 months continuous employment with the same employer on January 1, 1973 and in each succeeding year on January 1.

It is estimated that about six per cent of all manual workers are now entitled to a basic annual paid holiday of two weeks, about nine per cent to between two and three weeks, 36 per cent to three weeks, 45 per cent to between three and four weeks and the remaining four per cent to holidays of four weeks or more.

In addition, about 13 per cent of all manual workers are engaged in industries and services in which there is provision for additional days of holiday after a certain number of years' continuous service with the one employer.

RETAIL PRICES, DECEMBER 11, 1973

At December 11, 1973 the general* retail prices index was 188-2 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 186.8 at November 13, and with 170.2 at December 12, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for bread, eggs, electricity, clothing and some other goods and services.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit was 243.8; and that for all other items of food was 204.5. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 186.1.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of bread, eggs, fresh and canned meat, bacon, fish, tomatoes, cauliflowers and other vegetables were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of oranges. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than 1½ per cent to 210-5, compared with 207-0 in November. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about three per cent to 243-8, compared with 236-5 in November.

Fuel and light: Largely as a result of rises in the average levels of charges for electricity in nearly all areas, the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by 1½ per cent to 185-8, compared with 183-0 in November.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items included in this group, and the group index rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 154-7, compared with 154-2 in November.

Clothing and footwear: Higher prices for most articles of clothing caused the group index to rise by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 164-1, compared with 163-0 in November.

Transport and vehicles: A rise in the average level of prices of escond hand care.

with 163-0 in November.

Transport and vehicles: A rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars was mainly responsible for the rise of nearly one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 171-2, compared with 170-6 in November.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for services such a hairdressing, laundering, shoe and watch repairing, and the group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent to 211-3, compared with 210-5 in November.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of about one per cent in the average level of prices in this group, and the group index was 224-7, compared with 222-2 in November.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group

-	Live Landing Steam & Of Cold	muex jigure
I	Food: Total	210.5
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	211
	Meat and bacon	267
	Fish	294
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	164
	Milk, cheese and eggs	199
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	130
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	180
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	212
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	185
	Other food	170
n	Alcoholic drink	164-9
ш	Tobacco	141·4
IV	Housing: Total	224.1
	Rent	228
	Rates and water charges	227
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	
	materials for home repairs and decorations	204

_	ip ana suo-group	Index figi
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	185.8
	Coal and coke	215
	Gas	146
	Electricity	186
VI	Durable household goods: Total	154.7
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	188
	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	117 167
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	164-1
-	Men's outer clothing	183
	Men's underclothing	180
	Women's outer clothing	163
	Women's underclothing	157
	Children's clothing	158
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	130
	hats and materials	145
	Footwear	169
1 2000		edinoscipi (da) pareme
vm	Transport and vehicles: Total	171.2
	Motoring and cycling	155
	Fares	218
rv		
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	176.7
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	250
	requisites	149
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	da Algoni
	household goods	157
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	161
	values and one of the second o	an ferminan
K	Services: Total	211.3
	Postage and telephones	208
	Entertainment	197
	Other services, including domestic help,	
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,	Section 2007
	laundering and dry cleaning	224
KI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	224.7†
	All Items	188.2

Index figure

Group and sub-group

• 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.

† 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 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on November 13, 1973 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 285 of the March 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

tem nandyegomovnou kunna k nanam apai-lini ka sanan ara garaya ku salandaka (inga) Ana kulmusia sunat visesu	Number of quotations November 13, 1973	Average price November 13, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
en esta since and established the second	en est address Toda oreolog v	P	P
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	798	56-1	50 - 60
Sirloin (without bone)	757	78·3 68·1	65 - 90
Silverside (without bone)*	816 598	50.8	42 - 60
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	645	49.2	42 - 60
Brisket (with bone)	679	36-4	26 - 50
Rump steak*	813	92-2	50 - 60 65 - 90 60 - 74 42 - 60 42 - 60 26 - 50 80 -100
Beef: Imported, chilled	interior and every		4/ 50
Chuck	69 54	51·1 60·7	46 - 58
Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	86	78-6	55 - 66 64 - 95
Lamb: Home-killed	corts fill a	teleti asah	
Loin (with bone)	730	60.5	50 - 68
Breast*	706	18.6	12 - 25
Best end of neck	661 709	46·5 41·5	36 - 50
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	728	57.3	30 - 60 36 - 50 50 - 64
Lamb: Imported	Details	secondario de	
Loin (with bone)	479	53·2 15·2	45 - 60 10 - 20
Breast*	451 452	44.1	30 - 54
Best end of neck	485	37.9	34 - 42
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	481	54-8	50 - 60
Pork: Home-killed	704	49.8	42 50
Leg (foot off)	786 770	33.0	42 - 58 28 - 38
Belly* Loin (with bone)	816	56.4	50 - 62
Pork sausages	805	28-0	24 - 32
Beef sausages	688	25-1	22 – 28
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	634	26-7	24 - 30
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	385	28-7	25 - 34
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets	499	47-4	40 - 54
Haddock fillets	511	50.7	42 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole	418	44.7	36 - 52 45 - 70
Plaice fillets	468	57.7	45 - 70
Halibut cuts	202 419	80·6 22·0	60 -100
Herrings Kippers, with bone	549	27.9	16 - 26 22 - 32
Bread			
White, 13 lb wrapped and sliced loaf	772	11.3	10 - 121
White, 13 lb unwrapped loaf	590	11·4 7·5	$10\frac{1}{2} - 12\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$
White, 14 oz loaf Brown, 14 oz loaf	622 657	8-3	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6\frac{1}{2} - & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} - & 9 \end{array}$
Brown 14 07 1031	637	0.3	12-
Brown, 11 oz loar			

^{*} Or Scottish equivalent.

tem	Number of quotations November 13, 1973	Average price November 13, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
a nettilijiimo bargain ma	APRI MIT A	P	P
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose White	570	2-3	2 - 3
Red	417	2.8	2 - 3
Potatoes, new, loose Tomatoes	785	19-8	16 - 24
Cabbage, greens	549	5.7	4 - 8 3 - 7
Cabbage, hearted	651 626	5·1 10·3	6 - 15
Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	704	8-1	6 - 10
Peas	774	4.2	3 - 6
Carrots Runner beans	-	_	
Onions	794 731	5·6 8·3	4 - 8
Mushrooms per 4 lb	/31	STORY SHARE AND	
Fresh fruit	775	8-1	6 - 10
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	807	10.9	8 - 14
Pears, dessert	734	12·0 10·9	10 - 15
Oranges Bananas	727 775	11.1	8 - 14 10 - 13
Bacon Collar*	539	45.0	40 - 50
Gammon*	619	62.8	54 - 70 50 - 66
Middle cut*, smoked	432 373	56·5 62·7	55 - 70
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	393	60-5	53 - 68
Streaky, smoked	346	43.5	38 – 50
Ham (not shoulder)	717	83-6	72 – 96
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	666 577	20·2 52·0	14 - 25 42 - 58
Milk, ordinary, per pint	wellen bossi	5.5	0EV 6 <u>1</u> 2
Butter			
Home produced	628	23.2	20 - 28 19 - 23
New Zealand Danish	723 773	21·1 24·2	22 - 26
	t blandquid .		
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	140	7-1	61-8
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb	128	6.3	5½- 6½
Lard	804	13-4	11 – 16
Cheese, cheddar type	804	32.7	30 - 36
Eggs, large, per doz	706	44.5	42 - 48
Eggs, standard, per doz Eggs, medium, per doz	711 357	42·3 40·2	40 - 44 38 - 42
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	833	10-2	91- 11
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	757	32-4	29 - 36
Tea, per ¼ lb		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	
Higher priced	292	10·8 8·3	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 10 & - & 11 \\ 7\frac{1}{2} - & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} $
Medium priced Lower priced	1,880 696	8.0	$6\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$

Statistical series (see note on page 68.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Ouarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b).

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

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

not elsewhere specified

U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

		Employee	s in employme	nt	Employers and self-	нм	Employed labour		Working
Quarter	NY DEAL CHERO STREET	Males	Females	Total	employed	Forces	force	Unemployed	
A. ESTI	MATES ON NATIONAL INSURANCE	E CARD COL	JNT BASIS	nizna2 garac	TANKER PLANTED	on but which is	A STATE OF THE STA		
	ers unadjusted for seasonal variations	- 100 M	Tentiles		4 400	407	24777	572	25 220
1968	March June	14,080 14,151	8,480 8,494	22,561 22,645	1,698 1,701	407 400	24,666 24,746	572 506	25,238 25,253
	September	14,178	8,523	22,701	1,719	395	24,815	535	25,349
	December	14,169	8,477	22,647	1,737	390	24,774	540	25,314
1969	March	14,020	8,495	22,515	1,755	384	24,654	566	25,220 25,236
	June	14,027 14,035	8,573 8,584	22,600 22,619	1,773 1,776	380 377	24,753 24,772	483 5 40	25,312
	September December	13,987	8,536	22,523	1,778	376	24,677	566	25,243
1970	March	13,880	8,545	22,425	1,780	374	24,579	602	25,181
	June	13.832	8,573	22,404	1,783	372	24,559	524 579	25,082 25,141
	September December	13,835 13,823	8,572 8,506	22,407 22,328	1,785 1,787	370 371	24,562 24,486	604	25,091
1971	March	13,579	8,391	21,970	1,790	369	24,129	700	24,828
17/1	June	13,542	8,486	22,027	1,791	368	24,186	687	24,874
Numb	pers adjusted for seasonal variations								
1968	March	14,166	8,498	22,664					25,309
	June	14,146	8,487	22,633 22,631					25,290 25,278
	September December	14,142 14,126	8,489 8,500	22,626					25,281
1969	March	14,099	8,515	22,614					25,283
.,,,	June	14.029	8,561 8,553	22,590					25,276
	September December	14,002 13,941	8,553 8,559	22,555 22,500					25,245 25,209
1970	March	13,952	8,567 ~	22,519					25,236
1770	June	13,837	8,558	22,395					25,124
	September December	13,807 13,775	8,543 8,527	22,350 22,302					25,082 25,056
1971		13,646	8,414	22,060					24,877
19/1	March June	13,550	8,470	22,020					24,918
. ESTI	MATES ON CENSUS OF EMPLOYME	NT BASIS							
Numi	pers unadjusted for seasonal variations								
1971	June 34	13,424	8,224	21,648	1,791	368	23,807	687	24,494
	September December	13,294 13,328	8,218 8,148	21,512 21,476	1,798 1,806	368 372	23,678 23,654	810 868	24,488 24,522
4070			8,318	21,559	1,813	371	23,743	925	24,668
1972	March June	13,241 13,319	8,331	21,650	1,820	371	23,841	767	24,608
	September	13,348	8,407	21,755	1,820	374 372	23,949	848 745	24,797 24,798
	December	13,438	8,423	21,861	1,820		24,053		
1973	March June	13,434 13,459	8,59 4 8,531	22,028 21,990	1,820 1,820	367 361	24,215 24,171	683 546	24,898 24,717
Num	bers adjusted for seasonal variations	13,137	0,001	21,,,,,					
		42.427	8,217	21,654					24,551
1971	June September	13,437 13,284	8,185	21,469					24,426
	December	13,279	8,185	21,464					24,480
1972	March	13,282	8,319	21,601					24,711 24,669
	June	13,334 13,343	8,326 8,374	21,660 21,717					24,737
	September December	13,343	8,374	21,849					24,753
1973	March	13.473	8,591	22,064					24,942
.,,,	June	13,475	8,527	22,002					24,779

Note: Employment estimates after June 1972 are provisional.

7,369

TABLE 102

1972

June

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

East Midlands Wales North Standard Region 2.001 2.892 1.258 942 2.098 22.600* 1.395 2.278 7.791 632 1 304 1969 1,270 935 2.077 22,404* 2.842 1.976 1,310 2.259 1 392 1970 June 7.698 22.027* 2.018 1.924 2.779 1.242 930 620 1.308 2.218 1,363 7.616 1971 June (a) 2.003 21.648 2,719 1.229 962 2.207 1.352 1.893 1.325 7.353 607 June (b) 21.650 1.890 2.699 1.230 1.989 1.344 2 172 1.362

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

622

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

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

100	one havelownski	All industries§	Index of pro	duction industr	ries§	Other indus	tries§			าอสารเปลี่ย
510.0		ore ordered the self at making the governors	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	cation	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	Ali other industries and services
SIC O		All	II-XXI	- III-XIX	××	01.0 17.0	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actua 959)	I numbers unadjusted f	or seasonal variation	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
960		337 305	152 135	96 85	47	13	30 24 22 28 32	39 35	21 18	88 85
962 963 964		419 502 362	199 250 163	124 152 100	66 85 53	12 15 12	32 25	47 59 43	22 26 21	109 119 98
965	Monthly averages	308	135 147	80 85	46 52 96	10	25 24 24 34 35	47 59 43 36 37 57	22 26 21 18 19 26 25	98 86 87
967 968		510 538	262 280	152 152	102	13				118 128
969		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
972	January	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
	May June	822 757	451 415	287 264	133 122	16 15	50 46	84 76	31 26 27	198 187
	July August	756 772	405	258 258	118	14	45	75 78	28	196
	September	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211
	October	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212
	November	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
	December	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
973	January	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
	February	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
	March	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
	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
Numb	er adjusted for normal	seasonal variations								
972	January	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199
	February	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201
	March	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203
	April	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207
	May	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202
	June	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199
	July	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208
	August	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215
	September	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215
	October	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209
	November	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207
	December	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203
973	January	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206
	February	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195
	March	630	304	191	88	12	44	62	29	189
	April	617	292	178	88	12	43	60	28	184
	May	599	287	171	93	12	41	56	26	179
	June	590	286	167	94	12	40	56	27	175
	July	578	279	161	93	11	38	54	26	178
	August	565	271	154	93	11	37	51	25	178
	Septemb e r	545	263	149	90	11	36	49	24	170
	October	515	252	142	86	11	34	46	21	160
	November	490	241	137	81	9	32	44	20	151
	December	476	234	134	76	9	31	44	19	147

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	1918	INDEX BY ALL	OF TOTAL OPERATIVE	WEEKLY H	OURS WO	ORKED			OF AVERAGE RATIVE*	WEEKLY I	HOURS W	ORKED	
		All man Industri	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, electrical	alie eni	Textiles,	Food,	All manu Industrie	facturing s	Engin- eering, electrical goods,	osed del ored to the tombs storous	Textiles,	Food,
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 999 970 971 972	1000 1000 1010 1000 1010 1000 1	104·6 103·9 100·4 100·9 103·9 103·9 100·0 98·4 100·7 190·8 97·3 91·5 92·4 90·2 84·4 81·1	5 300 6 400 6	98-6 98-6 96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-0 96-8 94-6 96-1 94-3 87-2 82-6	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1 87-0 88-3 86-7 82-1 79-9	119-0 117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 78-3 74-0 71-5	100-1 99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-1 100-0 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8 89-3 85-9 84-6	103-7 103-6 102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9 100-7 99-4 97-8 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-0 95-1 94-7		103-7 103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 97-4 96-6 96-8 97-3 96-1 93-4 92-6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 93·2 92·9	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·3 98·3 97·7 96·9 96·3 95·6	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-0 98-1 98-0 98-3 98-4 97-5 96-6
Veek 970	January 17	90·4 93·0	89·8 92·2	94·5 97·5	87·1 90·2	80·0 82·2	86·5 88·3	96·2 97·3	97·1 97·8	95·4 96·6	95·5 96·0	95·7 97·0	96·4 97·2
	February 14 March 14 April 18 May 16	92·4 92·4 92·5 92·2	91·1 90·7 90·4	96·5 96·9 96·2	89·0 89·0 89·8	81·4 81·5 81·0 80·6	88·5 89·6 89·8 91·2	97·2 97·2 97·3 97·3	97·7 97·3 97·2 97·1	96·5 96·5 96·3	95·2 95·4 95·6 96·2	97·0 96·9 97·1 97·4	97·3 97·7 97·5 98·1
	June 13 July 18 August 15 September 19	87·1 75·6 92·0	90-3 89-6 89-6	91·4 78·3 96·2	77·5 75·8 88·3	73·3 63·3 79·6	91·1 82·3 91·6	97·5 97·5 96·7	97·0 96·7 96·7	96·5 96·3 95·7	96·5 94·5 94·5	97·4 97·4 96·8	98·2 98·8 97·5
	October 17 November 14 December 12	91·7 91·7 91·0	89·3 89·0 88·5	96·0 96·2 95·4	87·6 88·5 88·9	79·3 79·1 78·4	91·5 90·9 90·1	96·6 96·7 96·3	96·5 96·5 96·2	95·6 95·8 95·1	94·4 95·2 95·4	96·7 96·9 96·4	97·1 97·1 97·3
971	January 16† February 13†	89-3	88-7	94-2	88-3	77-1	86-2	95-6	96.4	94-5	95·0 93·1	96·0 96·0	95·8 95·8
	March 13 April 17‡ May 15	87·6 86·2 87·2	86-8 85-0 85-5	92·6 90·3 91·0	85·9 85·0 86·0 85·0	75·9 74·5 76·8 76·4	85·0 84·7 85·6 86·8	95·2 94·4 95·4 95·4	95·8 94·6 95·3 95·2	94·3 92·7 93·8 93·7	93·1 93·1 94·1 93·8	95·5 96·4 96·7	96·0 96·4 96·7
	June 19 July 17 August 14 September 18	86·7 81·5 70·9 85·8	84·9 84·5 84·0 83·5	89·9 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 94·8	92·9 92·8 93·1	92·0 92·1 92·9	96·2 96·3 96·3	96·4 96·6 96·9
1972	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 95·1	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 83·3	81·5 81·5 81·6	83-9 84-4 84-6	80·7 81·8 82·3	74·1 74·3 74·2	83·9 84·8 85·5	94·9 95·2 95·5	95·1 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*	78·7 69·2	81·6 82·0 81·7	80-6 69-9 85-1	72·0 71·4 83·5	67·6 59·1 74·5	85·3 78·0 87·5	95·8 96·4 95·5	95·3 95·6 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*	84·0 84·2	81·8 81·8 81·5	85·3 85·8 85·6	84·1 84·8 84·8	74-2 74-1 73-7	87·0 87·1 86·3	95·7 96·0 95·9	95·6 95·7 95·8	93·7 94·1 94·1	94·3 94·8 94·9	96·6 96·7 96·5	96·7 97·0 97·4
1973	January 13* February 17* March 17*	82·4 83·2 83·4	81·9 82·6 82·6	84·5 85·7 86·1	83·2 83·4 82·4	72·8 73·0 73·4	83·0 82·4 83·1	95·0 96·0 95·9	95·9 96·6 96·5	93·3 94·5 94·7	93·4 94·4 92·7	96·0 96·8 96·9	95·8 96·1 96·3
	April 14* May 19* June 16*	83·7 84·2 84·3	82·6 82·6 82·6	86·3 86·6 86·5	83·4 84·3 85·1	73·2 73·1 72·2	83·7 85·1 85·5	96·3 96·7 96·6	96·6 96·5 96·3	94·7 95·2 95·1	94·0 94·2 94·1	97·1 97·1 97·1	96·9 97·4 97·7
	July 14* August 18*	79·7 69·8	82·6 82·7	82·2 71·2	74·0 74·4	65·7 56·9	86·7 79·1	97·1 97·7	96·6 96·9	95·5 96·1	95·4 95·6	97·3 97·6	98·1 98·9
	September 15 October 13* November 17	84.8	82·3 82·6 82·5	87·2 87·4 87·9	84·3 85·4 84·6	71·3 71·1 71·0	89·0 88·9 89·5	96·7 96·7 96·9	96·7 96·6 96·6	95·0 95·2 95·4	95-5 94-9 94-9	96·9 97·0 97·2	97·8 97·5 97·9

^{*} The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1972 is subject to revision when the results of the 1973 Census of Employment are available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1972 may be revised when the results of the October 1973 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

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

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

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

[†] See footnote ‡ to table 103. ‡ This week included Easter Monday. § See footnote || to table 120.

Notes:

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemicals and allied industries	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 Industria	al Classificati	on 1968	faram syl	90-200-0		260		Carlo		Tesson No	DOMESTICS E.			
ANUARY 1	970 = 100													
970 January February March	100·0 100·7 114·9	100·0 99·1 99·7	100·0 104·9 102·9	100·0 102·4 103·2	100·0 101·6 102·2	100·0 100·5 102·3	100·0 101·5 101·8	100·0 100·4 97·9	100·0 99·9 102·9	100·0 100·3 100·1	100·0 100·6 99·9	100·0 102·0 101·9	100·0 101·8 103·3	100·0 100·8 100·7
April	104·5	101·3	107·1	104·9	103·9	105·0	105·3	101·3	104·5	102·1	103·0	104·3	105·2	103·4
May	107·1	105·7	109·0	106·7	104·2	102·8	105·4	100·3	106·4	102·0	104·6	104·3	104·7	103·9
June	112·9	104·3	110·5	108·0	107·2	105·4	107·3	104·4	108·6	106·3	107·4	106·2	107·1	107·6
July	111·1	106·9	112·3	108·3	107·6	108-6	108·8	103·1	107·9	107·4	108·4	111·5	107·3	109·3
August	112·1	107·2	110·1	109·3	107·4	108-3	107·9	102·4	107·1	106·2	108·3	109·0	105·5	109·1
September	112·9	107·9	110·9	108·5	108·6	110-1	109·2	105·1	105·4	106·0	109·1	114·1	106·3	111·0
October	114·7	108·0	112·1	108·7	110·0	110·0	111·3	104·9	110·5	108·7	110·8	115·9	109·6	113·3
November	116·6	108·2	116·7	111·1	112·1	112·2	112·9	106·5	113·7	111·2	112·3	120·3	110·9	116·3
December	121·3	110·9	117·6	110·2	110·8	114·3	114·9	104·1	111·3	109·7	108·4	112·9	108·8	111·6
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	144·9	135·6	140·2	136·9	137·4	137·1	140·2	131·3	141·1	136·1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142·0
November	147·7	136·8	143·7	136·5	138·9	139·9	143·1	135·0	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¶	165·4	148·7	160·8	157·5	158·6	155·8	161·1	152·8	158-2	157·6	161·1	160·0	159·5	163·2

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu- factur-		Mining		Gas, elec-	Trans- port and	Missal	All manuf		All indust		
urni- ture, etc	and publish- ing	ing indus- tries	Agri- culture*	and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	tricity and water	com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
									Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	n 1968	
									JANU	ARY 197	0 = 100		
100·0 102·9 101·3	100·0 100·3 102·4	100·0 100·7 101·3	100·0 102·1 105·9	100-0 100-0 96-4	100·0 105·8 104·8	100-0 99-8 100-3	100·0 102·0 102·1	100·0 103·3 105·4	100·0 101·3 102·9	100·0 101·3 103·0	100-0 101-9 102-9	100-0 101-8 103-0	1970 January February March
103·6	103·1	104·4	111·2	100·1	109·6	103·9	104·4	105·7	104-0	103·8	104·9	103·8	April
102·6	103·3	103·4	111·8	99·1	109·3	103·9	107·0	108·9	104-9	104·7	105·7	104·9	May
108·0	106·3	109·1	115·4	102·3	113·4	106·2	109·9	106·5	108-0	106·5	108·7	106·3	June
111·0	104·6	107·3	111·3	97·9	112·1	106·8	106·6	105·2	108·3	107·5	108·1	106·9	July
109·9	107·9	108·0	115·6	100·4	109·9	108·2	109·7	105·7	108·1	109·5	108·3	108·9	August
111·7	110·2	109·2	119·3	101·3	114·5	107·7	110·8	110·2	108·9	109·7	109·7	109·3	September
111·3	111·2	110·7	113·0	101·2	114·9	108·1	113·3	112·3	110·7	111·2	111·2	110·6	October
113·4	113·0	113·1	111·1	101·6	113·9	108·3	114·7	112·7	113·1	112·7	112·7	112·0	November
109·1	111·9	112·3	109·9	111·8	108·1	109·1	114·7	113·8	112·2	113·7	111·9	113·1	December
115·8 114·5 117·0	112·0 111·6 114·1	114·4 115·6 116·5	112·7 116·9 121·3	113·3 112·9 114·5	112·5 115·3 117·9	109·1 109·6 123·5	116·7 115·5 116·1	114·7 114·7 116·7	114·4 115·1 115·9	114·5 115·4 114·6	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·3 115·0 114·5	1971 January February March
120·0	114·8	117·9	125·0	113·7	118·2	123·8	119·0	117-8	116·5	116·3	117·2	116·1	April
121·7	113·4	120·3	122·6	113·5	119·3	119·9	118·1	118-4	118·6	118·4	118·5	117·7	May
123·6	113·8	120·1	125·8	114·5	124·5	122·2	121·3	118-9	119·8	118·2	120·5	117·9	June
123·9	115·5	118·4	126·5	112·1	122·9	126·4	122·5	121·0	120·3	119·5	120·8	119·5	July
120·1	117·3	118·3	133·7	113·9	120·4	125·0	123·5	119·6	119·4	120·8	120·1	120·7	August
124·2	119·1	119·9	138·6	115·2	124·5	124·4	124·9	120·7	120·6	121·4	121·7	121·1	September
126·1	119·7	121·7	131-8	116·2	125·4	126·1	125·6	121·9	121-9	122·3	122·7	121·9	October
126·2	122·0	121·9	127-0	105·6	123·6	126·9	125·8	124·3	122-9	122·5	122·9	122·1	November
122·4	119·7	123·8	122-6	106·0	123·7	126·5	125·1	123·1	122-3	123·9	122·3	123·7	December
130·1 31·8	122·3 124·0	124·8 127·7	123·5 129·8	§ 134-5	122·3 128·5	126·5 137·6	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
132.6	130·0	132·6	134·2	132·9	129·8	138·8	128·9	134·5	130·2	130·0	130·6	129·3	April
131.8	133·4	129·1	134·1	131·1	129·4	137·8	129·5	134·1	131·8	131·6	131·6	130·7	May
135.3	133·2	136·3	137·7	134·3	133·7	137·1	134·3	138·7	134·5	132·7	134·6	131·7	June
134·4	131·4	135·3	139·0	135·1	128·7	140·6	133·7	138·4	134·8	134·1	134·4	133·0	July
131·8	132·1	132·7	148·7	134·7	119·9	140·3	141·8	135·6	133·6	135·2	133·4	134·1	August
139·8	137·4	136·2	150·9	136·7	140·5	140·8	140·9	142·3	137·7	138·6	138·7	138·1	September
141·3	140·0	138·7	144·9	137·8	149·7	142·7	143·2	145-5	139·7	140·1	141·4	140·5	October
145·8	141·7	140·3	143·0	139·8	149·5	143·1	145·8	144-1	142·1	141·6	143·2	142·5	November
140·8	137·0	139·1	144·3	141·2	146·8	154·0	142·4	144-0	139·5	141·6	141·3	143·1	December
147·6 149 3 150 6	139-5 140-6 143-3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147·0 150·7 156·9	145·4 141·8 145·4	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
151·7	141·6	145·6	160·3	144·8	152·6	148·1	147·2	149·5	144·0	146·2	145·8	146·6	April
157·1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146·9	157·7	152·6	149·9	147·0	149·5	149·5	150·6	149·5	May
160·9	125·6	154·6	175·6	149·8	163·9	161·6	155·1	154·0	153·3	151·3	155·2	151·9	June
161·1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3	163·7	158-7	157·1	156·0	153·6	152·7	155·5	154·0	July
156·4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9	159·7	155-7	155·0	152·6	151·7	153·5	153·5	154·0	August
162·4	154·5	154·7	189·4	152·5	166·3	160-8	157·0	154·3	154·8	156·0	157·0	156·4	September
165·7	156·1	158-9	167·4	153·1	169·4	160·2	159·2	158·4	157·4	158·0	159·1	158·2	October
166·8	159·3	163-1	**	139·1	169·6	160·2	160·5	158·9	160·3	160·0	160·6	160·0	November¶

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 seasonally adjusted figures have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1972, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1972.

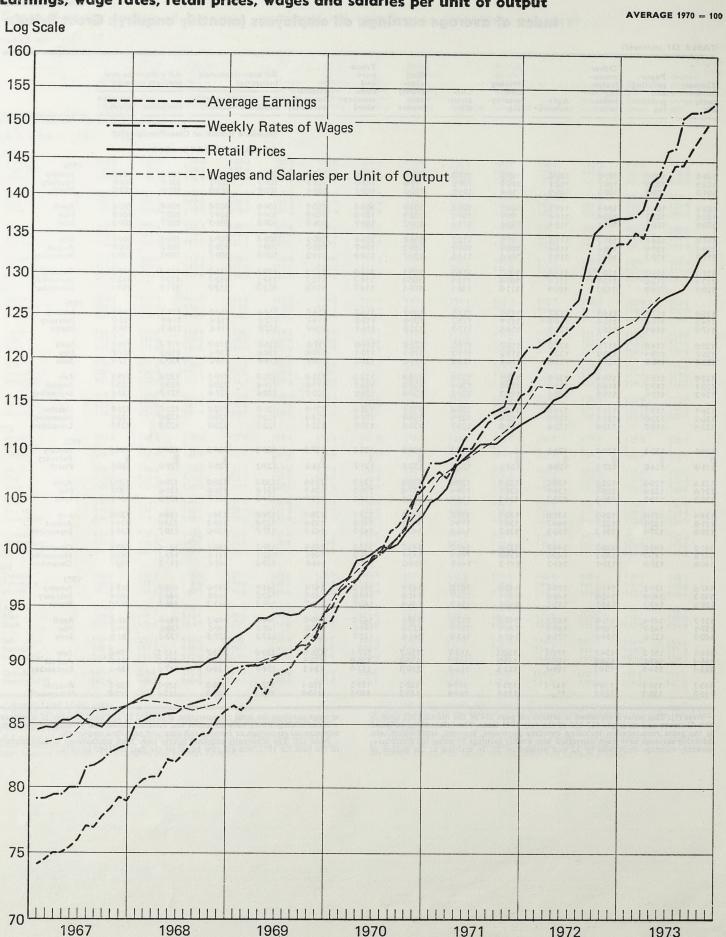
^{*} England and Wales only.
† Except sea transport and postal services.
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
§ Because of the coal mining dispute a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated. The December 1971 figures for coal mining have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered."

^{||} As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.

¶ Provisonal.

** 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".

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



1971

1972

1973

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 130

		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NORM	AL WEEKI	LY HOURS	· PONT TONG	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
a de	THE PARTY NAMED OF THE PARTY OF	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All
	SHILE YEAUMAL .										JA	NUARY 31,	1956 = 10
1968	Average of monthly index numbers	168·6 177·6 195·2 219·1 248·8	173·1 180·9 197·1 227·4 260·0	181·5 193·2 221·2 256·1 297·2	169·9 178·8 196·7 222·1 252·8	(44·4) 90·7 90·6 90·4 90·2 90·0	(45·2) 90·7 90·5 90·2 90·0 89·7	(44·7) 90·7 90·6 90·3 90·0 89·8	(44·6) 90·7 90·6 90·4 90·1 89·9	185·9 196·0 215·9 242·9 276·4	190·8 199·9 218·5 252·5 289·9	200·1 213·3 244·9 284·4 331·0	187·3 197·4 217·7 246·4 281·1
1972	July 00	245-2	259-0	292-3	249-5	90·1 (40·0)	89·8 (40·6)	89·8 (40·2)	90·0 (40·1)	272-3	288-5	325-4	277-3
Manu	facturing industries												
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Average of monthly index numbers	165·8 175·3 192·1 213·9 242·7	173·3 180·4 197·7 230·2 263·1	179·0 191·6 227·2 263·4 301·7	167·7 176·9 194·6 218·9 248·9	(44·1) 90·8 90·7 90·6 90·6 90·5	(44·5) 90·3 90·1 90·0 90·0 90·0	(44·3) 90·5 90·4 90·3 90·3 90·3	(44·2) 90·6 90·5 90·4 90·4	182·7 193·3 212·0 236·2 268·1	191·9 200·2 219·6 255·8 292·3	197·7 212·0 251·5 291·6 334·1	185·0 195·5 215·2 242·1 275·3
1972	July	238-8	261-2	297-6	245-3	90·5 (40·0)	90·0 (40·0)	90·3 (40·0)	90·4 (40·0)	263-8	290-2	329-5	271-4
A II :	dustries and services	he	501 T	(42 115	601	ar ar	r i	537 [2]	403	att		JULY 31	, 1972 = 10
A.I. III	tor												
1973	Average of monthly index numbers	114-9	115-6	117-1	115-1	(40·1) 99·8	(40·4) 99·4	(40·3) 99·5	(40·2) 99·6	115-2	116-4	117-7	115.5
1972	December	108-3	106-9	108-9	108-1	99-9	99-6	99.7	99-8	108-5	107-4	109-3	108-4
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	99·9 99·8 99·8	99·6 99·6 99·6	99·7 99·6 99·6	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
	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	99·8 99·8 99·8	99·3 99·3 99·3	99·4 99·4 99·4	99·6 99·6 99·6	111·8 112·6 115·3	114·4 115·7 116·3	114·1 115·6 118·7	112·3 113·3 115·7
	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	99·8 99·8 99·8	99·3 99·3 99·3	99·4 99·4 99·4	99·6 99·6 99·6	115·7 119·4 119·6	116·6 119·8 120·4	119·0 122·5 122·8	116·0 119·7 120·0
	October November December	119·7 120·1 120·5	119·7 120·7 123·1	122-3 122-6 122-9	119·8 120·3 121·0	99·7 99·7 99·7	99·2 99·2 99·2	99·4 99·4 99·4	99·6 99·6 99·6	120·0 120·5 120·8	120·7 121·7 124·1	123·1 123·3 123·7	120·3 120·8 121·6
Manu	ufacturing industries												
1973	Average of monthly	114-2	115.7	115-4	114-5	(39·9) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	114-2	115-7	115-4	114-5
1972	index numbers December	108.0	106-7	107-9	107-8	100.0	100-0	100-0	100-0	108-0	106-7	107-9	107-8
1973	January February March	108·0 108·1 108·3	106·7 107·9 108·4	107·9 103·4 108·8	107·8 108·1 108·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	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
	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	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	110·0 111·3 112·4	112·0 114·2 115·1	111·7 113·3 114·2	110·4 111·8 112·9
	July August September	112·7 119·6 120·0	115·5 120·9 121·5	114·6 120·6 121·1	113·2 119·9 120·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	112·7 119·6 120·0	115·5 120·9 121·5	114·6 120·6 121·1	113·2 119·9 120·2
	October November December	120·1 120·2 120·2	121·8 122·1 122·6	121·2 121·3 121·5	120·4 120·5 120·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	120·1 120·2 120·2	121·8 122·1 122·6	121·2 121·3 121·5	120·4 120·5 120·6
												- VII	Water Street

Notes:

(1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972 = 100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956 = 100 (see pages 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZEITE).

The two series may be linked to obtain a measure on a broad basis of movements over time by multiplying an index number in the new series by the corresponding index for July 1972 (January 1956 = 100), and dividing by 100 to derive an approximate index number in the old series. This method has been used to obtain the annual average figures for 1972.

(2) These indices are based on minimum entitlement (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 statuory wage 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 GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, January 1960 and September 1972.

(3) 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.

(4) The figures relate to the end of the month.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

		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								JANUAR	Y 31, 1956 = 100
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	247	282	251	285	244	238	222		na surrepunt da
1972	July	247	282	251	296	235	244	232 244	245	273 273
Nor	mal weekly hours*	(47.5)	(39·1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44-0)	(45.0)	(45.0)		
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	88-8	92.3	89-1	91.7	90.9	(45·0) 88·9	(45·0) 88·9	90-5	90.6
1972	July	88·8 (42·2)	92·3 (36·1)	89·1 (40·0)	91-7 (40-0)	90·9 (40·0)	88·9 (40·0)	88·9 (40·0)	90·5 (40·0)	90·6 (40·5)
Basic	hourly rates of wages								7-11-1-1	2.4
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	278	306	282	244	242	0 167 1 172 1 172 1 172	1007 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		
1972	July	279	306	282	311 322	269 259	274	261 274	271 272	301 302
Pacie	weekly rates of wages		mate 13	- Ba	(0-03)				JUL	Y 31, 1972 = 100
	Average of monthly									Mineral Colors of Children States of Colors of Children
1972	December	116 100	106 100	112 106	106 100	119 112	110 101	108 100	111	111
1973	January February March	100 100 100	100 100 100	106 106 109	100 100 100	112 112 112	101 101 101	100 100 100	101 107 107	107 107 107
	April May June	121 121 121	108 108 108	110 110 113	101 105 109	113 113 114	104 113 113	106 106 106	112 112 112	111 111 111
	July August September	121 121 121	108 108 108	113 114 115	109 109 109	115 127 127	113 113 114	114 114 114	112 112 113	112 112 114
	October November December	121 121 121	108 108 108	116 116 117	110 110 110	127 127 127	114 114 115	114 114 114	113 113 113	114 114 114
	nal weekly hours*									
973	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
972	December	(42·2) 100·0	100-0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·1) 100·0
973	January February March	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0
	April May June	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
	July August September	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
	October November December	100-0 100-0 99-5	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
	hourly rates of wages									
973 972	Average of monthly index numbers December	116 100	106 100	112 106	106 100	119 112	110 101	108 100	111 101	111 107
973	January February March	100 100 100	100 100 100	106 106 109	100 100 100	112 112 112	101 101 101	100 100 100	101 107 107	107 107 107
	April May June	121 121 121	108 108 108	110 110 113	101 105 109	113 113 114	104 113 113	106 106 106	112 112 112	111 111 111
	July August September	121 121 121	108 108 108	113 114 115	109 109 109	115 127 127	113 113 114	114 114 114	112 112 113	112 112 114
	October November December	121	108 108 108	116 116 117	110 110 110	127 127 127	114 114 115	114 114 114	113 113 113	114 114 114

^{*} Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc-	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services			
a contra		passing out the	authoria V			and a	- Winds			JANUARY 31, 1956	= 100
										Basic weekly rates of	wages
THE PARTY OF THE P	0.00	220	245	257	266	243	268	235		Average of monthly index numbers	1972
270	252 257	238	245	257 252	274	241	268	243		July	1972
268	237	211	225					445.61		Normal weekly h	ours*
(44-0)	(43·2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44-2)	(45.6)	(45-6)	(45·1)	(45.9)		Average of monthly	1972
90-9	91.7	87-6	88-8	90-6	88-8	89-7	88-8	90·1		index numbers	
90-9	91.7	87-6	88·8 (40·0)	90·6 (40·0)	88·8 (40·5)	89·8 (40·9)	88·8 (40·0)	90·3 (41·5)		July	1972
(40.0)	(39-6)	(39.4)	(40.0)	(40 0)	(10 5)	(10.7)				Basic hourly rates of	wages
				-024 120-4-	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A PART TER	202	261		Average of monthly index numbers	1972
296	275	272	276	284	299	271 268	302 302	269		July	1972
295	280	275	253	279	309	200	302	107	1000	View View	
the factor of the second	20 HV									JULY 31, 1972	
							139-01			Basic weekly rates of	1973
113	105	109	139	110	107	114	114	105		Average of monthly index numbers	1972
102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102		December January	1972
102 102 102	100 100 101	103 103 103	128 128 128	106 106 107	102 102 102	106 110 111	107 107 112	102 102 103		February March	1773
116	103	111	129 129	112 112	107 107	112 114	114	103 103		April May	
116 116	106 106	111	146	112	107	114	114	106		June July	
116 116 117	106 106 107	111 111 111	146 146 146	112 112 112	108 108 108	114 117 117	115 115 115	106 106 106		August September	
117	107 108	111 111	146 146	112 112	111	117 117	115 121	106 106		October November	
117 118	108	111	146	112	111	117	127	108		December Normal weekly	hauve
										Average of monthly	1973
100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	98-7	100-0	97-9	100-0	98-5		index numbers	
(40·0) 100·0	(39·6) 100·0	(39·3) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·0) 100·0	(40·6) 100·0	(40·9) 98·6	(40·0) 100·0	(41·3) 99·0		December	197
100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	98·6 98·4	100·0 100·0	99·0 99·0		January February	1973
100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0	100·0 100·0	100-0	100-0	98-4	100-0	99-0		March April	
100-0	100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0	98·7 98·7	100·0 100·0	97·8 97·8 97·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	98·4 98·4 98·4		May June	
100·0 100·0	100-0	100·0 100·0	100-0	98.7 98·7	100·0 100·0	97-8	100-0	98-4		July	
100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	98·7 98·7	100·0 100·0	97·8 97·8	100·0 100·0	98·4 98·4		August September	1000
100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100 0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·4 97·4 97·4	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·8 97·8 97·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	98·1 98·1 98·1		October November December	- ESE
100-0	1000		en Seen en							Basic hourly rates o Average of monthly	
113	105	109	139	112	107	116	114	106 103		index numbers December	
102	100	103	128	106	102	108	107 107	103		January	197
102 102 102	100 100 101	103 103 103	128 128 128	106 106 107	102 102 102	112 113	107 112	103 104		February March	
116 116	103 106	111 111 111	129 129	113 113	107 107 107	114 117	114 114 114	104 104 108		April May June	
116	106		146	113 113		117				July	
116 116 117	106 106 107	111 111 111	146 146 146	113 113 113	108 108 108	117 120 120	115 115 115	108 108 108		August September	
117	107	111	146		111	120 120	115 121 127	108 108		October Novembe	r
117 118	108 108	111 111	146 146	115 115 115	111 111	120 120	127	110		December	

Notes:

(1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972=100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956=100 (see pages 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE). See also note 1 to table 130.

(2) 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 im-

mediately before the base dates (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972). In addition, there is a considerable 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.

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

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

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

			FOOD†	International Services								
ME HALL	nett jas vienskapins Dajinamickia mina ci	ALL ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	prices of which show significant seasonal	Primarily from home-	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weigh	UARY 17, 1956 = 100	1,000	350							925,00	186	. 50
1956)	"Company of the Company of the Compa	102-0	102.2	- 390		TN.	H <u>G</u>	- 220		74000	650	8
1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	105·8 109·0 109·6 110·7 114·5	104-9 107-1 108-2 107-4 109-1								102·0 106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5	207 (0-34 20 0 000
962	January 16	117-5	110-7								121-2	
	JARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weigh	nts 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0–65·3 62·0–63·8 55·8–57·7 52·1–53·8 53·2–54·5 53·9–54·9	253·7–256·0 255·2–257·0 256·3–258·2 257·2–258·9 243·5–244·8 238·1–239·1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4–82·4 84·0–84·7 82·4–83·1 78·2–78·8 74·3–74·8 75·7–76·1	126·4–128·7 129·8–131·6 127·7–129·6 125·5–127·2 119·6–120·9 118·7–119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 686 689 702 707 711	934·7–937·0 936·2–938·0 942·3–944·2 946·2–947·9 945·5–946·8 945·1–946·1
	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 (provisional	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0 207·5-209·0 206·8-208·3 209·6-211·4 205·5-206·7 (provisional)	39·6-40·7 38·8-39·9 38·5-39·5 41·0-42·0 39·9-41·1 38·0-38·3 (provisional	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2) (provisional	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9– 98·1 (provisional)	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·4	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·2	737 746 745 750 749 752	952·0–953·6 954·5–956·0 952·5–954·0 956·8–958·3 958·6–960·4 957·5–957·9 (provisional
962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973	Monthly averages {	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0 131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4 194-9	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2	101-0 101-7 110-1 115-2 119-4 121-2 130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6	100-5 103-2 109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0	101-2 103-1 106-6 112-3 116-9 119-8 125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5	101.5 103.5 107.5 112.5 116.7 119.5 125.2 131.7 140.2 153.5 164.1
963	January 15	102.7	103-8	102-2	104-2	102-7	107-3	105-7	103-4	102-3	102-2	102-7
964	January 14	104-7	105-4	98-4	107-1	105-0	111-2	108-9	103-6	106-5	104-3	105-1
65	January 12	109-5	110-3	99-9	112-9	108-9	114-8	112-6	113-9	112-5	109-2	110-2
66	January 18	114-3	113.0	109-7	113-9	109-8	115-3	113-3	117-3	112-3	114-8	114-6
67	January 17	118-5	117-6	118-5	117-6	113.9	119-6	117-6	119-1	116-5	119-0	118-6
69	January 16 January 14	121·6 129·1	121·1 126·1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121.9	121-7
70	January 20	135.5	134-7	124·6 136·8	126·7 134·5	121·7 130·6	129·6 137·6	126·7 135·1	133·4 140·6	121·1 128·2	130-2	129-3
71	January 19	147-0	147-0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149-7	153-4	139-3	135·8 147·0	135·5 147·1
72	January 18	159-0	163-9	158-5	165.4	158-8	163-2	161-8	176-1	163-1	157.4	159-1
	October 17 November 14 December 12	168·7 169·3 170·2	172·8 174·3 176·9	172·2 177·8 184·0	173·3 174·1 175·9	167·8 168·9 169·6	167·6 168·1 168·0	168·0 168·8 169·0	188·8 189·6 195·5	169·9 170·6 172·2	167·4 167·8 168·1	168·7 169·1 169·7
73	January 16 February 20 March 20	171·3 172·4 173·4	180·4 183·7 187·1	187·1 199·8 213·1	179·5 181·0 182·4	170·8 171·6 172·3	168·8 169·2 169·7	170·0 170·5 171·1	205·0 206·9 207·7	176-0 178-6 182-1	168·4 168·8 169·1	170·8 171·4 171·9
	April 17 May 22 June 19	176·7 178·0 178·9	189·9 193·3 194·3	232·6 243·9 238·6	186-2	173·1 173·5 175·1	164·2 164·5 167·3	168·1 168·4 170·7	208·3 209·9 211·0	185·8 190·9 194·0	172·5 173·2 174·1	174·6 175·5 176·7
	July 17 August 21 September 18	179·7 180·2 181·8	194-6 194-4 198-5	218-9	191·7 194·9	176-7 178-8 180-4	168·8 171·5 172·9	174·7 176·2	212·7 214·8 217·6	196·7 203·5 210·0	175·0 175·7 176.6	177·8 179·0 180·4
	October 16	185·4 186·8	205-1	234·9 236·5	199-7	186-2	176·2 177·7	180-5	222·2 223·2	216-1	179.1	183·5 184·9

See footnote on page 82.
 † 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

Goods and ervices mainly produced by national- sed ndustries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home!	OF THE STATE OF TH	
(a)000	(2000)	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	08 1 2 0 08 1 2 0	JANUARY 17, 1	1956 = 100 Weights
	71 101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5 108·2	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	102-8 110-1 121-7 127-8 131-7 137-6 140-6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101-0 101-1 100-5 98-5 98-3 100-3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Monthly averages January 16 JANUARY 16,	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1962 = 100
97 98 100 98 99 97	64 63 63 65 67 67	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58 57	- ST	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weights
95 93 92 91 92 98	63 64 66 65 66 73	66 68 64 59 53 49	121 118 119 119 121 126	62 61 61 60 60 58	59 60 60 61 53 58	89 86 96 87 89 89	120 124 126 136 139 135	60 66 65 65 65 65	56 57 55 54 52 53	41 42 43 44 46 46	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	
101-7 106-1 110-2 116-2 123-3 126-8 135-0 140-1 149-8 172-0 185-2 191-9	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2	100-0 100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 138-5 138-5 141-2	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3 147·0 156·1 172·6 190·7 213·1	101-3 106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 145-7 160-9 173-4 178-3	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 155-1	100·5 100·5 100·5 100·7 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1 123·9 132·1 147·2 155·9 165·0	100-6 101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5 202-4	126-9‡ 135-0‡ 145-5‡ 165-0‡ 180-3‡ 211-0‡	Monthly averages	196 196 196 196 196 196 196 197 197 197 197
105-9	100-9	100-0	105-5	106-5	99-8	103-2	99.6	101-0	102-4		January 15	196
109-7	103-2	100.0	110-9	110-1	101-2	104-0	100-6	102-9	105-0		January 14 January 12	196
114-9	110-9	109-5	116.1	114-8	104-0	106-0	103-9	109.0	108-3		January 18	196
121.8	119-0	120-8	123.7	119-7	105-6	108-1	109-1	110·6 113·8	116·6 124·7		January 17	19
126-8	125-4	120.7	131.3	124-9	108·8 110·2	111-4	110.9	116-3	128.0	121-4‡	January 16	19
133.0	125·0 134·7	120·8 135·1	138·6 143·7	132·6 138·4	116-1	115-1	122.2	130-2	140-2	130-5‡	January 14	19
139.9	143-0	135-8	150-6	145-3	122-2	120.5	125-4	136-4	147-6	139-4‡	January 20	19
160-9	151-3	138-6	164-2	152-6	132-3	128-4	141-2	151-2	160-8	153-1‡	January 19	19
179-9	154-1	138-4	178-8	168-2	138-1	136-7	151-8	166-2	174-7	172-9‡	January 18	resorts
190·0 190·0 190·0	162·9 162·7 162·7	141·6 141·6 141·6	202·2 202·5 203·5	178·0 178·0 178·0	143·2 143·9 143·9	145·9 146·9 147·0	159-1 159-3 159-5	169·5 169·5 169·6	186·6 187·4 187·8	185·6† 187·2‡ 188·3‡	October 17 November 14 December 12 January 16	19
190·2 190·2 190·2	163·3 163·3 163·3	141·6 141·6 141·6	203·8 204·2 204·3	178-3 178-3 178-3	144-2 144-4 144-6	146·8 148·2 148·8	159·4 159·7 160·1 161·8	169·8 170·1 169·5	189·9 190·3	191·8‡ 193·5‡	February 20 March 20 April 17	
191·0 188·9 189·9	164·5 164·0 164·0	141·0 141·0 141·0	210·2 212·0 213·7	178·3 175·2 175·2	145·6 145·9 146·1 149·7	150·7 152·4 154·1	163·6 164·7 165·5	170·8 171·2 171·6	202·9 203·6	211·6‡ 212·8‡ 214·0‡ 214·9‡	May 22 June 19 July 17	
190.3 190.5 191.7	164·3 164·4 164·3	141·0 141·0 141·0	213·7 214·0 214·4 219·4	175·3 175·3 175.3	150·5 151·2 153·7	154·6 157·3 159·3	166·4 167·8	173·6 173·2 172·4 175·6 176·3	205·6 208·4	214·9‡ 216·9‡ 218·1‡ 220·7‡	August 21 September 18 October 16	
195·1 196·2 198·0	164·8 164·9 164·9	141·2 141·2 141·4	223·6 224·1	181·3 183·0 185·8	154·2 154·7	163·0 164·1	170·6 171·2	176·3 176·7	210·5 211·3	222·2‡ 224·7‡	November 13 December 11	

[‡] 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 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.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMBI	ER OF STO	PPAGES			R OF WOR		WORKIN	NG DAYS L	OST IN AL	STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginnir	ng in period		in progress	Beginnin	g in period‡	In progress	All indus	tries and se	rvices	Mining a	and quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	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 1972 1973¶		2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,854	68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 160	2·4 2·2 3·2 2·4 2·8 4·1 5·1 3·1 5·1 3·1 4·1 7·2 6·4	2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,253 2,883	(000's) 814 771 4,420 590 872 868 530 7,255 1,654 1,793 1,171 1,722 1,504	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635	(000's) 819 779 4,423 593 883 876 544 734 2,258 1,665 1,801 1,178 1,734 1,734 1,734	(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 7,173	(000's) 497 4861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228	(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	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1-041 1,092 65 10,800 90	(000's)
1969	October November December	386 330 152	10 6 5	2·6 1·8 3·3	456 406 215	30 20 6	4	332 224 84	1,853 536 392	86 142 107	4·6 26·5 27·3	To	965 6 1
1970	January February March	337 444 431	18 20 15	5·3 4·5 3·5	374 503 530	14 19 16	3	151 209 195	446 880 875	148 132 191	33·2 15·0 21·8		1 2 4
	April May June	430 344 369	9 12 9	2·1 3·5 2·4	503 457 445	15 12 19	8	177 165 224	928 911 962	48 16 256	5·2 1·8 26·6		3 12 6
	July August September	232 290 371	10 9 17	4·3 3·1 4·6	322 353 433	11 10 14	3	156 123 171	1,105 530 773	688 92 155	62·3 17·4 20·1		1 3 1
	October November December	289 249 120	19 18 6	6·6 7·2 5·0	403 324 185	24 17 4	3	268 254 62	1,659 1,600 310	1,070 323 201	64·5 20·2 64·8	1	57 ,001 1
1971	January February March	261 218 148	37 18 13	14·2 8·3 8·8	296 285 217	27 10 4	2	283 304 304	2,043 5,119 2,335	1,676 1,828 2,149	82·0 35·7 92·0		3 8 1
	April May June	156 221 217	7 12 10	4·5 5·4 4·6	206 276 275	6 7 14	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	6 7 9	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	9 10 4	3	138 160 53	409 619 276	87 265 152	21·3 42·8 55·1		9 12 6
1972	January February March	200 150 169	16 6 24	8·0 4·0 14·2	233 225 225	42 7 5	5 4 5	434 418 83	5,486 6,514 522	5,053 6,129 314	92·1 94·1 60·2		,874 ,855 8
	April May June	225 231 263	33 9 21	14·7 3·9 8·0	288 339 373	7 9 18	0	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 9 12	6	165 116 130	956 374 232	250 39 45	26·2 10·4 19·4		14 9 3
1973	January February March	207 243 293	10 11 9	4·8 4·5 3·1	236 308 355	16: 26: 24:	5 8	175 288 297	400 696 1,160	157 401 573	39·3 57·6 49·4		6 19 5
	April May June	234 249 262	8 8 11	3·4 3·2 4·2	299 323 332	109 86 114	3	138 117 135	625 498 761	242 135 39	38·7 27·1 5·1		6 4 7
	July August September	178 261 239	10 8 8	5·6 3·0 3·4	233 307 314	56 85 100	5	72 94 121	276 378 699	18 114 69	6·5 30·2 9·9		3 16 9
	October November December¶	325 306 57	† †		391 399 120	141 102 36		162 158 59	691 715 274	‡			12 5

^{*} The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1973 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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

Metals,	engineering, ling and vehicle	s Textiles a	nd clothing	Constru	ction	Transpor communi	t and cation	All other and service	industries es		
Total	of which known official	Total (15)	of which known official (16)	Total (17)	of which known official (18)	Total	of which known official (20)	Total (21)	of which known official (22)	WHOIR PCOHW gotgen complex constructed and secure to stop particular gotgen and particular gotgen and gotgen	# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
(000's) 1,450 1,464 4,4559 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,635 6,636 4,803	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 †	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 1384 71 274 181	(000°s) 3 14 21 4 20 4 10 6 7 58 10 129 †	(000's) 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 242 245 448 179	(000's) 15 44 61 279 — 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842	(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 303	(000's) 1 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 †	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,616	(000's) 162 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301		1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972
	Total		otal	3.68 T	otal 49	1.89	Total	Tour parson of	otal 286 135	October November	1969
	461 267 233 230	1 09t 50	18 3 45		27 9		73 83 89 63 62		87 179	December January February	1970
	462 457 522		49 13 29 33		24 16 18		214 57 58		172 298 346	March April May	
	453 479 304 371		9		28		59 529 34		382 230 77	July August	
	3/1 568 386 225		21 34 43 4		24 17 20 18		49 113 53 21	1	,040 300	September October November December	
	84 316 1,203		1 4 8		10 40 28 11		1,587 3,791 945		193 93 80 38	January February March	197
	1,338 413 332		3 3		10 19 29		26 28 26		39 51 72	April May June	
	396 191 366		10 6 3 9		29 20 15		22 12 12		24 33 53	July August September	
	473 304 468 234		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	197
	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	19
	259 291 592		4 8		31 23 17		11 49 31		89 312 508	January February March	20
	479 440 683		3 12 11		8 14 14		47 6 11		82 21 35	April May June July	
	167 282 458		7 7 10		13 16 15		12 12 21		74 44 186 112	August September October	
	487 468 196		20 98 1		13 8 6		46 29 25		108 46	November December	- 15°

first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

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

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

|| Togs not include figures of stoppages in coal mining for December 1973 which are not yet available.

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

		1011					-		-	THE RESERVE TO SHARE
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972†
1	WHOLE ECONOMY									
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product	87-0	89.5	91.1	92-4	96.5	98-4	100-0	101-4	104-1
1b 1c	Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	101·4 85·8	102·3 87·5	102·6 88·8	101·2 91·3	100·7 95·8	100·6 97·8	100·0 100·0	98·0 103·5	98·6 105·6
4.1	Costs per unit of output									
1d 1e	Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries	77·8 76·2	81·0 79·2	84·3 83·3	86·8 84·8	89·5 86·5	92·9 90·9	100·0 100·0	110·3 109·9	120·9 119·8
1f	Labour costs	73.6	76.9	81.6	83.7	85.7	90.7	100-0	109-2	118-7
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a 2b	Output Employment	86·5 104·9	89·1 106·1	90·6 105·8	91·7 103·0	97·2 101·5	99·9 101·6	100·0 100·0	100·5 96·8	102·2 (94·4)
2c	Output per person employed	82-5	84.0	85.6	89.0	95.8	98.3	100-0	103.8	(108-3)
2d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	79.0	82.7	85-8	85-6	85-3	89-9	100.0	106-2	116-2
2e	Labour costs	77-8	81.8	85.4	84.7	84.6	89.5	100-0	107-6	116.5
3	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	85-1	87-6	89-2	89-8	95.8	99-6	100-0	99.7	101-6
3c	Employment Output per person employed	101·5 83·8	102·7 85·3	102·7 86·9	99·8 90·0	99·1 96·7	100·4 99·2	100·0 100·0	96·8 103·0	(93·6) (108·5)
3d	Costs per unit of output			9	330		1 1 1 1 1			
3e	Wages and salaries** Labour costs	75·0 75·2	79·3 79·8	82·8 83·5	82·8 82·2	83·1 82·5	88·2 87·8	100-0 100-0	107·5 108·2	116·3 117·3
	MINING AND QUARRYING									
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	126-9	122.3	115-3	114-5	111-4	104-9	100-0	99.7	84.0
4b 4c	Employment Output per person employed	158·3 80·2	150·1 81·5	139·3 82·8	132·1 86·7	117·5 94·8	106·5 98·5	100·0 100·0	96·7 103·1	(93·0) (90·3)
	Costs per unit of output			92			-		100	(,,,,,
4d 4e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	86·2 82·1	88·4 84·9	91·8 89·0	92·3 90·7	89·1 89·9	92·0 92·0	100·0 100·0	102·9 102·2	145·2 146·0
	METAL MANUFACTURE				1710	0,,	,,,,,	1000	1022	9
E.	Output, employment and output per person employed			G)						
5a 5b	Output Employment	99·0 106·3	103·5 108·1	97·7 105·8	92·0 100·7	97·5 98·8	100·8 99·3	100·0 100·0	90·4 94·3	88·8 (87·3)
5с	Output per person employed	93-1	95.7	92-3	91.4	98-7	101.5	100-0	95.9	(101.7)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	67.8	70.5	76.0	78-0	77-0	83.7	100-0	110.8	120-6
Je	Labour costs	67.5	70-2	75-8	76.7	75.6	83-1	100-0	111-3	120-9
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGII Output, employment and output per person employed	NEEKING								
6a 6b	Output Employment	76·6 95·2	79·0 98·2	84·7 100·2	87·5 99·0	91·1 97·7	96·7 99·2	100·0 100·0	101·1 96·7	99·5 (92·0)
6c	Output per person employed	80-5	80.4	84-5	88-4	93.2	97.5	100-0	104-6	(108.2)
6d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	78-7	84-6	85-1	84-0	85-6	89-7	100-0	104-3	113-6
6e	Labour costs	78-3	84-5	85-3	83-1	84-6	89-1	100-0	105.1	114-1
	VEHICLES									
7a 7b	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	98.9	97-3	96.3	94.5	101-1	106-3	100-0	99.5	100-6
7c	Employment Output per person employed	103·8 95·3	102·9 94·6	101·3 95·1	97·8 96·6	97·0 104·2	99·3 107·0	100·0 100·0	97·4 102·2	(94·0) (107·0)
7d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	67-6	72.5	74.0	77-9	79-8	02.0	100-0	100 5	440.0
7e	Labour costs	67.4	73·5 73·6	76·9 77·1	77.2	79.2	83·8 83·4	100-0	109·5 110·6	119·0 119·7
	TEXTILES									
8a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output	83-7	86-1	85-9	84-1	97-1	100-2	100-0	100-8	102-7
8b 8c	Employment Output per person employed	116·7 71·7	114·8 75·0	112·7 76·2	104·9 80·2	103·1 94·2	104·6 95·8	100·0 100·0	92·6 108·9	(88·4) (116·2)
	Costs per unit of output									
8d 8e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·2 83·7	87·2 86·9	92·8 92·6	92·4 90·1	86·5 84·3	92·9 91·5	100·0 100·0	103·0 104·3	113·3 114·2
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER			ME						
9a	Output, employment and output per person employed	74.0	79-9	83.0	9/ 0	04.	94.3	100-0	103-9	111.4
9b 9c	Output Employment	74·8 106·2	108-0	111-2	86·0 111·4	91·6 108·1	96·2 103·9	100-0	96.1	111·1 (91·2)
76	Output per person employed	70.4	74-0	74-6	77-2	84.7	92.6	100-0	108-1	(121.8)
	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	90-5	91.7	98-3	96-8	93.3	92-2	100-0	104-5	107-7

^{*} Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 65 of this issue.

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)

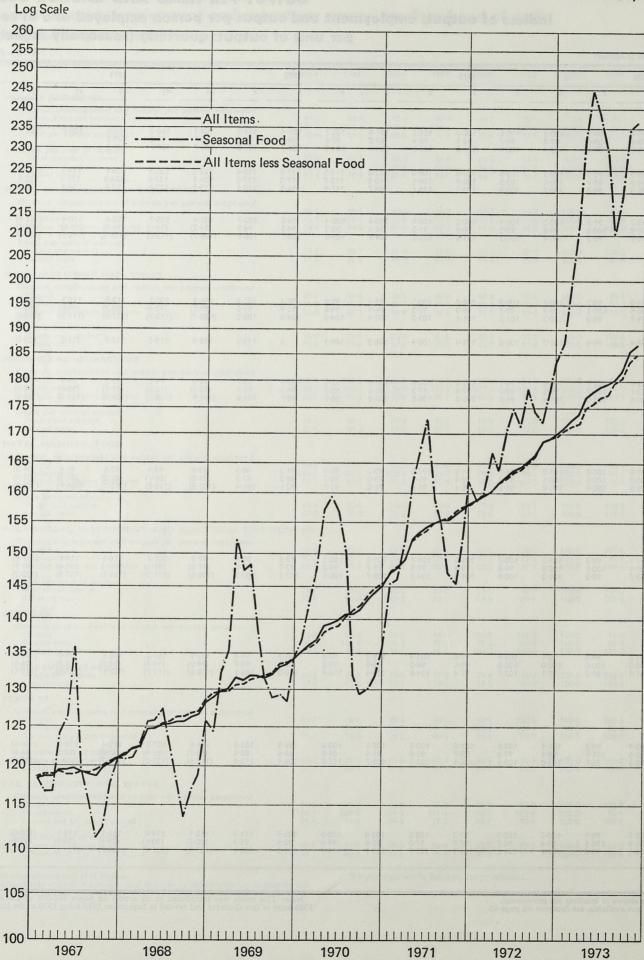
ABLE	134 (cont	tinued)											(1970 = 100)			
1969	1970				1971			1		1972			1973		7003	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	_
98·8 00·4 98·4	99·4 100·4 99·0	99·7 100·0 99·7	100·3 99·8 100·5	100·6 99·7 100·9	100·0 98·5 101·5	101·3 98·4 103·0	101·8 97·6 104·3	102·3 97·6 104·9	101·4 98·2 103·3	104·3 98·4 106·0	104·3 98·7 105·7	106·2 99·2 107·1	109·3 100·0 109·3	108-9	109-9	1a 1b 1c
94·4	96·8	99·0	100-5	103-5	105-8	108·6	112·0	114·5	117·5	118·6	122·2	125·3	128·1	129·7	132·8	1 c
93·3	96·8	98·9	100-6	103-5	106-8	109·1	110·8	112·7	117·2	117·2	121·1	123·6	124·9	127·2	132·5	1 c
93·2	96·8	98·8	100-7	103-6	106-2	109·1	109·7	111·8	116·2	116·1	119·9	122·3	123·8	124·9	130·2	1 f
99·9	99·7	99·5	100·2	100·4	100·2	100·9	100·6	100·4	98·0	102·7	102·4	105·7	110·4	110·4	(111·4)	2a
01·3	100·8	100·3	99·8	99·2	98·6	97·2	96·3	95·2	94·5	94·3	(94·2)	(94·4)	(94·8)	(95·1)	(95·2)	2t
98·6	98·9	99·2	100·4	101·2	101·6	103·8	104·5	105·5	103·7	108·9	(108·7)	(112·0)	(116·5)	(116·1)	(117·0)	2c
99·9	99·8	99·2	100·1	100·9	100·0	100·3	99·4	99·0	98·4	101·3	101·6	105·3	110·5	110·3	(112·0)	3:
00·6	100·5	100·3	99·9	99·4	98·9	97·2	96·1	94·8	93·9	93·5	(93·5)	(93·4)	(93·7)	(94·0)	(94·3)	
99·3	99·3	98·9	100·2	101·5	101·1	103·2	103·4	104·4	104·8	108·3	(108·7)	(112·7)	(117·9)	(117·3)	(118·8)	
92-0	95-4	99-4	101.7	103-6	105-4	105-9	108-3	109-9	‡	115-2	118-8	119-5	116-7	121.0	124.0	3d
99·2	102·7	102·7	100·6	94·1	102·5	102·9	101·4	92·0	45·4	95·7	95·0	99·7	99·3	94·8	(93·0)	4 4 4
103·9	102·1	100·7	99·2	98·0	97·6	97·3	96·6	95·3	94·3	93·1	(92·3)	(92·1)	(91·1)	(90·5)	(88·9)	
95·5	100·6	102·0	101·4	96·0	105·0	105·8	105·0	96·5	48·1	102·8	(102·9	(108·3)	(109·0)	(104·8)	(104·6)	
100·3 99·7	99·8 100·0	100·9 100·5	101·0 100·1	98·5 99·4	94·8 98·4 96·3	92·0 95·2 96·6	89·3 93·0 96·0	85·0 90·7 93·7	81·3 88·3 92·1	88·5 87·3 101·4	89·8 (86·8) (103·5)	95·4 (86·7) (110·0)	97·8 (87·2) (112·2)	93·4 (87·4) (106·9)	(95·3) (87·3) (109·2)	
00-6	99.8	100.4	100.9	99·1	96-3	76.0	98.0	A								
98·6	99·8	98·3	101·2	100-7	101·2	101·7	101·2	100·2	99·5	98·9	97·9	101·7	114·4	114·8	(117·8)	
99·9	100·1	100·1	100·0	99-8	99·4	97·5	95·7	94·0	92·7	92·0	(91·8)	(91·4)	(91-)	(91·6)	(91·9)	
98·7	99·7	98·2	101·2	100-9	101·8	104·3	105·7	106·6	107·3	107·5	(106·6)	(111·3)	(125·2)	(125·3)	(128·2)	
104-9	101·5	99·5	95·1	103·9	97-0	102·4	101·2	97·5	93·9	99·4	102·1	107·2	102-6	99·0	(105·7)	
100-1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99-6	98·0	96·9	95·2	93·9	93·7	(94·0)	(94·3)	(94-9)	(95·5)	(96·0)	
104-8	101·5	99·5	95·1	103·9	97-4	104·5	104·4	102·4	100·0	106·1	(108·6)	(113·7)	(108-1)	(103·7)	(110·1)	
99·2	98·9	99·2	101·1	100·8	101-5	100·6	100·5	100·6	96·5	102-6	104·6	107·2	110·4	110·9	(106·6)	
104·0	102·6	101·1	99·1	97·3	95-7	93·0	91·6	89·9	88·6	88-6	(88·3)	(87·9)	(87·8)	(87·5)	(86·8)	
95·4	96·4	98·1	102·0	103·6	106-1	108·2	109·7	111·9	108·9	115-8	(118·5)	(122·0)	(125·7)	(126·7)	(122·8)	
97·2	99·7	99·1	100·5	100·3	99·2	102·5	105·8	108·0	102·9	111·6	115·1	114·8	115·1	119·5	(120·0)	
102·3	101·4	100·5	99·4	98·7	97·9	97·0	95·6	94·0	92·5	91·4	(90·6)	(90·1)	(89·4)	(88·9)	(87·9)	
95·0	98·3	98·6	101·1	101·6	101·3	105·7	110·7	114·9	111·2	122·1	(127·0)	(127·4)	(128·7)	(134·4)	(136·5)	

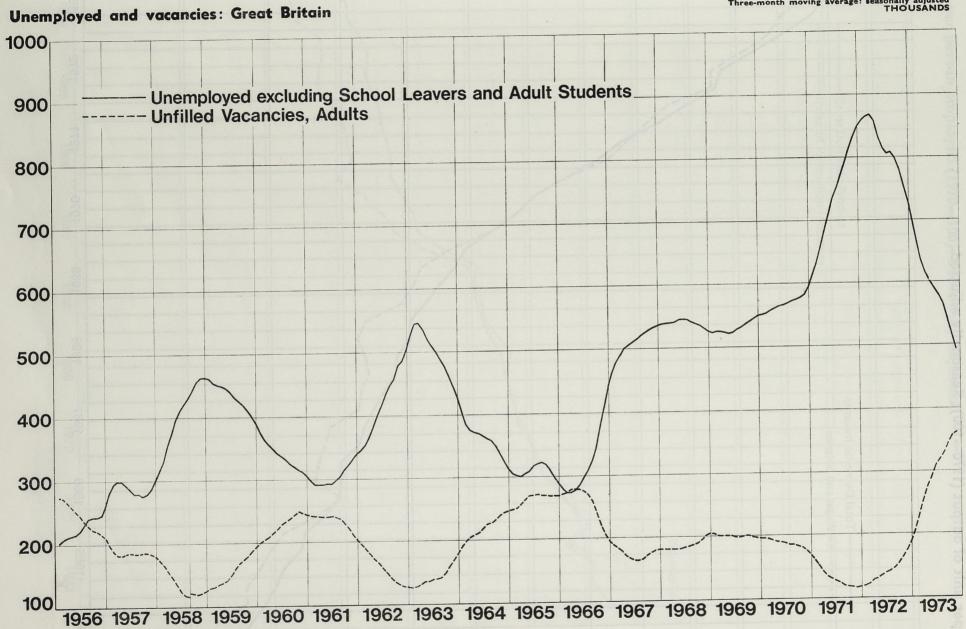
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional. ‡ Figure not available, see footnote on page 65.

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.

[†] Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

Index of retail prices

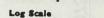


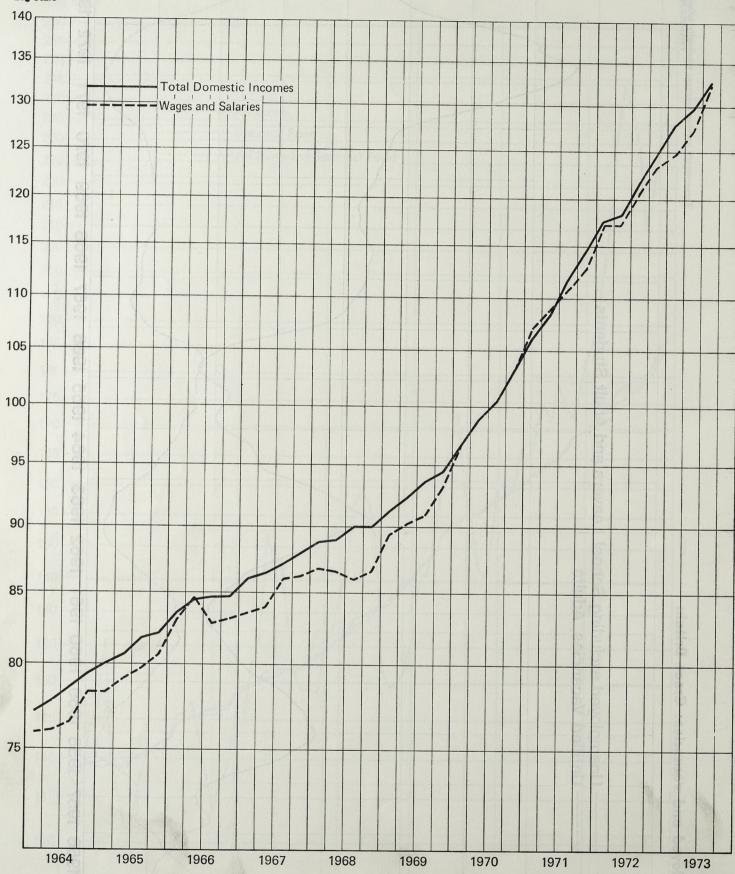


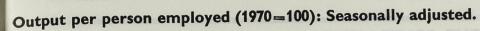
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

JANUARY 1974

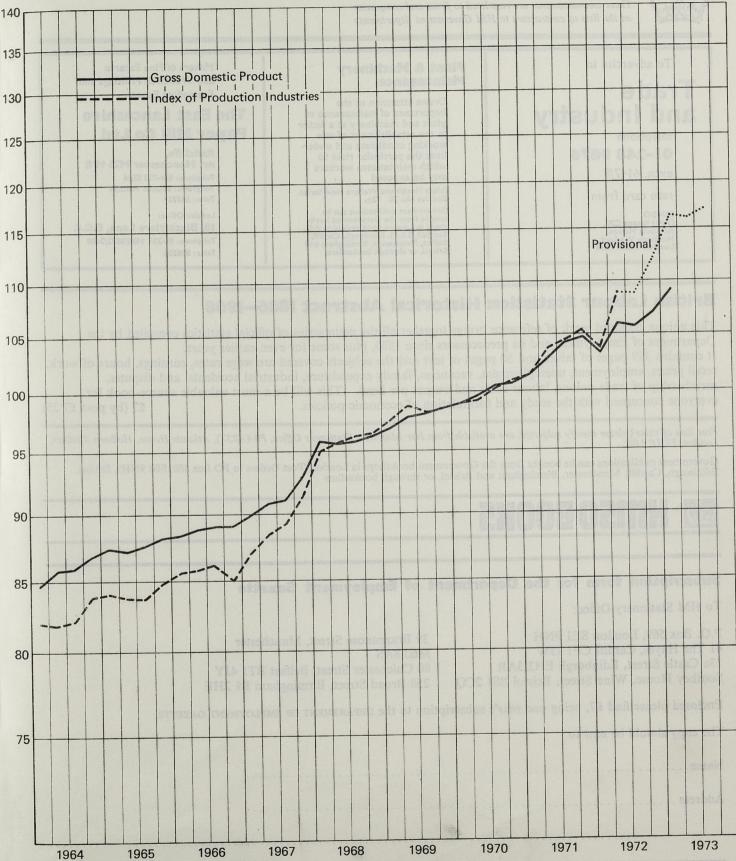
Costs per unit of output (1970=100): Seasonally adjusted.













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