



# EMPLOYMENT

May 1979

Volume 87 No 5

# GAZETTE

Department of Employment

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Skill shortages in British industry

Unemployment in West Cornwall

Changes during 1978 in basic rates of wages, normal hours of work and paid holiday entitlements

Statutory wage regulations in 1978—a review



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE, May 1979 (pages 425-536)

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OF POLITICAL AND  
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## News and Notes

### Employment Department sends agencies overseas jobs warning

#### Many construction workers suffer hardship

In an unprecedented advisory note circulated recently the Department of Employment warns that large numbers of British construction workers recruited for work in the Federal Republic of Germany discover that there are no jobs or short pay when they get there. Many have suffered financial hardship and have had to be repatriated by the British Consul.

Much of the trouble has arisen from the activities of illegal 'labour leasers' (staff contractors) based in Germany and the Netherlands, the note says.

Over 6,000 copies of the note have been sent to employment agencies and employment businesses throughout Great Britain who are licensed under the Employment Agencies Act 1973. It alerts them to the strict laws which govern the placing of workers in these two countries and says that those "who receive requests from employers (including employment businesses) in West Germany or the Netherlands to introduce workers to them should take careful note of the relevant laws... to avoid becoming involved in an illegal situation."

#### Numerous complaints

Investigations by the Department, whose job it is to enforce the provisions of the 1973 Act, resulted from numerous complaints from bricklayers, carpenters and other building tradesmen who found themselves stranded. They claimed that conditions of employment were not what they had been led to expect, that there was no work, short pay, or they had otherwise been let down. Many had replied to advertisements here offering lucrative sounding construction jobs.

All complaints are thoroughly examined and the Department is collaborating with the Dutch and German authorities to combat the problem. Both of these countries are taking steps to control illegal placing activities. In Germany it is unlawful to hire workers to a third party unless licensed by the Federal Employment Institute which lays down tough qualifications.

Prosecutions have been successful in this country and the note cautions licence holders that a serious view would be taken by the licensing authority of any activity on the

part of an agent or business which knowingly contravenes another country's laws.

#### "Liable for prosecution"

This warning applies particularly in the case of West Germany where such action "also puts British workers in the position of being liable for prosecution... or renders them liable to exploitation by illegal operators."

#### In Germany the law says that

- *an agent recruiting workers abroad and placing them in jobs in West Germany requires the prior permission of the Federal Employment Institute in each individual case, unless they possess a special mandate*

- *It is an offence to place workers without this permission or mandate punishable by a fine or term of imprisonment*

- *agreements concerning a fee are void in such cases*

- *employers and workers who cooperate in illegal placing activities may become liable to a charge of aiding and abetting a breach of the law*

- *employment businesses (staff contractors) must be licensed by the Federal Institute*

- *operating without a licence is an offence and contracts between the employment business and hirers and workers become null and void*

#### Dutch legislation provides that

- *employment businesses may be carried on in the Netherlands only with a licence from the Minister of Social Affairs*

- *the hiring out of workers in the construction industry or for work outside the Netherlands is prohibited and licences will not be granted for these purposes*

### Prosecutions are successful

A total of 24 prosecutions have been instituted for infringements of the Employment Agencies Act since the law came into force nearly three years ago. Twenty-one cases, including some involving construction workers, have already been heard. All but one of these have been successful.

It is illegal to carry on an employment agency or business from premises in Great Britain without a current licence. (An employment agency introduces a worker to an employer for direct employment by him; and an employment business employs the workers itself and hires him out to a third party.) Licence holders are required to comply with regulations made under the Act which govern their conduct and protect those who use their services.

These regulations place certain duties and obligations on employment agencies and employment businesses and specify their responsibilities when sending workers abroad. They must obtain written testimony from a trustworthy person that the work will not be detrimental to the worker's interest before they can supply labour. Employment businesses must not send workers abroad unless arrangements have been made to pay the worker's return fare when the job ends, or if it does not start.

The law also says that the worker should be supplied with a written statement giving specified details of the work before he departs.

### The workers' safeguards

An article provided by the Department, which appeared in a recent issue of the trade union paper *Construction Worker* said "It is no fun being stuck in a foreign country, destitute, not speaking the language, not knowing your rights, where to get redress, or even whom to take your troubles to. Nevertheless if any of you feels inclined to take a job overseas and if you are fit and fancy free, the Department does provide some safeguards against the exploiting practices mentioned here. The first action is to contact your nearest Jobcentre. They have some very informative free leaflets which explain about working conditions and set down, with German translation, what each worker's contract should contain."



## News and Notes

## Fair shares promoted in Europe job programme

Measures to be taken by the European Economic Community to limit systematic overtime working and eliminate abuses in temporary work will be the subject of a European Commission communication to member states this year. This is part of a move to promote better distribution of available work.

### Discussion

The *Programme of the Commission for 1979* says that in the light of the discussions on this communication, the Commission will formulate specific proposals. It will also take the initiative with regard to the development of non-discriminatory forms of part-time work; the expansion of training opportunities for young people and adults; and the development of more flexible retirement schemes.

### Proposals

Other social policy action proposed in the Commission's programme for this year include an outline Directive to the Council of Ministers under the action programme on health and safety at work to prevent and limit the exposure of workers to a number of major pollutants such as cancer-causing substances, lead, asbestos and arsenic. This action is not expected until the second half of the year.

Also scheduled for later in the year is a proposal to make compulsory the provision of information to and consultation of workers or their representatives by employers in groups of undertakings.

### Equality

With a view to achieving greater equality of opportunity and helping to integrate young people into the working environment, the Commission will also be taking action on the special educational problems of handicapped young people. This will be aimed at integrating them into ordinary schools and developing new techniques to improve their participation in social and working life. Equal opportunities for girls in education and training will also come under scrutiny.



**Eighteen-year-old Marie Goodbody**, an electrical apprentice with Ross Foods in Norfolk, has become the first woman to complete the initial stage of off-the-job training under the engineering apprentice scheme recommended by the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board. Marie has been awarded a certificate for completing this part of the course and was also placed among the top ten of 40 apprentices attending Norwich City College.

## European Commission finance exchange plan for young workers

Young workers aged 16 to 28 will be able to take part in a programme of exchange visits organised and financed by the EEC which begin on July 1979. A choice of courses some lasting as much as eight months, others lasting only a few weeks will be available to encourage people to find out how others live and work in the European community.

At least 200 places on both the short and the long courses are expected to be available this year and the European Commission, which is organising the programme expects the number of short courses to rise to 500 by 1981 and the number of long courses to go up to 1,000.

The Commission will provide £100 per

month for each trainee on a long course and £57 for each trainee on a short course. For people taking a language course the Commission will pay £83 per week. It will also fund 75 per cent of travelling expenses.

### Not studied

Only those people who have not studied beyond the age of 20 can take part in order to favour those who have not had higher education.

For further details contact the Commission's UK office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

## News and Notes

## New Employment Secretary starts informal talks

The new Employment Secretary is 51-year-old Mr James Prior, Member of Parliament for Lowestoft since 1959. Formerly a Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr Prior was Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons from 1972 to 1974. Since 1974 he has been Opposition front bench spokesman on employment matters.

### Economic strength

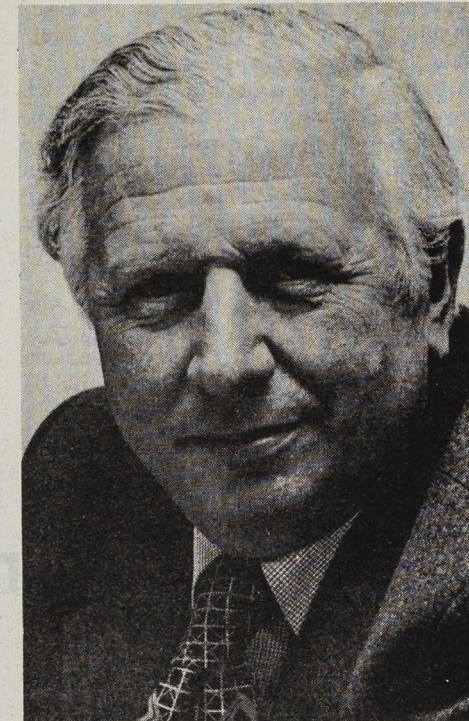
Since taking up his appointment Mr Prior has already begun informal talks with both management and unions. He told *Employment Gazette*:

"We are all of us agreed on wanting to see a return to economic strength in this country and on the need to work together to bring it about. If we are going to succeed I think it is vital that we should understand one another's thinking.

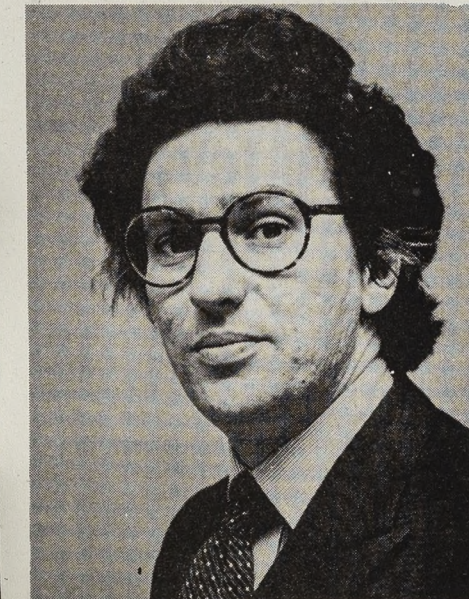
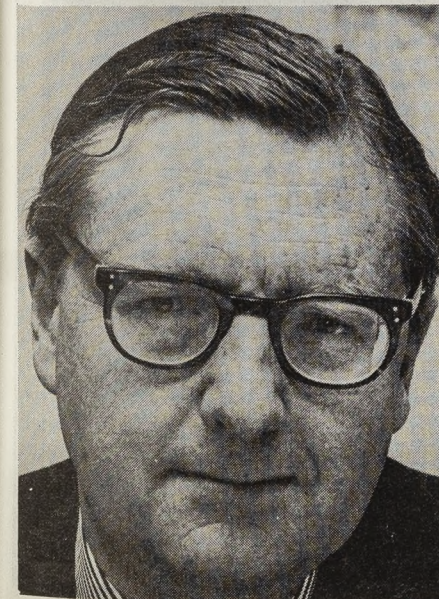
"That is why I shall want to continue the 'open door' approach which I followed in Opposition and draw on the valuable advice and experience of those directly concerned with industrial relations."

### Other appointments

Other ministerial appointments to the Department of Employment are the Earl of Gowerie, Minister of State; and Mr Jim Lester and Mr Patrick Mayhew, joint Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State.



*New faces at the Department of Employment: Mr James Prior (top) Mr Patrick Mayhew (bottom left) the Earl of Gowerie (below) Mr Jim Lester (below right)*



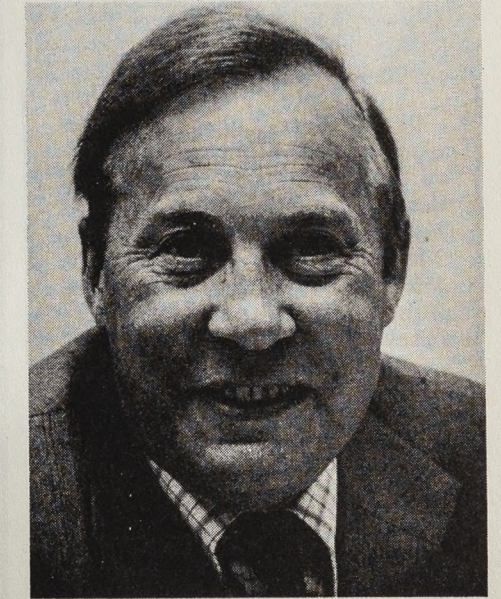
## Labour attaches hold first London conference since 1964

The first full meeting of the British labour attaches for 15 years to be held in London took place last month. The attaches, who are all full-time officials from the Department of Employment on secondment to major British embassies abroad, had come together for discussions on domestic and international issues with senior officials of the Employment Department, the conciliation service, ACAS, the Health and Safety Executive and the Manpower Services Commission.

Representatives from the Department of Health and Social Security attended the three-day conference, as well as the overseas labour adviser from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Guest speakers included TUC general secretary Mr Len Murray and Mr Allan Hargreaves, head of the TUC's international department. The conference was also addressed by Mr Alan Swinden, head of the social affairs directorate at the CBI and Mr Bill Taylor, deputy director of the industrial relations department there.

As well as providing an opportunity to discuss common problems in the countries to which they are accredited, the labour attaches were able to reappraise their role in the overseas labour and trade union fields, and to re-examine the reporting needs of the organisations represented at the conference.





## News and Notes

## Health risks of carbon dust emphasised in guidance note

Possible health risks from exposure to various forms of carbon dust are highlighted in a new Guidance Note\* issued by the Health and Safety Executive. It gives comprehensive advice, published for the first time, on precautions which should be taken by the industries concerned to protect workers against these risks.

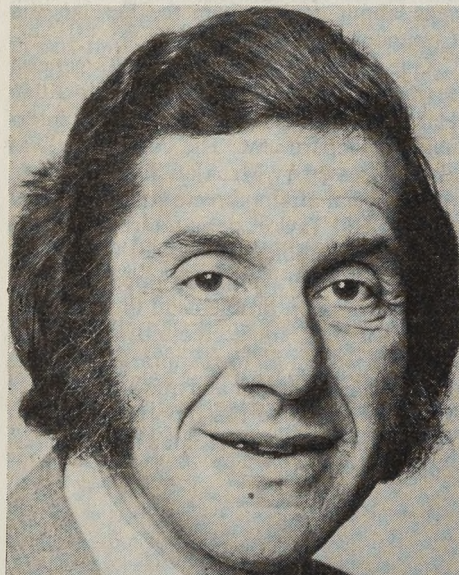
The note underlines the employer's responsibility to protect workers against dust and points out that dust emissions should be prevented by the enclosure of processes or, when some emissions cannot be prevented, exhaust appliances should be installed and protective equipment used. Regular air samples should be taken and, as with all contaminants, the concentration of carbon dust in air should be kept as low as is

reasonably practicable, and, in any case, should not exceed the threshold limit values, which are also given in the note.

Raw materials containing carbon which are most commonly used by industry are natural mineral graphite, synthetic graphite, carbon black, activated carbon and carbon fibre. The Guidance Note describes the particular risks involved with each of the materials and gives the results of research that has been carried out.

Additionally, the note emphasises the hazards that exist if electrical equipment is exposed to carbon dust, which conducts electricity, and it says special care should be taken in all such circumstances.

\* Carbon dust: health and safety precautions. HMSO 30p plus postage.



Dr Graham Lucas has been appointed Senior Employment Medical Adviser to take charge of the Health and Safety Executive's mental health at work branch.

In his new job Dr Lucas is responsible for carrying out and assessing research and epidemiological studies and making recommendations on policy matters within the occupational mental health field. He is also responsible for advising on the development of that part of the Executive's work carried out for the Employment Services division, which concerns workpeople attending Employment rehabilitation Centres.

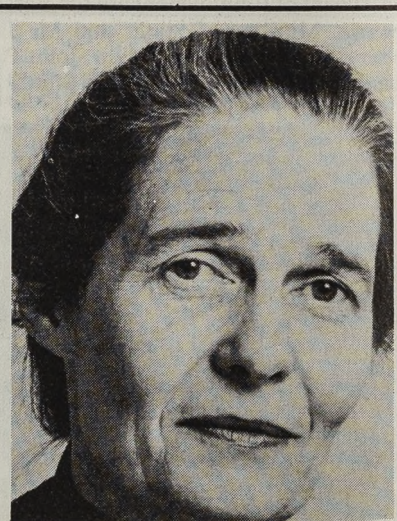
## Food industry training levy approved

Proposals have been approved for a levy on employers covered by the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board equal to 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1979. Employers whose payroll is less than £117,000 will not be assessed to levy. There is no change in the rate of levy compared with the previous year, but the exclusion limit had been raised by £13,000 to take account of wage inflation.

## Financial support for small firms

Money and business advice will be available to small firms who wish to expand in the North West through an experimental scheme set up recently. Sapling Enterprise, formed by the North West Regional Board of the National Enterprise Board and the Manchester based business consultants Colinson Grant Associates, is a joint venture aimed to provide advice and financial assistance to encourage small companies to expand.

Help is limited to ten companies for the next four years, but at least £50,000 will be made available to each of the companies participating in the project. A charge will be made by Sapling for the services it provides - including managerial advice and the drawing up of annual action programmes.



Miss Sonia Elkin has been appointed as the CBI director responsible for small firms. Miss Elkin, who took up her post on March 1, was deputy director of regional affairs.

A register of UK exporters with overseas marketing organisations has been compiled by the British Overseas Trade Board. It is available to other UK companies seeking outlets overseas for complementary non-competing products.

The register is available, free of charge, to UK businesses interested in taking advantage of the facilities offered. Its purpose is to enable firms interested in this kind of co-operation to approach potential partners direct to discuss mutually acceptable arrangements. The board itself will not be responsible for arranging such discussions nor will it participate in them.

Applications for the register should be made, in writing on firm's letter heading, to Mr Ian C. Webster, Room G12, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

## News and Notes

## New wages councils for retailers expected

### Agreement on representation sought

Two new wages councils for the retail trades could come into being later this year. A notice of intention to abolish the nine existing councils and establish the Retail Trades (Food and Allied Trades) Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Retail Trades (Non-Food) Wages Council (Great Britain) in their stead was published last month.

The nine councils for the retail trader were set up between 1949 and 1955 and are responsible for fixing statutory minimum wages, holidays and holiday pay for a total workforce of about 1.2 million. The proposed Retail Trades (Food) Wages Council would cover some 500,000 workers and the Retail Trades (Non-Food) Wages Council about 650,000 workers.

### Representation

In order to agree the representation on the two new councils consultative documents setting out proposals were circulated to interested organisations. Final proposals which take account of their comments are being sent with copies of the draft orders to all organisations concerned.

### ACAS report

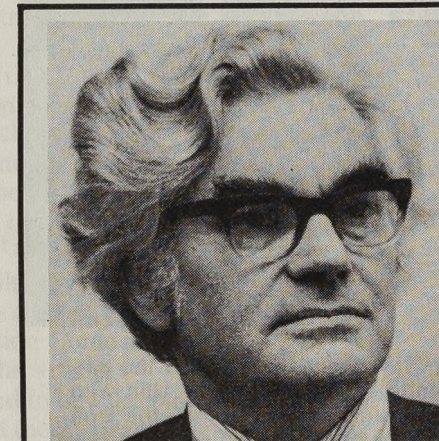
In a report published on August 25, 1977, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service said that there had been no evidence to justify revision of proposals by the Secretary of State to establish the two new councils, except that retail workroom alteration hands should be brought within the scope of the Non-Food Wages Council. These workers were previously covered by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) and (Scotland).

### Accident benefit

Employees insured under the British industrial injuries scheme working in the continental shelf sectors of other EEC countries and Norway are now able to qualify for benefits covering accidents and prescribed occupational diseases.

Regulations\* which came into force last month will also apply to employees travelling to, from or between sectors of the continental shelf in the course of their employment. Other provisions in the regulations include a section allowing for the review of cases disallowed in the past.

\* The Social Security (Persons abroad) Amendment Regulations 1979.



Mr Oliver Tynan has been appointed the new Director of the Work Research Unit by the Department of Employment. Mr Tynan is presently Manager, Plans and Projects—Personnel Liaison at BL Cars Ltd who have consented to second him to the Unit for two to three years to undertake this assignment.

Mr Tynan has had extensive experience in industry on projects connected with improving the quality of working life. In 1973 he joined the then British Leyland Motor Company with the principal tasks of determining the application of job improvement and humanisation of work in the Corporation's plants and offices. He joined Leyland Cars at its inception after acceptance of the Ryder proposals and was a principal architect of the Employee Participation System. He has been a CBI member on the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction for a number of years and has contributed to EEC and ILO conferences on action appropriate to humanising work and improving the quality of working life.

## EEC statistics to result from labour force survey

A survey to obtain up-to-date information about the labour force—the kind of jobs people have, changes of jobs, whether they are unemployed and their education and training—is taking place in the United Kingdom during May and June.

### Aim

Similar surveys are being conducted throughout the rest of the European Community in order to provide information on a uniform basis. The information obtained will help among other things to assess applications for the European Social Fund, whose main aim is the promotion of training for the unemployed in areas of high unemployment. The surveys also provide valuable additional information on the labour force to supplement that obtained from other sources.

### Results

It is expected that the results will be published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities by 1981. A sample of 90,000 households will be taken in England and Wales; 10,000 in Scotland; and 5,000 in Northern Ireland. Participation will be voluntary and total confidentiality will apply to information given. The survey form will not record names and addresses and the method of processing means that individuals or households cannot be identified.

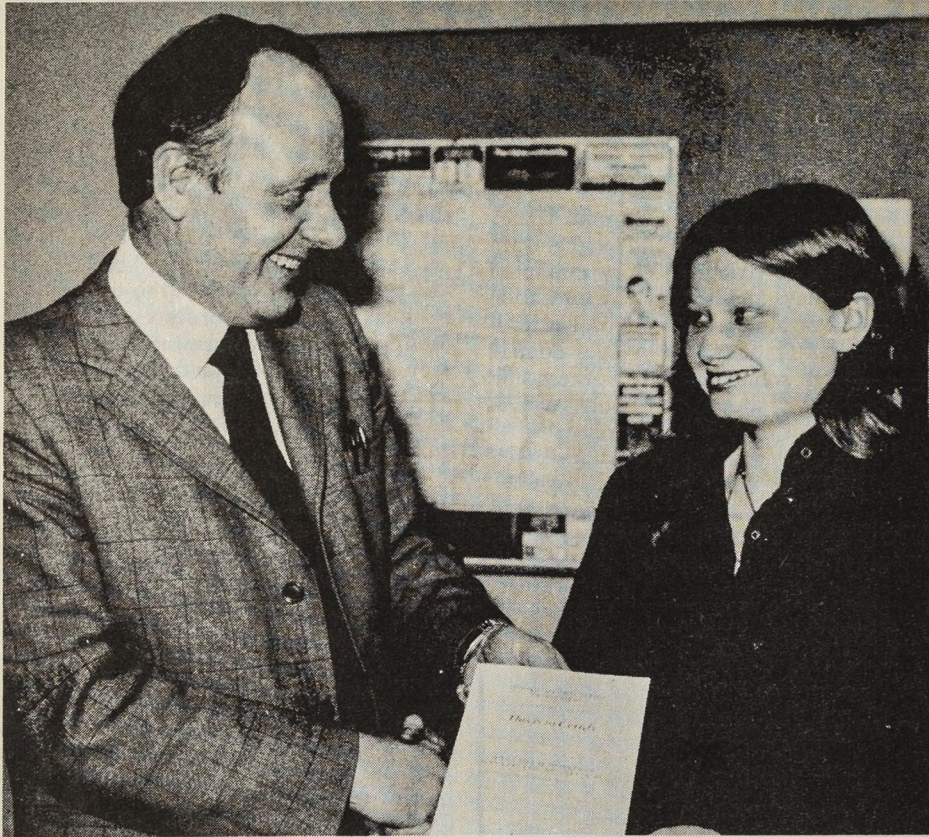
### Interviews

The survey is being carried out for the Department of Employment (in Northern Ireland and Department of Manpower Services) and the European Economic Community by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (in Scotland the General Register Office, in Northern Ireland the Social Research Division of the Central Economic Service.)

There will be no form filling for people who give information. The forms will be completely by interviewers who, after showing their identity cards, will put the survey questions to a responsible member of the household.



## News and Notes



**Sixteen year-old** Lesley Hogg of London who recently completed the gas and arc welding course at Charlton Skillcentre's Young People's Unit with flying colours. Set up under the Youth Opportunities Programme, the Unit offers youngsters a chance to try various skills before selecting a course. During a short induction course Lesley Hogg sampled sheetmetal working, motor vehicle servicing and body repair, engineering, fitting and machine operating, basic electronics and office skills.

## Production engineering research body will pool disabled job aid information

Information on special job aids to help disabled people at work is being collected by the Production Engineering Research Association with financial assistance from the Manpower Services Commission.

Isolated solutions to individual problems have not necessarily been pooled for general benefit and this new service recognises that no system exists to make information available to people anywhere else in the world who share similar problems.

### Information service

To fill the gap the Production Engineering Research Association is to study how to set up an information and advisory service

on Occupational Aids for the Disabled. It will apply to all types of disabilities and employment at all levels and will cost £15,000 of which The Spastics Society and the Manpower Services Commission are each contributing £5,000.

### Wide range

The wide range of existing information on Occupational Aids for the Disabled is now being collected and evaluated. For the purpose of this study, the term "aid" is being used in its widest sense. It relates not only to devices developed specifically for the disabled, but also to commercially available equipment which can be of particular benefit to disabled users.

## Professional bodies exempted from job agency regulations

From May 1 some professional organisations will be exempted from the provisions of the Employment Agencies Act 1973. Regulations\* laid before Parliament effect organisations which themselves provide an employment service solely for their members or for persons who are enrolled as trainees or students. They are:

- The Royal Institute of Chemistry
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Scotland
- The Society of Investment Analysts
- The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
- The Law Society of Scotland
- The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents
- The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
- The Society of Chiropractors
- The Institute of Actuaries
- The Association of Dispensing Opticians Ltd
- The Society of Architectural and Associated Technicians
- The Institute of Legal Executives
- The Institute of Personnel Management
- The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- The Pensions Management Institute
- The Institute of Marketing
- The Institute of Credit Management
- Local law societies in England and Wales.

● Proposals to increase the licence fee for employment agencies and businesses would raise the licence fee from £96 to £108 per year on June 1, 1979 to meet the increased costs of maintaining the licensing and enforcement arrangements.

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 requires these costs to be met from licence fee receipts. The proposals cover the necessary regulations and have been issued to bodies representing interests in the industry for their comments.

Proposals for a licence fee of £111 per year were issued in January 1978. Following consultations it was decided to phase the increase on the understanding that this year's review would bring costs and fee receipts into balance. The current proposals are lower because the number of licensing staff have been kept at the same levels while a larger number of licences have been issued.

## Skill shortages in British industry

The number of unemployed people in Britain is very high, although it has diminished slightly over the last year. British industry is doing well in some respects, but is generally not particularly buoyant. Yet periodically concern is expressed about shortages of skilled workers which may impede the production of saleable goods, may retard major contracts, may affect firms' plans for expansion, and may prevent the employment of many other people who would otherwise have been needed to cope with the extra production. There is a lack of understanding of the true extent of skill shortages, their differing importance in effect on production and why they exist in times of high unemployment. This article discusses the extent of skill shortages, how they arise and what can be done about them. It is the first in a series of articles on skill shortages, and its aim is to set the context. Later articles will examine various aspects of the problem in greater depth.

**Skill shortages are not new.** Shortages of workers in particular skills and particular areas of the country have been worrying employers since the start of the Industrial Revolution. But viewed against a background of low industrial activity, current high levels of unemployment and much larger expenditure on public placement and training services they are a source of considerable concern to both government and industry. The following paragraphs attempt to assess the extent of skill shortages on the basis of the information available to the Department of Employment Group.

A skill shortage does not exist every time an employer feels the need to recruit a skilled person. For example:

- Employers' needs are constantly changing. So their inability to find skilled labour immediately does not necessarily mean a damaging shortage.
- Skilled people move into and out of unskilled jobs.
- A number of other factors may be involved, for example inefficient use of the available skilled manpower in the firm, or an employer's desire to build up a "stock" of skills for future expansion. Some of these factors will be discussed later in the article.

These points are among those which need to be taken into account when considering whether or not there is a genuine shortage.

In assessing the extent of, and more particularly the trend in, skill shortages the Department looks at the relationship between notified vacancies and registered unemployment in selected skilled occupations. On the

**Table 2 Numbers of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies in five selected skilled occupations: September 1973-September 1978**

	September 1973			September 1974			September 1975			September 1976			September 1977			September 1978		
	Unem- ployed	Vacan- cies	V/u ratio	Unem- ployed	Vacan- cies	V/u ratio	Unem- ployed	Vacan- cies	V/u ratio	Unem- ployed	Vacan- cies	V/u ratio	Unem- ployed	Vacan- cies	V/u ratio	Unem- ployed	Vacan- cies	V/u ratio
Instrument mechanics	180	131	0.73	193	181	0.94	232	119	0.51	142	18	0.13	319	314	0.98	272	356	1.31
Toolmakers and tool fitters	506	1,434	2.83	449	1,644	3.66	1,579	586	0.37	1,455	692	0.48	1,135	1,057	0.93	951	1,290	1.36
Machine tool setter-operators	1,574	5,880	3.74	1,324	7,055	5.33	3,666	2,326	0.63	4,683	2,391	0.51	3,908	3,888	0.99	3,513	4,028	1.15
Welders (skilled)	2,313	2,658	1.15	2,914	2,498	0.86	5,635	1,348	0.24	6,855	1,612	0.24	7,969	1,645	0.21	7,625	1,742	0.23
Sheet metal workers	847	2,974	3.51	1,065	2,666	2.50	2,294	1,063	0.46	2,659	1,354	0.51	2,522	1,772	0.70	2,352	2,301	0.98

See notes to table 1.

basis of these figures the skill shortages problem is currently much less severe than in late 1973 and 1974 when there were nearly twice as many unfilled notified vacancies as registered unemployed in skilled engineering occupations and such vacancies exceeded the number of unemployed skilled workers in 27 of 36 occupations separately identified against just six in September 1978. (see table 1). Table 2 concentrates on employment and vacancies in five skilled occupations to illustrate how both the level of demand and fluctuations over time vary according to occu-

ation. However, the number of unfilled vacancies in skilled occupations is now higher than one would expect with unemployment at its present level and a sustained increase in economic activity could make the problem very serious.

These findings are based on notified vacancies but not all vacancies are reported to the MSC. The results of research

**Table 1 Number of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies in 36 skilled engineering occupations. September 1973-September 1979**

Month	No. of registered unemployed	No. of notified vacancies	National v/u ratio	Highest region (v/u ratio)	Lowest region (v/u ratio)	No. of eng. occupations over 1:1
Sept 1973	22,145	37,949	1.71	Eastern and Southern (5.52)	Scotland (0.48)	27
Sept 1974	25,209	39,249	1.56	East Anglia (3.61)	Wales (0.57)	25
Sept 1975	51,799	15,622	0.30	South-east (0.53)	West Midlands (0.12)	1
Sept 1976	62,822	17,429	0.28	East Anglia (0.43)	North-west (0.15)	0
Sept 1977	62,422	24,973	0.40	East Anglia (0.87)	North-west (0.20)	0
Sept 1978	56,507	30,599	0.54	South-east (1.09)	Northern (0.23)	6

Notes: (1) The most recently available figures are for Dec 1978. However, these figures have not been used as a basis for comparison as owing to Industrial Action figures for Dec 1976 and Dec 1974 are not available.  
 (2) An excess of notified vacancies over registered unemployed (a v/u ratio of more than 1) does not indicate an excess of demand over supply, it is simply a convenient way of comparing the relative position of different occupations, regions and periods.  
 (3) The figures for the first four years are for men only.  
 (4) It is estimated from a Survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

conducted during 1977 show that probably around a third of all vacancies were notified, although this varies according to skill and locality. (Against this it is worth noting that a one-third sample, if not necessarily representational, is a large number and a large proportion of vacancies). The system used to classify registered unemployed workers by occupation does not, and cannot, cover the different levels of skill which may be required for particular jobs within these occupations. Nor can it indicate the factors involved when despite an apparent surplus of suitably skilled



workers in the area individual employers may be unable to recruit the workers they require. But we certainly have a fair indication of *trends* in demand for skilled labour.

The Department of Employment (DE) and the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) also carry out a regular analysis of specific skilled vacancies in the industrial production sector which have been outstanding for two months or more or which are thought to be affecting production. This is important because it concentrates on those skilled vacancies which have proved particularly difficult to fill and so avoids counting as shortages those vacancies that are filled quickly (90 per cent of skilled vacancies filled by MSC are filled within 13 working days of them being notified). Besides giving an indication of the extent of skill shortages, the survey is designed to indicate the factors behind these hard to fill vacancies, and to provide information on the way in which appropriate DE Group services have been brought to bear on them.

The survey is conducted quarterly, but it has not been running long enough in its present form to enable comparisons to be made over time. In the latest (January 1979) survey 791 manufacturing establishments were reported as having significant skill shortages, involving 4,575 vacancies. This is equivalent to about six per cent of all establishments employing over 100 people, and about 3½ per cent of all establishments employing more than 50. Twenty eight per cent of the firms covered by the survey were reported to be experiencing production/expansion constraints attributable to skill shortages. The occupations most in demand were machine tool setter operators, toolmakers and tool fitters, and maintenance fitters (non-electric). These were required in most regions.

Although this article is concerned mainly with skilled manual workers, information on occupations on the Professional and Executive Register (PER) is of interest. No statistical information is gathered but it appears that design draughtsmen, accountants, computer systems analysts and programmers, design and production engineers, and electronic engineers and technicians are in short supply.

Some alleged skill shortages disappear on closer investigation. Cases of skill shortages drawn to the attention of the DE or MSC by Members of Parliament's letters, NEDO or other sources are normally followed up through ESD local offices. It is not uncommon to find on closer investigation that some are short-lived, and others are attributable to factors other than the availability of skilled labour. For instance, skilled people may be unwilling to work in firms because of poor pay, bad working conditions, or inaccessibility of employers' premises. In other cases the employer may find that he does not need extra skilled workers, or he may overcome the problem through more efficient use of skills already available to him. And there may be discrepancies between allegations from external sources and the true needs of the company.

The information available to the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission on skill shortages has its shortcomings. However, statistical coverage is extensive, and detailed information on individual shortages is available from ESD local offices. On the basis of this the position appears to be as follows. Some skills are in short supply nationally; others are in particular demand in certain areas; and skill shortages are more prominent than might be expected at this stage in the economic cycle.

The seriousness of skill shortages cannot be measured by their quantity, but by their effect; and there is evidence that some firms are suffering from lost output or are unable to implement expansion plans. In these cases the effects go wider than the firms concerned; they affect the level of unemployment (since more output often means more jobs), the level of imports (which displace lost domestic output) and ultimately the whole economy.

#### Reasons for skill shortages

In discussions of skill shortages the first question is often whether enough skilled people are being trained. Table 2 indicates that the intake of engineering apprentices dipped in the early 1970s; this was partly because of the raising of school leaving age in 1973 but also because industry has in the past cut its training efforts during recessionary periods. Training levels both through apprenticeships and through the Training Opportunities Scheme have increased recently, but there is a delay in the benefits of this being felt by industry because of the length of apprenticeship (four years) and the time taken by newly qualified craftsmen and TOPS trainees to perfect their skills through experience.

The substantial efforts that have been made to maintain and increase training and to overcome the persistent shortfall of training by industry are discussed later in this article. But there are a number of reasons for skill shortages apart from lack of training provision.

Of these non-training influences perhaps the most frequently quoted is the narrowing of *pay differentials* between skilled and less skilled work with a consequential affect on the willingness of skilled workers to remain in their trades. The narrowing of the differential between skilled and unskilled engineering workers between 1967 and 1975 must rank with the length and depth of the industrial recession as one of the key changes in the economy that could contribute to skill shortages appearing at higher levels of unemployment than in the past. The reasons for the steady compression of skill differentials are not fully understood, but an article in the June 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* argued that long term and structural factors were probably more important than short term interventions.

In studies by NEDO of why people leave skilled occupations, low pay was mentioned less frequently than such factors as redundancy, no work available in their trade and poor prospects for advancement. In addition the narrowing of differentials, which has been less marked and in some cases reversed since 1976, occurred at times and on a scale that cannot be attributed to pay policy. Nevertheless there are important examples of shortages which are caused by relative pay. Moreover a combination of social forces and endeavours by all parties to limit wage costs increases in the interests of countering inflation may have restricted some changes in pay structures that might help some employers to attract and retain additional workers in skilled jobs. This situation will be substantially reversed only when consensus develops among trade unions generally and with employers in favour of increasing the pay of skilled workers relative to that of other workers.

There is some evidence to suggest that *redundancy* is a major factor for leaving skilled work. The NEDO study among a group of engineering craftsmen who had left their occupations in 1974-75 showed that 37 per cent of them had done so because they were redundant. There is also

evidence that engineering industries account for a higher share of redundancies of all workers than their share of total employment would suggest. In 1977, for example, Mechanical Engineering employed about 4 per cent of the total workforce but accounted for over 11 per cent of total redundancies. Insofar as these factors affect skilled people they will inevitably influence the attractiveness of employment in these sectors.

Many studies in which NEDO have been involved suggest that such things as pensions, sick pay entitlement and working conditions indicate a company's respect for its craftsmen and that improvements on this front could materially affect the retention of skilled employees and the attractiveness of skilled work. For instance, NEDO studies of the ferrous foundries and machine tool industries (1977) came to the general conclusion that companies should give more consideration to *harmonisation of status among employees* and it was considered possible that improvements in non-wage benefits could help to reduce labour turnover and so reduce existing skill shortage problems.

NEDO studies have also shown that the frustration felt by many craftsmen over their *limited prospects for advancement* is a significant factor in their decision to leave a skilled occupation. It is rare for craftsmen to have opportunities for promotion of the sort taken for granted by white-collar workers. In a survey of 700 ex-patternmakers who resigned from the Association of Pattern Makers and Allied Craftsmen (APAC) in the period 1972-74, 34 per cent mentioned poor prospects for advancement as a major factor; 27 per cent of ex-skilled engineering workers said the same in the NEDO survey of engineering craftsmen.

Furthermore, there is an increasing tendency for companies not to fill managerial vacancies from lower levels or the shop floor within the company. Although this removes one cause of wastage of manual skills in that fewer craftsmen are lost through promotion, it may cause craftsmen to leave the company because of lack of promotion opportunities.

One of the paradoxes of unemployment in Britain is that skills which are available in one area of the country may be in great demand in other areas. Overcoming this *geographical mismatch* could undoubtedly contribute to the relief of unemployment and of skill shortages. But it is well established that a major barrier to geographic mobility of labour is the reluctance many people have to leaving their home area and all this entails. In addition the lack of suitable housing in the receiving area is generally regarded to be a serious obstacle to mobility.

There is much evidence of *inefficient use of available skill resources* resulting from the employment of skilled workers in jobs either inappropriate to their type and level of skill or which fail to use their skill to full capacity. A recent study by the Institute of Manpower Studies reported that in some 25 per cent of all firms in manufacturing and services covered by the study skilled manpower was being underutilized. Earlier individual studies at company level presented a similar picture.

Some of this poor utilisation of manpower may be because employers are unaware of the possibilities for improvement; other employers may be constrained by trade union restrictions (or fear of trade union restrictions) on the use of skilled workers and in some cases a total rejection of adult trainees. This is certainly one of the main reasons for the inefficient use of TOPS trainees after training. An MSC series of quarterly

statistics, based on a 1-in-6 sample of TOPS trainees, and introduced at the beginning of 1977 shows that while 65 per cent of ex-trainees were in employment three months after completing their training only 51 per cent were making some use of their skills and 14 per cent were using their skills rarely if at all.

Whatever the reasons for this poor use of existing resources, management and unions have it in their hands to prevent, or at any rate minimise, shortages of skill from impeding production, growth and more employment by agreeing to the better use of *available* skills.

#### Training

In this country it lies with industry to supply itself with trained workers in the number, skills and location it needs. The Government's main labour market contribution lies in providing systems which encourage the training required and enable placement to be conducted efficiently.

Probably the major impetus to the direction, level and quality of industry's training efforts resulted from the formation of the Industrial Training Boards under the 1964 Industrial Training Act. With a tripartite membership consisting of employers, trade unions and educationalists the ITBs were given the responsibility of reviewing and developing the training practices of their industries to meet current and future skill needs. Working in close liaison with the MSC's Training Services Division, the ITBs cover over half the working population and through a system of training levies and levy exemption schemes ensure that training is provided for some two million people each year.

Special Government support for training in industry was first introduced in July 1975 as part of the counter-recession policy towards an adequate supply of skilled manpower to meet industry's future needs, making good the shortfall in the level of entry to long-term training occupations. With the close involvement of the ITBs and other national training bodies these special training measures, initially operated as an extension of the Apprentice Award schemes introduced by some ITBs and subsequently extended to include other forms of long term training, have sustained intakes of craft and technician trainees at a level consistent with estimates of total need, avoiding the severe reductions in training seen in earlier recessions. To date about 130,000 training places have been supported in industry and of this number over 110,000 represent apprenticeships or their equivalent.

In 1978 the Government welcomed and agreed to support financially the MSC's proposals contained in their *Training for skills—a programme for action* report. This set out a more systematic approach to the analysis of industry's manpower and training needs and steps which industry should take to meet its needs more quickly. Industrial Training Boards and other national training bodies have prepared proposals for meeting their sector's training needs. They are finalising with the MSC their plans for the first year of the programme which will come into effect in the autumn.

A valuable contribution to the supply of skill resources is being made through the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) first introduced in 1972 to provide accelerated vocational training for adults not in employment or for adults seeking new employment in a wide range of occupations with a demand for skilled or trained workers. From an original throughput of some 15,000 adults in 1971 under



the previous Government's vocational training scheme (almost entirely in craft manual skills), TOPS has been considerably expanded in both the scale and the range of training so as to cover many other types of skill, for example technician, managerial, clerical and catering. It has also been developed to include more general work preparation courses. The MSC TOPS review conducted during 1978 emphasised the importance of relating TOPS occupational training more closely to employers' actual or prospective needs and of improving the acceptability of trainees by both sides of industry in order to increase effectively the contribution which the scheme has to make to the solution of skilled manpower difficulties. It was also considered that TOPS should be brought into closer contact with other training agencies so that the scheme can function as an independent but more complementary part of the national training system.

Trained people need to be helped to find suitable jobs and employers to fill their vacancies. The Employment Service Division of the MSC has various programmes which help to ease skill shortages. Since 1973 it has been extensively modernised to ensure more effective servicing of vacancies.

The old-style employment offices are being progressively replaced with modern jobcentres and employment advisers specially trained in interviewing techniques and in matching vacancies and jobseekers have been introduced. Jobcentres provide a comprehensive range of services including information about jobs available, advice to people seeking jobs, advice about training opportunities and more specialised services, for example for disabled people. The results of recent research (discussed in the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*) confirm that in these respects jobcentres fill more vacancies more quickly and more cheaply than other offices within the Employment Service. Of a planned network of about 1,000 jobcentres, expected to be completed by the early 1980s, some 560 are now fully operational.

The DE/MSD quarterly survey of vacancies notified to ESD local offices which suggest significant shortages of skilled manual workers in the production sector of industry

**Table 3 Engineering industry—Craft/technician apprentice intake**

1970/1	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6	1976/7	1977/8
26,589	21,942 (2,489)	16,788 (1,528)	16,920	23,496	25,243 (3,841)	24,478 (5,300)	(provisional) 24,742 (5,000 approx.)

Notes: (1) Recruitment in 1973/4 was affected by the raising of the school leaving age with effect from summer 1973.

(2) Recruitment levels for later years include both recruitment by employers and intakes into ITB award schemes; figures in brackets show the total of special measures grants and training awards within the total recruitment.

(referred to earlier in this article) has been extended in coverage and revised in other ways to provide more comprehensive information about skill problems and acts as a useful basis for remedial action at local level. Arrangements have also been made with the MSC to ensure that skill shortages reported through the Sector Working Parties, NEDO and the Department of Industry are investigated locally. This enables assistance to be offered where appropriate by the employment and training services. The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) can often help in such matters as manpower planning and utilisation or excessive wastage of skilled people.

#### Mobility

Action is being taken on a number of fronts to remedy

In response to concern expressed principally by Sector Working Parties the MSC introduced on January 1 this year a new and experimental scheme, an extension of the Employment Transfer Scheme (ETS), which seeks to redress the imbalance in some areas of skill resources and employers' skill needs. The Skill Shortage Mobility Experiment, which is to be run for a year under ESD management, offers a skill premium of £500 over and above normal ETS payments to unemployed workers and those threatened by redundancy possessing certain key skills, chiefly in engineering, who are prepared to move to fill longstanding vacancies in one of five selected manufacturing industries. The sectors are diesel engines, pumps and valves, construction equipment and mobile cranes, domestic electrical appliances and food and drink machinery.

Some steps are being taken to link housing provision to hard to fill vacancies. Many local authorities already make housing available for incoming workers either as a matter of policy or in response to direct approaches from employers. In December 1977 a scheme was introduced whereby the MSC's regional directors could approach local authorities, through the Department of the Environment, for provision of housing where it was thought this would assist in filling important skilled vacancies.

Through the Engineering Careers Information Service, set up in 1976 by the Engineering ITB in conjunction with the Engineering Employers Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and partially funded by the MSC, efforts are being made to improve the provision of advice and information on employment and training in the industry to young people and to draw their attention to the career opportunities open to them. In recognition of the need to attract young women into engineering the EITB, in association with the MSC, has been running an experimental scheme which provides two year scholarships to some 100 young women covering the first two years of technician training. The project demonstrates to employers, careers advisers and girls the feasibility of training and employing women as engineering technicians. (See *Employment Gazette* February 1979).

Clearly Government can help in a number of ways to

both existing and potential shortages of skilled manpower, avoid or remedy skill shortages. But the solution rests with industry itself which has the basic responsibility for training, for pay and conditions of employment, and for manpower utilisation. It is for industry—employers and unions—to ensure an adequate supply of skilled workers and to resolve difficulties created by many of the non-training influences discussed in this article. In discussion of these non-training influences at the NEDC meeting last December the Secretary of State for Employment suggested that many were pre-eminently suitable for negotiation between management and trade unions at plant level and concluded that perhaps the most important area for an early and significant improvement was in the use made of available skill resources. ■

## Unemployment in West Cornwall—a study by the Department of Employment

Unemployment in West Cornwall has tended to be much higher than the national average for a number of years. The Department of Employment undertook a study designed to examine the extent, character and causes of unemployment in West Cornwall and a report\* was produced in February this year. For the purposes of the study, West Cornwall was taken to be the area covered by Penwith, Kerrier, Carrick and Restormel District Councils, roughly the area west of and including St Austell. It was carried out by means of collecting and analysing in various ways a large volume of information gathered by official, semi-official and unofficial bodies and by gathering evidence in a series of meetings with interested individuals and organisations.

The study concluded that registered unemployment rates had been much higher in West Cornwall in recent years than in most other parts of the country and that this situation had prevailed throughout the sixties and for most of the seventies. Unemployment in West Cornwall fell relative to that in the rest of the country in the early seventies but the improvement was short-lived since 1974 and the problem has worsened.

#### Identify problem

A number of suggestions had been put forward as to why the official unemployment figures might either overstate or understate the extent of the problem. Among these were the possibility that large numbers of unemployed job seekers might not be registered as unemployed with the official agencies and, therefore, not be counted in the statistics or that a higher proportion than nationally of the registered unemployed might not be genuinely seeking work. For example, it had been suggested that the West Cornwall unemployment figures include a relatively large number of people who retire early on occupational pensions and who register as unemployed in order that their national insurance contributions be paid up to the state retirement age. In addition it was suggested that people were involved in the "cash economy" who were in fact working while registered as unemployed. It was found that the presence of "early retirees" could not be made to account for more than a small part of the unemployment figures and the study concluded that on balance the official figures do present a reasonably reliable picture of the unemployment problem of West Cornwall.

Unemployment there was found to be more concentrated than nationally in the non-manual groups and less than nationally in the unskilled manual group, but in other respects the characteristics of the unemployed in West Cornwall were not very different from the national picture. For example, the percentage of registered unemployment accounted for by females was about the same as nationally, though it varied widely within the area. The proportion accounted for by the older age groups was higher than nationally, and the opposite was the case for young people, but those differences were not large.

However, in one important respect, West Cornwall's unemployment was quite different. It was discovered that people who had moved into West Cornwall to live in recent years had accounted for a large proportion of the unemployed there, and these people tended to experience longer spells of unemployment than the "indigenous" labour force. In fact, rapid growth in the labour supply, significantly faster than the national average, was found to have been an important determinant of above average unemployment in West Cornwall in the sixties and seventies.

#### Varied picture

In general, though the picture varied according to industrial sector, West Cornwall had done very well in terms of creating jobs, by the expansion of local firms and by the movement of firms into the area from other parts of the country, although two big redundancies in the manufacturing sector during the recent recession, and more recent developments in tin mining and shiprepair had marred this record. However, this job creation, impressive by most standards, had not been sufficient to absorb the rapid increases in the labour force, which seemed to have been due to an increasing tendency for women to seek work and to more people moving into the area than leaving it.

Overall, the industrial structure of the area was found to be favourable to employment growth, in that it has a larger proportion than nationally of its workforce employed in service industries that are growing nationally but it also has a larger proportion in some industries that are declining nationally, especially agriculture and related industries and mining and quarrying, though mining and quarrying have on the whole fared better in West Cornwall than nationally. As far as male employment is concerned, however, the industrial structure of the area is generally very unfavourable.

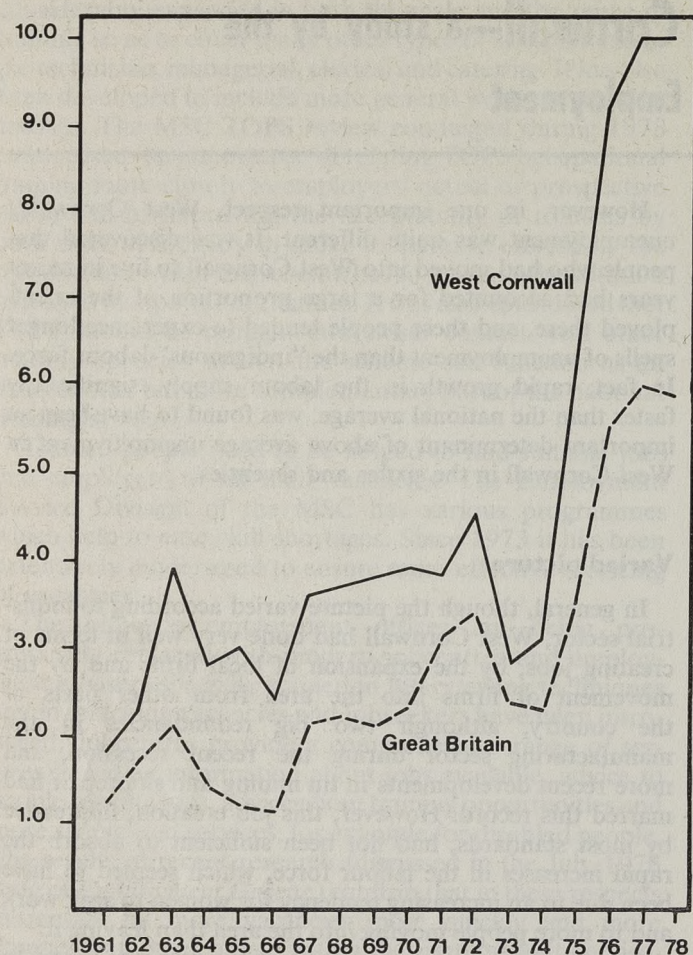
#### Job opportunities

The relatively good growth in job opportunities through the sixties and early seventies in West Cornwall was found to be due partly to the fact that overall it had a favourable share of nationally-growing industries. However, a more important contribution was made by the fact that the service industries in West Cornwall performed better during that period than those same industries in the country as a whole. The manufacturing sector also performed better in West Cornwall than nationally through the 1960's but worse in more recent years. It had been suggested that part of the area's unemployment problem was caused by the

\* *Unemployment in West Cornwall* by R. McNabb and N. Woodward, Department of Economics, University College, Cardiff and J. Barry, Department of Employment. Copies of the report are available from John Barry, RPA6, Department of Employment, Almack House, King Street, London SW1.



## Unemployment rates since 1961



fact that employing establishments which had moved into West Cornwall in the sixties and seventies were unstable in the sense that they shed labour or closed down at the first hint of recession or when incentives which had been offered to attract them to the area ran out. The study team's analysis showed that in fact branch factories and independent concerns which had moved there in the sixties and seventies had performed better overall than "indigenous" firms in terms of creating jobs, with the caveat that since

1974 job losses in just two branch factories had accounted for more than half of the decline in employment in the area.

An important finding of the study team was that unemployment in West Cornwall, particularly male unemployment, was more sensitive to the trade cycle than the country as a whole: unemployment there "taking-off" relative to the rest of the country during recessionary periods. This sensitivity was found to be partly due to employment in West Cornwall being more concentrated than average in cyclically sensitive industries, but was also due to the relatively rapid growth in labour supply relative to demand.

## Strong seasonal element

The area's unemployment was found to have a strong seasonal element, largely the result of an important tourist industry which had not been sufficiently counterbalanced by the availability of winter employment opportunities as well as the important cyclical element discussed above. However, the study concluded that these two elements could not explain the high unemployment rates which had persisted in West Cornwall for a number of years. There were more permanent factors operating, such as difficulties in matching workers with jobs because the jobs in the area were in the wrong places or in the wrong occupations, but, most importantly, there was the rapid increase in labour supply which meant that the otherwise more than satisfactory expansion in the number of jobs on offer had in fact been insufficient. It appeared that large numbers of people, of all ages, had moved into West Cornwall in the sixties and seventies, and that this inflow, partially offset by flows in the opposite direction, had been an important determinant of the high unemployment rates there.

Views about what could be done about the unemployment problem included measures to assist local industry, particularly small firms, and to attract more industry from outside, by means of training grants, transport improvements, amendment of employment related legislation, simplification of mineral rights procedures, improvements in the provision of advice and assistance to small firms, the granting of Special Development Area status, relaxation and more flexible interpretation of local planning regulations, increased infrastructure grants and better co-ordination of and reduction in the number of bodies involved in the promotion and development of industry in West Cornwall.

## Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

### Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, December 1978–March 1979

The following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at March 1979 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the first quarter of 1979. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (see *Employment Gazette*, September 1972, page 799).

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

- (1) At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- (2) The vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April–June 1977, that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Department can vary for different occupations.

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

(4) Care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

Table 1 Broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at March 1979, Great Britain

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	70,239	33,487	103,726	22,347
Clerical and related*	75,017	104,306	179,323	34,914
Other non-manual occupations†	25,615	49,969	75,584	19,135
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	136,214	9,289	145,503	55,255
General labourers	387,000	73,063	460,063	10,708
Other manual occupations§	231,800	75,694	307,494	83,736
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>925,885</b>	<b>345,808</b>	<b>1,271,693</b>	<b>226,095</b>

\*CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.  
 †CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.  
 ‡Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.  
 §This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

## Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1978 Price £6.25 (by post £6.71)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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



**Table 2 Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1978 to March, 1979.**

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 7, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 1, 1978	Vacancies notified December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Placings December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,219,195</b>	<b>219,391</b>	<b>558,880</b>	<b>360,710</b>	<b>222,330</b>	<b>138,380</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	60	10	3	4	3	1
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,464	40	37	13	13	—
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>16,032</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>140</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	679	6	7	2	2	—
Company secretaries	243	104	—	71	64	7
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	7	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	78	12	5	1	1	—
Accountants	2,024	470	445	139	134	5
Estimators, valuers and assessors	329	173	77	33	32	1
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	389	19	25	3	3	—
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	2,080	162	149	65	49	16
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	502	220	211	47	43	4
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	309	39	—	7	7	—
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,474	259	274	51	39	12
Marketing and sales managers and executives	2,999	194	146	48	40	8
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	835	25	37	10	7	3
Purchasing officers and buyers	989	139	116	36	31	5
Property and estate managers	255	16	9	3	3	—
Librarians and information officers	827	27	70	46	26	20
Public health inspectors	61	11	15	12	10	2
Other statutory and similar inspectors	152	35	100	21	18	3
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	212	46	92	4	3	1
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	208	1	10	4	1	3
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,383	67	193	100	53	47
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>30,893</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>9,467</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>4,000</b>
University academic staff	1,812	5	26	18	9	9
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	864	14	8	13	9	4
Secondary teachers	5,581	36	141	92	49	43
Primary teachers	5,071	8	181	91	24	67
Pre-primary teachers	85	3	3	1	—	1
Special education teachers	249	7	32	18	4	14
Vocational/industrial trainers	564	413	282	114	85	29
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	82	22	—	11	6	5
Social and behavioural scientists	681	33	44	34	22	12
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	4,460	1,060	2,255	1,106	450	656
Clergy, ministers of religion	49	8	2	—	1	—
Medical practitioners	395	4	3	—	—	3
Dental practitioners	65	1	—	—	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	421	525	349	74	8	66
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	4,119	3,267	2,847	1,468	77	1,391
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	3,558	954	2,105	1,454	140	1,314
Pharmacists	133	7	23	12	10	2
Medical radiographers	183	4	8	—	—	3
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	45	18	20	7	5	2
Remedial therapists	312	67	79	25	23	2
Chiropodists	28	1	—	—	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	227	61	84	29	4	25
Veterinarians	42	—	4	—	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,867	798	958	538	213	325
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>14,529</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>345</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	2,150	81	55	32	26	6
Artists, commercial artists	2,668	38	159	101	71	30
Industrial designers	1,093	13	35	11	2	9
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	6,032	58	196	116	87	29
Photographers and cameramen	1,053	39	96	49	36	13
Sound and vision equipment operators	374	64	98	57	50	7
Window dressers	336	67	97	42	4	38
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	438	60	131	31	15	16
All other literary, artistic and sports	385	202	433	246	49	197
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>17,696</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>219</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	1,816	16	40	28	21	7
Chemical scientists	814	112	56	23	19	4
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	836	99	88	10	10	—
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	559	119	19	16	15	1
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	100	13	4	2	—	—
Mechanical engineers	986	471	902	58	57	1
Aeronautical engineers	81	127	7	8	—	—
Electrical engineers	1,050	875	377	78	76	2
Electronic engineers	183	92	—	22	16	6
Electrical/electronic engineers	233	158	85	17	17	—
Chemical engineers	568	148	124	31	31	—
Production engineers	83	52	15	7	7	—
Planning and quality control engineers	206	114	64	14	14	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	139	21	28	8	8	—
General and other engineers	367	68	57	13	13	—
Metallurgists	1,493	1,652	1,094	295	16	3
All other technologists	254	67	90	25	17	8
Engineering draughtsmen	2,697	671	996	395	268	127
Architectural and other draughtsmen	1,735	986	367	117	110	7
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	755	15	33	13	10	3
Engineers technicians and technician engineers	773	227	270	117	98	19
Architects and town planners	401	28	69	15	14	1
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	385	16	32	4	4	—
Quantity surveyors	332	3	2	1	1	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	89	5	6	1	1	—
Aircraft flight deck officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at March 2, 1979	Unemployed at March 8, 1979		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>191,466</b>	<b>226,095</b>	<b>1,271,693</b>	<b>925,885</b>	<b>345,808</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	10	63	1,514	1,485	29
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	2	7	52	46	6
	8	56	1,462	1,439	23
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>3,430</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	4	7	746	567	179
Company secretaries	9	24	230	201	29
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	—	—	5	5	—
Secretaries to trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	—	11	72	67	5
Accountants	5	493	1,860	1,698	162
Estimators, valuers and assessors	283	143	340	334	6
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	74	31	390	357	33
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	9	172	1,897	1,163	734
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	74	274	488	445	43
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	110	26	244	206	38
Systems analysts and computer programmers	6	374	1,375	1,089	286
Marketing and sales managers and executives	108	207	2,898	2,654	244
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	85	34	827	599	228
Purchasing officers and buyers	18	152	993	847	146
Property and estate managers	67	13	214	197	17
Librarians and information officers	9	41	800	321	479
Public health inspectors	10	7	65	51	14
Other statutory and similar inspectors	7	77	147	139	8
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	37	—	212	135	77
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	—	134	177	121	56
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1	105	1,430	784	646
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>29,343</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>20,006</b>
University academic staff	2	11	1,702	1,180	522
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	2	6	853	576	277
Secondary teachers	17	68	5,167	2,145	3,022
Primary teachers	13	85	4,394	615	3,779
Pre-primary teachers	3	74	3	7	67
Special education teachers	9	12	222	64	158
Vocational/industrial trainers	159	422	546	472	74
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	8	3	73	55	18
Social and behavioural scientists	19	24	627	351	276
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	918	1,291	4,381	1,924	2,457
Clergy, ministers of religion	12	1	35	33	2
Medical practitioners	3	3	381	257	124
Dental practitioners	1	—	84	62	22
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	325	475	459	108	351
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	1,381	3,265	4,089	358	3,731
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	684	921	3,557	253	3,304
Pharmacists	11	7	119	72	47
Medical radiographers	4	3	180	27	153
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	11	20	33	20	13
Remedial therapists	50	71	305	78	227
Chiropodists	—	2	33	20	13
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	61	55	2,499	55	194
Veterinarians	3	1	38	29	9
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	364	854	1,742	576	1,166
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>15,198</b>	<b>9,937</b>	<b>5,261</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	28	76	2,069	1,306	763
Artists, commercial artists	37	59	2,658	1,754	904
Industrial designers	14	23	1,028	424	604
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	58	80	6,858	4,726	2,132
Photographers and cameramen	46	40	1,029	899	130
Sound and vision equipment operators	50	55	396	367	29
Window dressers	57	65	353	111	242
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	49	111	415	252	163
All other literary, artistic and sports	151	238	392	98	294
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>16,827</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>2,071</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	6	22	1,578	1,082	496
Chemical scientists	31	114	772	667	105
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	14	163	717	645	72
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	27	95	547	538	9
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	12	13	83	83	—
Mechanical engineers	121	1,194	964	949	15
Aeronautical engineers	14	112	72	72	—
Electrical engineers	209	965	1,018	1,005	13
Electronic engineers	22	48	172	167	5
Electrical/electronic engineers	53	173	201	198	3
Chemical engineers	69	172	556	545	11
Production engineers	16	44	73	73	—
Planning and quality control engineers	38	126	194	194	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	9	32	130	127	3
General and other engineers	30	82	357	313	44
Metallurgists	609	1,826	1,436	1,354	82
All other technologists	62	70	244	201	43
Engineering draughtsmen	607	983	2,578	1,627	951
Architectural and other draughtsmen	10	10	1,820	1,806	14
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	162	25	678	579	99
Engineers technicians and technician engineers	37	218	677	615	62
Architects and town planners	10	65	356	351	5
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	2	4	384	374	10
Quantity surveyors	4	2	32		



Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1978 to March, 1979.

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 7, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at December 1, 1978	Vacancies notified December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Placings December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>						
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	222	8	9	5	5	—
Ships' engineer officers	169	8	30	28	28	—
Ships' radio officers	99	14	—	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	271	116	158	73	59	14
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>						
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,517	470	351	136	133	3
Engineering maintenance managers	1,208	219	158	58	58	—
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	2,272	159	236	109	108	1
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	102	5	1	1	1	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	1,106	85	116	39	33	6
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,221	195	188	89	86	3
Office managers—National Government	3,731	434	365	153	121	32
Office managers—Local Government						
Other office managers	322	47	75	27	25	2
Managers—wholesale distribution	997	314	300	178	128	50
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	1,399	385	475	201	116	85
Branch managers of shops other than above	654	107	192	66	37	29
Managers of independent shops	789	57	51	24	14	10
Hotel and residential club managers	780	16	33	16	12	4
Publicans	1,978	236	425	144	97	47
Catering and non-residential club managers	675	108	164	85	64	21
Entertainment and sports managers	280	5	6	1	1	—
Farm managers	6	1	2	1	1	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5	—	1	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	39	1	—	—	—	—
Fire service officers	4,930	1,277	1,676	676	525	151
All other managers						
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>						
Supervisors of clerks	180,743	33,140	106,958	63,667	16,324	47,343
Clerks	2,311	410	887	338	186	152
Retail shop cashiers	140,418	18,405	61,380	36,193	9,029	27,164
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,843	1,052	2,614	1,494	205	1,289
Receptionists	1,093	669	2,026	1,325	86	1,239
Supervisors of typists, etc	6,666	868	3,640	1,826	103	1,723
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	96	58	95	29	26	3
Other typists	8,112	3,758	9,133	3,512	41	3,471
Supervisors of office machine operators	7,137	3,125	9,808	5,008	76	4,932
Office machine operators	67	37	56	16	4	12
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	4,036	1,376	2,971	1,463	244	1,219
Telephonists	157	23	60	38	22	16
Radio and telegraph operators	5,953	890	4,163	2,429	123	2,306
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	848	198	508	254	95	159
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	17	6	8	1	1	—
	1,989	2,265	9,609	9,741	6,106	3,635
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>						
Sales supervisors	69,765	18,898	38,063	23,420	8,153	15,267
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	1,007	737	1,062	496	244	252
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	53,795	11,232	27,142	17,411	4,002	13,409
Roundsmen and van salesmen	825	662	2,021	1,297	813	484
Technical sales representatives	1,473	469	1,692	1,162	1,086	76
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	2,194	798	759	245	232	13
Other sales representatives and agents	6,545	1,022	1,488	696	576	120
	3,926	3,978	3,899	2,113	1,200	913
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>						
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	5,283	4,465	5,313	3,445	3,234	211
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	15	69	121	104	84	20
Policemen (below sergeant)	222	38	55	27	25	2
Firemen	82	960	174	149	25	124
Prison officers below principal officer	221	287	285	234	232	2
Security officers and detectives	32	97	72	37	36	1
Security guards, patrolmen	3,875	1,935	3,226	2,072	1,992	80
Traffic wardens	453	671	860	460	451	9
All other in security and protective service	35	59	67	35	23	12
	348	349	627	302	242	60
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>						
Catering supervisors	19,181	39,526	116,564	71,279	30,881	40,398
Chefs, cooks	3,412	1,578	2,477	866	511	355
Waiters, waitresses	6,838	4,735	8,587	3,945	2,167	1,778
Barmen, barmaids	5,222	3,377	8,135	4,645	1,241	3,404
Counter hands/assistants	6,144	4,358	8,767	5,427	2,714	2,713
Kitchen porters/hands	6,740	2,843	11,477	7,445	1,023	6,422
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	8,019	2,536	19,803	15,353	11,496	3,857
Domestic housekeepers	648	290	578	165	68	97
Home and domestic helpers, maids	454	507	475	125	3	122
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	12,625	3,323	8,565	4,463	274	4,189
Travel stewards and attendants	288	368	175	15	15	—
Ambulancemen	764	42	264	163	110	53
Hospital/ward orderlies	44	73	107	53	43	10
Hospital porters	3,441	954	2,507	1,485	225	1,260
Hotel porters	707	243	777	435	418	17
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	1,311	511	1,591	813	789	24
Caretakers	129	261	493	117	62	55
Road sweepers (manual)	1,343	801	1,709	751	685	66
Other cleaners	78	145	610	460	350	110
Railway stationmen	12,613	6,734	27,073	17,149	5,154	11,995
Lift and car park attendants	229	116	379	214	197	16
Garment pressers	853	765	1,203	232	216	16
Hairdressing supervisors	23	27	17	4	2	2
Hairdressers (men), barbers	432	214	166	58	27	31
Hairdressers (ladies)	2,054	1,523	1,227	524	46	478
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	4,660	3,303	8,836	5,630	2,838	2,792

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 2 to March 2, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 2, 1979	Unemployed at March 8, 1979		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>					
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	7	5	235	234	1
Ships' engineer officers	6	4	187	187	—
Ships' radio officers	—	14	127	122	5
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	70	131	263	249	14
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>					
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,733	4,198	25,434	22,744	2,690
Engineering maintenance managers	182	503	2,475	2,437	38
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	92	227	1,217	1,209	8
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	118	168	2,501	2,499	2
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	3	2	98	98	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	62	100	1,118	1,108	10
Office managers—National Government	131	163	1,329	1,299	30
Office managers—Local Government	253	393	3,785	3,347	438
Other office managers	42	53	299	286	13
Managers—wholesale distribution	174	262	1,085	870	215
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	289	370	1,308	1,076	232
Branch managers of shops other than above	106	127	676	560	116
Managers of independent shops	34	50	837	696	141
Hotel and residential club managers	15	18	823	754	69
Publicans	220	297	1,958	1,478	480
Catering and non-residential club managers	92	95	690	586	104
Entertainment and sports managers	9	1	273	252	21
Farm managers	—	2	6	5	1
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	—	1	5	5	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	45	45	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	—	45	45	—
Fire service officers	911	1,366	4,905	4,133	772
All other managers					
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>					
Supervisors of clerks	40,442	35,989	181,292	76,849	104,443
Clerks	532	427	2,363	2,031	332
Retail shop cashiers	23,066	20,526	141,061	70,402	70,659
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	1,258	914	1,889	1,119	1,770
Receptionists	764	606	1,087	18	1,069
Supervisors of typists, etc	1,474	1,208	7,165	550	6,615
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	54	70	152	17	135
Other typists	4,856	4,523	7,438	68	7,370
Supervisors of office machine operators	4,146	3,779	6,963	87	6,876
Office machine operators	37	40	104	36	68
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	1,459	1,425	4,078	772	3,306
Telephonists	28	17	154	75	79
Radio and telegraph operators	1,477	1,147	6,050	409	5,641
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	220	232	819	433	386
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	6	7	15	14	1
	1,065	1,068	1,954	1,818	136
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>					
Sales supervisors	16,399	17,142	73,017	22,497	50,520
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	600	703	1,120	649	471
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	11,402	9,561	56,542	9,113	47,429
Roundsmen and van salesmen	856	530	785	269	516
Technical sales representatives	374	625	1,373	1,155	218
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	427	885	2,209	2,122	87
Other sales representatives and agents	726	1,088	6,971	6,254	717
	2,014	3,750	4,017	2,935	1,082
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>					
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	2,026	4,307	5,600	5,374	226
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	15	71	10	10	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	100	41	84	232	5
Firemen	58	686	84	62	22
Prison officers below principal officer	26	280	238	233	5
Security officers and detectives	1,189	1,900	4,092	3,961	131
Security guards, patrolmen	340	731	498	489	9
Traffic wardens	27	64	29	15	14
All other in security and protective service	246	428	377	343	34
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>					
Catering supervisors	42,843	41,968	81,768	29,961	51,807
Chefs, cooks	1,478	1,711	3,533	2,471	1,062
Waiters, waitresses	4,496	4,881	6,956	4,500	2,456
Barmen, barmaids	3,392	3,475	5,395	1,633	3,762
Counter hands/assistants	4,415	3,283	6,596	3,775	2,821
Kitchen porters/hands	3,744	3,131	6,941	454	6,487
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	4,044	2,942	8,350	4,728	3,622
Domestic housekeepers	312	391	676	394	282
Home and domestic helpers, maids	346	511	433	7	426
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	3,390	4,035	12,362	260	12,102
Travel stewards and attendants	229	170	297	23	274
Ambulancemen	51	92	988	721	267
Hospital/ward orderlies	48	79	46	32	14
Hospital porters	1,007	969	3,610	471	3,139
Hotel porters	352	233	741	730	11
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	674	615	1,391	1,365	26



Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1978 to March, 1979.

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 7, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1978	Vacancies notified December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Placings December, 2 1978 to March 2, 1979		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>1,776</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	146	61	166	75	74	1
General farm workers	4,259	104	419	278	261	17
Dairy cowmen	209	37	68	33	31	2
Pig and poultry men	271	82	160	101	91	10
Other stockmen	1,261	81	202	126	116	10
Horticultural workers	724	97	324	197	137	60
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,608	392	658	350	341	9
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	2,281	368	820	439	424	15
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	440	87	200	118	116	2
Forestry workers	307	63	197	147	145	2
Supervisors/mates—fishing	247	1	45	40	40	—
Fishermen	1,366	10	394	379	379	—
All other in farming and related	3,764	444	2,742	2,260	612	1,648
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>10,833</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>1,648</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	13	1	2	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	63	39	118	92	78	14
Foremen—textile processing	144	27	57	20	17	3
Preparatory fibre processors	477	84	402	273	239	34
Spinners, doublers/twisters	833	149	543	349	200	149
Winders, reelers	555	174	412	325	82	243
Warp preparers	107	69	145	96	54	42
Weavers	379	165	356	282	197	85
Knitters	333	169	290	214	161	53
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	269	94	384	242	208	34
Burlers, menders, darners	143	83	104	67	9	58
Foremen—chemical processing	71	2	95	87	41	46
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	447	195	800	703	666	37
Foremen—food and drink processing	112	47	112	46	6	6
Bread bakers (hand)	703	412	621	360	312	48
Flour confectioners	152	92	114	72	46	26
Butchers, meat cutters	2,538	1,431	2,771	1,607	1,436	171
Foremen—paper and board making	8	4	1	—	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	1	—	3	—	—	—
Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	35	4	26	11	9	2
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	27	8	18	4	3	1
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	18	5	26	17	17	—
Kiln setting	7	1	7	6	6	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	4	2	2	—	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	9	4	30	15	13	2
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	87	60	188	148	138	10
Man-made fibre makers	7	—	3	2	1	1
Sewage plant attendants	8	14	41	28	28	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,733	884	3,162	2,299	1,716	583
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>29,517</b>	<b>17,665</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>18,006</b>	<b>11,318</b>	<b>6,688</b>
Foremen—glass working	11	7	5	—	—	—
Glass formers and shapers	140	180	202	133	93	40
Glass finishers and decorators	27	21	48	31	23	8
Foremen—clay and stone working	15	4	8	5	5	—
Casters and other pottery makers	65	24	114	60	33	27
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	97	44	72	43	40	3
Foremen—printing	61	22	30	10	9	1
Compositors	664	208	254	108	81	27
Electrotypers, stereotypers	166	36	41	14	8	6
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	206	88	87	20	19	1
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	234	117	111	38	34	4
Printing machine minders (lithography)	12	8	—	—	—	—
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	106	21	52	17	13	4
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	417	135	300	166	128	38
Screen and block printers	2	2	4	1	1	—
Foremen—bookbinding	7	4	2	—	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	458	144	245	148	61	87
Bookbinders and finishers	115	74	122	69	59	10
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	141	120	129	40	30	10
Foremen—textile materials working	356	143	104	46	14	32
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	137	52	65	21	4	17
Dressmakers	66	47	45	21	20	1
Coach trimmers	389	321	185	94	81	13
Upholsterers, mattress makers	4	10	30	9	5	4
Milliners	32	33	26	20	14	6
Furriers	132	80	2	2	2	—
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	355	461	446	207	120	87
Other clothing cutters and markers	237	269	288	148	136	12
Hand sewers and embroiderers	89	128	128	95	94	—
Linkers	6,205	6,187	7,247	4,804	202	4,602
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	27	19	—	4	3	1
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	152	89	104	66	55	11
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	117	80	133	74	55	19
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	57	45	157	101	61	40
Footwear lasters	189	338	277	216	31	185
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	26	8	32	21	7	14
Footwear finishers	311	131	187	99	98	1
Foremen—woodworking	8,603	3,197	6,560	4,662	4,653	9
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	425	60	553	472	472	—
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	782	601	684	442	440	2
Carpenters and joiners (others)	616	317	533	302	297	5
Cabinet makers	125	45	101	56	56	—
Case and box makers	186	105	182	125	124	1
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	411	336	358	232	225	7
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	322	318	547	352	339	13
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	133	169	25	24	24	—
Patternmakers (moulds)	209	23	86	62	61	1
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	53	57	41	21	20	1
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 2, 1979	Unemployed at March 8, 1979			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
1,537	2,142	17,720	15,105	2,615	<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>
3	86	214	203	11	Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry
115	130	4,490	3,913	577	General farm workers
41	31	217	189	28	Dairy cowmen
67	74	286	253	33	Pig and poultry men
99	58	1,294	1,159	135	Other stockmen
67	157	742	507	235	Horticultural workers
283	417	1,605	1,545	60	Domestic gardeners (private gardens)
282	467	2,514	2,418	96	Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen
66	103	531	514	17	Agricultural machinery drivers/operators
53	60	362	358	4	Forestry workers
10	5	216	216	—	Supervisors/mates—fishing
387	15	1,203	1,197	6	Fishermen
—	539	4,046	2,633	1,413	All other in farming and related
3,569	4,118	9,801	7,981	1,820	<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>
41	24	11	10	1	Foremen—tannery production workers
120	93	63	58	5	Tannery production workers
170	173	135	126	9	Foremen—textile processing
170	91	491	387	104	Preparatory fibre processors
57	61	887	637	250	Spinners, doublers/twisters
70	169	589	443	153	Winders, reelers
111	134	120	120	45	Warp preparers
136	100	443	294	149	Weavers
38	82	384	289	327	Knitters
4	6	153	5	148	Bleachers, dyers, finishers
125	167	58	57	1	Burlers, menders, darners
337	70	501	494	7	Foremen—chemical processing
1,125	1,470	112	112	5	Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators
—	5	117	117	—	Foremen—food and drink processing
1	2	767	675	92	Bread bakers (hand)
9	10	155	64	91	Flour confectioners
7	15	2,650	2,584	66	Butchers, meat cutters
9	10	2	2	—	Foremen—paper and board making
7	15	1	1	—	Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)
9	5	25	23	2	Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)
1	1	32	30	2	Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc
7	15	25	24	1	Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen
9	5	9	8	1	Kiln setting
1	1	9	8	1	Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)
1	3	5	5	—	Rubber mixers and compounders
33	67	81	77	4	Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)
15	7	8	7	1	Man-made fibre makers
835	912	1,789	1,477	312	Sewage plant attendants
—	—	—	—	—	All other in processing materials (other than metal)
10,241	17,229	33,459	24,782	8,677	<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>
4	4	11	11	—	Foremen—glass working
79	170	12	11	1	Glass formers and shapers
19	19	150	145	5	Glass finishers and decorators
3	4	36	27	4	Foremen—clay and stone working
48	30	80	68	12	Casters and other pottery makers
17	56	113	109	4	Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)
18	24	57	54	3	Foremen—printing
150	204	758	681	77	Compositors
1	1	64	62	2	Electrotypers, stereotypers
25	38	153	127	26	Other printing plate and cylinder preparers
53	102	245	231	14	Printing machine minders (letterpress)
77	113	231	183	48	Printing machine minders (lithography)
2	2	13	11	2	Printing machine minders (photogravure)
24	32	135	115	20	Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)
122	147	457	380	77	Screen and block printers
2	2	8	6	2	Foremen—bookbinding
2	4	2	2	—	Foremen—paper products making
106	135	476	126	350	Bookbinders and finishers
50	77	111	100	11	Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)
74	135	141	54	87	Foremen—textile materials working
56	145	372	249	123	Bespoke tailors and tailoresses
44	52	123	16	107	Dressmakers
29	42	71	63	8	Coach trimmers
173	239	456	411	45	Upholsterers, mattress makers
12	24	4	1	3	Milliners
14	36	22	20	2	Furriers
28	34	138	115	23	Clothing cutters and markers (measure)
259	335	547	379	168	Other clothing cutters and markers
160	249	260	19	241	Hand sewers and embroiderers
64	97	125	6	119	Linkers
1,996	6,634	6,171	244	5,927	Sewing machinists (textile materials)
47	3	16	14	2	Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working
65	80	145	141	4	Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers
55	74	115	104	11	Leather and leather substitutes—cutters
89	46	67	53	14	Footwear lasters
8	310	186	59	127	Leather and leather substitutes—sewers
93	15	93	59	34	Footwear finishers
2,5					



Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings\* Great Britain: December, 1978 to March, 1979

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 7, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1978	Vacancies notified December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Placings December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)</b>						
Tyre builders	9	—	22	16	15	1
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	434	220	725	503	440	63
Dental mechanics	106	27	16	3	3	—
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	5,119	2,594	6,068	3,776	2,743	1,033
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), Engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding</b>						
Foremen—metal making and treating	87,381	37,186	53,437	32,130	30,933	1,197
Blast furnacemen	106	31	43	4	4	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	12	1	58	14	14	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	82	6	28	22	22	—
Roller men (steel)	199	32	174	118	117	1
Metal drawers	23	5	8	7	7	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	39	10	40	25	25	—
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	394	98	179	82	78	4
Die casters	206	34	88	47	46	1
Smiths, forgemen	108	29	69	53	53	—
Electroplaters	310	89	86	60	60	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	201	59	87	33	33	—
Foremen—engineering machining	94	147	—	83	83	—
Press and machine tool setters	220	113	120	30	30	—
Roll turners, roll grinders	606	630	719	306	296	10
Other centre lathe turners	99	54	26	29	29	—
Machine tool setter operators	1,169	1,212	1,256	744	741	3
Press and stamping machine operators	3,291	3,893	3,454	1,687	1,662	25
Automatic machine attendants/minders	5,182	1,360	3,576	2,592	2,305	287
Metal polishers	1,722	436	1,303	911	571	340
Fettlers/dressers	294	111	406	323	283	40
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	411	147	317	183	175	8
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	282	86	353	240	228	12
Precision instrument makers	131	49	47	23	23	—
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	887	1,357	764	330	325	5
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	217	223	193	72	67	5
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	1,949	951	1,161	762	759	3
Machinery erectors and installers	413	149	163	95	94	1
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	536	357	454	352	349	3
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	423	180	209	62	62	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	786	87	202	153	153	—
Other motor vehicle mechanics	6,854	3,721	4,280	2,311	2,297	14
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	116	42	66	22	22	—
Watch and clock repairers	6,899	4,479	5,412	2,689	2,664	25
Instrument mechanics	85	28	76	50	49	1
Office machinery mechanics	136	107	70	60	60	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	127	31	10	9	9	—
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	258	416	23	77	72	4
Production electricians	187	117	156	67	67	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	72	30	31	15	15	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	971	421	373	210	204	6
Telephone fitters	322	161	191	98	94	4
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	315	58	100	36	36	—
Cable jointers and linesmen	3,842	2,009	2,785	1,461	1,454	7
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	4,005	1,379	2,720	1,724	1,721	3
Plumbers, pipe fitters	334	88	134	75	75	—
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	2,622	981	1,102	523	520	3
Gas fitters	254	61	194	95	95	—
Sheet metal workers	449	143	155	50	50	—
Platers and metal shipwrights	4,662	2,024	2,987	1,857	1,857	4
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	675	627	462	242	241	1
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	300	218	43	41	41	—
Steel erectors	2,243	2,088	2,009	1,076	1,076	—
Scaffolders, staggers	1,832	567	837	591	591	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	511	56	174	153	153	—
Welders (skilled)	71	2	8	6	6	—
Other welders	2,450	52	395	210	210	—
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	1,987	160	440	279	279	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	1,253	68	153	100	100	—
Engravers and etchers (printing)	7,616	1,341	3,295	2,357	2,352	5
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	356	111	331	205	178	27
Aircraft finishers	22	8	9	2	2	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	270	59	111	61	47	14
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	80	23	22	7	4	3
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	297	376	189	125	124	1
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>						
Foremen—painting and similar coating	35,531	9,603	27,866	19,864	11,221	8,643
Painters and decorators	224	75	108	80	80	—
Pottery decorators	14,125	1,922	4,384	3,554	3,540	14
Coach painters	205	74	146	99	51	48
Other spray painters	1,830	609	1,099	709	702	7
French polishers	153	80	60	22	17	5
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	89	81	61	20	15	5
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	4,607	1,504	4,552	3,475	1,516	1,959
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	97	33	65	24	24	—
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	1,638	1,079	1,217	631	574	57
Foremen—packaging	654	385	602	323	221	102
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	70	41	103	54	16	38
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	7,624	1,713	9,207	6,770	2,347	4,423
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>						
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	60,657	7,370	23,216	16,740	16,692	48
Bricklayers	1,405	257	561	328	325	3
	6,386	1,817	3,938	2,637	2,630	7

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 2, 1979	Unemployed at March 8, 1979		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GROUP XIII Making and repairing (continued)</b>					
Tyre builders	5	1	8	8	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	201	241	440	403	37
Dental mechanics	10	30	105	100	5
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,191	2,695	5,593	4,676	917
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel, and other metals), Engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding</b>					
Foremen—metal making and treating	21,288	37,205	93,073	90,958	2,115
Blast furnacemen	23	47	98	97	1
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	42	42	17	17	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	3	6	95	95	—
Roller men (steel)	6	43	173	173	—
Metal drawers	45	4	35	35	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	10	15	49	49	—
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	57	138	523	507	16
Die casters	40	35	226	218	8
Smiths, forgemen	22	23	114	114	—
Electroplaters	34	81	327	327	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	50	63	220	219	1
Foremen—engineering machining	30	34	98	97	1
Press and machine tool setters	81	122	234	233	1
Roll turners, roll grinders	375	668	626	618	8
Other centre lathe turners	24	27	169	169	—
Machine tool setter operators	579	1,145	1,141	1,137	4
Press and stamping machine operators	1,898	3,762	3,480	3,444	36
Automatic machine attendants/minders	1,067	427	5,265	4,620	645
Metal polishers	408	1,220	1,772	1,007	765
Fettlers/dressers	92	102	324	276	48
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	421	156	441	421	20
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	104	95	284	279	5
Precision instrument makers	32	41	150	150	—
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	470	1,321	871	871	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	71	273	208	205	3
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	464	886	2,049	2,047	2
Machinery erectors and installers	56	161	406	405	1
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	187	272	539	537	2
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	131	196	434	434	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	43	93	793	793	—
Other motor vehicle mechanics	1,917	3,773	7,136	7,129	7
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	25	55	111	111	—
Watch and clock repairers	2,463	4,739	7,267	7,244	23
Instrument mechanics	25	29	96	96	—
Office machinery mechanics	45	72	151	151	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	10	22	115	113	2
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	72	131	261	259	2
Production electricians	13	32	197	196	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	195	389	62	58	4
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	110	144	972	967	5
Telephone fitters	49	73	296	274	22
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	1,105	2,228	3,968	3,964	4
Cable jointers and linesmen	834	1,541	4,211	4,208	3
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	52	340	340	340	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	549	1,011	2,725	2,712	13
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	60	100	253	253	—
Gas fitters	112	136	565	565	—
Sheet metal workers	1,267	1,883	5,311	5,310	1
Platers and metal shipwrights	302	545	754	753	1
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	75	145	308	308	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	945	2,076	2,363	2,358	5
Steel erectors	235	578	1,977	1,975	2
Scaffolders, staggers	38	39	517	516	1
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	3	1	40	40	—
Welders (skilled)	135	186	2,763	2,763	—
Other welders	63	58	2,308	2,307	1
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	1,034	1,245	8,468	8,452	16
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	105	132	376	327	49
Engravers and etchers (printing)	7	8	19	19	—
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	30	79	289	254	35
Aircraft finishers	14	24	70	61	9
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	132	308	331	331	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	—	1	4	4	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	81	129	180	180	—
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>					
Foremen—painting and similar coating	7,994	9,611	40,105	27,623	12,482
Painters and decorators	40	63	353	353	—
Pottery decorators	1,492	1,260	17,688	17,652	36
Coach painters	64	57	232	164	68
Other spray painters	425	574	1,923	1,904	19
French polishers	43	75	168	160	8
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	531	67	100	81	19
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	1,031	1,550	4,848	1,452	3,396
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	33	41	92	81	11
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	600	1,065	1,668	1,429	239
Foremen—packaging	294	370	662	447	215
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	39	51	256	83	173
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,045	2,105	7,726	1,381	6,345
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>					
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	6,527	7,319	72,444	72,394	



**Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1978 to March, 1979.**

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 7, 1978	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 1, 1978	Vacancies notified December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Placings December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>						
Fixer/walling masons	173	82	94	60	60	—
Plasterers	2,876	538	966	626	623	3
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	456	66	64	44	43	1
Roofers and slaters	2,048	348	476	322	322	—
Glaziers	445	163	235	127	127	—
Railway lengthmen	80	55	86	87	87	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	421	22	94	52	52	—
Other roadmen	736	158	275	177	175	2
Concrete erectors/assemblers	90	4	22	16	16	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	372	32	118	65	65	—
General builders	1,543	323	785	517	516	1
Sewermen (maintenance)	56	47	32	26	26	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	807	98	211	113	113	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	8	9	24	8	8	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	35,442	1,393	11,001	8,359	8,339	20
Civil engineering labourers	1,741	141	970	709	709	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	27	29	2	8	8	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	295	891	401	481	481	—
Tunnellers	252	—	17	14	14	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	4,998	897	2,844	1,964	1,953	11
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>						
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	63	1	10	4	4	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,431	29	80	57	57	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	147	3	47	37	37	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	10	—	—	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	45	36	68	28	27	1
Secondmen (railways)	5	—	4	3	3	—
Railway guards	28	126	292	125	124	1
Railway signalmen and shunters	68	84	149	125	125	—
Foremen—road transport operating	93	12	24	11	10	1
Bus inspectors	128	27	15	17	15	2
Bus and coach drivers	1,693	787	1,534	851	847	4
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	13,699	3,136	9,919	6,309	6,287	22
Other goods drivers	35,323	2,464	13,145	9,512	9,084	428
Other motor drivers	1,373	557	1,524	1,024	950	74
Bus conductors	141	202	673	467	430	37
Drivers' mates	948	116	869	689	683	6
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	55	4	1	1	1	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	3,224	402	754	449	445	4
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	8	1	4	1	1	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,624	134	434	312	310	2
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,699	299	1,736	1,213	1,207	6
Foremen—materials moving and storing	684	214	412	220	214	6
Storekeepers, warehousemen	18,789	4,339	15,661	10,658	10,188	470
Stevedores and dockers	160	7	21	19	17	2
Furniture removers	107	21	157	125	121	4
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,229	517	2,496	1,780	1,717	63
Refuse collectors/dustmen	81	13	345	296	296	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,548	257	1,179	847	820	27
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>						
Foremen—miscellaneous	450,881	11,249	68,242	55,097	46,253	8,844
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	2,090	281	781	572	512	60
Turncocks (water supply),	1,176	152	399	245	225	20
General labourers	444,337	10,242	65,667	53,126	44,685	8,441
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	3,277	572	1,395	1,154	831	323

**Table 2 (continued)**

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 2, 1978 to March 2, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 2, 1979	Unemployed at March 8, 1979		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>					
Fixer/walling masons	49	67	212	211	1
Plasterers	489	389	3,886	3,883	3
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	35	51	581	580	1
Roofers and slaters	203	299	2,541	2,540	1
Glaziers	103	168	561	560	1
Railway lengthmen	14	44	94	94	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	20	44	486	486	—
Other roadmen	111	145	860	858	2
Concrete erectors/assemblers	4	6	103	102	1
Concrete levellers/screeders	32	53	444	444	—
General builders	298	32	1,770	1,770	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	21	32	63	63	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	93	103	912	911	1
Waste inspectors (water supply)	10	15	19	19	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	2,172	1,863	40,375	40,363	12
Civil engineering labourers	152	250	2,245	2,242	3
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	2	21	28	27	1
Face-trained coalmining workers	201	610	273	273	—
Tunnellers	—	3	249	249	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	849	928	5,600	5,588	12
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>					
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	15,096	15,064	94,754	91,079	3,675
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	2	5	76	76	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	33	19	1,710	1,707	3
Foremen—rail transport operating	6	7	173	168	5
Railway engine drivers, motormen	—	4	7	7	—
Secondmen (railways)	31	45	63	62	1
Railway guards	1	—	5	4	1
Railway signalmen and shunters	85	208	33	32	1
Foremen—road transport operating	33	70	62	61	1
Bus inspectors	16	9	95	89	6
Bus and coach drivers	16	9	28	17	11
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	435	1,035	1,778	1,744	34
Other goods drivers	3,026	3,720	15,012	14,920	92
Other motor drivers	3,262	2,835	36,986	34,238	2,748
Bus conductors	456	601	1,852	1,682	170
Drivers' mates	143	265	157	109	48
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	172	124	961	957	4
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	4	—	74	74	—
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	319	388	3,841	3,835	6
Crane drivers/operators	1	3	11	11	—
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	137	119	2,739	2,727	12
Foremen—materials moving and storing	484	338	5,266	5,253	13
Storekeepers, warehousemen	228	710	19,784	19,322	462
Stevedores and dockers	5,144	4,198	19,784	19,322	462
Furniture removers	5	4	136	134	2
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	30	23	118	117	1
Refuse collectors/dustmen	664	569	1,347	1,336	11
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	27	35	68	68	—
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>					
Foremen—miscellaneous	336	253	1,662	1,627	35
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	12,740	11,654	464,934	391,043	73,891
Turncocks (water supply)	230	260	2,283	2,204	79
General labourers	127	179	500	496	4
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	12,075	10,708	460,063	387,000	73,063
	306	507	2,087	1,342	745



## Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

### Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified

The following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 439-449 of this *Gazette*, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary

**Occupational analysis of unemployed people and notified unfilled vacancies at employment offices by region: March 1979**

	South East				East Anglia				South West			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	26,064	10,149	36,213	10,783	2,280	859	3,139	537	7,307	3,246	10,553	1,171
Clerical and related*	27,373	23,841	51,214	17,609	2,997	2,617	5,614	1,034	9,190	8,379	17,569	2,070
Other non-manual occupations†	7,725	7,658	15,383	9,318	819	1,191	2,010	456	2,633	4,209	6,842	1,107
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.‡	31,179	1,273	32,452	22,203	3,275	149	3,424	1,644	8,858	332	9,190	3,693
General labourers	60,428	11,344	71,772	4,543	8,674	1,656	10,330	362	22,456	4,444	26,900	549
Other manual occupations§	60,830	14,772	75,602	40,387	7,477	2,006	9,483	2,346	18,071	6,559	24,630	5,907
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>213,599</b>	<b>69,037</b>	<b>282,636</b>	<b>104,843</b>	<b>25,522</b>	<b>8,478</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>68,515</b>	<b>27,169</b>	<b>95,684</b>	<b>14,497</b>

**Table 2 Occupational groups**

I Managerial (general management)	610	12	622	36	80	—	80	—	135	—	135	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,546	1,185	5,731	1,227	383	95	478	46	1,189	270	1,459	60
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,150	4,701	7,851	2,831	336	508	844	258	1,041	2,201	3,242	646
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,827	2,838	8,665	330	194	116	310	17	708	374	1,082	35
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	4,712	608	5,320	4,412	496	62	558	121	1,572	166	1,738	224
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	7,219	805	8,024	1,947	791	78	869	95	2,662	235	2,897	205
VII Clerical and related	28,548	23,919	52,467	18,306	3,021	2,617	5,638	1,046	9,282	8,383	17,665	2,106
VIII Selling	6,862	7,679	14,541	8,311	813	1,199	2,012	427	2,595	4,246	6,841	1,014
IX Security and protective services	1,531	69	1,600	2,272	110	7	117	90	336	20	356	226
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	11,091	10,026	21,117	19,171	893	1,411	2,304	1,160	3,299	5,138	8,437	3,505
XI Farming, fishing and related	3,355	622	3,977	831	1,534	243	1,777	143	1,697	301	1,998	265
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,098	69	1,167	1,281	116	11	127	120	363	50	413	211
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	7,279	1,336	8,615	7,995	654	111	765	379	1,562	314	1,876	823
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	16,895	279	17,174	15,612	1,910	10	1,920	1,175	5,255	55	5,310	2,748
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	9,304	2,699	12,003	5,131	784	213	997	289	1,795	540	2,335	547
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	19,084	8	19,092	2,337	1,919	1	1,920	274	5,183	3	5,186	560
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	21,343	737	22,080	7,816	2,704	104	2,808	367	7,042	326	7,368	742
XVIII Miscellaneous	61,145	11,445	72,590	4,997	8,784	1,692	10,476	372	22,799	4,547	27,346	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,599</b>	<b>69,037</b>	<b>282,636</b>	<b>104,843</b>	<b>25,522</b>	<b>8,478</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>68,515</b>	<b>27,169</b>	<b>95,684</b>	<b>14,497</b>

\*CODOT (and key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.  
 †CODOT (and key list) groups VIII (selling occupations) and IX (security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.  
 ‡Selected occupations in CODOT (and key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.  
 §This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.

## and region in the United Kingdom

### unfilled vacancies at employment offices by regions: March 1979

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 439 and table 2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The points made about the interpretation of the figures in the introduction to the article on page 439 apply equally to these two tables.

	West Midlands				East Midlands				Yorkshire and Humberside			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	5,297	2,354	7,651	1,213	3,072	1,497	4,569	1,172	4,981	2,585	7,566	1,032
Clerical and related*	5,025	9,114	14,139	1,796	4,025	4,990	9,015	1,833	5,424	7,998	13,422	2,050
Other non-manual occupations†	2,355	4,657	7,012	1,036	1,364	2,550	3,914	985	1,776	4,356	6,132	1,251
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	12,990	1,016	14,006	4,507	7,110	820	7,930	4,999	11,539	893	12,432	4,246
General labourers	32,950	5,378	38,328	534	27,810	4,714	32,524	819	42,301	7,373	49,674	749
Other manual occupations§	25,873	9,622	35,495	4,489	12,554	4,237	16,791	4,751	19,109	6,776	25,885	5,745
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>84,490</b>	<b>32,141</b>	<b>116,631</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>55,935</b>	<b>18,808</b>	<b>74,743</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>85,130</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>115,111</b>	<b>15,073</b>

**Table 2 Occupational groups**

I Managerial (general management)	173	4	177	5	79	1	80	2	63	—	63	5
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,050	295	1,345	133	552	159	711	129	791	259	1,050	61
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	716	1,494	2,210	439	408	984	1,392	372	759	1,686	2,445	486
IV Literary, artistic and sports	445	235	680	28	249	156	405	40	521	267	788	47
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,160	135	1,295	375	653	100	753	435	1,076	150	1,226	213
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,753	191	1,944	233	1,131	97	1,228	194	1,771	223	1,994	220
VII Clerical and related	5,069	9,125	14,194	1,845	4,063	4,993	9,056	1,877	5,485	8,008	13,493	2,097
VIII Selling	2,095	4,688	6,783	931	1,249	2,582	3,831	922	1,608	4,452	6,060	1,158
IX Security and protective services	468	27	495	210	220	4	224	195	333	9	342	227
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,764	4,280	6,044	1,923	1,290	2,710	4,000	1,908	1,661	4,439	6,100	2,717
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,413	212	1,625	115	1,330	297	1,627	158	1,388	325	1,713	185
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	541	97	638	244	550	68	618	430	1,829	538	2,367	532
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,023	901	2,924	954	1,239	855	2,094	2,054	1,828	686	2,514	1,135
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	11,841	1,361	13,202	3,700	4,554	51	4,605	2,577	7,967	104	8,071	2,914
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,483	3,015	6,498	569	1,265	768	2,033	652	1,788	1,111	2,899	648
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	7,144	17	7,161	425	4,131	6	4,137	770	6,179	5	6,184	596
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	10,120	556	10,676	880	5,058	232	5,290	955	7,632	325	7,957	1,020
XVIII Miscellaneous	33,232	5,508	38,740	566	27,914	4,745	32,659	889	42,451	7,394	49,845	812
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,490</b>	<b>32,141</b>	<b>116,631</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>55,935</b>	<b>18,808</b>	<b>74,743</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>85,130</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>115,111</b>	<b>15,073</b>



	North West				North				Wales			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	7,813	4,019	11,832	2,017	3,741	2,170	5,911	1,389	4,420	2,387	6,807	1,000
Clerical and related*	7,925	15,704	23,629	2,753	3,661	8,926	12,587	1,461	3,755	7,273	11,028	1,214
Other non-manual occupations†	3,404	7,319	10,723	1,733	1,389	5,350	6,739	844	1,436	4,468	5,904	791
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	19,078	1,460	20,538	4,630	15,718	886	16,604	2,704	7,824	357	8,181	2,279
General labourers	66,502	14,105	80,607	863	40,517	6,626	47,143	571	28,726	4,950	33,676	526
Other manual occupations§	32,160	10,233	42,393	6,270	16,016	6,182	22,198	3,428	13,000	3,808	16,808	3,037
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>136,882</b>	<b>52,840</b>	<b>189,722</b>	<b>18,266</b>	<b>81,042</b>	<b>30,140</b>	<b>111,182</b>	<b>10,397</b>	<b>59,161</b>	<b>23,243</b>	<b>82,404</b>	<b>8,847</b>

Table 1 Broad summary

	North West				North				Wales			
	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Table 2 Occupational groups</b>												
I Managerial (general management)	120	3	123	5	63	3	66	1	93	6	99	3
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,415	431	1,846	329	598	175	773	115	724	211	935	82
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,049	2,487	3,536	557	509	1,535	2,044	647	651	1,661	2,312	387
IV Literary, artistic and sports	767	499	1,266	44	291	158	449	58	361	187	548	72
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,643	250	1,893	576	1,008	122	1,130	377	1,028	151	1,179	226
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,819	349	3,168	506	1,272	177	1,449	191	1,563	171	1,734	230
VII Clerical and related	8,069	15,713	23,782	2,792	3,730	8,928	12,658	1,485	3,788	7,285	11,073	1,262
VIII Selling	2,865	7,428	10,293	1,582	1,063	5,499	6,562	691	1,282	4,506	5,788	735
IX Security and protective services	777	36	813	329	439	8	447	247	291	11	302	126
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	3,900	6,732	10,632	3,191	1,266	4,913	6,179	2,003	1,057	3,186	4,243	1,824
XI Farming, fishing and related	907	131	1,038	124	531	88	619	57	674	157	831	84
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,767	459	2,226	559	392	63	455	179	194	30	224	132
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,378	1,312	4,690	1,585	2,358	889	3,247	788	954	338	1,292	453
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	12,623	120	12,743	2,762	11,824	17	11,841	1,666	5,311	22	5,333	1,472
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,487	2,097	5,584	700	2,203	584	2,787	317	1,106	109	1,215	221
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	10,667	6	10,673	528	6,251	1	6,252	446	5,067	—	5,067	558
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	12,679	429	13,108	1,134	6,519	331	6,850	512	6,149	243	6,392	420
XVIII Miscellaneous	67,950	14,358	82,308	963	40,725	6,649	47,374	617	28,868	4,969	33,837	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,882</b>	<b>52,840</b>	<b>189,722</b>	<b>18,266</b>	<b>81,042</b>	<b>30,140</b>	<b>111,182</b>	<b>10,397</b>	<b>59,161</b>	<b>23,243</b>	<b>82,404</b>	<b>8,847</b>

Table 2 Occupational groups

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
<b>Table 1 Broad summary</b>												
Managerial and professional	5,264	4,221	9,485	2,033	1,439	1,535	2,974	249	71,678	35,022	106,700	22,596
Clerical and related*	5,642	15,464	21,106	3,094	1,674	5,445	7,119	168	76,691	109,751	186,442	35,082
Other non-manual occupations†	2,714	8,211	10,925	1,614	1,722	2,330	4,052	91	27,337	52,299	79,636	19,226
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	18,643	2,103	20,746	4,350	8,971	924	9,895	266	145,185	10,213	155,398	55,521
General labourers	56,636	12,473	69,109	1,192	14,643	1,803	16,446	110	401,643	74,866	476,509	10,818
Other manual occupations§	26,710	11,499	38,209	7,376	13,462	4,528	17,990	353	245,262	80,222	325,484	84,089
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>115,609</b>	<b>53,971</b>	<b>169,580</b>	<b>19,659</b>	<b>41,911</b>	<b>16,565</b>	<b>58,476</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>967,796</b>	<b>362,373</b>	<b>1,330,169</b>	<b>227,332</b>

Table 1 Broad summary

	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom			
	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies	Males	Females	Total	Unfilled vacancies
<b>Table 2 Occupational groups</b>												
I Managerial (general management)	69	—	69	5	45	5	50	2	1,530	34	1,564	65
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	732	350	1,082	149	206	72	278	71	12,186	3,502	15,688	2,402
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	718	2,749	3,467	982	282	1,284	1,566	23	9,619	21,290	30,909	7,628
IV Literary, artistic and sports	574	431	1,005	76	111	59	170	—	10,048	5,320	15,368	747
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,408	327	1,735	444	393	48	441	86	15,149	2,119	17,268	7,489
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,763	364	2,127	377	402	67	469	67	23,146	2,757	25,903	4,265
VII Clerical and related	5,794	15,472	21,266	3,173	1,742	5,450	7,192	178	78,591	109,893	188,484	36,167
VIII Selling	2,065	8,241	10,306	1,371	775	2,273	3,048	73	23,272	52,793	76,065	17,215
IX Security and protective services	869	35	904	385	1,075	69	1,144	30	6,449	295	6,744	4,337
X Catering, cleaning hairdressing and other personal service	3,740	8,972	12,712	4,566	1,079	2,984	4,063	151	31,040	54,791	85,831	42,119
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,276	239	2,515	180	1,301	45	1,346	31	16,406	2,660	19,066	2,173
XII Materials processing (excluding metal), (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,131	435	1,566	430	692	252	944	35	8,673	2,072	10,745	4,153
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,507	1,935	5,442	1,063	2,165	931	3,096	107	26,947	9,608	36,555	17,336
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	12,778	96	12,874	2,579	4,736	54	4,790	116	95,694	2,169	97,863	37,321
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,408	1,346	3,754	537	1,269	821	2,090	29	28,892	13,303	42,195	9,640
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	6,769	3	6,772	825	4,751	5	4,756	37	77,145	55	77,200	7,356
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,833	392	12,225	1,218	5,668	62	5,730	80	96,747	3,737	100,484	15,144
XVIII Miscellaneous	57,175	12,584	69,759	1,299	15,219	2,084	17,303	121	406,262	75,975	482,237	11,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,609</b>	<b>53,971</b>	<b>169,580</b>	<b>19,659</b>	<b>41,911</b>	<b>16,565</b>	<b>58,476</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>967,796</b>	<b>362,373</b>	<b>1,330,169</b>	<b>227,332</b>

Table 2 Occupational groups

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

- The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:
- (a) at any time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
  - (b) the vacancy statistics relate only to notified vacancies and it is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the economy as a whole. The extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
  - (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.
  - (d) care needs to be taken in comparing the analysis of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.
- This table does not include unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies at careers offices.



## Statutory wage regulation in 1978—a review

In Great Britain wages rates and other terms and conditions of employment are, wherever possible, fixed by voluntary agreement between the two parties either individually by employers and their employees or by their respective organisations. Nevertheless, minimum remuneration, holidays and holiday remuneration for 2½ million workers estimated to be employed in some 391,000 establishments continued to be set by 41 Wages Councils in 1978.

The councils which are independent statutory bodies set up or continued under the Wages Councils Act 1959\* operate in areas of trade and industry where, because of insufficient organisation among workers and employers, satisfactory voluntary collective bargaining does not exist. Successive governments have continued to encourage the development of voluntary collective bargaining and to abolish wages councils where it could be shown they were no longer necessary to protect the workers concerned.

### Councils abolished in 1978

The Road Haulage Wages Council (Great Britain) was abolished on September 4, 1978. Originally set up as the Road Haulage Central Wages Board in 1938, under the Wages Councils Act 1948 it was converted to a wages council. The question of abolition was first referred to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) for investigation and report on January 8, 1976. A second reference on September 9, 1976 asked ACAS to consider whether the Wages Council should be converted into a statutory joint industrial council (SJIC). ACAS recommended† that the Road Haulage Wages Council should be abolished because it was no longer necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of pay for workers covered by the Council. It was found that the majority of workers in the industry were covered by voluntary agreements and that the bargaining powers of the trade unions were sufficient to maintain an adequate level of pay. ACAS also recommended that the Council should not be converted to an SJIC for the industry.

Notice of the Secretary of State's intention to abolish the Council was published in March 1977. Objections were received, but after further consultation with ACAS, it was considered that none put forward fresh evidence to justify reversal of the decision to abolish.

### References to ACAS of wages councils matters

During the year, ACAS had in hand a number of inquiries at the request of the Secretary of State.

**Contract cleaning.** A new reference made in February 1978 asked the Service to recommend whether or not there was a need to set up a wages council for the contract cleaning industry. In April 1971, the National Board for Prices and Incomes had reported on pay and conditions in the industry. They recommended that the two sides of the industry should develop a closer relationship to settle pay and conditions between them. Subsequent discussions between the employers' association, the trade unions concerned and, more recently, with ACAS failed to reach a

satisfactory conclusion on voluntary arrangements for the industry. Following recent allegations of low pay in the industry and in view of the continued absence of voluntary machinery, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State announced in a written answer on February 16 the decision to refer the question to ACAS. The reference was made under section 1 (2) (c) of the Wages Councils Act, 1959.

**Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council.** An application was made to the Secretary of State by the trade unions concerned for the conversion of this wages council to a statutory joint industrial council (SJIC) on the grounds that it would foster the development of collective bargaining. When the Secretary of State consulted all employers' associations, trade unions and other organisations concerned (whether or not nominated to appoint members to the council) as he is required to do by section 90 (3) of the Employment Protection Act 1975, objections were received from all the employers' associations. He is also required to seek the advice of ACAS on whether he should make an order to convert a wages council to an SJIC. This question was referred to ACAS in November 1978. It was an important reference, as the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Council covers approximately 400,000 workers; it was also the first request for establishment of an SJIC.

The reports on two references, Button Manufacturing and Toy Manufacturing Wages Councils, which were referred for investigation in 1976 were received in May 1978 and September 1978 respectively. The dual objects of both references were to examine the future of the Wages Councils and to have light thrown on the conditions of employment of homeworkers. In the report on Button Manufacturing ACAS concluded that in-plant employees no longer needed the protection of a wages council. They considered whether the council should be replaced by an SJIC but decided against this. They believed that statutory protection was still needed for a small number of workers employed by button manufacturers and that a case existed for extending scope to bring in the majority of homeworkers who were employed by a few button merchants, where there were no links with light engineering. In its report on Toy Manufacturing, ACAS concluded that the Wages Council was unnecessary for factory workers employed by the large firms but was still needed for those in smaller firms and for homeworkers. They went on to recommend that there was a strong case for converting the Council to an SJIC as a step on the way to unassisted voluntary collective bargaining. They also made detailed recommendations on enforcement and simplification of the wages orders. On homeworking they recommended that an identifiable piece rate should be set, that employers should be required to inform homeworkers of their employment status and that consideration should be given to extending employee status to all homeworkers.

\* The Wages Councils Act 1959 has now been repealed and replaced by the Wages Councils Act 1979, which received Royal Assent on March 22, 1979 and came into force on April 22, 1979.

† ACAS Report No 6, February 1977.

Reports on the Fur and Laundry Wages Councils, referred for investigation in February 1977 and June 1977 respectively, were still awaited at the end of the year.

### Homeworking Unit

During the year, the Government took an initiative to review the action needed to protect homeworkers. A new campaign to deal with this problem was announced by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Mr John Grant, on July 5, 1978 when he announced that a special Homeworking Unit was to be established within the Wages Inspectorate, strengthened for the purpose. Eighteen Wages Inspectors were designated as homeworking inspectors. At the same time, an Advisory Committee on Homeworking, consisting of trade union and employers' representatives and independent members was set up to monitor the Homeworking Unit's progress and to keep under review what further action was needed. Powers under section 95 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 were also to be used to obtain information about homeworkers by questionnaire from employers covered by wages councils in order to determine the extent of homeworking in wages councils trades. The Advisory Committee had its first meeting in October at which was outlined the special exercises being undertaken by the Inspectorate through concentrated inspections in selected areas and the gathering of information by questionnaire.

### Employment Protection Act 1975

The provisions of section 28 of the Employment Protection Act came into force on January 1, 1977 allowing a firm whose employees have a right to guaranteed remuneration to apply for exemption from the provisions of section 22 (dealing with guarantee payments). Similar provisions are available to wages councils which can, if they wish, apply for exemption for all workers within scope. No council has so far done so.

### Incomes policy

In July 1977, the Government's White Paper *The Attack on Inflation after July 31, 1977* urged that the general level of settlements, including benefits other than pay, should not be such as to increase earnings by more than ten per cent. From January 1978 to the end of July 1978, 27 councils settled under "stage 3". Of these 14 settled close to ten per cent while the remainder exceeded the ten per cent guide lines. The Department of Employment made representations to these 13 councils in respect of the proposed increases in the period January 1 to July 31, 1978. In all cases, the councils made orders without amending their proposals.

In July, the Government's White Paper\* set guidelines for increases of not more than five per cent, but an exception was made for the lowest earners, for whom the Government was ready to see higher percentage increases where the resulting earnings were no more than £44.50 for a normal full-time week. Subsequently the Prime Minister announced a further concession, for those earning over £44.50, of a £3.50 increase. The attention of all wages councils was drawn to these two special provisions. By the end of the year 17 councils had settled in the 1978/79 pay round, all of whom took advantage of the relaxation under paragraph 17 of the White Paper and awarded increases in

excess of the five per cent guideline, but nearly all within the £44.50 limit.

### Statutory wages orders in 1978

During 1978, 66 wages orders embodying wages councils proposals were made; of these 64 became effective during the year. Thirty of the orders provided for increases in minimum remuneration: 19 related to changes in holiday entitlement, 15 provided for both and there were two others affecting minor changes.

One wages council reduced its standard working week to take effect from the end of the year which brought it into line with the other councils. Only one of the 41 wages councils continues to operate a basic week of more than 40 hours and then only for workers employed in certain circumstances.

### Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1978, 24 new permits were issued, 42 existing permits were renewed and 24 permits were cancelled.

### Inspection and enforcement

The number of wages inspectors was increased during 1978 and by the end of the year 150 inspectors were employed on outdoor duties visiting premises where workers covered by wages orders were employed. For the first few months a new inspector is regarded as under training and the Inspectorate had a heavy training commitment to carry over into 1979. Nevertheless more inspections were carried out in 1978 compared with the previous 12 months; the year's work being summarised as follows.

Establishments on wages councils lists	390,617
Establishments inspected	31,762
Establishments where arrears of wages and/or holiday pay was paid following inspection	10,624
Workers whose wages were examined	158,101
Workers to whom arrears were paid	22,671

The arrears paid to workers following inspection totalled £1,420,310. Approximately £147,000 was also assessed as owing to workers but was not collected. This was largely because the workers concerned preferred to waive their rights to arrears, or agreed to a compromise settlement. In all such cases action was taken to ensure future compliance with the regulations. Among the establishments inspected were a number where inspections were carried out to investigate complaints by or on behalf of workers, including some complaints made by trades unions. The numbers of complaints dealt with in 1978 were as follows:

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,276
Received during the year	8,613
Cleared during the year	8,756
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,133

During 1978, criminal proceedings were taken against 16 employers for violations of the minimum wage legislation; details were published in February 1979 in *Employment Gazette* (page 158). There was one successful civil

\* *Winning the Battle against Inflation* (Comnd 7293), HMSO.



proceedings case to secure arrears of holiday pay for one worker and, during the year, civil proceedings were authorised in 15 other cases.

Using powers under section 95 of the Employment Protection Act 1975, the Inspectorate requires employers to provide written information by means of questionnaires. In 1978 questionnaires were sent out from 14 of the 16 Wages Inspectorate Divisions to establishments in the retail drapery outfitting and footwear and the retail newsagency tobacco and confectionery trades. 8,334 employers returned questionnaires in 1978. Where replies indicated a possible failure to meet the requirements of wages orders an inspection was undertaken and a small percentage of replies indicating no such failure was also checked by inspection on a random basis to ensure against inaccurate completion. 2,749 such inspections were carried out; these are included in the establishments inspected, shown above.

In September a Homeworking Unit was set up within the Inspectorate consisting of two inspectors in each of the two London Divisions and one in each of the other 14 Divisions. The homeworking inspectors concentrate on trades in which homeworkers are known to be employed and monitor inspections involving homeworkers carried out by other inspectors.

The number of establishments inspected also included 1,930 carried out in a programme of saturation inspections when 20 towns were "blitzed" for a week or more at a time using teams of inspectors concentrating on hairdressing, catering and some retail establishments. 8,961 workers' wages were examined during the "blitzes" and £53,894 arrears assessed.

The Inspectorate also investigated 62 complaints made during 1978 concerning alleged offences under the Truck Acts 1831-96. One employer was unsuccessfully prosecuted under the Acts; the Department is to appeal. ■

## Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at April 5, 1979. The age and duration ranges have been revised—see page 952 of the August 1978 and page 478 of *Employment Gazette*.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS												Total
	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>													
One or less	2,312	1,224	1,133	4,846	3,321	2,558	3,310	1,362	1,262	1,500	1,956	32	24,816
Over 1 and up to 2	2,817	1,759	1,706	7,002	4,752	3,633	4,455	1,735	1,527	1,391	1,514	37	32,328
Over 2 and up to 4	4,807	3,231	2,736	11,750	8,106	6,353	8,023	3,164	2,650	2,745	3,121	58	56,744
Over 4 and up to 6	3,925	2,604	2,458	10,010	7,017	5,502	6,889	2,746	2,412	2,440	3,418	62	49,483
Over 6 and up to 8	3,152	2,232	2,018	8,839	6,480	4,941	6,368	2,454	2,239	2,169	2,655	64	43,611
Over 8 and up to 13	5,996	4,723	4,522	19,299	13,944	11,211	13,991	5,618	4,970	5,403	7,429	126	97,232
Over 13 and up to 26	7,401	6,845	7,161	30,317	22,566	17,764	23,391	9,810	9,351	10,777	17,037	256	162,676
Over 26 and up to 39	3,460	3,435	4,277	17,733	13,177	10,467	14,316	6,306	6,450	8,287	17,292	220	105,420
Over 39 and up to 52	2,437	1,953	2,615	9,682	7,837	6,303	9,470	4,340	4,610	5,924	11,655	210	67,036
Over 52 and up to 65	916	904	1,741	5,992	4,692	3,520	4,528	3,399	3,520	4,528	7,787	127	45,957
Over 65 and up to 78	358	568	1,206	4,602	4,253	3,827	5,532	2,684	2,919	3,602	6,441	133	36,125
Over 78 and up to 104	479	631	1,220	5,695	5,365	4,978	7,727	3,799	4,273	5,520	12,562	210	52,459
Over 104 and up to 156	90	356	673	4,845	5,148	5,235	9,223	4,732	5,499	7,031	12,768	286	55,886
Over 156	28	93	305	3,860	5,207	5,989	13,754	9,053	11,514	13,840	22,202	610	86,455
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,178</b>	<b>30,558</b>	<b>33,771</b>	<b>144,472</b>	<b>112,581</b>	<b>93,453</b>	<b>133,392</b>	<b>61,202</b>	<b>63,196</b>	<b>75,157</b>	<b>127,837</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>916,228</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>													
One or less	1,764	959	796	2,727	1,428	833	1,005	504	469	431	27	27	10,943
Over 1 and up to 2	2,341	1,284	1,135	4,031	1,929	1,165	1,283	588	511	411	27	27	14,705
Over 2 and up to 4	3,904	2,470	2,085	7,021	3,530	1,919	2,501	1,117	970	819	47	47	26,383
Over 4 and up to 6	3,359	2,158	1,902	6,390	3,482	1,888	2,227	1,096	916	848	40	40	24,306
Over 6 and up to 8	2,782	1,878	1,606	5,564	2,874	1,537	1,867	820	782	666	40	40	20,416
Over 8 and up to 13	5,591	4,049	3,746	13,203	7,022	3,914	4,444	1,994	1,953	1,722	95	95	47,733
Over 13 and up to 26	6,951	5,705	5,754	19,982	10,426	5,383	6,316	3,230	3,364	3,474	181	181	70,766
Over 26 and up to 39	3,657	3,249	3,671	13,743	7,562	3,812	4,619	2,431	2,621	3,208	152	152	48,725
Over 39 and up to 52	2,619	1,732	2,332	7,442	4,513	2,444	2,914	1,593	1,881	2,120	100	100	29,690
Over 52 and up to 65	982	838	1,313	3,862	2,421	1,436	1,959	1,162	1,361	1,642	101	101	17,077
Over 65 and up to 78	342	523	928	2,539	1,334	855	1,427	883	1,073	1,284	46	46	11,234
Over 78 and up to 104	674	694	998	3,102	1,543	1,020	1,847	1,321	1,668	2,109	97	97	15,073
Over 104 and up to 156	83	379	618	2,442	1,282	903	1,707	1,357	2,041	2,561	97	97	13,470
Over 156	30	59	277	1,658	956	793	1,527	1,411	2,367	3,829	152	152	13,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,079</b>	<b>25,977</b>	<b>27,161</b>	<b>93,706</b>	<b>50,302</b>	<b>27,902</b>	<b>35,643</b>	<b>19,507</b>	<b>21,977</b>	<b>25,124</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>363,580</b>

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	6,494	6,569	4,096	17,159	3,774	1,939	901	6,614	1,849	1,893	1,000	4,742	1,233	553	185	1,971
Over 2 and up to 4	5,773	6,073	3,498	15,344	3,468	1,843	780	6,091	2,098	2,058	1,022	5,178	1,523	693	260	2,476
Over 4 and up to 8	8,398	9,938	5,881	24,217	5,315	3,170	1,362	9,847	3,205	3,412	1,860	8,477	2,414	1,152	408	3,974
Over 8 and up to 13	7,849	10,245	6,715	24,809	5,004	3,290	1,452	9,746	3,095	3,717	2,095	8,907	2,543	1,206	453	4,202
Over 13 and up to 26	10,056	15,460	12,344	37,860	6,075	4,264	2,455	12,794	4,619	5,658	4,153	14,430	3,621	1,723	803	6,147
Over 26 and up to 52	8,174	13,984	15,846	38,004	5,293	4,449	3,296	13,038	3,837	5,277	6,473	15,587	3,655	2,017	1,256	6,928
Over 52 and up to 104	3,543	9,753	13,801	27,097	2,065	2,295	2,874	7,234	2,191	4,088	6,353	12,632	1,751	1,109	1,135	3,995
Over 104 and up to 156	679	3,385	6,914	10,978	374	608	1,321	2,303	491	1,634	2,703	4,828	356	308	602	1,266
Over 156	395	2,939	9,357	12,691	181	480	1,394	2,055	382	2,130	6,216	8,728	215	306	758	1,279
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,361</b>	<b>78,346</b>	<b>78,452</b>	<b>208,159</b>	<b>31,549</b>	<b>22,338</b>	<b>15,835</b>	<b>69,722</b>	<b>21,767</b>	<b>29,867</b>	<b>31,875</b>	<b>83,509</b>	<b>17,311</b>	<b>9,067</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>32,238</b>

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	683	762	485	1,930	439	259	103	801	2,697	2,547	1,418	6,662	1,791	848	387	3,026
Over 2 and up to 4	561	672	367	1,600	390	231	112	733	3,343	3,007	1,470	7,820	2,255	1,159	416	3,830
Over 4 and up to 8	915	1,123	667	2,705	570	358	181	1,109	5,036	4,978	2,695	12,709	3,833	1,989	812	6,634
Over 8 and up to 13	929	1,100	825	2,854	617	400	199	1,216	5,045	5,243	2,869	13,157	4,058	2,296	891	7,245
Over 13 and up to 26	1,429	2,007	1,753	5,189	926	575	331	1,832	8,176	8,572	5,789	22,537	5,836	3,233	1,557	10,626
Over 26 and up to 52	851	1,377	1,963	4,191	649	516	422	1,587	8,585	9,582	8,021	26,188	6,534	3,975	1,913	12,422
Over 52 and up to 104	345	847	1,707	2,899	238	248	323	809	5,159	8,408	7,983	21,550	3,204	2,175	1,835	7,214
Over 104 and up to 156	110	388	996	1,494	61	77	179	317	1,604	3,876	4,418	9,898	727	723	892	2,342
Over 156	62	425	1,494	1,981	30	75	200	305	1,346	6,280	9,345	16,971	480	514	1,119	2,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>10,257</b>	<b>24,843</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>8,709</b>	<b>40,991</b>	<b>52,493</b>	<b>44,008</b>	<b>137,492</b>	<b>28,718</b>	<b>16,912</b>	<b>9,822</b>	<b>55,452</b>

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	Total
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	1,626	1,766	1,053	4,445	1,195	614	257	2,066	1,602	1,630	721	3,953	1,189	620	170	1,979
Over 2 and up to 4	1,465	1,552	872	3,889	1,163	566	243	1,972	1,672	1,813	905	4,390	1,228	560	154	1,942
Over 4 and up to 8	2,200	2,484	1,632	6,316	1,816	1,053	435	3,304	2,834	2,999	1,503	7,336	2,073	1,135	330	3,538
Over 8 and up to 13	2,213	2,730	1,909	6,852	1,888	1,222	512	3,622	2,734	3,202	1,689	7,615	2,197	1,211	324	3,732
Over 13 and up to 26	3,339	4,747	4,347	12,433	3,074	1,761	1,046	5,881	4,584	5,660	3,644	13,888	3,650	1,983	666	6,299
Over 26 and up to 52	2,915	4,332	6,016	13,263	2,732	1,858	1,360	5,950	4,367	5,498	5,206	15,071	4,111	2,508	907	7,526
Over 52 and up to 104	1,218	3,408	5,647	10,273	1,072	987	1,181	3,240	2,774	4,781	5,502	13,057	1,996	1,397	1,002	4,395
Over 104 and up to 156	323	1,326	2,885	4,534	198	218										



## Changes during 1978 in basic rates of wages, normal hours of work and paid holiday entitlements

For many years an article on changes during the previous calendar year in rates of wages and normal weekly hours of work of manual workers has been published in the January issue of the *Gazette*. As explained in the January 1979 issue (page 41) this article was postponed until account could be taken of the major settlements due in 1978 which were still outstanding in January this year.

It should be noted that this article is concerned with rates of wages. Actual earnings differ in size and often in movement and are the subject of separate articles.

### Numbers affected by nationally-determined changes

More than nine million manual\* workers in the United Kingdom are affected by national collective agreements. Over two million manual workers are estimated to be within the scope of Wages Boards and Councils. Some of those within the scope of Wages Councils are also affected by national collective agreements. Nearly eleven and a half million are affected by either such agreements or orders or both, or between 10½ and 11 million full-time equivalents if part-time workers are counted as "half units" rather than "full units". For a significant proportion of these workers, there are in addition district, company or other local agreements which more directly determine their actual rates of wages. There are many other workers affected by company and local agreements but not by national agreements or Wages Orders, but they are outside the scope of this article.

In most cases nowadays, the nationally-determined rates are revised at intervals of twelve months. However, the interval may be much longer or it may be shorter. Consequently the number affected by the changes becoming effective within a year is liable to vary from year to year. Also some may be affected by more than one change during a year.

The standstill from February 1976 to April 1978 in the nationally-agreed minimum wage rates for engineering workers is a particularly important example of a long interval. Its important effects on the monthly indices of wage rates compiled by the Department of Employment were discussed in special articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issue of *Employment Gazette*. The 1978 revision of this agreement provided for new rates effective from April and further increases effective from October—an example of a shorter interval.

For several years up to 1976, around 11 million workers† had been affected by changes taking effect during the year. The 1977 total was over two million lower in the absence of any change for the engineering workers. The 1978 total is around ten million. This includes the engineering workers but is again lower than the 1976 and earlier figures. The Road Haulage Wages Council was abolished. The Licensed Non Residential Establishment Wages Council put back the effective date of revised rates to January 1979. The National Joint Industrial Councils for the Rubber Manufacturing and Sand and Gravel industries are defunct and so there are no longer nationally-agreed rates in these industries. Nationally-agreed rates in the Motor Vehicle

Retail and Repair industry were not changed during 1978. In addition the estimated numbers covered by a number of agreements were rather lower than in previous years.

### Changes in wage rates and hours of work

**Principal changes.** A summarised list of the principal changes during 1978 in basic wage rates and normal hours of work is given at the end of this article. This includes changes under Wages Orders, as well as those under national agreements. It also includes the effects of agreements made in previous years or early in 1979, but with effective dates in 1978.

**The wage rates index.** Many of these changes are taken into account in the compilation of the monthly index numbers by the Department of Employment. Separate indices are now published for 17 industry groups in table 131 of *Employment Gazette*. As explained in the May 1978 issue (page 584), an index for the residual group of "other manufacturing industries" was discontinued after July 1978. The movements during 1978 in the indices of basic weekly wage rates for these industry groups ranged from 7.9 per cent in the Professional Services and Public Administration industry group to 36.9 per cent in the All Metals Combined group, including engineering. The general index, covering all industries, increased by 18.0 per cent. Excluding the All Metals Combined group, the average increase was 9.5 per cent. The changes in the engineering rates in April and October 1978, after the long standstill, thus pushed up the overall 1978 average, just as the absence of any change in these rates during 1977 depressed the corresponding overall 1977 average of 5.8 per cent. Over the two years 1977 and 1978 together, the index increased by 24.8 per cent or just under 11½ per cent per annum.

**The basic wage bill.** The resultant increases in the basic wages component of the total wages bill for manual workers affected by national agreements and Orders were £72.9 million per week in 1978, £27.8 million in 1977 and £45.5 million in 1976. These estimates take no account of other components in the total wages bill arising from the additional effects of company, district and other local agreements, overtime, bonuses and other kinds of payment. The increase in the basic wages component simply measures the effect of the workers affected receiving the increases in the basic weekly wage rates or minimum entitlements. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels, as the case may be, together with any general supplements payable under the agreements or Orders.

**Normal hours and hourly wage rates.** Generally, normal basic weekly hours of work, and so the monthly indices of normal hours remained unchanged during 1978. Increases in the indices of basic hourly rates of wages were thus similar to those in the indices of basic weekly rates.

\* Full-time and part-time, including non-manual wage earners such as shop assistants.

† Part-time workers counted as half-units.

**Consolidation of supplements.** General pay supplements are regarded as part of minimum entitlements for the purposes of the wage rates indices and associated calculations. Accordingly, where such supplements introduced since 1975 were consolidated into basic rates of wages in the course of the 1978 settlements, the consolidations had no additional effect on these measurements of changes in rates and wages bills during 1978.

### Aggregate changes in basic weekly wages bills and normal hours of work (excluding overtime).

Table 1 Number\* of manual workers affected by changes in basic weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effects of such changes: 1970 to 1978

Year	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1970	12,470	21,645	785	1,000
1971	11,930	19,990	623	610
1972	10,985	27,315	1,618	1,839
1973	11,315	26,420	749	1,166
1974	11,640	76,380	703	1,146
1975	11,040	81,015	340	505
1976	11,145	45,510	7	7
1977	8,875	27,770	3	4
1978	10,220	72,890	127	317

\* Part-time workers counted as half-units.

An analysis by industry of the changes during the calendar year 1978 in the associated component of the total weekly wages bill and in the total number of normal weekly hours are given in table 2. An analysis by the calendar month in which they became effective is given in table 3. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of

Table 2 Analyses by industry 1978

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	260,000	1,400,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	255,000	1,510,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	300,000	1,245,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	175,000	795,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	2,560,000	34,820,000	—	—
Mechanical engineering	2,560,000	34,820,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	365,000	1,475,000	—	—
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	110,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	410,000	1,500,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	140,000	605,000	—	—
Timber, furniture etc	130,000	970,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	255,000	1,395,000	2,000	2,000
Other manufacturing industries	65,000	310,000	—	—
Construction	920,000	4,960,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	175,000	1,730,000	—	—
Transport and communication	880,000	4,305,000	125,000	315,000
Distributive trades	1,350,000	7,420,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	1,415,000	5,540,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	535,000	2,770,000	—	—
<b>Totals for all industries January-December 1978</b>	<b>10,220,000</b>	<b>72,890,000</b>	<b>127,000</b>	<b>317,000</b>
<b>January-December 1977</b>	<b>8,875,000</b>	<b>27,770,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>

Table 3 Analyses by month 1978

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	decreases (000's)		Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	1978				
January	1,320	—	6,335	—	—
February	475	50	2,330	—	—
March	360	—	1,675	—	—
April	3,100	—	30,345	—	—
May	480	—	2,020	—	—
June	1,205	—	5,855	—	—
July	755	—	3,525	—	—
August	195	—	1,625	—	—
September	250	—	1,270	—	—
October	2,385	—	7,285	2	2
November	1,525	—	7,155	—	—
December	635	—	3,470	125	315

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, material date for any change in basic rate of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) is the date from which they became effective (possibly involving retrospective implementation) and not the date when agreement was reached or the statutory Wages Order was made.

Table 4 Analyses by method of determination 1978

Method	Approximate number of workers affected (000's)	Increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements	
		Aggregate amount of increase (£000's)	Percentage of total
Direct negotiation	4,115	43,305	59
Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies	3,940	19,390	27
Wages Councils and Boards	2,130	10,125	14
Arbitration	30	40	—
Sliding-scale arrangements of all types based on the official Index of Retail Prices	5	30	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>72,890</b>	<b>100</b>

Entitlements to holidays with pay are laid down in many national collective agreements and Wages Orders. These entitlements were increased greatly during the years 1951 to 1975. Since 1975 there has been very little change in such entitlements. The following table sets out the proportions of manual workers estimated to have basic entitlements to holidays with pay (over and above public or customary holidays) at various levels.

Table 5 Holidays with pay

End year	Percentage of manual workers estimated to have a basic holiday with pay entitlement of						Percentage with extra service holiday entitlements*
	1 week	Between 1 and 2 weeks	2 weeks	Between 2 and 3 weeks	3 weeks	Between 3 and 4 weeks and over	
1951	28	—	66	2	1	4	—
1960	—	—	97	1	2	9	—
1970	—	—	41	7	49	3	25
1971	—	—	28	5	63	4	17
1972	—	—	8	16	39	33	4
1973	—	—	6	9	36	45	4
1974	—	—	1	1	30	40	28
1975	—	—	1	1	17	51	30
1976	—	—	—	1	18	47	34
1977	—	—	—	1	18	47	34
1978	—	—	—	1	17	47	35

\* Percentage of manual workers covered by agreements or Orders which provide for additional days dependent upon long service with one employer.

### Monthly index numbers

The indices of basic rates of wages and normal hours are based upon changes in representative national collective



agreements and Wages Orders in the United Kingdom\*.

**Table 6 Percentage changes in the indices during the year—all industries and services: 1970 to 1978**

Year ending December 31	Basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours
	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	
	Increase	Increase	
1970	13.5	13.8	0.2
1971	12.4	12.6	0.2
1972	14.0	14.4	0.4
1973	12.3	12.6	0.2
1974	29.4	29.5	0.1
1975	25.4	25.5	0.1
1976	11.7	11.7	0.0
1977	5.8	5.8	0.0
1978	18.0	18.0	0.0

Over the 12 month periods ending in July, the percentage increases in the index of weekly rates of wages were:

July 1974 to July 1975	July 1975 to July 1976	Per cent
1974 to 1975	—	32.0
1975 to 1976	—	18.5
1976 to 1977	—	4.8
1977 to 1978	—	16.1

averaging 10½ per cent per annum

When examining table 7, below, it should be remembered that differences between one month and another are affected by the relative importance of the industries in

**List of principal settlements becoming effective during 1978**

Date of agreement or Wages Council settlement	Operative date	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
January 1, 1978	First full pay week following January 1	Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Increases in basic rates of 6p, 7p or 8p an hour, according to occupation after consolidation of the earnings supplements. Apprentices and juveniles receive proportional amounts.
January 10	February 6	Agriculture—Northern Ireland	Increases in minimum rates of £4 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.
January 17	November 7	Fire services (local authorities' fire brigades)—UK	Increases of amounts ranging from £12.59 to £18.25 a week according to rank and length of service. This is the second stage of the January 1978 agreement.
January 20	January 1	Biscuit manufacture—GB	Increases of amounts ranging from £3.65 to £3.93 a week, after consolidation of £2.50 a week supplement. The £6 supplement to be consolidated: £3 from April and £3 from September.
January 25	Beginning of first full pay week in January	Furniture manufacture—GB	Increases of £17.15 an hour for journeymen and journeymen, with proportional amounts for other adult workers and juveniles. Introduction of a minimum earnings level.
January	Pay week beginning February 20	Retail meat trade—England and Wales	Increases of varying amounts according to area and occupation for workers 21 and over, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates. Young workers receive proportional amounts.
February 3	February 3	Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making—UK	General increases of varying amounts related to individual Mill Basic Rates ranging upwards from 12.25p an hour for craftsmen and 10.25p an hour for mates on maintenance work, according to shift worked; of varying amounts ranging upwards from 9.75p an hour for process and general workers according to grade and shift worked, together with consolidation of the 5 per cent of total earnings supplement (minimum of £2.50 and maximum of £4 a week). Apprentices and juveniles receive proportional amounts.
February 13	March 25	Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Wages Council)—England and Wales	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basic time rates of 8p or 8.25p an hour for adult time-workers and pieceworkers of any age, after consolidation of previous supplements.
February 27	Beginning of pay week including February 27	Coalmining—GB	Increases of varying amounts, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Previous supplements remain unconsolidated.
February 1	Week ending February 18	Milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—Scotland	Increases of £1.75 a week for adult workers, after consolidation of the previous supplements of £8.50 a week into basic rates. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.
March 1	May 6	Wool textiles—Yorkshire	Introduction of a further supplement of 10 per cent of gross earnings for all workers.
March 14	First pay day after May 8	Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales	Increases of 10 per cent on gross earnings.
March 16	May 15	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing—Lancashire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 10 per cent of gross earnings.
March 27	March 27	Ceramic manufacture—GB	Increases of varying amounts according to occupation, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates.

**Table 7 Changes in the indices, month by month, during 1977 and 1978**

Month	All workers			Percentage increase over			
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates		Basic hourly rates	
				Previous month	A year ago	Previous month	A year ago
1977 Jan	222.5	99.4	223.9	1.1	10.8	1.1	10.8
Feb	223.5	99.4	224.9	0.5	9.0	0.5	9.0
Mar	223.9	99.4	225.3	0.2	8.3	0.2	8.3
Apr	224.7	99.4	226.0	0.3	7.6	0.3	7.6
May	225.5	99.4	226.9	0.4	7.2	0.4	7.2
June	227.4	99.4	228.7	0.8	5.6	0.8	5.6
July	228.2	99.4	229.6	0.4	4.8	0.4	4.8
Aug	228.8	99.4	230.2	0.3	5.1	0.3	5.1
Sept	229.0	99.4	230.4	0.1	5.1	0.1	5.1
Oct	229.4	99.4	230.8	0.2	5.1	0.2	5.1
Nov	231.2	99.4	232.5	0.8	5.4	0.8	5.4
Dec	232.9	99.4	234.3	0.8	5.8	0.8	5.8
1978 Jan	236.6	99.4	238.1	1.6	6.4	1.6	6.4
Feb	237.9	99.4	239.3	0.5	6.4	0.5	6.4
Mar	238.7	99.4	240.2	0.4	6.6	0.4	6.6
Apr	258.5	99.4	260.1	8.3	15.1	8.3	15.1
May	259.9	99.4	261.4	0.5	15.2	0.5	15.2
June	263.5	99.4	265.1	1.4	15.9	1.4	15.9
July	264.8	99.4	266.4	0.5	16.1	0.5	16.1
Aug	266.2	99.4	267.8	0.5	16.4	0.5	16.4
Sept	266.5	99.4	268.1	0.1	16.3	0.1	16.3
Oct	270.6	99.4	272.2	1.5	17.9	1.5	17.9
Nov	272.7	99.4	274.4	0.8	18.0	0.8	18.0
Dec	274.8	99.4	276.5	0.8	18.0	0.8	18.0

which changes took effect as well as by the size of the changes themselves.

\* Details of the representative industries and services and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*.

Date of agreement or Wages Council settlement	Operative date	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
March 22	April 1	Road passenger transport (London Transport Executive)—London	Increases of varying amounts, according to occupation, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates.
April 7	January 1	Iron and steel manufacture—England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	An increase of 10 per cent in rates. Weekly supplement to continue as 5 per cent of total earnings with the minimum of £2.50 and the maximum of £4 a week increased by 10 per cent to £2.75 and £4.40 respectively.
April 7	April 7	Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services) (Wages Council)—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 10 per cent of gross earnings for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.
April 7	April 10 or on domestic anniversaries where these fall after April 10,	Engineering—UK	Increases in national minimum rates of £15 a week for skilled workers, of £9.40 for unskilled workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers.
April 7	April 10 or on domestic anniversaries where these fall after April 10	Brass and copper rolling and casting— West Midlands	Increases in national minimum rates of £15 a week for skilled workers, of amounts ranging from £11.92 to £12.21 for semi-skilled, of £9.40 for unskilled. Young workers receive proportional amounts.
April 7	April 10 or on domestic anniversaries where these fall after April 10	Light metal trades manufacture—GB	Increases in basic timework rates including consolidation of all supplements, of amounts ranging from £9.40 to £15 a week, according to occupation for adult workers. With proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers.
April 11	June 19	Unlicensed places of refreshment (Wages Council)—GB	Increases of £4.50 a week for managers and manageresses and varying amounts according to area, occupation or hours or duty, after consolidation of previous supplements. Adult rates for workers 20 and over (previously 21). Young workers receive proportional amounts.
April 18	January 1	Post Office (Postmen and postmen higher grade, telegraphists, telephonists and postal officers)—UK	Increases of varying amounts following revision of pay scales, together with a revised form of supplements combining all three existing supplements.
April 24	April 24	Railway Service (British Rail)—GB	Increases in standard rates of wages of varying amounts according to occupation. The 5 per cent of total earnings supplement is withdrawn but the non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for adult workers continues, with proportional amounts for young workers.
April 24	July 3	General printing—Scotland	Increase of 10 per cent in basic rates and all other payments.
April 27	Beginning of pay week containing May 8	Heavy chemicals manufacture—GB	Increases of 8.4p an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates.
April 24	April 24	General printing—England and Wales	Increases of 10 per cent on minimum rates for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Existing supplements replaced by a single non-enhanceable supplementary payment incorporating a 10 per cent increase.
April 24	January 16	Gas supply—GB	Consolidation of the 5 per cent supplement into basic rates, together with an increase of 13.1p an hour for full-time adult skilled workers and 10.6p an hour for other full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for young and part time workers.
May 4	March 17	Electricity supply—GB and Northern Ireland	Increases in salaries, after consolidation of weekly supplements, of £606.50, £645.50 and £722.50 a year, according to grade, for adult workers. Young workers and apprentices receive proportional amounts.
May 8	May 1	Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 9½ per cent of gross earnings.
May 8-9	May 1	Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies) (general distributive and general transport workers)—GB	Introduction of new supplements ranging from £3.90 to £4.50 a week, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. All supplements consolidated into basic rates.
May 10	April 24	Railway workshops (British Rail)—GB	Increases in standard rates of wages of varying amounts, according to occupation. The 5 per cent of total earnings supplement is withdrawn but the non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for all adult workers continues, with proportional amounts for young workers.
May 10	June 23	Toy manufacture (Wages Council)—GB	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates.
May 15	June 5	Food manufacture—GB	Increases of 10 per cent in basic rates and existing supplements for workers 18 and over. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts.
May 23	First full pay week commencing on or after July 1	Leather producing (tanning, currying and dressing)—GB	General increase of 10 per cent, after consolidation of previous supplements, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.
May 23	July 3	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—GB	Increases in statutory remuneration of £4.50 a week for managers and manageresses and £4 a week for other adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers, after consolidation of previous supplements into basic rates.
June 14	July 1	Post Office (engineering, motor transport, supplies and rank and file grades)—UK	Increases in national rates of varying amounts, according to grade for adult workers. Introduction of a single non-enhanceable supplement, replacing the previous phase I and II supplements. Young workers receive proportional amount.
September 16	December 1		Normal weekly hours reduced from 40 to 37½ without a reduction in pay.
June 19	First pay week in April	Milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—England and Wales	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £7.30 a week, for adult manufacturing workers and transport workers and increases in basic rates of £5.20 a week for full-time adult processing and distribution workers.
June 20	June 26	Civil engineering construction—GB	Increases in basic hourly rates of 17½p for craftsmen and 15½p for general operatives. The Joint Board Supplement is reduced by £0.80 for craftsmen and £1.20 for general operatives. The guaranteed bonus is increased by £2 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for general operatives. The phase II supplement is withdrawn.
June 21	June 26	Building—GB	Increases in standard rates of £7 a week for craftsmen and £6.20 for labourers. The Phase II supplement is withdrawn and the Joint Board supplement reduced by £0.80 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for labourers. The guaranteed minimum bonus increased by £2 a week for craftsmen and £1.80 for labourers.
June 30	June 26	Vehicle building—UK	Increases in minimum rates of 37.50p an hour for skilled workers, of 30.50p for skilled workers and 23.50p for unskilled workers; with proportional amounts for young workers.



Date of agreement or Wages Council settlement	Operative date	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
June 30	August 1	Shipbuilding and ship repairing (British Shipbuilders)—UK	Increases in national minimum time rates of £18 a week for adult skilled workers, of £15.70 for semi-skilled and £11.40 for unskilled workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers.
July 7	June 5	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—GB	Increase in minimum weekly rates of £3.70, after consolidation of previous supplements, for adult workers. Young workers receive proportional amounts.
July 7	July 17	Mechanical construction engineering—GB	Increases of varying amounts according to grade, after consolidation of previous supplements and the elimination of craft differentials. Young workers and apprentices receive proportional amounts.
August 31	Pay week including July 1	Government Industrial establishments—UK	Consolidation of previous pay supplements into basic rates and an increase of 9 per cent on the consolidated rates. Apprentices and juveniles receive proportional amounts. Craft and charge pay increased by 50 per cent.
September 9	September 22	Clothing manufacture—GB	Overall increase of 5 per cent of total earnings for all workers at plant level. Establishment of a single general minimum time rate of 100p an hour. Minimum earnings level for incentive payment scheme workers of £40 a week. Learners and young workers receive proportional amounts.
September 9	November 13	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—UK	Increases of varying amounts according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices. Introduction of compensatory non-enhanceable hourly supplements, up to 40 hours a week, as increases are not retrospective to anniversary date of August 7, 1978.
September 11	April 1	Road haulage contracting (British Road Services)—GB	Increases of £2.50 a week for adult workers, following arbitration. Young workers receive proportional amounts.
September 15	October 6	Licensed, residential establishment and licensed restaurant (Wages Council)—GB	Increases of varying amounts, according to occupation. Young workers receive proportional amounts. The order also makes changes to the number of service worker classifications and in the values of certain benefits and advantages.
September 20	Pay week containing August 14	Bacon curing—GB	Increases in basic rates of £2 or £1.90 a week, according to grade, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts. Minimum earnings levels increased by £5.90 a week for all grades.
September 20	May 1	Cement manufacture—UK	Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 10 per cent of total earnings for all adult workers (other than maintenance craftsmen) 18 and over (previously 21).
September 29	September 29	Retail bookselling and stationery trades (Wages Council)—GB	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £7.50 a week for workers 21 and over (except for certain transport workers) with proportional amounts for young workers.
October 16	December 18	Hairdressing undertakings (Wages Council)—GB	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £5 a week for managers, manageresses and chargehands and £3.50, £4 or £4.50 a week, according to occupation for all other adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers.
October 24	November 6	Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council)—GB	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £6.50 for adult workers with varying increases, according to age, for workers under 21.
October 24	December 6	Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council)—GB	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of varying amounts according to age and occupation.
November 21	December 11	Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales	Minimum statutory remuneration increased by £7.40 a week for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.
November 13	November 13	Plumbing—England and Wales	Increases in basic hourly rates of varying amounts according to grade, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices, together with a non-enhanceable compensatory payment of 7p an hour to offset the delay since August 7 in implementing this agreement.
December 11	November 13	Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade—GB	Introduction of a re-structured agreement with increases of varying amounts according to grade, with proportional amounts for young workers.
March 3, 1979	November 4, 1978	Local authorities' services (school meals, etc)—England and Wales	Increases in standard weekly rates of £3.85 for cooks-in-charge and cook supervisors and £3.50 for other adult workers, with proportional amounts for trainees and young workers.
March 3, 1979	November 4, 1978	Local authorities' services (manual and semi-skilled engineering workers)—England and Wales	Increases in basic rates of £3.50 a week for workers 18 and over except for class 1 semi-skilled engineering workers who receive £3.35. Part-time and young workers receive proportional amounts.
March 6, 1979	December 13, 1978	Health services (ancillary workers)—GB	Increase in standard weekly rates of £3.50 for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young and part-time workers.

## SOME AGREEMENTS MADE IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE IN 1978

November 25, 1977	First full pay period in January	Road passenger transport (Municipal undertakings)—GB (excluding Metropolitan area)	Increase of 10 per cent on basic rates. Stages I and II non-enhanceable supplements increased by 10 per cent for all employees working a full basic week of 40 hours.
December 9, 1977	First full pay week containing March 1	Road Passenger Transport (National Council Omnibus Undertakings)—GB	Increases of £3.13 or £3.60 a week for drivers; £3.06 for conductors; £3.85 for skilled maintenance workers governed by the Model Agreement; £3.08, £3.18 or £3.27, according to grade for semi-skilled and unskilled maintenance workers at garages and running sheds, with proportional amounts for apprentices. The existing phase I non-enhanceable supplement increased by 10 per cent. Limits for the phase II non-enhanceable supplements increased by 10 per cent.
December 1, 1977	January 1	Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture—UK	Increases in national minimum rates of £4 a week for workers 18 (previously 20) and over, after part consolidation of the phase I supplement and consolidation of the phase II supplement into basic rates. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.
December 8, 1977	January 20	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increases of amounts ranging from £4 to £7.75 a week, according to classification for adult workers, with varying amounts for young workers.
December 13, 1977	January 1	Cinema theatres—UK	Increases of £5 a week for projectionists in grade AA and grade A cinemas, £4.50 in grade B cinemas, £3.20 or £3 for all other full-time workers, with proportional amounts for cleaners and other part-time workers, after consolidation of previous supplements.
December 13, 1977	January 19	Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (Wages Council)—GB	Increases of 8p an hour for workers 18 and over (except learners) and learners 20 and over, after consolidation of supplements totalling £21.25 an hour, with proportional amounts for young workers and learners under 20.

## Earnings in shipbuilding and chemicals: January 1979

### Occupational details of earnings and hours of manual workers

This regular survey provides occupational details of earnings and hours of full-time adult male manual workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture in Great Britain in January and June each year. It is carried out by the Department of Employment under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947; in June, there is also a similar survey in engineering.

The results of the January 1979 survey are given in this article. In that month, the average gross weekly earnings of all full-time adult manual men employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries were about £88 for 43½ hours; about £9.80 (12.6 per cent) higher than in January 1978. Skilled workers averaged about £90.80 for 42½ hours in January 1979, semi-skilled about £82.50 for 44½ hours and labourers about £86 for 46½ hours. In chemical manufacturing, the average for all full-time adult manual men was about £90.60 for 43½ hours in January 1979; an increase of about £9.40 (11.5 per cent) since January 1978. Craftsmen averaged about £98.10 for 44½ hours in January 1979 and general workers about £88.10 for 43½ hours.

Results of the January 1978 survey were published in the May 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* and those of the June 1978 survey in the October 1978 issue. Summary results of the survey over a longer period are given in index form each month in table 128 of *Employment Gazette*.

#### Tables of results

In the present article the January 1979 survey results are given in the form of average weekly and hourly earnings (both including and excluding overtime premium payments) and average weekly hours, for full-time adult male manual workers. They include details for skilled workers, semi-skilled workers, and labourers, separately for timeworkers and payment-by-results workers.

Table 1 gives details of the coverage.

Tables 2 and 3 give January 1979 summary results, and comparisons with January 1978 results, for:

- average weekly earnings including overtime premium; and
- average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:

Tables 4-7 give more detailed results, including some regional results.

#### The survey sample

The sampling frame used for the survey was the list of addresses of manufacturing establishments used for the Department's Survey forms were sent to all establishments with 500 or more

manual employees in the industries covered, to a 50 per cent sample of those with from 100 to 499 employees, and to a 10 per cent sample of those with from 25 to 99 employees. The survey did not cover smaller establishments with under 25 employees.

Table 1 Returns received

Industry group	Size range of firm	Number of returns received suitable for processing	Number of adult males included on these returns
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	500 or more	31	62,700
	100-499	29	6,160
	25-99	10	660
Chemical manufacture	500 or more	62	38,770
	100-499	134	18,000
	25-99	56	2,430

#### Establishments covered

In the current survey, about 335 establishments with 25 or more manual employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each specified occupational heading, of the numbers of full-time manual men employed in the pay-week which included January 10, 1979, the total number of hours worked (including overtime), the total number of overtime hours worked, their total earnings and the total overtime premium payments. Overall, 322 forms suitable for processing were returned (see table 1). Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the specified pay-week, because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute, details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

#### Industries and occupations covered by the survey

For the purpose of this survey, the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry comprises part of Order X of the Standard Industrial Classification and the chemical manufacturing group comprises those industries in Order V which are listed at the end of this article. The survey did not extend to Northern Ireland.

The survey did not cover all full-time adult male manual workers in these industries: for example, transport workers,

Table 2 Shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	January 1978	January 1979	January 1978-January 1979		January 1978	January 1979	January 1978-January 1979	
	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change			Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	80.27	90.04	+9.77	+12.2	166.5	194.4	+27.9	+16.8
Semi-skilled	70.63	84.14	+13.51	+19.1	137.7	163.6	+25.9	+18.8
Labourers	71.15	87.99	+16.84	+23.7	142.5	171.9	+29.4	+20.6
All timeworkers	76.36	88.02	+11.66	+15.3	154.8	182.6	+27.8	+18.0
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>								
Skilled	82.75	91.54	+8.79	+10.6	178.4	205.1	+26.7	+15.0
Semi-skilled	73.32	80.55	+7.23	+9.9	147.1	166.3	+19.2	+13.1
Labourers	71.83	83.77	+11.94	+16.6	142.8	165.6	+22.8	+16.0
All P-B-R workers	79.38	87.90	+8.52	+10.7	167.0	190.9	+23.9	+14.3
<b>All workers</b>								
Skilled	81.78	90.79	+9.01	+11.0	173.7	199.7	+26.0	+15.0
Semi-skilled	72.00	82.51	+10.51	+14.6	142.5	164.8	+22.3	+15.6
Labourers	71.61	85.97	+14.36	+20.1	142.7	168.9	+26.2	+18.4
All workers covered	78.12	87.96	+9.84	+12.6	161.8	186.6	+24.8	+15.3

\*† See footnotes below table 7.



Table 3 Chemical manufacture\*

	January 1978		January 1979		January 1978-January 1979			January 1978		January 1979		January 1978-January 1979	
	£	£	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change		p	p	Absolute change	Percentage change		
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium</b>													
Timeworkers†	79.36	88.58	+9.22	+11.6									
General workers	86.76	97.81	+11.05	+12.7									
Craftsmen	81.28	90.98	+9.70	+11.9									
All timeworkers													
<b>P-B-R workers</b>													
General workers	79.80	84.85	+5.05	+6.3									
Craftsmen	86.02	100.94	+14.92	+17.3									
All P-B-R workers	80.78	87.79	+7.01	+8.7									
<b>All workers</b>													
General workers	79.42	88.12	+8.70	+11.0									
Craftsmen	86.71	98.07	+11.36	+13.1									
All workers covered	81.23	90.61	+9.38	+11.5									

\*† See footnotes below table 7.

Table 4 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		p	p	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		p	p
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
	£	£			£	£			£	£			£	£		
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing*</b>																
Timeworkers	90.04	82.83	42.6	4.8	211.3	194.4										
Skilled	84.14	73.59	45.0	7.3	187.0	163.6										
Semi-skilled	87.99	79.92	46.5	8.7	189.3	171.9										
Labourers	88.02	79.68	43.6	5.9	201.7	182.6										
All timeworkers																
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>																
Skilled	91.54	85.82	41.8	4.5	218.8	205.1										
Semi-skilled	80.55	72.77	43.8	6.3	184.1	166.3										
Labourers	83.77	75.93	45.8	8.6	182.7	165.6										
All P-B-R workers	87.90	81.44	42.7	5.3	206.0	190.9										
<b>All workers</b>																
Skilled	90.79	84.32	42.2	4.7	215.0	199.7										
Semi-skilled	82.51	73.22	44.4	6.9	185.7	164.8										
Labourers	85.97	78.02	46.2	8.7	186.2	168.9										
All workers covered	87.96	80.53	43.2	5.6	203.8	186.6										

\*† See footnotes below table 7.

Table 5 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		p	p	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		p	p
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
	£	£			£	£			£	£			£	£		
<b>South East</b>																
Timeworkers	89.27	77.51	44.2	6.7	201.8	175.2										
Skilled	88.74	73.68	46.1	8.7	192.3	159.7										
Semi-skilled	82.87	75.98	47.2	8.6	175.7	161.1										
Labourers																
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>																
Skilled	87.85	80.01	43.4	5.5	202.6	184.6										
Semi-skilled	74.55	63.99	44.2	6.7	168.7	144.8										
Labourers	76.55	69.74	46.3	8.3	165.2	150.5										
<b>South West‡</b>																
Timeworkers	88.35	79.68	43.9	6.2	201.1	181.3										
Skilled																
Semi-skilled	123.33	97.03	61.4	23.7	200.9	158.1										
Labourers																
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>																
Skilled																
Semi-skilled																
Labourers																
<b>Yorkshire and Humbersides‡</b>																
Timeworkers	99.39	91.68	45.6	7.3	217.9	201.0										
Skilled	85.16	78.16	47.3	9.1	180.0	165.2										
Semi-skilled	66.93	62.22	42.0	6.0	159.3	148.1										
Labourers																
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>																
Skilled	89.98	84.94	42.0	5.9	214.2	202.2										
Semi-skilled	81.10	74.23	46.8	9.7	173.4	158.7										
Labourers																
<b>North West‡</b>																
Timeworkers	93.72	88.25	45.6	7.3	205.4	193.4										
Skilled	92.80	84.61	51.8	15.3	179.1	163.3										
Semi-skilled																
Labourers																
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>																
Skilled																
Semi-skilled																
Labourers																

\*† See footnotes below table 7.

Table 6 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		p	p	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		p	p
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
	£	£			£	£			£	£			£	£		
<b>South East‡</b>																
Timeworkers†	85.91	82.00	44.0	5.8	195.1	186.3										
General workers	96.60	91.33	45.8	7.1	210.8	199.4										
Craftsmen																
<b>P-B-R workers</b>																
General workers																
Craftsmen																
<b>South West‡</b>																
Timeworkers†	94.83	95.14	44.6	4.2	212.6	213.3										
General workers	107.74	103.96	46.7	6.6	230.8	222.7										
Craftsmen																
<b>P-B-R workers</b>																
General workers																
Craftsmen																
<b>West Midlands‡</b>																
Timeworkers†	87.61	86.24	42.9	5.2	204.2	201.0										
General workers	92.95	88.69	44.9	6.0	207.2	197.7										
Craftsmen																
<b>P-B-R workers</b>																
General workers	92.59	92.24	42.1	2.7	220.1	219.3										
Craftsmen																
<b>East Midlands‡</b>																
Timeworkers†	81.04	80.09	43.0	3.5	188.5	186.3										
General workers	88.86	85.65	46.5	6.3	191.2	184.3										
Craftsmen																
<b>P-B-R workers</b>																
General workers	79.58	78.61	45.2	4.2	176.1	173.9										
Craftsmen																
<b>Yorkshire and Humbersides</b>																
Timeworkers†	87.14	85.14	45.0	5.7	193.5	189.1										
General workers	92.67	88.67	43.9	5.3	211.2	202.1										
Craftsmen																
<b>P-B-R workers</b>																
General workers	89.86	88.86	43.6	5.0	206.0	203.7										
Craftsmen	98.99	94.25	44.3	5.8	223.3	212.6										

Table 7 Occupational analysis for industries covered: Great Britain\*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)				Payment-by-results workers				
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey	Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing*†</b>									
Platers	2,920	£ 84.56	£ 82.49	39.2	2.1	p 215.5	p 210.2		
Welders	3,490	88.84	85.46	39.5	2.9	224.9	216.4		
Other boilermakers, riveters, caulkers, burners, etc)									
Shipwrights	2,710	93.46	88.09	41.7	4.5	224.2	211.3		
Joiners	2,710	89.44	84.07	41.2	3.7	217.1	204.0		
Plumbers	1,670	87.96	84.48	41.6	3.1	211.6	203.2		
Electricians	1,490	94.90	89.35	42.8	5.7	221.7	208.8		
Fitters	2,610	92.15	84.65	42.3	5.0	217.7	200.0		
Turners	3,670	98.22	88.82	44.3	7.0	221.6	200.4		
	510	105.64	94.62	48.7	9.9	217.0	194.4		
<b>Chemical manufacture*</b>									
General workers engaged in production	20,360	£ 78.45	£ 75.60						



storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not included. The occupations for which information was sought varied between the two industries covered. The specified occupations were grouped to distinguish between skilled men, semi-skilled men and labourers; in table 2 for example.

In the chemical industry, timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results. In shipbuilding and ship repairing, however, information for the individual occupations was reported only for those paid by results; the information about timeworkers was reported only in summary form. In the chemical industry lieu workers (that is to say workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payments-by-results) were treated as timeworkers; in shipbuilding and ship repairing, however, such workers were treated as payment-by-results workers.

#### Number of workers covered

Table 1 gives the numbers of workers actually included in the returns. After grossing-up to allow for sampling fractions, these represent about 82,000 full-time adult male manual workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and 100,000 in chemical manufacture, in firms with 25 or more employees, and at work for the whole or part of the pay-week which included January 10, 1979. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of the total numbers of full-time adult male workers in the manual occupations concerned in each of these groups of industries.

#### Comparisons with results of earlier surveys

When comparisons are made with corresponding results of earlier surveys, it is necessary to bear in mind that earnings in the particular reference pay-week used for the survey may not be

#### Composition of the industry groups surveyed

Standard Industrial Classification Order group	Minimum List Heading
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing X (part)	Only the following sub-heading: 370-1 Shipbuilding and ship repairing
Chemical manufacture V (part) Chemicals and allied industries	Only the following headings: 271 General chemicals 272 Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations 273 Toilet preparations 276 Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber 277 Dyestuffs and pigments 278 Fertilisers

representative of pay over longer periods, particularly when overtime pay is included. The incidence of overtime is liable to vary. For payment-by-results workers, average earnings fluctuate with changes in output per head. The extent to which average earnings are affected by those who were paid for less than a full week, because of short time working or absences of various kinds, will also vary from week to week. Since they are not based on matched samples of either establishments or employees, the changes in average earnings over the previous 12 months, as measured by the survey, include the effects of turnover in the sample of establishments submitting returns and of labour turnover within the establishments.

#### Definition of terms

As for previous surveys (see for example, page 1176 of the October 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*).

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## Labour turnover: manufacturing industries March 1979

The table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges (and other losses) per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended March 10, 1979. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 *Gazette* contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below. (See also the chart on page 469).

#### Four quarter moving average\* of total engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain.

Year	Reference month†	Total engagements	Total discharges (and other losses)
1977	November	2.00	2.05
1978	February	2.00	2.10
	May	1.95	2.05
	August	1.93	2.03
	November	1.90	1.98

\* The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

† On which the moving average is centred.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Grain milling	211	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.2
Bread and flour confectionery	212	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.7
Biscuits	213	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.4	2.4	2.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1
Milk and milk products	215	3.1	3.3	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.6
Sugar	216	0.6	1.9	0.9	12.9	6.8	11.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1.6	4.0	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.7
Fruit and vegetable products	218	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.0
Animal and poultry foods	219	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.0	3.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.1	3.5	2.1
Brewing and malting	231	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.3
Soft drinks	232	2.2	4.2	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
Other drink industries	239	2.4	5.2	3.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Tobacco	240	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	1.2	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mineral oil refining	262	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.3	2.4	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
General chemicals	271	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	1.1	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.3
Toilet preparations	273	2.8	4.4	3.8	1.7	3.6	2.9
Paint	274	1.4	2.9	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.9
Soap and detergents	275	2.1	4.0	2.8	1.7	3.2	2.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.9
Fertilisers	278	0.8	3.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7
Other chemical industries	279	1.2	2.8	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.6

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8
Steel tubes	312	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Iron castings, etc	313	1.6	3.6	1.8	1.8	3.5	1.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1
Other base metals	323	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	4.7	2.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.1
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.6
Industrial engines	334	0.5	1.0	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.9	1.3
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
Office machinery	338	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.4
Other machinery	339	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1
Ordnance and small arms	342	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.8
Watches and clocks	352	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	3.8	2.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Electrical machinery	361	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4

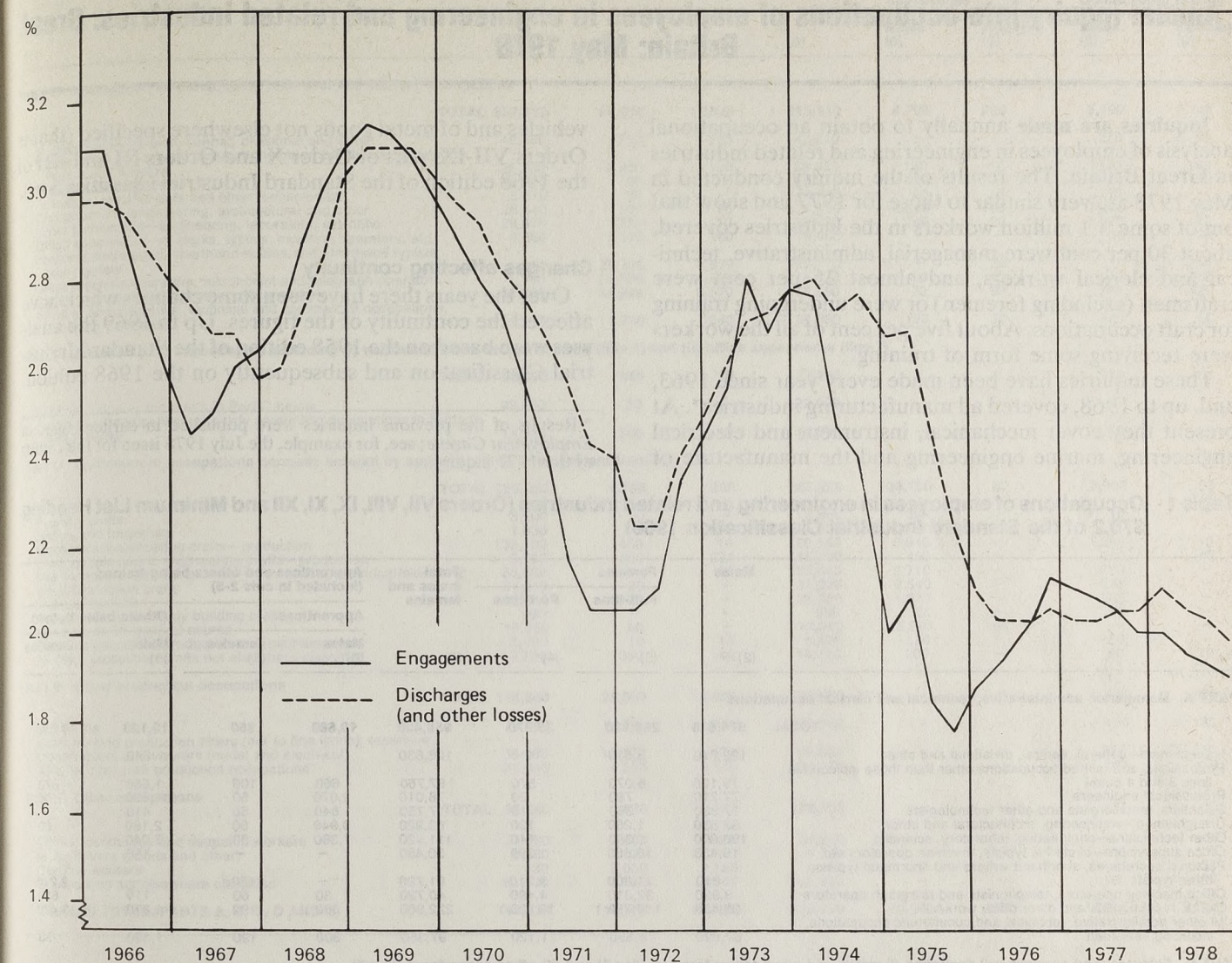


**Labour turnover** (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3
Radio and electronic components	364	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.9
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Electronic computers	366	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.1
Other electrical goods	369	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.9
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.8
Hand tools and implements	391	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc	392	1.7	4.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc	393	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.9
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.7	4.0	2.2
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.3
Woollen and worsted	414	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.7	2.6	3.2
Jute	415	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.4
Rope, twine and net	416	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.4
Lace	418	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.1	5.0	3.1
Carpets	419	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	1.1	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.0
Made-up textiles	422	3.2	5.2	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.5
Textile finishing	423	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other textile industries	429	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellingmongery	431	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Leather goods	432	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.1	3.6	3.1
Fur	433	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.7	0.7	1.6
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.8	3.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9
Womens' and girls' tailored outerwear	443	2.2	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.3
Overalls and mens' shirts underwear etc	444	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc	445	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.3
Hats, caps and millinery	446	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1.3	3.2	2.8	2.0	3.5	3.2
Footwear	450	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.0
Pottery	462	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
Glass	463	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.5	1.4
Cement	464	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	469	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Timber	471	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.6
Furniture and upholstery	472	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4
Bedding, etc	473	2.4	3.4	2.9	4.2	2.6	3.4
Shop and office fitting	474	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.0	4.5	2.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	1.9	4.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Miscellaneous wood and work manufacturers	479	2.8	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.1
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Paper and board	481	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.8
Manufactured stationery	483	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.8
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.8	3.1
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.1
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1.0	3.2	1.7	1.0	2.6	1.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc	489	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Rubber	491	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
Linoleum plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.4
Brushes and brooms	493	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	6.7	4.7
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	2.3	4.4	3.5	2.5	4.0	3.4
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.1	1.6	1.3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.1
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>

**Engagement and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in Great Britain**

Four quarter moving average\*



\*The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.



## Occupations in engineering

### Annual inquiry into occupations of employees in engineering and related industries: Great Britain: May 1978

Inquiries are made annually to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in engineering and related industries in Great Britain. The results of the inquiry conducted in May 1978 are very similar to those for 1977 and show that out of some 3.1 million workers in the industries covered, about 30 per cent were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers, and almost 25 per cent were craftsmen (excluding foremen) or were undergoing training for craft occupations. About five per cent of all the workers were receiving some form of training.

These inquiries have been made every year since 1963, and, up to 1968, covered all manufacturing industries\*. At present they cover mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, marine engineering and the manufacture of

vehicles and of metal goods not elsewhere specified (that is Orders VII-IX, part of Order X and Orders XI and XII of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification).

#### Changes affecting continuity

Over the years there have been some changes which have affected the continuity of the figures. Up to 1969 the analyses were based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and subsequently on the 1968 edition.

\* Results of the previous inquiries were published in earlier issues of *Employment Gazette*; see, for example, the July 1978 issue for the results of the 1977 inquiry.

**Table 1 Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries (Orders VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII and Minimum List Heading 370.2 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968)**

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>674,630</b>	<b>250,430</b>	<b>33,370</b>	<b>958,430</b>	<b>16,680</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>13,120</b>	<b>7,290</b>
Management—general, central, divisional and other	122,710	3,510	410	126,630	—	—	840	10	—
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	79,120	8,070	570	87,760	660	100	1,650	370	—
Professional engineers	77,210	780	20	78,010	2,670	60	1,530	90	—
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	17,380	360	10	17,750	840	30	410	—	—
Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	62,530	1,260	130	63,920	3,940	80	2,160	80	—
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	108,600	2,380	140	111,120	7,380	90	3,040	120	—
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc.	19,430	10,660	390	30,480	—	—	150	60	—
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	610	71,800	9,310	81,720	—	150	—	2,210	—
Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	3,920	32,310	4,490	40,720	30	60	110	650	—
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	95,430	110,750	16,780	222,960	360	190	1,870	3,420	—
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	87,690	8,550	1,120	97,360	800	190	1,360	280	—
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,960</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>124,140</b>	—	—	<b>1,010</b>	<b>60</b>
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	62,200	980	30	63,210	—	—	390	—	—
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	55,760	4,840	330	60,930	—	—	620	60	—
<b>Part C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>746,510</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>765,860</b>	<b>89,420</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>9,840</b>	<b>580</b>
Foundry crafts	9,440	100	10	9,550	580	—	110	—	—
Smiths and forgemen	7,020	—	—	7,020	70	—	70	—	—
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	331,560	3,200	210	334,970	21,480	20	3,910	230	—
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	48,000	5,770	1,020	54,790	3,080	40	850	100	—
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	93,990	130	40	94,160	6,480	70	940	30	—
Metal fabrication crafts	74,080	580	100	74,760	6,280	—	1,700	10	—
Welders (skilled)	46,980	380	—	47,360	2,530	—	480	—	—
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	19,190	490	30	19,710	1,430	—	210	10	—
Apprentices on general course	45,750	230	—	45,980	45,750	230	—	—	—
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	22,540	380	130	23,050	620	—	110	—	—
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	47,960	4,580	1,970	54,510	1,120	—	1,460	200	—
<b>Part D Other production occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>581,290</b>	<b>271,550</b>	<b>62,140</b>	<b>914,980</b>	—	—	<b>12,240</b>	<b>6,790</b>
Machinists	234,930	79,560	18,880	333,370	—	—	6,070	1,940	—
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	174,920	124,700	26,900	326,520	—	—	2,600	2,900	—
All other non-craft production occupations	171,440	67,290	16,360	255,090	—	—	3,570	1,950	—
<b>Part E Other occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>302,270</b>	<b>44,680</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>376,450</b>	<b>10</b>	—	<b>1,290</b>	<b>430</b>
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	116,060	16,130	3,060	135,250	—	—	730	150	—
Motor drivers (goods and other)	32,250	400	120	32,770	—	—	10	80	—
Catering workers	1,910	12,260	8,780	22,950	10	—	10	200	—
Occupations not elsewhere classified	152,050	15,890	17,540	185,480	—	—	540	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>2,422,660</b>	<b>588,320</b>	<b>128,880</b>	<b>3,139,860</b>	<b>106,110</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>15,150</b>	

**Table 2 Mechanical engineering (Order VII)**

(1)	Males (2)	Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)				
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices		Others being trained		
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>Part A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>221,310</b>	<b>80,910</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>315,140</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>2,740</b>
Management—general, central, divisional and other	42,430	710	170	43,310	—	—	270	10	—
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	26,230	2,050	150	28,430	130	10	640	150	—
Professional engineers	19,220	90	—	19,310	420	—	460	20	—
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	3,610	30	—	3,640	60	10	180	—	—
Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	28,540	300	70	28,910	2,240	60	1,330	40	—
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	29,470	250	10	29,730	1,740	20	1,070	20	—
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators, etc.	6,560	3,370	160	10,090	—	—	30	—	—
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	110	25,790	3,870	29,770	—	30	—	740	—
Office machine operators, telephonist and telegraph operators	1,140	11,700	1,680	14,520	10	10	40	260	—
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	31,890	34,890	6,570	73,350	70	50	700	1,420	—
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	32,110	1,730	240	34,080	120	30	470	50	—
<b>Part B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,890</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37,210</b>	—	—	<b>220</b>	—
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	22,650	10	—	22,660	—	—	80	—	—
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	14,240	300	10	14,550	—	—	140	—	—
<b>Part C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>285,210</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>287,290</b>	<b>36,150</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>30</b>
Foundry crafts	3,900	50	—	3,950	380	—	10	—	—
Smiths and forgemen	1,830	—	—	1,830	40	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	136,190	460	10	136,660	8,940	—	1,260	10	—
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	9,760	800	230	10,790	450	—	140	10	—
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	33,630	—	10	33,640	2,710	—	260	—	—
Metal fabrication crafts	31,210	20	—	31,230	2,540	—	880	—	—
Welders (skilled)	26,330	20	—	26,350	1,670	—	230	—	—
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	990	—	—	990	120	—	20	—	—
Apprentices on general course	18,980	60	—	19,040	18,980	60	—	—	—
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	8,600	10	10	8,620	120	—	80	—	—
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	13,790	360	40	14,190	200	—	90	10	—
<b>Part D Other production occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145,560</b>	<b>26,080</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>176,500</b>	—	—	<b>3,560</b>	<b>380</b>
Machinists	76,660	11,290	2,310	90,260	—	—	2,410	180	—
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	34,860	10,570	1,470	46,900	—	—	810	130	—
All other non-craft production occupations	34,040	4,220	1,080	39,340	—	—	340	70	—
<b>Part E Other occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92,240</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>109,630</b>	—	—	<b>430</b>	<b>60</b>
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	31,560	2,350	450	34,360	—	—	260	10	—
Motor drivers (goods and other)	8,660	130	—	8,790	—	—	10	—	—
Catering workers	430	3,650	2,780	6,860	—	—	—	20	—
Occupations not elsewhere classified	51,590	2,790	5,240	59,620	—	—	160	30	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>781,210</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>26,560</b>	<b>925,770</b>	<b>40,940</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>3,210</b>	

**Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)**

(1)	Males (2)	Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)				
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices		Others being trained		
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>Part A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,880</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>56,430</b>	<b>570</b>	—	<b>570</b>	<b>270</b>
Management—general, central, divisional and other	6,320	150	—	6,470	—	—	10	—	—
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	4,240	480	80	4,800	—	—	70	30	—
Professional engineers	5,270	160	10	5,440	130	—	110	20	—
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	900	40	—	940	—	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	2,420	60	10	2,490	20	—	60	—	—
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	8,590	190	10	8,790	420	—	220	—	—
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators, etc.	870	550	50	1,470	—	—	10	10	—
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	20	4,140	730	4,890	—	—	—	70	—
Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	150	1,670	340	2,160	—	—	—	30	—
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	3,640	6,640	1,330	11,610	—	—	20	100	—
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	6,460	760	150	7,370	—	—	70	10	—
<b>Part B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>									
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>430</b>	—	<b>5,640</b>	—	—	<b>10</b>	—
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	2,410	150	—	2,560	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	2,800	280	—	3,080	—	—	10	—	—



Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII) (continued)

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,340</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>25,950</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>40</b>
Foundry crafts	140	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths and forgemen	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	9,120	50	60	9,230	710	—	160	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	3,530	320	130	3,980	180	—	100	10	—
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	1,980	30	—	2,010	150	—	10	30	—
Metal fabrication crafts	1,800	—	—	1,800	20	—	—	—	—
Welders (skilled)	230	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	40	—	—	40	—	—	10	—	—
Apprentices on general course	1,400	30	—	1,430	1,400	30	—	—	—
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	750	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	5,330	580	410	6,320	300	—	320	—	—
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>45,260</b>	—	—	<b>570</b>	<b>550</b>
Machinists	6,460	4,700	1,180	12,340	—	—	210	50	—
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	6,480	12,340	2,500	21,320	—	—	180	440	—
All other non-craft production occupations	4,970	5,360	1,270	11,600	—	—	180	60	—
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>13,530</b>	—	—	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	3,900	1,140	390	5,430	—	—	10	—	—
Motor drivers (goods and other)	880	—	30	910	—	—	—	—	—
Catering workers	60	500	510	1,070	—	—	—	10	—
Occupations not elsewhere classified	3,300	1,580	1,240	6,120	—	—	20	60	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>94,480</b>	<b>41,900</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>146,810</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>930</b>	

From 1973 onwards a revised occupational classification has been used which is compatible with the list of key occupations for statistical purposes (see September 1973 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 799). The effects on the comparability of the series were described in the article presenting the 1973 results. In addition, the surveys from 1973 onwards have been based on estimates of the numbers of employees in employment obtained from the censuses of employment. Previously they had been based on estimates—now superseded—obtained from counts of national insurance cards. It should be noted that in 1971, when employment figures were compiled by both methods, the census of employment produced rather lower estimates. Moreover, from 1975 onwards, the sample has been linked to the census of employment register and the estimates for these years cover all employees and not merely those in establishments employing 11 or more workers as in previous years (see the September 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*, page 954).

#### Occupational groupings

The information from the inquiry has been collected under five broad headings:

- Part A covers managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers and identifies 11 occupational categories. The two categories "professional engineers" and "scientists, metallurgists and other technologists" refer to people who manage, technically direct or undertake one or more of the following functions: research, development, design, feasibility studies, applications, technical advisory and liaison, consultancy or similar work. "Other technicians" covers people engaged in, or being trained for, work intermediate between that of technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen on the other.

- Part B identifies foremen supervising crafts in part C or solely controlling occupations in parts D and E.

- Part C identifies craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training, mainly in groups according to the class of engineering, with provision for construction and other crafts.

- Part D covers other production occupations.

- Part E covers all other employees.

#### Basis of the estimates

Inquiry forms were sent to a total of 2,324 establishments, that is, all those within the scope of the survey with 1,000 or more employees, and to a sample of those with 11–999 employees. To minimise the form filling burden on small firms no forms were sent to establishments with fewer than 11 employees. However the estimates given in this article relate to all employees. This has been achieved by assuming that the occupational structure of the firms employing 1–10 employees would follow the pattern of the next higher size range and it is thought that this assumption would not lead to any significant error.

#### Response

Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from 91 per cent of the establishments approached, and in total these forms accounted for 48 per cent of all employees within industry Orders VII–XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (excluding Shipbuilding and ship repairing MLH 370.1). The numbers of employees shown on the inquiry forms were 32,589 in

Table 4 Electrical engineering (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
<b>Part A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180,730</b>	<b>67,730</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>255,580</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>1,930</b>
Management—general, central, divisional and other	27,010	990	10	28,010	—	—	310	—	—
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	18,950	2,470	100	21,520	200	20	550	90	—
Professional engineers	28,170	360	10	28,540	970	30	670	30	—
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	5,930	150	—	6,080	180	—	130	—	—
Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	12,940	660	50	13,650	610	10	380	30	—
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	39,100	1,340	110	40,550	2,880	40	1,200	70	—
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators, etc.	4,780	2,710	100	7,590	—	—	30	20	—
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	130	17,460	2,020	19,610	—	20	—	640	—
Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	1,330	7,590	1,050	9,970	—	10	40	170	—
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	21,520	30,840	3,290	55,650	60	20	480	760	—
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	20,870	3,160	380	24,410	150	30	490	120	—
<b>Part B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,990</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>28,000</b>	—	—	<b>360</b>	<b>60</b>
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	10,590	640	10	11,240	—	—	100	—	—
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	13,400	3,130	230	16,760	—	—	260	60	—
<b>Part C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102,470</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>112,490</b>	<b>11,470</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>330</b>
Foundry crafts	820	—	—	820	70	—	—	—	—
Smiths and forgemen	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	34,470	1,550	50	36,070	1,970	10	310	180	—
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	23,370	4,440	660	28,470	1,540	40	550	80	—
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	19,970	90	30	20,090	1,260	70	390	—	—
Metal fabrication crafts	4,960	50	20	5,030	250	—	190	—	—
Welders (skilled)	2,420	—	—	2,420	90	—	10	—	—
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	90	10	—	100	10	—	—	—	—
Apprentices on general course	5,970	60	—	6,030	5,970	60	—	—	—
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	3,060	10	—	3,070	250	—	10	—	—
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	7,290	2,000	1,050	10,340	60	—	200	70	—
<b>Part D Other production occupations</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,800</b>	<b>132,800</b>	<b>32,630</b>	<b>266,230</b>	—	—	<b>2,560</b>	<b>4,670</b>
Machinists	31,920	20,590	5,750	58,260	—	—	680	920	—
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	31,450	76,350	18,760	126,560	—	—	920	2,150	—
All other non-craft production occupations	37,430	35,860	8,120	81,410	—	—	960	1,600	—
<b>Part E Other occupations</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,170</b>	<b>13,370</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>76,670</b>	—	—	<b>260</b>	<b>110</b>
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	29,350	4,110	850	34,310	—	—	140	90	—
Motor drivers (goods and other)	6,600	90	10	6,700	—	—	—	—	—
Catering workers	540	3,360	2,150	6,050	—	—	10	20	—
Occupations not elsewhere classified	20,680	5,810	3,120	29,610	—	—	110	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>465,160</b>	<b>225,880</b>	<b>47,930</b>	<b>738,970</b>	<b>16,520</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>7,100</b>	

establishments with 11–99 employees, 61,834 in establishments with 100–249 employees and 1,425,937 in establishments with 250 or more employees. These represented 5, 17 and 67 per cent, respectively, of the total number of employees within scope of the inquiry estimated to be in the size ranges 1–99, 100–249 and 250 and over.

#### Basis of calculations

The calculations described were based on provisional estimates of the numbers of employees in employment for May 1978, which in turn were based on the census of employment for June 1977. It was assumed that the pattern of occupations in establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size range in the same industry. The figures on the inquiry forms were used on this basis to provide occupational estimates of the total number of employees in the industries covered. For each establishment the data on the return were first multiplied by the reciprocal of the relevant sampling fraction. For Order Groups VII to IX and XI to XII the aggregated figures for each occupational category,

in each size range, were then multiplied, at Order group level, by the ratio of (1) the total number of employees in the Order Group size range to (2) the total number of employees shown on the inquiry forms in the Order Group size range. (As stated above, in the lowest size range, the total number of employees related to the size range 1–99 whereas the number of employees shown on inquiry forms related to the size range 11–99). Similar procedures were adopted for marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2). The calculations were repeated for individual industries (Minimum List Headings) to provide the analyses at this level given in table 8. All these calculations were made separately for male and female employees. Owing to the procedures involved in grossing up the estimates, there are some very minor differences between the numbers shown against some occupations at Order group level and the corresponding estimates formed by aggregating industries (Minimum List Headings) within that Order group.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in *Employment Gazette* are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this



**Table 5 Marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)**

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	
Management—general, central, divisional and other	1,400	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	490	30	—	520	—	—	—	—	
Professional engineers	760	10	—	770	60	—	—	—	
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	
Draftsmen—engineering, architectural and other	1,130	—	—	1,130	50	—	10	—	
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	1,030	20	—	1,050	40	—	10	—	
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators, etc	260	20	—	280	—	—	—	—	
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists, other typists	—	740	20	760	—	10	—	10	
Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	20	280	10	310	—	—	—	—	
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	1,470	1,250	120	2,840	—	—	—	10	
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	500	20	10	530	10	—	—	—	
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	890	—	—	890	—	—	—	—	
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	70	—	10	80	—	—	—	—	
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>—</b>	
Foundry crafts	490	—	—	490	20	—	—	—	
Smiths and forgemen	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	7,060	10	—	7,070	1,340	—	40	—	
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	150	—	—	150	30	—	—	—	
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	650	—	—	650	60	—	—	—	
Metal fabrication crafts	1,420	—	—	1,420	270	—	—	—	
Welders (skilled)	550	—	—	550	80	—	—	—	
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices on general course	220	—	—	220	220	—	—	—	
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	280	—	—	280	10	—	—	—	
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	160	—	—	160	30	—	—	—	
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	
Machinists	810	10	—	820	—	—	—	—	
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	260	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	
All other non-craft production occupations	850	—	—	850	—	—	10	—	
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	610	40	—	650	—	—	—	—	
Motor drivers (goods and other)	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	
Catering workers	—	60	30	90	—	—	—	—	
Occupations not elsewhere classified	2,750	80	190	3,020	—	—	—	—	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>24,590</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>27,550</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>20</b>	

**Table 6 Vehicles (Order XI)**

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152,890</b>	<b>44,040</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>199,930</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,040</b>	
Management—general, central, divisional and other	21,370	340	10	21,720	—	—	140	—	
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	21,070	1,940	60	23,070	270	60	210	50	
Professional engineers	20,750	160	—	20,910	1,070	30	270	20	
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	5,760	130	10	5,900	590	20	60	—	
Draftsmen—engineering, architectural and other	11,630	110	—	11,740	750	10	180	—	
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	24,920	370	—	25,290	1,920	30	230	10	
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators, etc	4,720	1,610	—	6,330	—	—	30	—	
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists, other typists	160	13,180	830	14,170	—	80	—	360	
Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	980	5,750	650	7,380	20	40	30	100	
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	26,910	19,020	1,380	47,310	150	110	260	440	
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	14,620	1,430	60	16,110	390	130	150	60	
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,860</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28,180</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>—</b>	
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	14,270	40	—	14,310	—	—	140	—	
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	13,590	250	30	13,870	—	—	110	—	

**Table 6 Vehicles (Order XI) (continued)**

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203,190</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>204,890</b>	<b>24,430</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>40</b>	
Foundry crafts	1,760	10	—	1,770	80	—	—	—	
Smiths and forgemen	1,010	—	—	1,010	20	—	20	—	
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	97,900	430	20	98,350	5,200	10	550	—	
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	10,090	170	—	10,260	750	—	20	—	
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	24,130	10	—	24,140	1,180	—	80	—	
Metal fabrication crafts	14,760	10	—	14,770	1,240	—	80	—	
Welders (skilled)	8,100	220	—	8,320	240	—	20	—	
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	17,940	480	30	18,450	1,300	—	180	10	
Apprentices on general course	14,230	70	—	14,300	14,230	70	—	—	
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	4,950	10	10	4,970	130	—	10	—	
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	8,320	200	30	8,550	60	—	130	30	
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,330</b>	<b>28,390</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>234,880</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>270</b>	
Machinists	66,810	9,750	1,320	77,880	—	—	1,100	170	
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	82,680	12,190	1,630	96,500	—	—	390	40	
All other non-craft production occupations	52,840	6,450	1,210	60,500	—	—	440	60	
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,610</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>97,040</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>20</b>	
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	32,570	2,580	180	35,330	—	—	80	—	
Motor drivers (goods and other)	7,950	140	30	8,120	—	—	—	—	
Catering workers	510	2,690	1,130	4,330	10	—	—	20	
Occupations not elsewhere classified	44,580	2,290	2,390	49,260	—	—	80	—	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>671,880</b>	<b>82,030</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>764,920</b>	<b>29,600</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>1,370</b>	

article are given to the nearest 10, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories. In addition, because of the relatively small size of the sample year to year changes need to be treated with caution.

**Analyses by occupation and industry**

Table 1 gives a summary analysis for all engineering and related industries combined. Tables 2 to 7 give separate analyses for each industry Order covered, and also for marine engineering. In each table column (2) to (4) give estimates for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The

estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, such as craftsmen. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other people being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for male and female workers separately, in columns (8) and (9).

Table 8 provides an analyses for each Minimum List Heading. The numbers employed in five broad occupational groups, together with the numbers of apprentices and others being trained, are shown as percentages of the total numbers of employees. Similarly the numbers of craft apprentices are shown as percentages of all craftsmen.

**Table 7 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII)**

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Part A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,610</b>	<b>40,540</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>121,610</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,290</b>	
Management—general, central, divisional and other	24,180	1,320	220	25,720	—	—	110	—	
Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	8,140	1,100	180	9,420	60	10	180	50	
Professional engineers	3,040	—	—	3,040	20	—	20	—	
Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	1,030	10	—	1,040	—	—	40	—	
Draftsmen—engineering, architectural and other	5,870	130	—	6,000	270	—	200	10	
Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	5,490	210	10	5,710	380	—	310	20	
Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	2,240	2,400	80	4,720	—	—	50	—	
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists, other typists	190	10,490	1,840	12,520	—	10	—	390	
Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	300	5,320	760	6,380	—	—	—	90	
Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	10,000	18,110	4,090	32,200	80	10	410	690	
All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	13,130	1,450	280	14,860	130	—	180	40	
<b>Part B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,050</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>24,140</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>—</b>	
Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	11,390	140	20	11,550	—	—	70	—	
Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	11,660	880	50	12,590	—	—	100	—	



Table 7 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII) (continued)

	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols 2-5)			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Others being trained	
						Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Females (9)
<b>Part C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120,290</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>124,220</b>	<b>12,550</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>140</b>	
Foundry crafts	2,330	40	10	2,380	30	—	100	—	
Smiths and forgemen	4,080	—	—	4,080	10	—	50	—	
Mechanical engineering crafts—production	46,820	700	70	47,590	3,320	—	1,590	40	
Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	1,100	40	—	1,140	130	—	40	—	
Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	13,630	—	—	13,630	1,120	—	200	—	
Metal fabrication crafts	19,930	500	80	20,510	1,960	—	550	10	
Welders (skilled)	9,350	140	—	9,490	450	—	220	—	
Coach and vehicle body building crafts	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices on general course	4,950	10	—	4,960	4,950	10	—	—	
Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	4,900	350	110	5,360	110	—	30	—	
All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	13,070	1,440	440	14,950	470	—	720	90	
<b>Part D Other production occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,770</b>	<b>61,870</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>190,180</b>			<b>3,610</b>	<b>920</b>	
Machinists	52,270	33,220	8,320	93,810	—	—	1,670	620	
Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	19,190	13,250	2,540	34,980	—	—	300	140	
All other non-craft production occupations	41,310	15,400	4,680	61,390	—	—	1,640	160	
<b>Part E Other occupations</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,620</b>	<b>11,290</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>75,690</b>			<b>410</b>	<b>170</b>	
Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	18,070	5,910	1,190	25,170	—	—	240	50	
Motor drivers (goods and other)	8,030	40	50	8,120	—	—	—	—	
Catering workers	370	2,000	2,180	4,550	—	—	—	10	
Occupations not elsewhere classified	29,150	3,340	5,360	37,850	—	—	170	110	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D and E)</b>	<b>385,340</b>	<b>117,940</b>	<b>32,560</b>	<b>535,840</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>2,520</b>	

Table 8 Analysis for individual industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968): occupations of employees by broad category

Industry	All employees*	Managerial administrative technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices		Others being trained		
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	
											As percentage of all employees (col (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>MALES</b>											
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	25,190	23.3	4.4	33.8	23.2	15.2	1,570	6.2	17.8	420	1.7
Metal-working machine tools	55,780	25.2	5.5	39.1	21.3	8.9	3,580	6.4	14.4	770	1.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	69,630	26.8	4.8	34.7	21.0	12.7	3,600	5.2	13.9	1,200	1.7
Industrial engines	25,620	31.7	2.9	34.5	17.3	13.7	1,350	5.3	11.4	140	0.5
Textile machinery and accessories	20,000	19.8	5.3	46.7	18.5	9.8	1,160	5.8	12.3	130	0.7
Construction and earth moving equipment	38,630	23.3	4.8	35.0	17.0	19.8	1,840	4.8	13.2	440	1.1
Mechanical handling equipment	52,740	33.6	4.3	37.7	14.7	9.7	2,480	4.7	9.7	880	1.7
Office machinery	15,820	52.2	4.2	16.9	18.6	8.1	260	1.6	5.6	450	2.8
Other machinery	179,490	29.6	4.8	38.2	15.8	11.6	9,510	5.3	12.5	3,640	2.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	139,330	37.0	4.1	35.6	11.1	12.1	7,670	5.5	12.5	2,220	1.6
Ordnance and small arms	17,270	18.1	5.7	37.8	24.3	14.1	880	5.1	13.5	60	0.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	141,740	19.7	5.2	36.5	28.1	10.5	6,960	4.9	12.4	1,990	1.4
Photographic and document copying equipment	8,810	47.7	5.6	17.4	16.7	12.7	150	1.7	9.8	140	1.6
Watches and clocks	5,420	20.3	7.0	31.9	32.7	8.1	250	4.6	14.5	40	0.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	15,380	22.5	6.3	38.2	24.8	8.1	530	3.4	9.0	320	2.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	64,880	46.4	5.2	23.4	16.7	8.2	2,440	3.8	12.3	1,440	2.2
Electrical machinery	100,290	33.4	5.0	32.4	18.9	10.3	5,730	5.7	13.7	2,120	2.1
Insulated wires and cables	31,150	23.9	5.7	10.5	42.9	17.0	490	1.6	13.8	630	2.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	40,950	37.0	3.9	14.8	14.1	30.1	1,050	2.6	8.3	430	1.1
Radio and electronic components	63,530	40.5	7.4	19.9	24.0	8.2	2,030	3.2	11.3	1,720	2.7
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	24,150	42.9	5.8	19.0	14.2	14.2	680	2.8	5.2	630	2.6
Electronic computers	32,980	72.1	3.0	8.9	7.2	8.0	240	0.7	6.1	540	1.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	67,490	58.4	3.6	27.6	4.1	6.3	3,030	4.5	9.9	1,180	1.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	41,330	20.8	4.0	19.0	40.7	15.5	900	2.2	10.6	450	1.1
Other electrical goods	63,420	26.5	7.1	22.1	32.5	11.8	1,590	2.5	10.0	1,490	2.3
Marine engineering	24,600	29.3	3.9	44.8	7.8	14.2	2,200	8.9	18.5	80	0.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	32,390	20.6	4.0	23.2	37.0	15.2	580	1.8	6.8	190	0.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	423,680	16.8	4.4	26.6	38.2	14.0	15,650	3.7	12.2	3,110	0.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	10,190	17.9	4.3	13.3	50.3	14.1	240	2.4	11.8	320	3.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	164,700	41.4	3.9	37.1	9.4	8.2	10,110	6.1	11.4	1,380	0.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	16,910	11.4	2.9	57.0	14.9	13.8	1,490	8.8	15.5	70	0.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	24,020	12.3	2.2	46.2	22.7	16.5	1,590	6.6	14.3	90	0.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	48,480	19.9	4.9	40.6	25.7	8.9	3,110	6.4	14.6	1,180	2.4
Hand tools and implements	13,170	15.9	6.8	25.7	37.2	14.4	240	1.8	7.1	460	3.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	7,830	22.7	5.7	31.7	31.5	8.3	100	1.3	4.0	580	7.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	24,010	19.7	6.5	34.9	24.9	14.0	690	2.9	6.9	440	1.8
Wire and wire manufactures	28,640	17.2	6.8	20.1	36.6	19.2	450	1.6	7.8	590	2.1
Cans and metal boxes	17,820	12.2	6.6	27.6	33.7	20.0	730	4.1	14.9	440	2.5
Jewellery and precious metals	14,320	27.4	5.7	33.3	22.8	10.9	460	3.2	9.0	560	3.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	231,150	19.2	6.0	30.7	29.1	15.0	7,230	3.1	9.4	4,590	2.0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,422,660</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>106,110</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Table 8 (continued) Analysis for individual industries (Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968): occupations of employees by broad category

Industry	All employees*	Managerial administrative technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices		Others being trained		
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	
											As percentage of all employees (col (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	4,120	73.5	—	1.2	11.9	13.3	—	—	—	70	1.7
Metal-working machine tools	9,350	59.7	0.2	10.4	16.5	13.3	10	0.1	—	220	2.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	14,380	67.9	0.3	0.6	21.1	10.0	20	0.1	22.2	370	2.6
Industrial engines	4,150	76.6	—	0.5	8.2	14.7	20	0.5	—	60	1.4
Textile machinery and accessories	3,480	82.1	—	1.1	18.4	18.4	—	—	—	110	3.2
Construction and earth moving equipment	4,410	83.7	—	—	—	16.3	—	—	—	90	2.0
Mechanical handling equipment	8,480	83.0	0.2	0.5	7.2	9.1	30	0.4	—	220	2.6
Office machinery	6,490	52.5	0.9	2.2	38.4	6.0	—	—	—	140	2.2
Other machinery	35,920	68.6	0.3	0.7	19.4	11.0	50	0.1	8.3	910	2.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	17,120	79.8	0.1	0.4	3.5	16.2	50	0.3	—	440	2.6
Ordnance and small arms	4,320	33.8	0.5	—	51.9	13.9	—	—	—	60	1.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	32,350	50.2	0.1	1.2	36.9	11.6	60	0.2	2.6	510	1.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	2,910	45.4	0.7	1.4	45.4	7.2	—	—	—	130	4.5
Watches and clocks	6,370	12.7	0.2	2.4	77.1	7.7	—	—	—	120	1.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	10,950	28.7	1.0	5.9	51.6	12.8	20	0.2	3.1	110	1.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	32,140	38.3	0.8	2.4	48.2	10.3	10	0.0	1.3	550	1.7
Electrical machinery	33,080	32.4	1.5	4.3	55.2	6.6	100	0.3	5.6	810	2.4
Insulated wires and cables	12,300	26.1	1.4	—	60.5	12.0	10	0.1	—	250	2.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	24,600	27.5	1.9	8.0	55.5	7.2	20	0.1	—	1,170	4.8
Radio and electronic components	64,590	20.2	1.9	0.7	72.3	4.8	70	0.1	—	2,160	3.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25,980	19.5	2.2	4.2	58.8	15.4	30	0.1	2.8	370	1.4
Electronic computers	11,990	50.5	1.6	2.2	40.6	5.1	20	0.2	—	270	2.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	26,670	54.5	1.2	12.2	24.1	8.0	40	0.1	0.6	440	1.6
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	20,560	26.6	0.5	5.2	59.8	7.9	—	—	—	580	2.8
Other electrical goods	54,180	18.5	0.9	0.9	74.8	4.8	20	0.0	4.1	920	1.7
Marine engineering	2,980	85.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.4	20	0.7	—	40	1.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	2,590	55.2	1.2	1.2	29.0	13.5	—	—	—	80	3.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	58,130	42.1	0.4	2.2	44.0	11.3	280	0.5	3.9	590	



# Employment topics

## Unemployment analysis revised

The quarterly duration of unemployment analysis has been revised to provide more detailed information about the longer term unemployed. Information on this new basis is available for the first time for April 5, and is published on page 456. Those unemployed for more than 52 weeks, hitherto shown as a single category, will now be divided into those registered for over 52 and up to 65 weeks, over 65 and up to 78 weeks, over 78 and up to 104 weeks, over 104 and up to 156 weeks and

over 156 weeks. Less detailed information will be given for those registered for 13 weeks or less.

The summarised regional table is extended to show those registered for over 52 and up to 104 weeks, over 104 and up to 156 weeks and over 156 weeks.

Table 111 on page 507 will be revised when information on the new basis has been available long enough for comparisons to be made.

## Multi-racial companies

All managers expect to have to deal with problems of communication, training, safety, industrial relations, quality control and the many other issues which form the regular diet of management. But in a multi-racial company, far from being normal routine, problems such as these can assume a far more threatening appearance, especially when they are an indication that the manager is failing to understand what is going on around him in the company.

This is the premise that has prompted the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board to put the experience of companies in its field of operation, many of which have multi-racial workforces, down on paper in a handbook, *Managing in the Multi-Racial Company*\*

Getting management right in companies whose workers may come from a variety of ethnic backgrounds has a two-fold importance in the view of the Board. In the first place companies that pay attention to things like the special induction needs of recruits from minority groups are likely to ensure that those workers make an optimum contribution in the company. Secondly that company is less likely to be at risk from the legislation that already exists covering a wide range of work issues. And not just the law specifically dealing with the employment of minorities. As the Board says, "employers are not excluded from their safety responsibilities because a worker does not speak English."

Recruitment and selection procedures provide a number of traps for the unwary company. The handbook divides the process into two—the formal system and the informal system. With the formal recruitment procedures, it says, it is important that the multi-racial company considers carefully the use of all possible recruitment channels and opens up the possibility of recruiting from a wider field rather than being dependent on one source. If a company relies heavily, for instance, on personal recommendations from existing workers to get new recruits, not only might it be missing the available talent in the wider labour market, but it could also be snaring itself with a potentially discriminating recruitment system, if, for example, Asian workers only recommend other Asian workers for jobs.

A company can also be led, into illegality, albeit unintentional, in the Board's experience when the "informal" recruitment system comes into play. This evolves around the various people who come into casual contact with job applicants and potential recruits. People like gatekeepers, receptionists and secretaries, who can use their own judgement about the suitability of candidates, irrespective of company recruitment policies or the actual job specification. As a result they can act to filter out people on grounds of race and colour.

Once someone has been recruited their special training needs may have to be considered. Not only

training in the requirements of the job but training in things like health and safety legislation and practices. An understanding of the cultural backgrounds of the particular ethnic groups concerned is important in the view of the Board, because: "If the trainer is to bring about change in the trainee, it is important for him to be aware of not only what the trainee is changing to but also what the trainee is changing from."

With all the post-entry issues, language is likely to be a problem. It may be a particularly crucial problem in the area of industrial relations procedures. One of the factors to emerge from an analysis of disputes in multi-racial companies, according to the Board, is that the majority of disputes involving Asian workers stems from a lack of awareness about industrial relations matters, especially the need to observe correct procedures.

Complacency about the ability of one or two English-speaking workers to act as interpreters for the rest of the workforce, can produce a high

chance of distortion and misrepresentation. It must be recognised, says the Board, that the level of skill involved in being able to speak the language and being an effective interpreter is vastly different.

Overall the view of the RPPITB is that the range of employment legislation must put particular pressure on companies that have the added factor of employing a multi-racial workforce. Whilst chance can be brought about in those companies merely to conform with the legislation, it can and should, with proper management commitment, prompt companies to take a very positive stance on the question of equality of opportunity.

\* *Managing in the Multi-Racial Company* price £1 from the Publications Dept. Rubber and Plastics Processing ITB, Brent House, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. See also: Department of Employment *The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. Home Office Racial Discrimination—A Guide to the Race Relations Act 1976. Commission for Racial Equality Your right to equal treatment under the new Race Relations Act (series). Selecting and Training Coloured Workers. Dr M. M. Pearn. Training Information Paper 9. HMSO £1.*

## Special exemption orders, March 1979

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restrict the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restriction for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption orders in

respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young people covered by special exemption orders current on March 31, 1979, according to the type of exemption granted were:

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		Total
		males	females	
Extended Hours†	22,075	1,196	1,807	25,078
Double day shift‡	40,792	3,536	2,715	47,043
Long spells	10,501	476	1,529	12,506
Night shifts	59,299	2,328	286	61,913
Part-time work§	13,563	178	311	14,052
Saturday afternoon work	5,061	283	246	5,590
Sunday work	45,629	1,440	2,048	49,117
Miscellaneous	6,036	355	244	6,615
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,956</b>	<b>9,792</b>	<b>9,166</b>	<b>221,914</b>

\*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 during the period of validity of the orders.

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

‡ Includes 18,062 people 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.

## Disabled people

### Return of unemployed disabled people at March 8 1979

Section 1	Males	Females	Total
Registered	48,112	7,389	55,501
Unregistered	55,557	14,202	69,759

Section 2	Males	Females	Total
Registered	7,232	1,477	8,709
Unregistered	2,923	876	3,799

### Placings of unemployed disabled people from February 3, 1979 to March 2, 1979

		Males	Females	Total
Registered	Section 1	1,997	494	2,491
Disabled people	Section 2	133	44	177
Unregistered*	Section 1	1,649	571	2,220
Disabled people		—	—	—
<b>Total of placings</b>		<b>3,779</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>4,888</b>

\* Only registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section 2) employment.

Notes: (a) Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open employment. Section 2 classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions.

(b) At April 17 1978, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 and 1958 was 494,877.

(c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registrations, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

## The Davignon plan

The world steel crisis has meant that something like 100,000 people in the European steel industry have lost their jobs in the last four years and many more than that number have found themselves on short time. Steel production in the European Community over that period has fallen by 20 per cent.

Faced with this situation the European Commission has implemented what is described as an anti-crisis plan—or more colloquially "the Davignon plan", after the Commissioner responsible. Some of the options open to the Community have already been rejected.

Taking advantage of the low world steel prices available from competitors with modern capital equipment and low wage and raw material costs at the expense of Europe's own steel production is clearly out of the question. It would both risk dependency on outside supplies for a vital basic commodity

as well as threatening the 700,000 jobs in the European industry.

Closing Europe's frontiers to foreign steel has likewise been rejected by Davignon.

Long term subsidies to the ailing European steel industry are also ruled out on grounds of cost to the taxpayer and more successful industries as well as being unfair to other industries in difficulty.

Davignon's plan has two approaches, one internal and the other external and extends over two phases. In the short term it aims to stop the financial losses being incurred by European steel companies. In the long term it aims to reorganise the sector to make it more competitive.

In the short term the Davignon plan aims to put a ceiling on production capacities which are already in surplus in the Community and establish minimum prices for particularly sensitive products and

recommended prices for other products. Anti-dumping measures have already been taken against countries selling in Europe at prices lower than the production costs of the most efficient factories. Arrangements have been made with exporting countries, particularly Japan, South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and some Western European countries, to get agreement over costs and to set export limits. European steel imports, which amounted to 12.4 million tonnes in 1976 have been brought down to about 11 million tonnes in 1978, whilst European exports rose from 12.5 to more than 30 million tonnes, preserving about 55,000 jobs.

Over the medium term the Davignon plan aims to prohibit national aids which increase production capacities or which distort

competition within the Common Market. Community loans will be made available to encourage modernisation and rationalism of companies to provide better balance between supply and demand.

The plan also would increase Community aid for industrial conversion and diversification in the major steel-making area. By 1985, some 100,000 jobs will have to be created to compensate for redundancies in the steel industry.

Ways of improving the share-out of available work—possibly through financial intervention from the European Coal and Steel Community—reducing the retirement age; reorganising shift work; reducing the length of the working week and restricting overtime are among the other measures proposed by the Davignon plan.

(Source: *European File 6/79* EEC Commission)

## Seasonal adjustment of unemployment and vacancies statistics

Seasonal adjustments for unemployment and vacancies have been recalculated using an extra year's data. Such periodic up-dating is a normal feature of the seasonal adjustment procedure. Revisions using the new adjustment factors have been made to the seasonally adjusted figures for January 1976 onwards, and are being introduced with the May 1979 figures to be published in the June *Employment Gazette*.

For some time the unemployment and vacancy series have been seasonally adjusted using the Census Method II, Variant X-11, additive version. This method, with a particular set of options, has provided good adjustments. In recent years, however, the seasonality of the unemployment series in the summer months started to change rapidly. Last year arrangements were made to allow the seasonal factors to accommodate more rapidly to this change by basing the factors for July, August and September on fewer years' data. Now, for the Great Britain series only, an alternative method has been adopted which takes better account of this new feature in the summer months.

Much of the change in seasonality can be attributed to school and student leavers aged 18 and over who come on to the unemployment register in substantial numbers at the end of the academic year (in June 1978 they accounted for about two per cent and in August 1978 about five per cent of the number of

registered unemployed other than school leavers under 18). By separately adjusting this group, using the multiplicative version of the X-11 program, and then recombining it with the remainder of the unemployed, seasonally adjusted in the same way as before, an improved adjustment can be achieved.

At present it is possible to deal separately with school and student leavers aged 18 and over only for the Great Britain unemployment series. Limitations to the length and quality of the time series of the recorded (unadjusted) data for the older school leavers, and the very variable behaviour of this component in the regions mean that before improved adjustments can be made to regional unemployment figures more research is required into the data and possible methods. Because the improved method has for the moment been applied only to the figures for Great Britain, small differences occur between the sum of the regions and the total for Great Britain as a whole.

The introduction of this changed methodology for a small part of the seasonally adjusted unemployment figures follows collaboration between statisticians in the Department of Employment and the Central Statistical Office. A full account of some of the CSO's research in this area appeared in *Economic Trends* for August 1978. Further research into methodology will be undertaken during coming months in both departments.



# 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-March 1979 was 9,009,800 (6,752,900 males and 2,256,700 females). The total included 7,089,100 (5,018,400 males and 2,070,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,239,700 (1,137,800 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 10,000 lower than that for February 1979 and 71,300 lower than in March 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 11,300 lower than in February 1979 and 86,900 lower than in March 1978. The number in construction was 1,000 higher than in February 1979 and 15,400 higher than in March 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970=100) was 88.2 (88.2 at mid-February) and for manufacturing industries 86.9 (86.9 at mid-February).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on April 5, 1979 was 1,255,884. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,251,500, representing 5.4 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,289,900 in March 1979. In addition, there were 23,924 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,279,808, a fall of 59,998 since March 8, 1979. This total represents 5.5 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in April 1979, 166,270 (13.0 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 30, 1979 was 248,635; 22,540 higher than on March 2, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 248,300, compared with 235,800 in March 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 30, 1979 was 33,963; 6,490 higher than on March 2, 1979.

### Temporarily Stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on April 5, 1979 was 8,949 a fall of 10,969 since March 8, 1979.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended March 10, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,851,200. This is about 36.5 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.7 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.81 million (14.93 millions in February). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 38,800 or about 0.8 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15.2 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In March 1979 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 14.6 per cent higher than in March 1978. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 368.0 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 355.6 in February 1979 and was 17.0 per cent higher than in March 1978.

### Basic rates of wages

At April 30, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 10.6 per cent higher than at April 30, 1978. The index was 285.8 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

### Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for April 10, 1979 was 214.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.7 per cent on March 1979 (210.6) and of 10.1 per cent on April 1978 (194.6).

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 99, involving approximately 74,100 workers. During the month approximately 416,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 840,000 working days were lost, including 641,000 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-March 1979, for the two preceding months and for March 1978.

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 June 1976. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

### Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	March 1978*			January 1979*			February 1979*			March 1979*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†‡</b>		<b>6,802.0</b>	<b>2,279.1</b>	<b>9,081.1</b>	<b>6,779.7</b>	<b>2,260.5</b>	<b>9,040.4</b>	<b>6,762.9</b>	<b>2,256.7</b>	<b>9,019.8</b>	<b>6,752.9</b>	<b>2,256.7</b>	<b>9,009.8</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,080.7</b>	<b>2,095.3</b>	<b>7,176.0</b>	<b>5,044.0</b>	<b>2,074.5</b>	<b>7,118.6</b>	<b>5,029.7</b>	<b>2,070.7</b>	<b>7,100.4</b>	<b>5,018.4</b>	<b>2,070.7</b>	<b>7,089.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>341.7</b>	<b>319.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.0</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.5</b>	<b>320.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.8</b>
Coal mining	101	283.6	9.9	293.6	275.9	9.9	285.9	276.4	9.9	286.4	276.7	9.9	286.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>412.8</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>688.7</b>	<b>410.8</b>	<b>271.3</b>	<b>682.1</b>	<b>407.2</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>406.9</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>677.2</b>
Grain milling	211	16.4	5.0	21.3	15.7	4.8	20.5	15.3	4.7	20.1	15.4	4.8	20.2
Bread and flour confectionery	212	63.6	36.1	99.7	63.0	36.2	99.2	62.3	36.2	98.5	62.6	36.1	98.8
Biscuits	213	15.7	26.1	41.8	16.0	25.5	41.5	15.9	25.2	41.1	16.0	25.3	41.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	52.9	49.1	102.0	52.1	48.3	100.4	51.7	48.1	99.8	51.5	48.6	100.2
Milk and milk products	215	41.5	15.2	56.6	40.3	14.7	55.0	40.4	14.9	55.2	41.0	15.1	56.0
Sugar	216	8.5	2.9	11.4	10.4	3.1	13.5	9.3	2.9	12.2	8.2	2.7	10.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.0	38.6	71.6	33.3	38.8	72.1	33.3	38.0	71.3	33.2	38.2	71.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.1	31.9	60.0	27.2	30.4	57.6	26.8	29.9	56.7	26.7	29.9	56.7
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.3	4.8	26.1	21.4	4.7	26.1	21.3	4.7	26.0	21.3	4.7	26.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.4	7.1	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5	7.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.9	14.0	33.9	19.3	13.5	32.8	19.2	13.4	32.5	19.2	13.3	32.6
Brewing and malting	231	55.8	13.1	68.8	55.7	12.9	68.6	55.6	12.8	68.4	55.4	12.7	68.1
Soft drinks	232	15.8	8.6	24.3	15.7	8.7	24.5	15.6	8.8	24.4	15.7	9.0	24.7
Other drinks industries	239	20.1	13.1	33.2	20.3	12.9	33.3	20.2	12.9	33.1	20.4	13.3	33.7
Tobacco	240	14.6	16.1	30.7	14.5	15.1	29.6	14.5	15.1	29.6	14.5	15.0	29.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.3	§	10.7	9.9	§	10.3	9.9	§	10.3	10.0	§	10.4
Mineral oil refining	262	16.6	2.1	18.7	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.3	2.0	18.3
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.4	6.1	1.5	7.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>428.6</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>308.6</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>429.7</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>430.3</b>
General chemicals	271	113.6	22.1	135.7	114.9	22.2	137.1	114.9	22.1	137.1	115.0	22.3	137.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.8	32.0	72.8	41.4	32.7	74.1	41.4	32.3	73.7	41.5	32.4	73.9
Toilet preparations	273	8.6	14.4	23.0	8.7	14.2	23.0	8.7	14.4	23.2	8.8	14.5	23.3
Paint	274	19.6	7.3	26.9	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.6	7.2	26.8	19.5	7.2	26.7
Soap and detergents	275	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.4	6.4	16.8	10.4	6.5	16.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.5	8.6	51.1	43.0	8.2	51.2	42.8	8.3	51.1	42.7	8.3	51.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.8	3.5	22.3	18.6	3.5	22.0	18.5	3.4	21.9	18.3	3.4	21.7
Fertilisers	278	9.5	1.6	11.2	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.6	11.3	9.7	1.7	11.4
Other chemical industries	279	42.6	26.2	68.8	42.4	25.6	68.0	42.5	25.4	67.9	42.5	25.7	68.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>416.3</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>399.2</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>451.6</b>	<b>397.2</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>449.2</b>	<b>396.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>448.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	209.5	19.9	229.4	197.5	19.0	216.5	196.1	18.9	215.0	196.1	18.8	214.9
Steel tubes	312	42.5	6.8	49.3	41.1	6.4	47.5	40.6	6.3	46.9	40.4	6.3	46.7
Iron castings etc	313	69.5	6.9	76.4	67.2	7.0	74.2	67.3	6.9	74.2	67.2	6.9	74.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.8	7.6	50.5	42.2	7.3	49.5	42.1	7.3	49.4	42.1	7.3	49.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.0	8.2	42.2	34.0	8.6	42.6	34.0	8.5	42.5	34.0	8.5	42.5
Other base metals	323	17.9	4.0	21.9	17.3	4.0	21.3	17.1	4.0	21.2	16.9	3.8	20.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>783.1</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>928.1</b>	<b>774.1</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>917.5</b>	<b>771.8</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>915.2</b>	<b>768.9</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>912.0</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.9	4.2	30.1	24.3	4.0	28.3	24.3	4.0	28.3	24.2	3.9	28.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	56.1	9.3	65.4	55.1	9.2	64.3	54.6	9.2	63.8	54.6	9.2	63.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.3	14.6	85.0	69.7	14.6	84.2	69.7	14.5	84.2	69.4	14.5	83.9
Industrial engines	334	25.6	4.2	29.8	25.4	4.0	29.4	25.2	3.9	29.1	24.8	3.9	28.7
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.3	3.7	24.0	19.4	3.5	22.9	19.5	3.5	22.9	19.3	3.5	22.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.7	4.5	43.1	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.5	4.4	42.9	38.3	4.3	42.7
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.7	8.2	61.0	52.0	8.5	60.5	51.9	8.5	60.4	51.8	8.6	60.4
Office machinery	338	15.9	6.5	22.4	15.9	6.6	22.5	15.9	6.6	22.6	16.1	6.7	22.8
Other machinery	339	179.1	35.9	215.0	179.1	35.6	214.6	178.7	35.4	214.1	178.0	35.5	213.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	138.5	17.0	155.6	137.5	16.8	154.3	136.8	16.9	153.7	136.5	16.9	153.3
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.3	4.4	21.6	17.0	4.3	21.3	17.0	4.3	21.3	16.9	4.3	21.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	142.6	32.5	175.1	140.1	32.0	172.1	139.7	32.1	171.8	139.0	31.8	170.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>148.3</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.9	3.1	12.0	8.7	2.8	11.5	8.7	2.8	11.5	8.7	2.8	11.5
Watches and clocks	352	6.5	6.4	11.9	5.3	6.6	11.9	5.3	6.6	11.9	5.3	6.3	11.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.7	11.2	26.9	15.8	10.7	26.4	15.5	10.7	26.2	15.3	10.8	26.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.4	32.2	97.5	66.2	32.6	98.8	66.2	32.8	99.0	66.2	32.9	99.2
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>466.4</b>	<b>275.0</b>	<b>741.4</b>	<b>468.1</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>741.5</b>	<b>467.7</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>740.7</b>	<b>466.7</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>739.4</b>
Electrical machinery	361	100.5	33.1	133.7	100.7	32.7	133.4	100.2	32.6	132.8	100.0	32.6	132.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.3	12.5	43.8	31.2	12.0	43.2	31.2	11.9	43.1	31.3	12.0	43.2</



Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH or SIC	March 1978*			January 1979*			February 1979*			March 1979*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electronic computers	366	32.9	12.4	45.3	34.3	12.7	47.0	34.4	12.6	47.0	34.3	12.7	47.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	67.7	26.6	94.4	68.6	26.6	95.2	68.6	26.5	95.1	68.6	26.3	94.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.4	20.7	62.1	41.5	21.4	62.8	41.5	21.3	62.7	41.5	21.2	62.7
Other electrical goods	369	63.5	53.7	117.2	64.3	52.8	117.1	64.5	52.6	117.0	64.1	52.6	116.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>168.8</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>675.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>768.6</b>	<b>668.7</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>666.7</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>758.9</b>	<b>666.3</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>758.4</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	33.2	2.6	35.8	30.8	2.5	33.2	30.9	2.5	33.4	31.1	2.5	33.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	425.9	58.6	484.5	416.3	56.3	472.6	413.7	56.3	470.0	412.9	56.1	469.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.5	3.5	14.0	10.3	3.4	13.7	10.3	3.3	13.6	10.2	3.2	13.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	163.9	26.6	190.6	169.4	27.8	197.2	169.8	27.9	197.7	170.2	28.0	198.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	17.1	1.0	18.2	17.2	1.0	18.2	17.2	1.0	18.2	17.2	1.0	18.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.3	1.2	25.6	24.7	1.2	25.9	24.7	1.2	25.9	24.6	1.2	25.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>385.3</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>383.9</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>532.5</b>	<b>383.0</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>529.7</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	49.0	12.6	61.6	49.2	12.4	61.6	49.1	12.5	61.5	48.9	12.4	61.4
Hand tools and implements	391	13.3	6.2	19.6	13.0	6.0	19.0	13.0	6.0	19.0	12.8	6.0	18.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc	392	7.7	5.2	12.9	7.8	4.5	12.3	7.7	4.4	12.1	7.6	4.5	12.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc	393	24.2	10.1	34.3	23.9	9.6	33.6	24.0	9.5	33.5	23.9	9.6	33.6
Wire and wire manufactures	394	29.1	7.8	37.0	28.1	7.9	36.0	27.8	7.8	35.6	27.9	7.6	35.5
Cans and metal boxes	395	17.8	13.3	31.1	17.7	12.5	30.2	17.6	12.4	30.0	17.3	12.3	29.6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.5	8.2	22.7	14.0	8.0	22.0	14.0	7.8	21.8	13.9	7.8	21.7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	229.6	86.7	316.3	230.2	87.7	317.9	229.9	87.4	317.3	229.6	87.4	317.0
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>468.3</b>	<b>250.2</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>455.7</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>455.2</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	26.6	4.2	30.7	26.3	4.2	30.5	26.2	4.2	30.4	26.2	4.2	30.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	27.3	20.9	48.2	25.8	19.6	45.5	25.7	19.5	45.3	25.7	19.5	45.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	22.5	15.1	37.6	22.1	14.6	36.7	22.1	14.6	36.7	22.1	14.7	36.8
Woolen and worsted	414	44.4	35.2	79.6	43.2	33.8	77.0	42.7	33.2	75.9	42.4	33.1	75.5
Jute	415	5.4	2.7	8.1	5.5	2.8	8.3	5.5	2.8	8.3	5.5	2.8	8.3
Rope, twine and net	416	2.6	2.6	5.2	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.5	5.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38.6	77.8	116.3	37.3	75.1	112.4	37.3	75.1	112.5	37.3	75.1	112.3
Lace	418	2.3	2.8	5.1	2.6	2.8	5.3	2.6	2.8	5.3	2.6	2.7	5.2
Carpets	419	21.2	11.5	32.7	21.0	11.0	32.0	21.3	11.3	32.7	21.2	11.3	32.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.0	7.1	13.1	5.8	6.9	12.7	5.7	6.9	12.6	5.7	6.9	12.6
Made-up textiles	422	8.0	13.2	21.3	8.1	13.2	21.3	8.0	13.3	21.3	8.0	13.4	21.4
Textile finishing	423	32.3	13.8	46.2	32.1	13.5	45.6	32.4	13.4	45.8	32.4	13.3	45.7
Other textile industries	429	18.4	5.8	24.2	17.9	5.8	23.7	18.0	5.7	23.7	18.1	5.8	23.9
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.5	4.2	18.7	13.8	4.1	17.9	13.9	4.1	18.0	13.9	4.1	18.0
Leather goods	432	6.4	11.8	18.2	6.3	11.8	18.1	6.1	11.6	17.7	6.2	11.6	17.7
Fur	433	1.9	1.5	3.5	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.7
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>277.6</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>362.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>363.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>362.7</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.6	14.4	18.0	3.7	14.1	17.7	3.7	13.9	17.6	3.7	13.8	17.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	15.2	54.7	69.9	14.5	53.8	68.3	14.4	54.5	68.9	14.3	54.4	68.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	10.4	28.6	39.0	10.3	28.7	39.0	10.3	29.1	39.4	10.2	29.0	39.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc.	444	5.6	31.2	36.8	6.0	31.8	37.8	5.9	32.0	37.9	5.9	31.9	37.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	13.1	79.0	92.0	13.3	77.8	91.0	13.2	78.0	91.2	13.2	78.1	91.3
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.5	4.9	1.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	3.5	4.8	1.4	3.5	4.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.8	24.1	30.0	5.7	23.7	29.4	5.7	23.9	29.6	5.7	23.7	29.4
Footwear	450	32.6	42.2	74.8	32.1	41.9	74.0	32.0	42.1	74.1	32.0	42.0	74.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>261.3</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>259.9</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	35.2	4.1	39.3	35.5	4.3	39.8	35.4	4.3	39.6	35.1	4.3	39.4
Pottery	462	31.0	30.0	61.0	30.9	28.9	59.9	30.8	28.6	59.4	30.7	28.4	59.1
Glass	463	52.6	15.7	68.3	52.6	15.5	68.1	52.4	15.5	67.9	52.7	15.4	68.1
Cement	464	12.2	1.1	13.3	12.4	1.2	13.6	12.3	1.2	13.5	12.3	1.2	13.5
Abrasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified	469	67.9	11.4	79.4	68.9	11.4	80.4	68.6	11.4	80.0	68.4	11.4	79.8
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>211.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>260.6</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>260.5</b>
Timber	471	75.1	11.7	86.8	76.2	11.7	87.8	75.8	11.7	87.5	75.7	11.9	87.6
Furniture and upholstery	472	72.9	17.2	90.1	73.5	17.0	90.5	73.3	17.1	90.4	73.1	17.1	90.3
Bedding, etc.	473	10.0	9.1	19.0	10.0	9.4	19.4	10.1	9.4	19.5	10.0	9.5	19.4
Shop and office fitting	474	24.4	4.3	28.6	24.1	4.2	28.4	24.0	4.3	28.3	24.2	4.3	28.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.6	3.4	15.0	12.0	3.3	15.3	12.0	3.3	15.2	11.9	3.4	15.3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.6	4.4	19.0	15.3	4.3	19.6	15.3	4.3	19.6	15.4	4.2	19.6
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>536.2</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>540.4</b>	<b>363.9</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>537.6</b>
Paper and board	481	52.0	10.6	62.6	52.1	10.1	62.2	51.5	10.1	61.6	51.5	10.0	61.5
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	50.6	28.9	79.6	51.1	28.4	79.5	51.1	28.1	79.2	51.0	28.2	79.2
Manufactured stationery	483	19.7	16.0	35.7	20.2	16.1	36.3	20.3	16.1	36.4	20.4	16.1	36.5
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	14.9	9.6	24.5	14.8	9.2	24.1	14.7	9.1	23.8	14.6	9.0	23.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	59.4	17.3	76.7	59.1	18.0	77.1	59.1	18.0	77.1	58.8	17.9	76.8
Printing and publishing of periodicals	486	41.1	19.6	60.7	41.3	21.0	62.3	41.4	20.9	62.3	41.4	21.1	62.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	125.0	71.6	196.5	126.0	72.9	198.9	125.7	72.9	198.6	124.8	72.7	197.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>325.4</b>	<b>208.9</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>324.7</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>325.1</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>325.0</b>
Rubber	491	85.8	24.4	110.3	83.6	23.8	107.7	83.6	23.6	107.2	83.1	23.6	106.8
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	11.4	2.6	14.0	10.9	2.6	13.5	10.9	2.6	13.4	10.7	2.5	13.3
Brushes and brooms	493	4.0	4.6	8.6	4.2	4.9	9.1	4.3	5.2	9.4	4.2	4.9	9.2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.3	23.7	41.0	17.3	23.2	40.5	17.3	23.4	40.7	17.4	23.6	41.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.1	8.2	4.2	4.1	8.2	4.1	4.1	8.3	4.2	4.2	8.4
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	75.0	45.4	120.4	76.0	45.5	121.4	76.2	45.4	121.6	76.2	45.6	121.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.7	11.3	23.0	12.5	11.7	24.2	12.7	11.9	24.6	12.7	12.0	24.7
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,122.4</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>1,224.3</b>	<b>1,139.5</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>1,241.4</b>	<b>1,136.8</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>1,</b>			



### Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain local areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. The composition of the assisted areas changed from April 14, 1977. A full description of the assisted areas as they were prior to April 14 is given on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of *Employment Gazette* and an article on page 578 of the June 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette* describes the changes which took effect on April 14. The unemployment rates take account of the review of travel-to-work areas announced on pages 815 to 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

#### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at April 5, 1979

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>									
South Western DA	11,559	4,740	16,299	9.8	*Reading	3,320	1,062	4,382	2.6
Falmouth SDA	1,025	332	1,357	7.5	*Slough	1,789	604	2,393	2.0
Hull and Grimsby DA	14,832	4,428	19,260	12.1	*Southampton	6,003	2,123	8,126	3.8
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,847	657	2,504	8.1	*Southend-on-Sea	8,513	2,848	11,361	5.8
Merseyside SDA	59,117	23,277	82,394	10.9	*St. Albans	1,359	402	1,761	2.0
Northern DA	80,866	32,288	113,154	8.3	Stevenage	991	447	1,438	3.8
North East SDA	55,621	20,799	76,420	8.9	*Tunbridge Wells	1,745	550	2,295	2.8
West Cumberland SDA	2,751	1,678	4,429	7.4	*Watford	2,172	691	2,863	2.3
Welsh DA	50,908	21,915	72,823	7.9	*Worthing	1,734	527	2,261	3.9
North West Wales SDA	4,044	1,507	5,551	10.5	<b>East Anglia</b>				
South Wales SDA	13,867	6,769	20,636	8.9	Cambridge	1,573	560	2,133	2.5
Scottish DA	114,243	56,594	170,837	8.2	Great Yarmouth	2,359	721	3,080	8.3
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	5,987	3,313	9,300	8.7	*Hartlepool	3,064	1,014	4,078	3.8
Girvan SDA	359	172	531	12.6	Lowestoft	1,290	457	1,747	6.2
Glenrothes SDA	718	619	1,337	7.4	*Norwich	4,096	1,264	5,360	4.3
Leven and Methil SDA	918	480	1,398	9.2	Peterborough	2,496	1,121	3,617	5.3
Livingston SDA	914	776	1,690	9.2	<b>South West</b>				
West Central Scotland SDA	61,661	28,876	90,537	9.2	Bath	1,818	666	2,484	5.3
Total all Development Areas	333,372	143,899	477,271	8.6	*Bournemouth	5,328	1,782	7,110	5.1
Of which, special Development Areas	206,982	88,598	295,580	9.6	Bristol	13,042	4,277	17,319	5.4
Northern Ireland	43,002	17,785	60,787	11.1	*Cheltenham	1,911	678	2,589	3.6
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS†</b>									
South Western	6,568	3,308	9,876	7.8	*Chippenham	743	470	1,213	4.4
Oswestry	605	182	787	5.9	*Exeter	2,788	1,143	3,931	5.4
High Peak	793	370	1,163	2.9	Gloucester	2,030	983	3,013	4.5
North Lincolnshire	2,666	982	3,648	9.3	*Plymouth	6,373	3,224	9,597	7.8
North Midlands	6,949	2,072	9,021	4.9	Salisbury	1,137	592	1,729	4.5
Yorks and Humberside	66,830	27,153	93,983	5.2	Swindon	3,050	1,377	4,427	5.6
North West	78,375	32,175	110,550	5.3	Taunton	1,163	407	1,570	3.8
North Wales	2,708	1,110	3,818	9.6	*Torbay	4,620	1,855	6,475	9.3
South East Wales	5,113	2,464	7,577	7.0	*Trowbridge	573	276	849	3.3
Aberdeen	3,450	1,303	4,753	3.8	*Yeovil	999	571	1,570	3.9
Total all intermediate areas	174,057	71,119	245,176	5.4	<b>West Midlands</b>				
<b>Local areas (by region)</b>									
<b>South East</b>									
*Aldershot	1,572	554	2,126	2.6	*Birmingham	29,469	10,806	40,275	5.8
*Aylesbury	687	296	983	2.3	Burton-upon-Trent	926	422	1,348	3.7
*Basingstoke	1,064	423	1,487	3.2	*Coventry	9,863	5,295	15,158	6.2
*Bedford	1,838	1,035	2,873	3.5	*Dudley/Sandwell	8,555	3,274	11,829	4.0
*Braintree	782	417	1,199	3.4	Hereford	1,302	633	1,935	5.4
*Brighton	5,797	1,776	7,573	5.6	*Kidderminster	1,463	622	2,085	5.2
*Canterbury	1,601	549	2,150	5.5	Leamington	1,287	643	1,930	3.9
*Chatham	4,772	2,221	6,993	5.9	*Oakengates	3,032	1,575	4,607	8.1
*Chelmsford	1,428	548	1,976	2.9	Redditch	1,122	472	1,594	4.9
*Chichester	1,637	536	2,173	4.6	Rugby	888	614	1,502	4.9
*Colchester	1,760	817	2,577	4.5	Shrewsbury	1,249	409	1,658	4.0
*Crawley	2,496	909	3,405	2.1	*Stafford	1,182	548	1,730	3.1
*Eastbourne	1,503	363	1,866	4.5	*Stoke on Trent	6,256	1,951	8,207	4.1
*Guildford	1,549	468	2,017	2.1	*Walsall	6,449	2,942	9,391	5.3
*Harlow	1,657	681	2,338	3.2	*Wolverhampton	5,602	2,451	8,053	5.5
*Hastings	2,128	558	2,686	6.2	*Worcester	2,413	846	3,259	4.5
*Hertford	1,937	563	2,500	1.9	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*High Wycombe	1,446	442	1,888	2.1	*Chesterfield	3,170	1,064	4,234	5.2
*Hitchin	997	438	1,435	2.7	Coalville	1,215	303	1,518	3.3
*Luton	3,861	1,766	5,627	4.3	Corby	1,393	635	2,028	6.5
*Maidstone	1,737	641	2,378	3.0	*Derby	3,724	1,383	5,107	3.5
*Newport (IoW)	1,961	739	2,700	6.6	Kettering	796	246	1,042	3.5
*Oxford	4,764	2,227	6,991	3.9	*Leicester	7,564	3,191	10,755	4.6
*Portsmouth	7,381	2,891	10,272	5.1	Lincoln	2,418	1,309	3,727	5.9
*Ramsgate	1,976	691	2,667	7.7	Loughborough	860	423	1,283	2.9
					Mansfield	2,630	810	3,440	5.6
					*Northampton	2,452	840	3,292	3.1
					*Nottingham	13,081	3,478	16,559	4.9
					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,168	211	1,379	3.9
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	3,758	1,343	5,101	6.3
					*Bradford	7,880	2,927	10,807	6.4
					*Castleford	2,630	1,071	3,701	5.9
					*Dewsbury	2,326	709	3,035	4.6
					*Doncaster	5,261	2,897	8,158	7.4
					Grimsby	3,681	874	4,555	6.0
					*Halifax	2,194	752	2,946	3.7
					Harrrogate	898	392	1,290	3.8
					Huddersfield	2,340	1,225	3,565	3.9
					*Hull	11,151	3,554	14,705	8.1
					Keighley	978	375	1,353	4.5
					*Leeds	12,226	4,395	16,621	4.9
					*Mexborough	1,875	954	2,829	9.3
					Rotherham	3,041	1,307	4,348	7.1
					*Scunthorpe	2,149	1,271	3,420	5.3
					*Sheffield	9,798	3,372	13,170	4.5
					*Wakefield	2,670	995	3,665	5.0
					York	2,449	983	3,432	4.1
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	836	388	1,224	4.1
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	2,859	1,149	4,008	4.2
					*Birkenhead	10,847	4,843	15,690	10.0
					*Blackburn	2,781	1,185	3,966	5.9
					*Blackpool	5,264	2,347	7,611	7.1
					*Bolton	4,386	1,879	6,265	5.6

#### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at April 5, 1979 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate					
*Burnley	1,330	717	2,047	4.1	<b>COUNTIES (by region)‡</b>									
*Bury	1,767	844	2,611	4.1	<b>South East</b>									
*Chester	2,030	981	3,011	5.6	Bedfordshire	5,503	2,742	8,245	4.0					
*Crewe	1,345	824	2,169	3.4	Berkshire	5,798	1,960	7,758	2.5					
*Lancaster	2,401	955	3,356	7.2	Buckinghamshire	3,898	1,743	5,641	1.3					
*Leigh	1,609	820	2,429	5.6	East Sussex	9,292	2,694	11,986	5.5					
*Liverpool	41,630	14,753	56,383	11.7	Essex	16,628	5,985	22,613	4.7					
*Manchester	29,024	8,581	37,605	5.3	Greater London (GLC area)	105,269	31,870	137,139	3.6					
*Nelson	751	370	1,121	4.3	Hampshire	16,725	6,234	22,959	4.0					
*Northwich	1,155	669	1,824	4.6	Hertfordshire	7,593	2,605	10,198	2.4					
*Oldham	2,755	1,027	3,782	3.8	Isle of Wight	1,961	739	2,700	6.6					
*Preston	4,571	2,405	6,976	4.8	Kent	18,714	7,096	25,810	5.0					
*Rochdale	1,920	857	2,777	5.3	Oxfordshire	5,652	2,630	8,282	4.0					
Southport	1,797	799	2,596	7.9	Surrey	5,757	1,605	7,362	2.1					
*St. Helens	3,438	1,642	5,080	7.8	West Sussex	5,369	1,819	7,188	2.9					
*Warrington	2,525	1,439	3,964	5.1	<b>East Anglia</b>									
*Widnes	3,202	2,039	5,241	9.6	Cambridgeshire	6,587	2,639	9,226	4.2					
*Wigan	3,820	2,158	5,978	8.5	Norfolk	11,201	3,592	14,793	5.7					
<b>North</b>														
*Alnwick	547	315	862	8.1	Suffolk	7,055	2,478	9,533	4.2					
Carlisle	1,576	896	2,472	4.9	<b>South West</b>									
*Central Durham	2,827	1,396	4,223	6.4	Avon	16,644	5,729	22,373	5.5					
*Consett	2,352	963	3,315	10.6	Cornwall	9,680	4,079	13,759	10.3					
*Darlington and S/West Durham	3,617	1,539	5,156	6.4	Devon	17,782	7,688	25,470	7.7					
*Durham	1,338	1,140	2,478	5.5	Dorset	7,294	2,764	10,058	5.2					
*Furness	3,997	1,392	5,389	12.0	Gloucestershire	5,671	2,541	8,212	4.1					
*Hartlepool	3,563	1,396	4,959	8.2	Somerset	4,386	2,016	6,402	4.3					
*Morpeth	14,967	4,808	19,775	7.3	Wiltshire	5,976	3,005	8,981	4.7					
*North Tyneside	1,686	904	2,590	9.7	<b>West Midlands</b>									
*Paterley	14,700	4,842	19,542	10.4	West Midlands Metropolitan	53,883	21,531	75,414	5.4					
*South Tyneside	14,403	5,361	19,764	8.7	Hereford and Worcester	7,880	3,082	10,962	4.9					
*Teesside	11,508	4,740	16											



## Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 30, 1979 was 248,635; 22,540 higher than on March 2, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on March 30, 1979 was 248,300; 12,500 higher than that for March 2, 1979 and 13,700 higher than on January 5, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on March 30, 1979 was 33,963; 6,490 higher than on March 2, 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on March 30, 1979. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

## Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on April 5, 1979 was 8,949.

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.

## Unemployment on April 5, 1979

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on April 5, 1979, was 1,255,884, 55,044 less than on March 8, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,251,500 (5.4 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 38,400 between the

### Regional analysis of unemployment: April 5, 1979

	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
<b>Unemployed, excluding school leavers</b>														
Actual	275,506	135,908	33,214	94,052	117,393	71,460	113,846	188,512	110,893	82,126	168,882	1,255,884	58,888	1,314,772
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	273,400	134,500	32,000	92,000	118,800	71,300	113,800	187,900	111,400	81,900	168,500	1,251,500	59,400	1,310,900
Percentage rates†	3.6	3.5	4.6	5.7	5.1	4.5	5.5	6.6	8.2	7.6	7.6	5.4	10.9	5.5
<b>School leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	1,195	676	177	555	792	251	726	2,290	1,176	968	3,873	12,003	1,106	13,109
Females	1,180	555	161	648	1,143	428	1,175	2,142	1,085	1,124	2,835	11,921	793	12,714
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	277,881	137,139	33,552	95,255	119,328	72,139	115,747	192,944	113,154	84,218	175,590	1,279,808	60,787	1,340,595
Males	208,159	105,269	24,843	67,433	84,644	52,860	83,509	137,492	80,866	58,729	117,693	916,228	43,002	959,230
Females	69,722	31,870	8,709	27,822	34,684	19,279	32,238	55,452	32,288	25,489	57,897	363,580	17,785	381,365
Married females‡	26,697	10,770	3,649	11,427	15,597	8,865	14,087	25,886	16,866	12,801	30,475	166,350	10,020	176,370
<b>Percentage rates †</b>														
Total	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.9	5.2	4.6	5.6	6.8	8.3	7.8	7.9	5.5	11.1	5.6
Males	4.6	4.5	5.8	7.0	6.0	5.5	6.5	8.1	9.6	8.7	9.0	6.5	13.1	6.7
Females	2.3	2.1	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.1	4.0	4.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	3.9	8.2	4.0
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
up to 4 weeks	45,143	21,545	5,064	12,399	15,760	8,466	14,367	21,892	12,251	10,192	20,736	166,270	5,894	172,164
over 4 weeks	232,738	115,594	28,488	82,856	103,568	63,673	101,380	171,052	100,903	74,026	154,854	1,113,538	54,893	1,168,431
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Males	9,258	2,872	1,377	2,848	2,694	2,560	2,995	3,642	1,732	3,056	6,080	36,242	267	36,509
Females	4,930	1,599	719	1,710	1,360	1,374	1,659	1,951	839	1,563	3,279	19,384	422	19,806

\* Included in South East region.

† Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1976.

‡ Included in females.

## Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on March 30, 1979: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	111,632	17,750
Greater London	58,157	9,784
East Anglia	7,777	1,490
South West	17,432	1,909
West Midlands	15,522	3,051
East Midlands	16,410	2,252
Yorkshire and Humberside	16,595	2,881
North West	20,799	2,211
North	10,942	628
Wales	9,849	675
Scotland	21,677	1,116
Great Britain	248,635	33,963

Note: Industrial analyses of the figures are made in respect of February, May, August and November.

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

## Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on April 5, 1979: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	538	87	625
Greater London	140	21	161
East Anglia	175	39	214
South West	862	111	973
West Midlands	1,991	234	2,225
East Midlands	390	114	504
Yorkshire and Humberside	580	83	663
North West	575	280	855
North	724	80	804
Wales	243	23	266
Scotland	1,704	116	1,820
Great Britain	7,782	1,167	8,949

Note: Industrial analyses of these figures are made in respect of February, May, August and November.

March and April counts, and by an average of 9,500 per month between January and April.

Between March and April the number unemployed fell by 59,998. This change included a fall of 4,954 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on April 5, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 13.0 per cent. The corresponding proportion for March was 13.2 per cent.

## Monthly index of average earnings: whole economy (new) series

New monthly series of indices of average earnings of employees in Great Britain have been introduced, based on average earnings in January 1976 = 100, as described in an explanatory article in the April 1976 issue of the *Gazette*.

The latest available values of the principal new index, covering virtually the whole economy, are given in the table, together with corresponding indices for the various industry groups (Order groups of the Standard Industrial Classification).

There are three sets of industry groups:

Type A: those for which the indices published in table 127 have been rebased on January 1976, by scaling:

Type B: those for which indices were not available before 1976:

Type C: those for which indices were available before 1976 but with narrower coverage than those now available.

These new figures will be subject to seasonal movements, but it will not be possible to estimate their normal pattern for some years. Consequently, it should not be assumed that month-to-month movements in the new principal index provide a better general indication of the underlying trend in average earnings than movements in the seasonally adjusted (older series) index given in tables 127 and 129 relating mainly to the production industries. The complete series from January 1976 of the whole economy index is also given in table 129.

Table 127 continues to give indices for type A and C industry groups on an unchanged basis (January 1970 = 100 and coverage as in 1970): it also includes, in both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted forms, indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries covered by the monthly survey before its extension in 1976.

SIC Order	Type	LATEST FIGURES (January 1976 = 100)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING							
			Feb 1979	March* 1979	March 1978	June 1978	Sept 1978	Dec 1978	Feb 1979	March* 1979
I to XXVII	B	<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>	141.1	143.4	10.4	15.4	15.1	13.3	15.0	14.6
I	C	Agriculture and forestry†	139.7	not available	12.8	14.1	10.4	12.7	11.4	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	153.8	166.3	20.7	26.0	25.7	29.2	18.8	16.5
III to XIX	C	<b>ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	144.6	149.7	11.9	16.2	15.9	14.9	14.5	16.8
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	145.0	149.5	7.2	16.5	15.9	16.7	15.6	16.2
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	150.4	148.0	17.3	13.5	18.7	18.1	19.6	11.3
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	139.4	149.2	14.0	16.4	17.8	11.9	11.6	17.2
VI	A	Metal manufacture	143.9	147.0	14.1	18.0	15.2	14.9	13.7	10.4
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	145.7	149.9	13.1	15.9	16.2	15.6	14.4	16.2
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	152.3	154.7	11.3	17.3	18.2	15.5	18.1	18.7
IX	A	Electrical engineering	142.6	149.4	11.7	18.2	15.6	14.4	14.5	16.4
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	137.6	155.8	13.3	11.9	17.6	12.9	16.0	24.0
XI	A	Vehicles	145.4	148.5	12.9	15.3	15.6	13.4	16.7	19.9
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146.3	151.8	11.7	16.4	13.5	12.8	13.6	16.9
XIII	A	Textiles	140.1	147.1	11.7	16.2	15.8	14.0	11.4	17.9
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	141.3	140.5	10.2	12.2	16.5	10.8	15.5	14.4
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	145.9	147.2	12.2	13.8	12.5	14.8	14.2	13.7
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	140.8	143.3	11.4	13.6	15.3	16.9	14.0	15.6
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	142.7	144.9	10.9	17.6	16.4	15.4	13.2	16.1
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	147.6	154.2	12.7	16.5	19.0	17.3	16.1	18.9
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	142.3	144.3	9.6	15.5	13.6	16.1	12.0	13.9
XX	C	Construction	135.6	144.1	6.5	11.7	14.0	13.2	10.0	15.2
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	140.7	142.2	2.8	33.2	20.7	17.0	18.5	20.5
XXII	C	Transport and communication	160.7	141.2	11.3	17.8	15.5	11.5	37.1	17.3
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	146.0	151.6	11.9	13.7	12.8	13.4	14.3	14.9
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	143.1	141.5	8.6	15.6	22.1	10.8	21.8	14.6
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	126.7	129.3	7.9	14.2	12.5	9.9	6.7	8.0
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	146.6	148.6	11.6	12.0	13.4	15.2	18.4	16.1
XXVII	B	Public administration	129.8	131.3	9.8	14.4	15.0	11.2	9.9	12.2

Note: Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order I, sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV.

\* Provisional  
† England and Wales only.

## 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 *Employment 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 *Employment Gazette*, page 532.

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

1975 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1970	48.1	48.6	48.9	49.4	50.0	50.5	51.2	51.7	52.1	52.5	53.0	53.5
1971	54.1	55.0	55.3	55.3	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.4	56.5
1972	56.7	57.4	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.8	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.2	57.8
1973	57.9	58.4	59.2	59.7	60.2	60.5	60.9	61.7	62.4	63.5	64.6	65.6
1974	66.3	67.3	67.9	69.9	71.1	73.7	75.4	78.0	80.5	83.5	86.4	87.9
1975	89.3	90.8	93.3	96.2	98.0	100.3	102.2	104.1	105.1	105.4	107.2	108.6
1976	109.9	110.3	110.6	110.6	111.5	112.9	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.4	117.3	118.2
1977	119.1	119.8	121.3	122.1	124.0	124.5	125.4	125.4	127.2	129.8	131.8	133.3
1978	134.5	136.2	137.4	138.5	139.5	140.6	140.6	141.8	144.7	147.3	149.2	153.8
1979	154.9											

\* In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coalmining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of



### Basic rates of wages and normal hours of work—manual workers

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, where these are the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations, for example 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 full-time manual workers only.

#### Indices

At April 30, 1979, the indices of weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978					
November 30	272.7	99.4	274.4	18.0	18.0
December 31	274.8	99.4	276.5	18.0	18.0
1979					
January 31	282.3	99.4	284.1	19.3	19.3
February 28	284.4	99.3	286.5	19.6	19.7
March 31	284.8	99.3	286.8	19.3	19.4
April 30	285.8	99.3	287.9	10.6	10.7

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 131.  
2. 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 the Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, September 1972 and May 1978.  
3. As explained in articles in the May 1977 issue (page 463) and May 1978 issue (page 584) of *Employment Gazette*, movements in the indices have been influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

#### Principal changes reported in April

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are:  
**Iron and steel manufacture—England and Wales and certain works in Scotland:** An increase of 8 per cent in rates. Weekly supplement to continue as 5 per cent of total earnings with the minimum and maximum increased by 8 per cent to £2.97 and £4.75 respectively (January 1).  
**Shipbuilding and ship repairing (British Shipbuilders)—United Kingdom:** A general increase of £5 a week for skilled classes, of £4.40 for semi-skilled classes and £3.90 for unskilled classes, paid as a supplement (January 1, or domestic anniversaries where these fall between August 1, 1978 and December 31, 1978). January established as a common anniversary date for all yards.  
**Ceramic manufacture—Great Britain:** Increases in basic rates for timeworkers of amounts ranging from £4.60 to £5.40 a week and increases in piecework rates of amounts ranging from £5.08 to £6.35 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts (March 26). Introduction of a minimum weekly guaranteed self-financing productivity/attendance payment of 2 per cent of gross earnings (April 2).  
**General Printing—England and Wales (excluding London):** Increases of varying amounts according to grade and class after the removal of existing supplements. Introduction of a new flat-rate supplement of £8.96 a week for craftsmen class I, £8.86 class II and £8.80 class III (April 24).  
**Road passenger transport (National Council Omnibus undertakings)—Great Britain:** Increases of £3.95 or £3.44 a week for drivers; £3.36 for conductors; £4.23 for craftsmen (covered by the Model Agreement); £3.30, £3.38 or £3.49 according to grade for maintenance workers. The existing phase I non-enhanceable supplement increased to £7.26 a week. The phase II non-enhanceable supplement to continue as 5 per cent of total earnings with the minimum and maximum increased to £3.03 and £4.84 a week respectively for adult workers and third and fourth year apprentices, working a full basic week of 40 hours. Other apprentices receive proportional amounts (First full pay week including March 1).

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 increase in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime.

Estimates of the changes reported in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 905,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,200,000, but as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes 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 April with

operative effect from earlier months (435,000 workers and £2,590,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,200,000 about £3,005,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £2,145,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £40,000 from statutory wages orders and £10,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index. A report received in April indicated that 30,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by six hours.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to April 1979, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	285,000	1,795,000	5,000	5,000
Mining and quarrying	245,000	1,600,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	95,000	615,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	10,000	50,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	240,000	1,495,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	255,000	645,000	—	—
Textiles	15,000	80,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	165,000	580,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	—	—	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90,000	585,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	845,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	210,000	1,615,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	10,000	60,000	—	—
Construction	60,000	420,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	160,000	930,000	—	—
Distributive trades	175,000	1,120,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	675,000	675,000	30,000	180,000
Miscellaneous services	600,000	6,830,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-April 1979</b>	<b>3,415,000</b>	<b>19,940,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-April 1978</b>	<b>5,160,000</b>	<b>40,685,000</b>	—	—

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1978				
April	3,100	30,345	—	—
May	480	2,020	—	—
June	1,205	5,855	—	—
July*	755	3,525	—	—
August	195	1,625	—	—
September	250	1,270	—	—
October*	2,385	7,285	2	2
November*	1,525	7,155	—	—
December*	635	3,470	125	315
1979				
January*	1,625	12,670	—	—
February*	1,170	3,940	5	5
March*	140	720	—	—
April	540	2,610	30	180

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

### Retail prices, April 10, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on April 10, 1979 was 214.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.7 per cent on March 1979 (210.6) and of 10.1 per cent on April 1978 (194.6). The index for April 1979 was published on May 11, 1979.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to

increases in domestic rates and rents and in charges for water supply, sewerage and environmental services; to increases in petrol prices and other motoring costs; to increases in the prices of alcoholic drinks, vegetables and other foods; to increases in charges for canteen and restaurant meals; and to increases in the prices of a number of miscellaneous goods.

Table 1  
Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods:

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1978							
January	189.5	+0.6	+3.1	+9.9	190.2	+0.6	+3.7
February	190.6	+0.6	+3.2	+9.5	191.4	+0.6	+3.5
March	191.8	+0.6	+3.3	+9.1	192.4	+0.5	+3.3
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+7.9	195.0	+1.4	+4.1
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+7.7	196.1	+0.6	+4.2
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+7.8	202.4	+0.5	+3.8
November	202.5	+0.7	+3.5	+8.1	203.8	+0.7	+3.9
December	204.2	+0.8	+3.5	+8.4	205.1	+0.6	+4.0
1979							
January	207.2	+1.5	+4.6	+9.3	207.3	+1.1	+4.3
February	208.9	+0.8	+4.8	+9.6	209.1	+0.9	+4.3
March	210.6	+0.8	+5.2	+9.8	210.6	+0.7	+4.6
April	214.2	+1.7	+6.5	+10.1	214.0	+1.6	+5.7

#### The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by about one half of one per cent to 221.6, compared with 220.2 in March. Reductions in the prices of eggs, bacon, ham, tea and coffee were more than offset by increases in the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables (particularly cabbage and tomatoes), home-killed lamb, chicken, cheese, ice-cream, sweets and chocolates. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about 3 per cent to 221.6, compared with 215.3 in March.

**Alcoholic drink:** Increases in the prices of beer and some wines and spirits caused the group index to rise by about 1½ per cent to 206.7, compared with 203.9 in March.

**Housing:** The housing index rose by 6½ per cent as a result of increases in domestic rates and in charges for water supply, sewerage and environmental services, higher rents for local authority dwellings in many areas and higher charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings. The index rose to 205.0, compared with 192.7 in March.

**Durable household goods:** There were increases in the prices of furniture, curtain materials, heating appliances, sewing machines, drycell batteries, brushes and other items of hardware. The group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 193.3, compared with 191.8 in March.

**Clothing and footwear:** Reductions in the prices of some articles of women's clothing were more than offset by increases in the prices of men's and children's clothing. The group index rose by less than one half of one per cent to 180.8, compared with 180.1 in March.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in the prices of petrol and cars and in the costs of motor insurance caused the group index to rise by rather more than 1½ per cent to 227.6, compared with 223.8 in March.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were many increases in this group, particularly in the prices of newspapers and periodicals, cosmetics and other toiletries, stationery and paper goods, travel and sports and horticultural goods, causing the group index to rise by 2½ per cent to 225.6, compared with 220.2 in March.

**Services:** There were increases in fees and charges for personal services and entertainments causing the group index to rise by rather more than one half of one per cent to 205.4, compared with 203.9 in March.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in charges for meals at canteens and restaurants caused the group index to rise by rather more than 1½ per cent to 225.4, compared with 221.7 in March.

Table 2  
Percentage changes in the main components of the index over the month and over the last twelve months:

	Indices (January 15, 1974=100)		Percentage change over	
	April 10, 1979		1 month	12 months
All items	214.2		+ 1.7	+10.1
All items excluding food	212.1		+ 2.0	+10.1
Food	221.6		+ 0.6	+ 9.9
Seasonal food	221.6		+ 2.9	+18.9
Other food	221.9		+ 0.3	+ 8.4
Alcoholic drink	206.7		+ 1.4	+ 5.1
Tobacco	231.9		+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Housing	205.0		+ 6.4	+20.2
Fuel and light	237.2		+ 0.4	+ 6.1
Durable household goods	193.3		+ 0.8	+ 7.3
Clothing and footwear	180.8		+ 0.4	+ 6.9
Transport and vehicles	227.6		+ 1.7	+12.0
Miscellaneous goods	225.6		+ 2.5	+10.9
Services	205.4		+ 0.7	+ 8.0
Meals out	225.4		+ 1.7	+10.5



## Retail prices index April 10, 1979

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections:

	Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>+7</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	220.5	+7	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	199.1	+9
Bread	214.4	+7	Radio, television and other household appliances	178.7	+4
Flour	210.0	+1	Pottery, glassware and hardware	219.6	+10
Other cereals	240.8	+12	<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>+7</b>
Biscuits	231.3	+3	Men's outer clothing	191.8	+10
Meat and bacon	188.3	+12	Men's underclothing	229.1	+11
Beef	211.7	+14	Women's outer clothing	155.0	+1
Lamb	201.8	+17	Women's underclothing	207.3	+14
Pork	180.1	+10	Children's clothing	195.7	+7
Bacon	172.6	+9	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	180.9	+10
Ham (cooked)	161.2	+10	Footwear	181.5	+8
Other meat and meat products	177.1	+10	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>227.6</b>	<b>+12</b>
Fish	200.9	+8	Motoring and cycling	222.7	+12
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	267.7	+19	Purchase of motor vehicles	234.2	+15
Butter	332.5	+30	Maintenance of motor vehicles	236.2	+11
Margarine	203.8	+5	Petrol and oil	210.6	+13
Lard and other cooking fats	185.2	+5	Motor licences	199.0	+0
Milk, cheese and eggs	211.0	+10	Motor insurance	213.5	+11
Cheese	249.5	+16	Fares	259.3	+9
Eggs	128.2	+14	Rail transport	271.8	+10
Milk, fresh	243.4	+7	Road transport	252.9	+9
Milk, canned, dried, etc	251.9	+12	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>+11</b>
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	259.9	-2	Books, newspapers and periodicals	253.3	+11
Tea	278.5	-6	Books	246.4	+9
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	317.6	-10	Newspapers and periodicals	254.9	+11
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	281.2	+10	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	195.9	+9
Sugar	272.6	+11	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	239.0	+7
Jam, marmalade and syrup	238.9	+9	Soap and detergents	218.7	+4
Sweets and chocolates	277.1	+9	Soda and polishes	271.7	+12
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	265.8	+24	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	218.0	+13
Potatoes	269.3	+16	<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>+8</b>
Other vegetables	255.2	+28	Postage, telephones and telegrams	205.2	+0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	207.9	-1	Postage	247.6	+0
Other foods	225.0	+6	Telephones and telegrams	191.7	+0
Food for animals	203.1	+3	Entertainment	171.7	+9
<b>II Alcoholic drink: Total</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>+5</b>	Entertainment (other than TV)	211.0	+14
Beer	223.2	+5	Other services	246.1	+13
Spirits, wines, etc	183.9	+5	Domestic help	265.8	+14
<b>III Tobacco: Total</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>+3</b>	Hairdressing	246.6	+14
Cigarettes	231.3	+3	Boot and shoe repairing	244.8	+15
Tobacco	237.8	+4	Laundering	224.6	+12
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>+20</b>	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>+11</b>
Rent	173.1	+8	<b>All items</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>+10</b>
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	179.6	+56			
Rates and water charges	248.1	+16			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	239.1	+11			
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>+6</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	249.6	+13			
Coal	252.2	+13			
Smokeless fuels	239.8	+12			
Gas	176.4	+0			
Electricity	268.6	+6			

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on April 10, 1979 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 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 given below have been calculated in accordance with the new stratification scheme described in the article "Technical improvements in the retail prices index" on page 148 of the February 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 179 of the February 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

## Average prices (per lb unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on April 10, 1979

Item	Number of quotations April 10, 1979	Average price April 10, 1979	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations April 10, 1979	Average price April 10, 1979	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		p	p	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		p	p
Chuck	772	104.4	94-114	Potatoes, old loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	740	179.3	144-225	White	507	5.8	5-7
Silverside (without bone)*	800	144.4	130-159	Red	273	6.4	5.1-7
Back ribs (with bone)*	525	99.6	80-129	Potatoes, new loose	278	13.9	12-15
Fore ribs (with bone)	611	94.6	80-116	Tomatoes	698	53.7	42-74
Brisket (without bone)	754	92.8	75-112	Cabbage, greens	375	22.9	12-30
Rump steak*	810	194.8	170-225	Cabbage, hearted	477	18.7	13-25
				Cauliflower or broccoli	198	34.2	25-50
				Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Carrots	737	11.2	8-15
Loin (with bone)	503	139.3	118-165	Onions	747	11.2	8-15
Breast*	481	42.9	32-58	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	698	20.2	18-23
Best end of neck	433	98.5	58-138	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	487	91.4	76-116	Apples, cooking	713	16.0	12-20
Leg (with bone)	522	130.0	110-150	Apples, dessert	753	19.1	14-25
				Pears, dessert	676	24.9	20-30
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Oranges	631	20.4	16-26
Loin (with bone)	534	98.1	88-114	Bananas	732	23.3	20-26
Breast*	503	30.6	24-39	<b>Bacon</b>			
Best end of neck	456	76.9	50-96	Collar*	421	78.7	65-90
Shoulder (with bone)	541	67.8	58-85	Gammon*	476	109.2	92-130
Leg (with bone)	556	102.6	95-114	Middle cut, smoked*	377	92.4	80-108
				Back, smoked	318	107.7	96-126
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Back, unsmoked	430	105.0	90-124
Leg (foot off)	740	80.1	66-98	Streaky, smoked	259	75.8	65-94
Belly*	747	61.7	54-70	Ham (not shoulder)	640	136.0	100-165
Loin (with bone)	789	102.0	94-130	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	554	31.7	23-37
				Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	634	87.8	79-99
Pork sausages	801	52.9	45-61	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	13.5	—
Beef sausages	653	46.5	40-57	<b>Butter</b>			
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb)	565	48.4	44-52	Home-produced	546	72.3	65-80
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	512	58.9	49-65	New Zealand	532	72.7	68-76
				Danish	599	76.4	71-82
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
Cod fillets	405	100.6	88-114	Standard quality, per ½ lb	136	14.7	13½-16½
Haddock fillets	393	110.3	90-126	Lower priced, per ½ lb	113	13.6	12½-15
Haddock, smoked, whole	323	106.2	88-126	Lard	769	24.7	21-31
Plaice fillets	375	111.5	98-140	Cheese, cheddar type	732	80.4	72-88
Herrings	260	62.7	50-72	<b>Eggs</b>			
Kippers, with bone	398	81.3	70-94	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	485	65.2	59-71
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	562	56.2	50-62
<b>Bread</b>				Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	241	48.4	42-56
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	736	28.1	25-30	Sugar, granulated, per kg	798	30.3	29-32
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	444	30.0	27-33	Pure coffee, instant, per 4-oz	578	103.2	98-116
White, per 400g loaf	518	19.1	17-20	<b>Tea</b>			
Brown, per 400g loaf	588	20.2	19-21	Higher priced, per ½ lb	185	26.4	23-30
				Medium priced, per ½ lb	1,282	22.9	21-25
<b>Flour</b>				Lower priced, per ½ lb	798	20.7	19-24
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	692	35.4	29-42				

\*Or Scottish equivalent



## Stoppages of work

The official series 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.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions, for example short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would of course particularly bear on those industries most affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days.

More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1977 on pages 690 to 699 of the June 1978 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

The number of stoppages beginning in April\* which came to the notice of the department, was 99. In addition, 72 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 416,500 consisting of 74,100 involved in stoppages which began in April and 342,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 155,200 workers involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 74,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in April 58,000 were directly involved and 16,100 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 840,000 working days lost in April includes 641,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during April

A further one day national stoppage by an estimated 300,000 civil servants took place on April 2 in support of their pay claim. In addition, the series of selective stoppages involving about 2,000 staff continued during the month. A return to work began on April 30 following a vote in favour of accepting an improved pay offer.

A stoppage of work on April 6 by about 4,000 post office telecommunications and computer staff, was followed by a series of selective strikes in support of a pay claim. On April 27 an estimated 28,000 clerical grades staged a half day stoppage followed by selective strike action and a ban on overtime. The pay dispute was unresolved at the end of the month.

A six day dispute by about 7,000 workers at a Peterborough diesel engine factory ended on April 11. The dispute, which was over a demand for pay parity with workers at the group's Coventry plant, led to over 2,000 administrative staff being laid off. Normal working was resumed after an acceptable offer had been agreed.

About 3,000 toolroom workers at car plants in Oxford, Birmingham, Coventry, Cardiff, Luton and Swindon stopped work from April 6 in support of a claim for separate bargaining rights, parity of pay in different plants and improved differentials. Normal working was resumed on April 23 although some workers had returned before this date.

## Stoppages of work in the first four months of 1979 and 1978

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to April 1979			January to April 1978		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	64	7,500	13,000	131	43,300	83,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	1,000	4	300	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	23	10,100	113,000	35	13,800	116,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	3	1,000	5,000
Chemicals and allied industries	14	4,300	25,000	16	3,600	26,000
Metal manufacture	56	19,200	151,000	50	14,800	108,000
Engineering	136	62,600	712,000	123	35,100	282,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	20	13,100	200,000	18	15,800	99,000
Motor vehicles	67	71,200	298,000	65	60,200	570,000
Aerospace equipment	12	16,700	74,000	15	11,200	152,000
All other vehicles	6	1,400	4,000	8	7,900	72,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	35	10,900	87,000	52	14,100	82,000
Textiles	14	4,500	38,000	22	6,000	50,000
Clothing and footwear	10	2,400	11,000	11	2,400	10,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12	2,700	11,000	20	6,900	51,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	7	800	5,000	12	1,800	9,000
Paper, printing and publishing	18	14,400	286,000	36	6,600	42,000
All other manufacturing industries	26	28,500	66,000	22	6,600	53,000
Construction	52	9,700	66,000	62	12,800	134,000
Gas, electricity and water	8	3,900	24,000	6	2,200	27,000
Port and inland water transport	14	7,000	51,000	27	12,600	57,000
Other transport and communication	29	119,400	1,006,000	45	15,600	40,000
Distributive trades	13	3,800	37,000	22	4,100	20,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	53	1,704,700	2,898,000	20	32,400	320,000
Miscellaneous services	8	1,600	8,000	8	900	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2,120,500</b>	<b>6,185,000</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>331,900</b>	<b>2,415,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1979		Beginning in the first four months of 1979	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	59	48,700	415	1,876,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	100	10	2,100
Redundancy questions	4	300	14	1,700
Trade union matters	5	900	17	30,200
Working conditions and supervision	5	1,000	34	7,900
Manning and work allocation	6	1,000	55	8,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	2,300	82	13,800
Miscellaneous	11	3,700	73	76,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2,016,200</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in April

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	13	3,800	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	13	3,700	10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	17	1,700	12,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	17	9,900	59,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	20	9,800	113,000
Over 12 days	45	1,315,300	2,525,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,344,100</b>	<b>2,725,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 530 of this *Gazette*. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

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

‡ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

§ Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

# Statistical series

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

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

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics to the standard Regions for Statistical Purposes (see *Employment Gazette*, June 1974, page 533) which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions.

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

**Employment.** As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and quarterly estimates are now given for other groups (table 103). Quarterly estimates for all industries and services, agriculture, Index of Production industries and service industries are separately analysed by region in table 102.

**Unemployment.** Tables 104-113 give analyses of the unemployed at the monthly counts. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment or 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. Adult students seeking temporary employment during a vacation, and several 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 of unemployment.

Separate figures are given in the tables for young people under the age of 18 seeking their first employment, who are described as school leavers. The numbers unemployed excluding school leavers are adjusted for seasonal variations. Detailed analysis of the unemployed by region, industry, occupation, age, duration and by entitlement to benefit, are summarised as time series. Also included, is a table of unemployment, total and seasonally adjusted, for selected countries: there are, however, varying methods in the compilation of these statistics.

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

**Unfilled vacancies.** The vacancy statistics shown for the United Kingdom and analysed by regions in table 118 relate to vacancies notified by employers to local employment and careers office, and which, at the date of the count remain unfilled. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Because of possible duplication the figures for employment offices and careers offices should not be added together. Seasonally adjusted figures at employment offices are given in table 119.

**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 indus-

try 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 covered are also given adjusted for seasonal variations. These seasonally adjusted series are also given in table 129 together with a new (unadjusted) series for the whole economy. 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 of manual workers in the United Kingdom are given by industry group and for all manufacturing and all industries in table 131.

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

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

**Output per head and labour costs.** Table 134 provides annual and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors, and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the largest component—wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries. A full description is given in the *Gazette*, October 1968, pages 810-803.

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figure 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

TABLE 101 THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1974	September	13,727	9,207	22,935	1,915	347	25,197	650	25,847
	December	13,645	9,228	22,872	1,905	343	25,120	†	†
1975	March	13,536	9,094	22,631	1,886	338	24,864	803	25,667
	June	13,536	9,174	22,710	1,886	336	24,932	866	25,798
	September	13,549	9,172	22,721	1,886*	340	24,947	1,145	26,092
	December	13,456	9,198	22,654	1,886*	339	24,879	1,201	26,080
1976	March	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886*	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,544	1,886*	336	24,766	1,332	26,098
	September	13,448	9,172	22,620	1,886*	338	24,844	1,456	26,300
	December	13,418	9,251	22,669	1,886*	334	24,889	1,371†	26,260
1977	March	13,318	9,181	22,499	1,886*	330	24,715	1,383	26,098
	June	13,376	9,285	22,661	1,886*	327	24,874	1,450	26,324
	September	13,431	9,288	22,720	1,886*	328	24,934	1,609	26,543
	December	13,372	9,329	22,701	1,886*	324	24,911	1,481	26,392
1978	March	13,294	9,251	22,545	1,886*	321	24,752	1,461	26,213
	June	13,354	9,356	22,710	1,886*	318	24,914	1,446	26,360
	September	13,408	9,393	22,800	1,886*	320	25,006	1,518	26,524
	December	13,388	9,501	22,890	1,886*	317	25,093	1,364	26,457
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1974	September	13,682	9,196	22,878	1,915	347	25,140		25,751
	December	13,616	9,214	22,830	1,905	343	25,078		†
1975	March	13,601	9,132	22,733	1,895	338	24,966		25,763
	June	13,548	9,163	22,711	1,886	336	24,933		25,846
	September	13,495	9,164	22,659	1,886*	340	24,885		25,975
	December	13,433	9,166	22,599	1,886*	339	24,824		26,034
1976	March	13,412	9,126	22,538	1,886*	337	24,761		26,054
	June	13,402	9,139	22,541	1,886*	336	24,763		26,134
	September	13,391	9,166	22,557	1,886*	338	24,781		26,168
	December	13,399	9,208	22,607	1,886*	334	24,827		26,214
1977	March	13,386	9,245	22,631	1,886*	330	24,847		26,249
	June	13,383	9,271	22,654	1,886*	327	24,867		26,354
	September	13,374	9,283	22,657	1,886*	328	24,871		26,401
	December	13,354	9,282	22,636	1,886*	324	24,846		26,349
1978	March	13,361	9,317	22,678	1,886*	321	24,885		26,372
	June	13,360	9,342	22,702	1,886*	318	24,906		26,386
	September	13,353	9,389	22,742	1,886*	320	24,948		26,380
	December	13,370	9,452	22,822	1,886*	317	25,025		26,415
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1974	September	13,431	9,010	22,441	1,854	347	24,642	618	25,260
	December	13,349	9,029	22,377	1,844	343	24,564	†	†
1975	March	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	September	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825*	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	December	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	March	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	September	13,156	8,970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,289	1,395	25,684
	December	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316†	25,651
1977	March	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	June	13,091	9,081	22,172	1,825*	327	24,324	1,390	25,714
	September	13,145	9,082	22,227	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
	December	13,086	9,120	22,206	1,825*	324	24,355	1,420	25,775
1978	March	13,012	9,044	22,056	1,825*	321	24,202	1,399	25,601
	June	13,072	9,149	22,221	1,825*	318	24,364	1,381	25,745
	September	13,126	9,185	22,311	1,825*	320	24,456	1,447	25,903
	December	13,106	9,294	22,401	1,825*	317	24,543	1,303	25,846
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1974	September	13,386	8,999	22,385	1,854	347	24,586		25,167
	December	13,320	9,015	22,335	1,844	343	24,522		†
1975	March	13,305	8,933	22,238	1,834	338	24,410		25,170
	June	13,252	8,962	22,214	1,825	336	24,375		25,249
	September	13,199	8,963	22,162	1,825*	340	24,327		25,373
	December	13,138	8,965	22,103	1,825*	339	24,267		25,430
1976	March	13,117	8,925	22,042	1,825*	337	24,204		25,444
	June	13,107	8,937	22,044	1,825*	336	24,205		25,523
	September	13,099	8,964	22,063	1,825*	338	24,226		25,557
	December	13,109	9,006	22,115	1,825*	334	24,274		25,606
1977	March	13,099	9,040	22,139	1,825*	330	24,294		25,640
	June	13,098	9,067	22,165	1,825*	327	24,317		25,742
	September	13,089	9,077	22,166	1,825*	328	24,319		25,786
	December	13,069	9,073	22,142	1,825*	324	24,291		25,730
1978	March	13,079	9,110	22,189	1,825*	321	24,335		25,758
	June	13,078	9,135	22,213	1,825*	318	24,356		25,769
	September	13,071	9,181	22,252	1,825*	320	24,397		25,764
	December	13,088	9,246	22,334	1,825*	317	24,476		25,803

1. From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Ireland figures. See page 41 of the January 1979 Gazette.  
 2. From March 1978 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.  
 3. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.  
 \* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.  
 † Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote to table 104.  
 ‡ Employment estimates after June 1976 are provisional.

# EMPLOYMENT

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment  (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production* industries	of which manufacturing+ industries	Services industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1977	June	35.87	7,952	4,640	3,311	121	2,605	2,077	5,226	93.9	93.3	101.9
	September	35.93	7,986	4,669	3,317	127	2,619	2,090	5,240	94.5	93.9	102.2
	December	35.99	7,993	4,650	3,343	117	2,617	2,090	5,260	94.4	93.9	102.6
1978	March	36.00	7,940	4,621	3,319	113	2,602	2,076	5,226	93.8	93.2	101.9
	June	35.93	7,985	4,642	3,344	122	2,603	2,074	5,260	93.9	93.2	102.6
	September	35.96	8,024	4,669	3,355	127	2,615	2,082	5,282	94.3	93.5	103.0
	December	36.05	8,076	4,667	3,409	119	2,614	2,081	5,343	94.3	93.5	104.2
<b>South West</b>												
1977	June	6.93	1,536	902	634	49	564	434	923	96.4	96.8	104.5
	September	6.91	1,536	904	632	50	569	438	917	97.1	97.7	103.9
	December	6.81	1,513	894	619	46	568	438	899	97.0	97.7	101.8
1978	March	6.85	1,502	890	612	45	564	434	893	96.3	96.9	101.2
	June	6.95	1,544	907	637	49	566	435	929	96.7	97.2	105.3
	September	6.95	1,550	910	639	48	570	439	931	97.4	97.9	105.5
	December	6.88	1,540	903	637	47	571	439	922	97.6	98.0	104.4
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1977	June	9.93	2,201	1,329	873	32	1,158	999	1,012	93.1	92.4	104.2
	September	9.93	2,207	1,337	870	31	1,164	1,004	1,012	93.6	92.9	104.3
	December	9.98	2,217	1,340	878	30	1,167	1,008	1,021	93.9	93.3	105.2
1978	March	10.01	2,208	1,336	873	30	1,162	1,003	1,017	93.5	92.8	104.8
	June	9.96	2,213	1,334	879	31	1,160	1,001	1,022	93.3	92.6	105.2
	September	9.95	2,219	1,337	882	33	1,159	1,000	1,027	93.3	92.5	105.8
	December	9.96	2,230	1,334	896	30	1,153	994	1,046	92.8	91.9	107.8
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1977	June	6.82	1,512	904	608	35	774	601	703	98.2	97.5	107.2
	September	6.82	1,515	908	607	36	775	603	704	98.3	97.8	107.3
	December	6.83	1,516	903	613	35	774	603	706	98.2	97.7	107.7
1978	March	6.81	1,503	900	604	32	768	596	703	97.5	96.7	107.2
	June	6.80	1,511	903	608	35	770	597	706	97.7	96.8	107.6
	September	6.80	1,517	907	610	38	774	600				











**UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis**

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>														
1978	April 13	4.2	320.7	240.2	80.5	8.3	312.4	310.3	4.1	-3.6	-5.0	232.7	77.6	14.6
	May 11	4.0	304.6	228.6	76.0	6.3	298.3	306.4	4.1	-3.9	-3.5	230.5	75.9	0.5
	June 8	4.1	308.7	228.5	80.2	21.2	287.5	303.5	4.0	-2.9	-3.5	226.6	76.9	0.5
	July 6	4.4	334.3	240.3	94.0	38.3	296.0	304.0	4.0	+0.5	-2.1	225.2	78.8	22.3
	August 10	4.5	343.1	245.3	97.9	34.9	308.2	308.5	4.1	+4.5	+0.7	227.0	81.5	26.5
	September 14	4.3	325.1	232.7	92.4	19.4	305.7	303.5	4.0	-5.0	-	222.7	80.8	30.3
	October 12	4.0	303.7	219.7	84.0	10.0	293.6	295.9	3.9	-7.6	-2.7	218.6	77.3	5.0
	November 9	3.9	293.0	213.9	79.1	6.4	286.6	288.1	3.8	-7.8	-6.8	214.0	74.1	-
	December 7	3.8	284.2	210.1	74.2	4.4	279.9	282.0	3.7	-6.1	-7.2	209.8	72.2	0.3
1979	January 11	4.0	305.4	227.6	77.8	4.2	301.2	284.2	3.8	+2.2	-3.9	212.1	72.0	9.5
	February 8	4.0	302.6	226.4	76.2	3.6	299.0	286.3	3.8	+2.1	-0.6	214.6	71.7	-
	March 8	3.9	292.4	218.9	73.5	2.8	289.6	284.6	3.8	-1.7	+0.9	213.0	71.6	-
	April 5	3.7	277.9	208.2	69.7	2.4	275.5	273.4	3.6	-11.2	-3.6	203.8	69.6	14.2
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1978	April 13	5.3	37.0	27.7	9.3	1.1	35.9	34.7	4.9	-0.4	-0.1	26.0	8.7	2.0
	May 11	5.0	35.0	26.2	8.9	0.9	34.1	34.0	4.8	-0.7	-0.5	25.5	8.5	-
	June 8	5.0	35.3	25.7	9.6	3.3	32.0	33.6	4.8	-0.4	-0.5	25.0	8.7	-
	July 6	5.3	37.1	26.1	11.0	4.9	32.3	34.2	4.9	+0.6	-0.2	25.3	8.9	2.7
	August 10	5.3	37.3	26.2	11.1	4.2	33.1	34.4	4.9	+0.2	+0.1	25.2	9.3	2.6
	September 14	5.0	34.9	24.6	10.3	2.4	32.5	33.7	4.8	-0.7	-	24.6	9.1	2.7
	October 12	4.7	33.3	23.6	9.7	1.3	32.0	32.9	4.7	-0.8	-0.4	24.1	8.9	0.1
	November 9	4.7	33.1	23.7	9.5	0.8	32.3	33.0	4.7	+0.1	-0.5	24.0	9.0	-
	December 7	4.7	32.9	23.9	9.0	0.6	32.3	32.3	4.6	-0.7	-0.5	23.6	8.7	0.2
1979	January 11	5.2	36.2	26.6	9.7	0.5	35.7	33.3	4.7	+1.0	+0.1	24.3	9.0	1.2
	February 8	5.2	36.4	27.0	9.3	0.5	35.9	33.5	4.8	+0.2	+0.2	24.6	8.9	-
	March 8	5.0	35.5	26.3	9.2	0.4	35.1	33.5	4.8	-	+0.4	24.6	8.9	-
	April 5	4.8	33.6	24.8	8.7	0.3	33.2	32.0	4.6	-1.5	-0.4	23.6	8.4	2.1
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1978	April 13	6.8	109.0	78.9	30.2	3.6	105.4	103.3	6.4	-1.4	-1.6	75.3	28.0	3.9
	May 11	6.3	101.8	74.2	27.5	2.7	99.0	101.8	6.3	-1.5	-1.7	74.2	27.6	-
	June 8	6.3	101.8	73.2	28.6	9.8	92.1	99.4	6.2	-2.4	-1.8	72.2	27.1	0.1
	July 6	6.8	109.0	76.4	32.5	14.9	94.0	99.6	6.2	+0.2	-1.2	72.0	27.7	7.3
	August 10	6.8	110.2	76.9	33.3	13.5	96.7	101.4	6.3	+1.8	-0.1	72.6	28.8	8.4
	September 14	6.5	104.1	72.8	31.4	7.6	96.5	100.5	6.2	-0.9	+0.4	71.8	28.7	10.1
	October 12	6.4	102.7	71.5	31.1	4.5	98.2	99.0	6.1	-1.5	-0.2	70.5	28.5	1.0
	November 9	6.4	102.4	71.2	31.2	3.1	99.3	97.1	6.0	-1.9	-1.4	69.2	27.9	-
	December 7	6.2	100.1	70.3	29.9	2.2	97.9	95.4	5.9	-1.7	-1.7	67.8	27.6	0.1
1979	January 11	6.6	106.3	75.0	31.3	2.1	104.2	96.5	6.0	+1.1	-0.8	68.6	27.9	2.2
	February 8	6.5	105.2	74.6	30.6	1.7	103.5	97.3	6.0	+0.8	+0.1	69.3	28.0	-
	March 8	6.2	99.9	70.6	29.3	1.4	98.5	93.7	5.8	-3.6	-0.6	66.4	27.3	-
	April 5	5.9	95.3	67.4	27.8	1.2	94.1	92.0	5.7	-1.7	-1.5	65.1	26.9	4.6
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1978	April 13	5.4	125.5	89.1	36.5	6.0	119.5	120.9	5.2	+0.1	-0.3	86.6	34.3	4.2
	May 11	5.2	121.2	86.1	35.0	4.4	116.7	120.4	5.2	-0.5	-0.1	86.1	34.3	0.1
	June 8	5.3	123.4	86.6	36.8	8.4	114.9	120.1	5.2	-0.3	-0.2	85.6	34.5	0.3
	July 6	6.4	148.3	99.0	49.3	28.3	120.0	120.3	5.2	+0.2	-0.2	85.7	34.8	11.5
	August 10	6.5	150.9	100.6	50.3	25.8	125.1	122.8	5.3	+2.5	+0.8	86.5	36.3	13.3
	September 14	6.1	140.3	93.6	46.7	16.1	124.2	120.6	5.2	-2.2	+0.2	84.8	35.8	14.2
	October 12	5.6	129.0	87.5	41.5	8.9	120.1	119.7	5.2	-0.9	-0.2	84.4	35.3	2.8
	November 9	5.4	124.0	85.0	39.0	5.9	118.1	118.3	5.1	-1.4	-1.5	83.6	34.7	-
	December 7	5.2	120.4	83.7	36.7	4.1	116.3	117.6	5.1	-0.7	-1.0	82.8	34.8	0.1
1979	January 11	5.4	126.0	88.2	37.8	3.7	122.3	118.5	5.1	+0.9	-0.4	83.5	35.1	2.2
	February 8	5.4	126.0	89.2	36.7	2.9	123.1	121.0	5.2	+2.5	+0.9	86.1	34.9	-
	March 8	5.3	122.9	87.4	35.5	2.2	120.6	120.8	5.2	-0.2	+1.1	85.9	34.9	-
	April 5	5.2	119.3	84.6	34.7	1.9	117.4	118.8	5.1	-2.0	+0.1	84.1	34.7	4.1

\* † ‡ See footnotes at end of table.

**UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis**

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>														
1978	April 13	5.0	78.8	57.4	21.5	2.5	76.3	76.1	4.8	-0.5	-0.3	55.5	20.6	2.8
	May 11	4.8	75.5	55.2	20.3	2.0	73.5	75.2	4.8	-0.9	-0.7	55.1	20.1	-
	June 8	5.1	80.6	57.4	23.3	9.2	71.4	75.2	4.8	-	-0.5	54.9	20.4	0.3
	July 6	5.6	88.6	60.8	27.8	13.3	75.3	76.5	4.9	+1.3	+0.1	55.2	21.2	7.2
	August 10	5.6	88.0	60.3	27.7	10.8	77.2	76.2	4.9	-0.3	+0.3	54.7	21.5	7.8
	September 14	5.3	82.6	57.3	25.3	6.0	76.6	75.2	4.8	-1.0	-	54.1	21.0	8.3
	October 12	4.9	77.0	54.0	23.0	3.0	74.0	75.3	4.8	+0.1	-0.4	54.4	20.9	1.4
	November 9	4.8	74.7	53.0	21.7	1.9	72.9	74.1	4.7	-1.2	-0.7	53.4	20.7	-
	December 7	4.7	74.1	53.4	20.7	1.3	72.8	73.6	4.7	-0.5	-0.5	53.3	20.3	-
1979	January 11	5.0	78.5	57.2	21.3	1.2	77.3	73.7	4.7	+0.1	-0.5	53.5	20.2	2.6
	February 8	5.0	78.8	57.9	20.9	1.0	77.8	75.2	4.8	+1.5	+0.4	55.0	20.2	-
	March 8	4.9	77.2	57.1	20.1	0.9	76.3	75.0	4.8	-0.2	+0.5	55.4	19.7	-
	April 5	4.6	72.1	52.9	19.3	0.7	71.5	71.3	4.5	-3.7	-0.8	52.0	19.3	3.9
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>														
1978	April 13	5.8	121.7	88.4	33.3	5.5	116.3	116.3	5.6	-	-0.4	85.2	31.1	4.6
	May 11	5.6	117.4	85.5	32.0	4.4	113.1	118.1	5.6	-0.2	-0.4	85.3	30.8	-
	June 8	5.9	123.0	87.5	35.5	13.0	109.9	115.6	5.5	-0.5	-0.2	84.4	31.2	0.2
	July 6	6.6	137.4	93.9	43.5	24.9	112.4	115.6	5.5	-	-0.2	83.7	31.9	11.7
	August 10	6.8	140.9	95.1	45.8	22.1	118.8	120.1	5.8	+4.5	+1.3	85.9	34.3	12.7
	September 14	6.4	133.7	90.9	42.8	14.4	119.3	119.2	5.7	-0.9	+1.2	85.1	34.1	13.5
	October 12	6.0	124.0	85.8	38.2	8.0	116.0	116.2	5.6	-3.0	+0.2	83.2	33.0	0.9
	November 9	5.8	120.2	84.2	36.0	5.2	115.0	115.2	5.5	-1.0	-1.6	82.5	32.7	-
	December 7	5.7	118.0	83.8	34.2	3.8	114.1	113.4	5.4	-1.8	-1.9	81.4	32.0	-
1979	January 11	6.0	125.5	89.9	35.6	3.6	121.9	115.6	5.5	+2.2	-0.2	83.1	32.5	2.1



### UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

Table 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate*	Total number	Of which:		School leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted†				Males		Females
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
<b>WALES</b>													
1978													
April 13	8.4	89.5	62.5	27.0	5.7	83.8	83.6	7.8	-0.6	—	59.3	24.3	4.3
May 11	8.1	86.8	61.3	25.5	4.4	82.4	84.0	7.9	+0.4	-0.1	60.2	23.9	—
June 8	8.0	86.5	60.6	25.9	6.3	80.2	84.6	7.9	+0.6	+0.1	60.3	24.4	0.1
July 6	9.1	98.1	66.0	32.1	16.0	82.1	84.8	7.9	+0.2	+0.4	60.0	24.8	9.3
August 10	9.4	101.0	67.7	33.3	16.6	84.5	86.3	8.0	+1.5	+0.8	60.5	25.7	9.3
September 14	8.8	95.1	63.8	31.3	11.0	84.1	85.1	7.9	-1.2	+0.2	59.6	25.6	10.5
October 12	8.5	91.4	61.6	29.8	6.8	84.5	84.4	7.9	-0.7	-0.1	58.7	25.7	1.0
November 9	8.3	89.2	60.1	29.2	5.0	84.2	83.6	7.8	-0.8	-0.9	57.7	25.9	—
December 7	8.2	87.9	60.3	27.6	4.0	83.9	82.4	7.7	-1.2	-0.9	57.4	24.9	—
1979													
January 11	8.6	92.5	64.4	28.1	3.6	88.9	84.2	7.8	+1.8	-0.1	59.1	25.1	1.3
February 8	8.5	91.9	64.3	27.5	2.9	88.9	86.0	8.0	+1.8	+0.8	60.5	25.5	—
March 8	8.2	88.5	62.1	26.4	2.4	86.0	84.8	7.9	-1.2	+0.8	60.0	24.9	—
April 5	7.8	84.2	58.7	25.5	2.1	82.1	81.9	7.6	-2.9	-0.8	57.4	24.6	4.6
<b>Scotland</b>													
1978													
April 13	8.2	180.9	123.5	57.4	8.0	172.8	172.4	7.8	-4.7	-2.0	118.5	53.9	6.6
May 11	7.7	171.2	116.5	54.7	6.4	164.8	168.4	7.6	-4.0	-3.0	115.4	53.0	0.3
June 8	8.4	187.2	124.2	63.0	25.0	162.1	168.6	7.6	+0.2	-2.8	114.8	53.8	2.9
July 6	8.7	191.9	125.9	66.0	26.9	165.0	168.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.4	113.2	55.0	12.7
August 10	8.7	192.8	126.5	66.4	24.6	168.2	168.2	7.6	—	-0.1	112.5	55.8	12.3
September 14	8.1	179.9	118.2	61.7	15.2	164.7	168.1	7.6	-0.1	-0.2	112.2	55.9	14.1
October 12	7.9	175.6	115.3	60.3	10.5	165.1	168.8	7.6	+7.0	+0.2	112.2	56.6	2.4
November 9	7.8	173.9	114.5	59.4	7.7	166.2	167.0	7.5	-1.8	-0.4	111.3	55.7	—
December 7	7.8	171.7	114.2	57.5	6.0	165.7	165.1	7.5	-1.9	-1.0	110.3	54.9	—
1979													
January 11	8.6	190.3	126.9	63.4	13.0	177.3	167.0	7.5	+1.9	-0.6	111.6	55.4	4.4
February 8	8.7	191.7	128.7	63.0	11.3	180.4	173.7	7.8	+6.7	+2.2	117.1	56.6	0.4
March 8	8.3	183.0	123.3	59.7	8.3	174.7	171.3	7.7	-2.4	+2.1	116.0	55.2	—
April 5	7.9	175.6	117.7	57.9	6.7	168.9	168.5	7.6	-2.8	+0.5	113.2	55.3	9.4
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>													
1978													
April 13	11.8	64.3	45.5	18.8	4.1	60.2	60.7	11.1	+1.0	+0.8	43.1	17.6	0.4
May 11	11.4	61.9	43.7	18.3	3.5	58.4	59.6	10.9	-1.1	+0.3	42.0	17.6	0.2
June 8	11.9	64.7	44.9	19.8	6.4	58.3	60.0	11.0	+0.4	+0.1	42.1	17.8	2.0
July 6	13.4	73.3	48.5	24.8	11.6	61.7	61.4	11.2	+1.4	+0.2	42.2	19.2	6.9
August 10	13.5	73.9	48.9	25.0	11.2	62.7	61.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.6	42.3	19.0	7.0
September 14	13.0	71.0	47.5	23.5	8.6	62.4	61.4	11.2	+0.1	+0.5	42.5	18.9	7.1
October 12	11.8	64.6	43.7	20.9	5.6	59.0	59.9	11.0	-1.5	-0.5	41.5	18.4	2.7
November 9	11.2	61.2	41.7	19.6	4.2	57.0	57.3	10.5	-2.6	-1.3	39.7	17.6	—
December 7	11.2	61.1	42.2	18.9	3.4	57.7	58.2	10.7	+0.9	-1.1	40.7	17.5	—
1979													
January 11	11.7	64.1	44.9	19.2	3.1	61.0	59.1	10.8	+0.9	-0.3	41.5	17.6	1.3
February 8	11.8	64.2	45.5	18.7	2.7	61.6	60.6	11.1	+1.5	+1.1	42.9	17.6	—
March 8	11.4	62.4	44.3	18.2	2.3	60.2	60.5	11.1	-0.1	+0.8	42.8	17.7	—
April 5	11.1	60.8	43.0	17.8	1.9	58.9	59.4	10.9	-1.1	+0.1	41.9	17.5	0.7

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1976: South East 7,555,000, East Anglia 703,000, South West 1,611,000, West Midlands 2,313,000, East Midlands 1,571,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,083,000, North 1,359,000, Scotland 2,215,000 and Northern Ireland 546,000. The percentage rates for North West and Wales have been based on employment estimates of 2,837,000 and 1,069,000, respectively, up to May 1978. Following a re-alignment of boundaries described on page 816 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*, the estimates used to calculate rates from June 1978 are 2,831,000 for North West and 1,075,000 for Wales.

† The seasonally adjusted series has been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

‡ Includes Greater London.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

	GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1974										
April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975										
January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876
July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996
August 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
September 8†	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
October 9†	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
November 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
December 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976										
January 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
February 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
March 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285
April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281
May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272
June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332
July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463
August 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
September 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
October 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 9†	..	..	..	..	1,316	..	..	..	..	1,371
1977										
January 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
February 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
March 10	183	10	1,010	125	1,328	190	10	1,057	127	1,383
April 14	213	10	989	123	1,336	221	10	1,036	125	1,392
May 12	187	10	969	120	1,286	193	10	1,016	122	1,342
June 9	278	10	982	120	1,390	289	10	1,030	122	1,450
July 14	379	10	1,046	118	1,553	394	10	1,099	120	1,622
August 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
September 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127	1,609
October 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127	



## UNEMPLOYMENT industrial analysis (excluding school leavers)\* Great Britain

TABLE 108

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>											
1974 November	12.2	15.7	165.7	111.7	5.8	35.9	56.0	107.9	37.0	71.2	613.4
1975 February	15.9	15.7	217.1	144.2	5.9	43.6	74.0	123.8	40.2	76.7	748.7
May	14.9	15.5	248.4	148.6	6.3	44.7	80.8	125.0	41.2	83.4	798.8
August	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
November‡	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976 February	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.8	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
August	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
August	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
November	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
1978 February	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
August	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
November	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
1979 February	27.2	24.7	331.4	205.0	8.7	61.0	137.9	241.8	79.8	233.4	1,350.9
<b>Percentage rates§</b>											
1974 May	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	..	2.3
August	2.5	4.4	2.0	7.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	..	2.5
November	3.0	4.3	2.1	8.1	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.3	..	2.7
1975 February	4.0	4.3	2.9	10.1	1.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	..	3.2
May	3.7	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	..	3.5
August	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	..	4.1
November‡	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7
1976 February	6.1	4.8	4.8	15.1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5	..	5.3
May	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	..	5.1
August	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	..	5.3
November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	6.6	4.7	4.6	15.5	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.3	..	5.7
May	5.9	4.6	4.4	13.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.2	..	5.3
August	5.7	5.8	4.6	13.3	2.7	3.8	4.9	3.2	4.5	..	5.8
November	6.4	6.1	4.5	13.8	2.6	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.8	..	5.9
1978 February	7.2	6.3	4.6	15.1	2.5	4.2	5.2	3.5	4.9	..	6.0
May	6.0	6.1	4.5	12.7	2.5	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.5
August	5.5	6.7	4.5	11.5	2.4	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.7	..	5.7
November	5.8	6.7	4.3	11.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.3	4.7	..	5.5
1979 February	6.8	6.8	4.5	14.0	2.5	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.9	..	5.8
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶</b>											
1974 May	10.7	16.4	145.6	97.2	5.8	33.3	50.5	90.1	33.4	70.8	547.5
August	11.6	16.0	159.7	108.3	5.8	34.9	54.5	97.3	35.2	74.8	588.0
November	12.2	15.6	174.4	116.8	5.8	36.2	58.9	101.4	36.1	71.5	618.5
1975 February	13.7	15.3	208.5	129.0	5.7	39.8	68.3	113.6	38.8	79.3	701.2
May	15.6	16.1	248.7	149.8	6.4	45.5	82.3	134.9	42.6	94.9	821.6
August	18.3	16.5	292.8	172.4	6.9	51.3	96.2	156.8	46.4	108.8	952.3
November‡	20.6	16.8	327.1	190.2	7.7	57.1	110.5	182.8	51.6	124.0	1,083.8
1976 February	22.2	17.2	348.6	205.9	8.5	60.7	122.9	198.1	55.4	140.0	1,176.8
May	22.7	17.8	354.3	207.8	8.8	61.0	127.5	203.7	58.2	155.3	1,210.0
August	23.4	16.9	349.0	203.1	9.3	61.6	132.0	211.8	62.0	181.7	1,252.4
November**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	24.4	16.7	333.8	211.1	9.4	60.3	134.9	223.8	68.4	196.1	1,276.8
May	24.4	17.3	331.6	205.3	9.4	60.4	133.7	222.8	70.4	202.3	1,269.7
August	24.6	20.9	340.9	205.7	9.4	60.9	138.7	232.4	74.5	243.2	1,353.7
November	25.8	22.0	346.2	208.5	9.2	62.1	141.0	242.9	77.1	241.8	1,373.0
1978 February	26.5	22.4	336.3	205.2	8.7	60.5	139.7	238.6	78.7	235.6	1,350.2
May	24.9	22.8	334.7	187.7	8.8	59.1	134.7	230.6	78.0	234.0	1,306.8
August	23.8	23.9	335.8	178.2	8.5	57.6	133.9	227.6	77.5	260.8	1,330.9
November	23.4	24.3	326.9	171.5	8.3	56.6	128.8	227.1	76.1	241.6	1,281.5
1979 February	24.9	24.4	322.9	188.4	8.5	57.3	131.7	230.6	78.3	237.0	1,301.9

\* Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

† The figures of total unemployment before November 1975 in this table, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified on the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.

‡ From October 1975 the day of the count of unemployed was changed from Monday to Thursday.

§ The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1976 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1976 onwards.

¶ The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 279 of the March 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

\*\* Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures are not available for November 1976.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

### occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

TABLE 109

	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc.§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
<b>MALES</b>							
1975 December*	56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976 March	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
June	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
September	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
December†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
June	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
September	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
December	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978 March	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
June	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
September	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
December	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
1979 March	70,239	75,017	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>							
1975 December*	6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976 March	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
June	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
September	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
December†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
June	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
September	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
December	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
1978 March	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
June	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
September	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
December	8.1	8.6	2.8	13.6	42.4	24.6	100.0
1979 March	7.6	8.1	2.8	14.7	41.8	25.0	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>							
1975 December*	16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976 March	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
June	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
September	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
December†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 March	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
June	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
September	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
December	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
1978 March	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
June	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,395	69,100	320,092
September	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
December	34,860	103,623	47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
1979 March	33,487	104,306	49,969	9,289	73,063	75,694	345,808



### UNEMPLOYMENT detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110

		THOUSANDS								
		Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	Total†
<b>MALES</b>										
1974	July	21.2	32.4	69.8	88.8	67.5	69.0	37.3	94.4	480.3
1975	January*	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
	July	57.5	73.0	166.8	221.4	145.2	127.1	58.8	131.6	981.3
1976	January†	146.6	70.3	155.2	206.9	137.2	123.3	58.6	132.5	1,030.7
	July	62.9	72.5	170.4	236.9	152.5	134.1	66.1	138.6	1,034.0
1977	January	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,087.3
	July	67.0	75.4	175.0	247.3	158.0	137.0	73.0	137.6	1,070.2
1978	January	159.3	75.9	145.2	203.3	132.1	123.4	69.5	129.9	1,038.8
	July	71.1	70.7	145.4	201.1	129.5	123.2	72.2	132.9	946.0
1979	January	55.3	71.9	158.1	223.3	142.2	129.2	75.8	134.0	989.9
	April	38.2	64.3	144.5	206.0	133.4	124.4	75.2	130.3	916.2
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>										
1974	July	4.4	6.7	14.5	18.5	14.1	14.4	7.8	19.6	100.0
1975	January*	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
	July	5.9	7.4	17.0	22.6	14.8	13.0	6.0	13.4	100.0
1976	January†	14.2	6.8	15.1	20.1	13.3	12.0	5.7	12.9	100.0
	July	6.1	7.0	16.5	22.9	14.7	13.0	6.4	13.4	100.0
1977	January	15.3	7.1	14.8	20.2	13.1	11.6	6.1	11.7	100.0
	July	6.3	7.0	16.4	23.1	14.8	12.8	6.8	12.9	100.0
1978	January	15.3	7.3	14.0	19.6	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	100.0
	July	7.5	7.5	15.4	21.3	13.7	13.0	7.6	14.0	100.0
1979	January	5.6	7.3	16.0	22.6	14.4	13.1	7.7	13.5	100.0
	April	4.2	7.0	15.8	22.5	14.6	13.6	8.2	14.2	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>										
1974	July	12.1	15.8	22.8	13.8	7.7	12.5	8.1	0.4	93.3
1975	January*	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
	July	48.6	45.5	62.2	43.9	24.0	29.5	15.8	1.1	270.5
1976	January†	121.8	51.6	69.7	49.9	27.8	32.7	17.0	1.3	371.8
	July	59.5	57.4	84.5	62.3	32.8	38.5	19.9	1.4	356.2
1977	January	146.5	66.7	91.0	66.4	34.8	39.5	19.8	1.4	466.2
	July	67.9	64.6	101.4	76.1	37.6	42.8	22.7	1.4	414.5
1978	January	137.0	68.7	93.2	72.6	35.5	42.1	23.2	1.3	473.7
	July	70.8	64.7	99.9	78.3	36.4	43.0	24.4	1.4	418.9
1979	January	52.5	60.7	100.9	81.1	36.8	42.7	25.3	1.3	401.3
	April	35.1	53.1	93.7	78.2	35.6	41.5	25.1	1.2	363.6
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>										
1974	July	13.0	17.0	24.4	14.7	8.3	13.4	8.7	0.5	100.0
1975	January*	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
	July	18.0	16.8	23.0	16.2	8.9	10.9	5.8	0.4	100.0
1976	January†	32.8	13.9	18.7	13.4	7.5	8.8	4.6	0.3	100.0
	July	16.7	16.1	23.7	17.5	9.2	10.8	5.6	0.4	100.0
1977	January	31.4	14.3	19.5	14.2	7.5	8.5	4.3	0.3	100.0
	July	16.4	15.6	24.5	18.4	9.1	10.3	5.5	0.3	100.0
1978	January	28.9	14.5	19.7	15.3	7.5	8.9	4.9	0.3	100.0
	July	16.9	15.4	23.8	18.7	8.7	10.3	5.8	0.3	100.0
1979	January	13.1	15.1	25.1	20.2	9.2	10.6	6.3	0.3	100.0
	April	9.7	14.6	25.8	21.5	9.8	11.4	6.9	0.3	100.0

Note: The age ranges shown in this table have been revised—see note on page 952 of the August 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
 \* Information was not collected in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.  
 † Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.  
 ‡ Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

### detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 111

		THOUSANDS							
		Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	Total
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>									
1975	October	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
1976	January	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
	April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
	July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
	October	136.4	113.4	166.9	151.5	262.8	225.3	264.6	1,320.9
1977	January	125.7	81.0	179.7	183.0	279.9	256.8	284.3	1,390.2
	April	126.6	96.8	151.7	151.7	249.7	262.8	296.3	1,335.6
	July	189.5	199.8	230.3	150.6	233.7	242.6	307.1	1,553.5
	October	135.2	117.3	177.2	172.8	297.0	232.8	324.3	1,456.6
1978	January	116.4	82.1	177.8	190.5	307.2	276.8	333.9	1,484.7
	April	115.3	104.6	149.0	148.1	253.8	284.4	332.3	1,387.5
	July	214.9	151.3	214.1	133.8	226.9	243.0	328.4	1,512.5
	October	126.7	108.7	161.9	153.2	260.9	220.4	333.1	1,364.9
1979	January	121.7	79.8	173.1	169.6	265.8	246.5	334.8	1,391.2
	April*	82.8	83.1	137.8	145.0	233.4	250.9	346.8	1,279.8
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>									
1975	October	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
1976	January	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
	April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
	July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
	October	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977	January	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
	April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
	July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
	October	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
1978	January	7.8	5.5	12.0	12.8	20.7	18.6	22.5	100.0
	April	8.3	7.5	10.7	10.7	18.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
	July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
	October	9.3	8.0	11.9	11.2	19.1	16.1	24.4	100.0
1979	January	8.7	5.7	12.4	12.2	19.1	17.7	24.1	100.0
	April*	6.5	6.5	10.8	11.3	18.2	19.6	27.1	100.0
<b>MALES</b>									
1975	October	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
1976	January	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
	April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
	July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
	October	95.5	77.8	114.7	105.2	181.5	169.7	227.8	972.2
1977	January	87.4	57.6	131.4	130.7	197.6	186.9	242.4	1,034.0
	April	88.6	70.3	108.0	106.9	179.4	189.8	249.5	992.5
	July	119.3	122.1	148.1	105.5	162.8	175.0	254.5	1,087.3
	October	92.0	78.5	116.9	116.6	194.1	165.7	264.9	1,028.7
1978	January	78.4	57.0	126.9	133.3	210.9	191.1	272.5	1,070.2
	April	79.3	69.4	102.8	101.7	177.7	198.5	270.4	999.9
	July	130.6	93.9	136.9	90.8	152.0	170.4	264.2	1,038.8
	October	84.3	71.2	104.9	100.2	167.9	150.9	266.7	946.0
1979	January	83.8	54.7	122.1	115.5	178.1	166.9	268.8	989.9
	April*	57.1	56.7	93.1	97.2	162.7	172.5	276.9	916.2
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1975	October	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
1976	January	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
	April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
	July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
	October	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	348.8
1977	January	38.2	23.4	48.3	52.3	82.3	69.9	41.9	356.2
	April	38.0	26.4	43.7	44.8	70.3	73.0	46.7	343.1
	July	70.1	77.7	82.2	45.1	70.8	67.6	52.6	466.2
	October	43.2	38.8	60.2	56.2	102.9	67.1	59.4	427.9
1978	January	38.0	25.1	50.9	57.2	96.2	85.7	61.4	414.5
	April	36.0	35.2	46.2	46.3	76.1	85.9	61.9	387.6
	July	84.3	57.4	77.2	43.0	74.9	72.7	64.2	473.7
	October	42.4	37.5	57.0	52.9	93.1	69.5	66.4	418.9
1979	January	37.8	25.1	51.0	54.1	79.6	79.6	66.0	401.3
	April*	25.6	26.4	44.7	47.7	70.8	78.4	69.9	



## UNEMPLOYMENT

## unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

	Receiving unemployment benefit only	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	Receiving supplementary allowance only	Others registered for work	Total
1974 February*	..	..	..	..	599
May	172	58	186	119	535
November	209	67	201	144	621
1975 February	271	91	236	159	757
May	303	96	252	162	813
November	421	124	373	202	1,120
1976 February	483	152	416	202	1,253
May	454	143	420	203	1,220
November†	..	..	..	..	..
1977 February	469	144	535	217	1,365
May	427	136	511	211	1,286
November	470	129	574	265	1,438
1978 February	480	138	561	267	1,446
May	426	117	528	254	1,325
November	419	94	537	280	1,331

Notes: The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined. Also included are those who are registered for employment but not claiming benefits (e.g. those married women who are not entitled to benefit, some school leavers, some retired people who are again seeking employment, and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment).

\* Detailed information for February 1974 was not collected because of an energy crisis.  
† Because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group, figures for November 1976 are not available.

# Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1978 Price £6.25 (by post £6.71)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

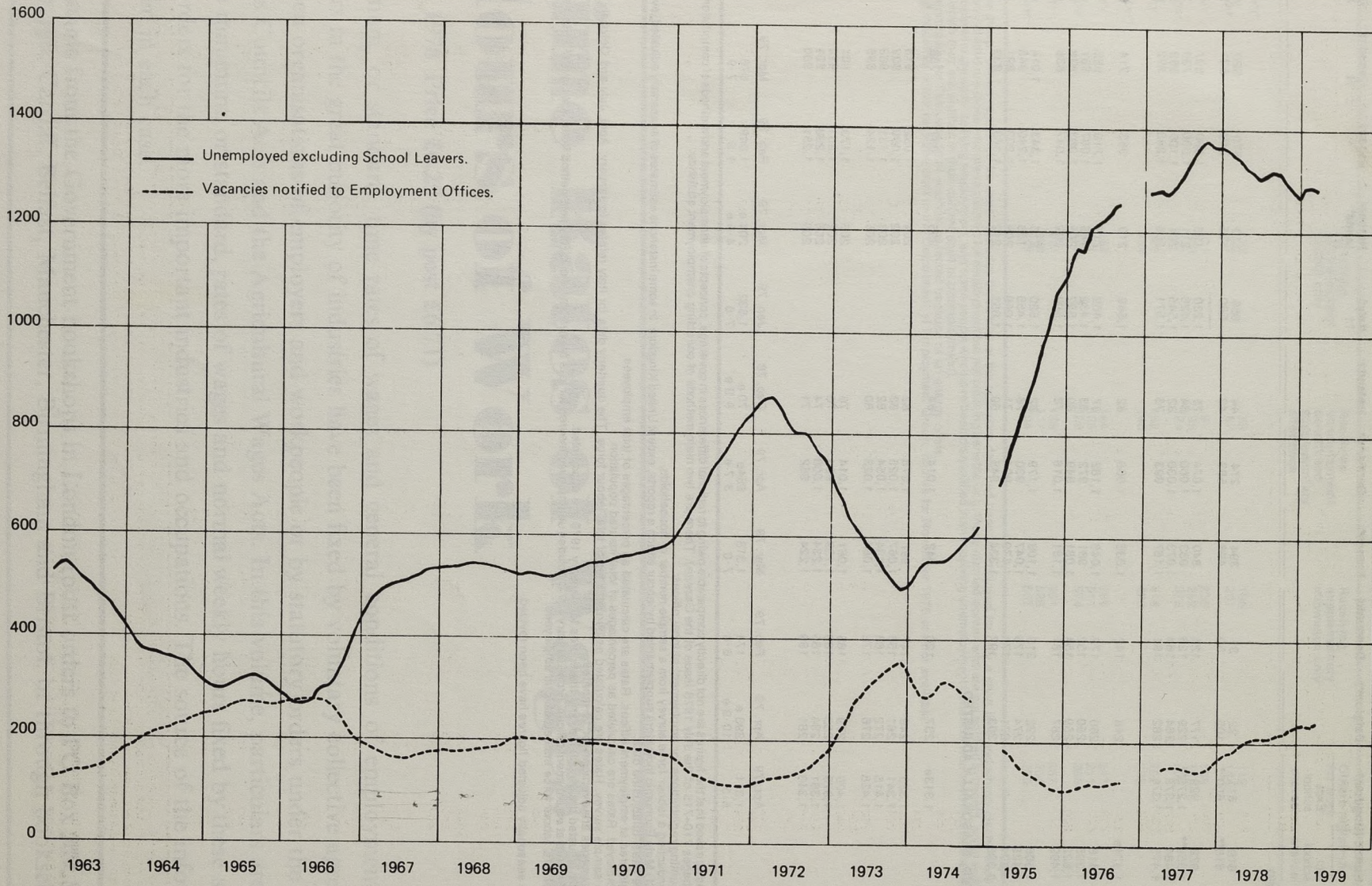
	United Kingdom*		Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy:††	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada:R	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>												
Annual averages												
1973	619	611	92	21	394	274	44	669	110	670	520	4,305
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	560	135	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	1,230	195	1,000	697	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	1,426	211	1,080	736	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,545	204	1,100	862	6,856
1978	1,475	1,376	282	191	1,167	993	75	1,571	206	1,240	992	6,047
Quarterly averages												
1976 4th	1,374e		248	142	1,035	1,006	82	1,549	210	963	714	6,984
1977 1st	1,418		260	172	1,048	1,182	87	1,459	215	1,210	922	7,837
2nd	1,395		250	152	981	972	83	1,432	185	1,087	851	6,724
3rd	1,622		259	154	1,081	949	80	1,692	205	1,053	838	6,712
4th	1,499		287	181	1,181	1,016	78	1,598	209	1,047	836	6,149
1978 1st	1,506		292	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,520	216	1,343	1,014	6,705
2nd	1,428		274	176	1,047	930	76	1,455	186	1,240	945	5,823
3rd	1,571		271	174	1,179	904	71	1,658	209	1,203	891	6,055
4th	1,395		293	197	1,334	945	69	1,651	212	1,163	839	5,605
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
Quarterly averages												
1976 4th		1,313e	237	126	942	1,014	84		205	1,037	766	7,392
1977 1st		1,329	249	147	997	1,018	82		204	1,052	816	7,178
2nd		1,341	261	156	1,067	1,025	83		202	1,099	832	6,949
3rd		1,415	272	163	1,134	1,054	82		203	1,131	863	6,706
4th		1,428	276	172	1,084	1,023	80		205	1,124	895	6,492
1978 1st		1,409	279	185	1,061	1,014	78		205	1,173	901	6,179
2nd		1,373	285	183	1,139	984	76		202	1,251	922	6,028
3rd		1,381	284	185	1,234	1,008	74		206	1,288	921	6,027
4th		1,340	281	189	1,224	952	71		209	1,251	900	5,908
Latest data												
Month	Apr. 79	Apr. 79	Feb. 79	Mar. 79	Apr. 79	Apr. 79	Dec. 78	Jan. 79	Mar. 79	Feb. 79	Mar. 79	Apr. 79
Number	1,311	293 e	174	1,313	854e	70 e	1,632	204 e	1,049	876	5,937	
Percentage rates	5.5	10.9 e	6.6	7.0	3.7 e	9.9 e	7.6	4.9 e	1.9	7.9	5.8	

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 710-715 of the July 1976 issue of the Gazette). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

- (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
  - (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
- 2 Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators supplemented by labour attaché reports, except United Kingdom. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
- \* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
  - † Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
  - ‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.
  - \*\* The annual averages are averages for 11 months.
  - †† No seasonally adjusted data available, and the figures for January 1979 are unadjusted.
  - § Numbers registered at employment offices. From January 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. Revised method from January 1979. Rates calculated as percentage of total labour force instead of total employees.
  - e Estimated.
  - R Some of the seasonally adjusted figures have been revised.



# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



There are gaps in the data due to industrial action. See footnote(f) to table 104.

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

### flows\* of unemployment and vacancies at employment offices in Great Britain, standardised and seasonally adjusted†

TABLE 117

Average of 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYMENT‡									VACANCIES		
	Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
1974 January 14	214	74	288	213	73	286	2	1	2	207	219	-12
February 11	221	75	296	210	72	281	11	3	15	194	214	-20
March 11	225	76	300	210	73	283	15	2	18	189	209	-20
April 8§	228	78	305	220	76	296	7	2	9	207	208	-1
May 13	227	79	306	227	79	306	1	—	—	218	208	10
June 10	231	82	313	230	81	311	1	1	2	223	212	11
July 8	232	83	315	230	82	312	2	1	4	220	216	4
August 12	238	86	323	230	83	313	8	3	11	212	219	-6
September 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
October 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
November 11	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
December 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 January 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
August 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
September 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
October 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
November 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
December 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976 January 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
February 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
March 11	240	111	351	229	101	330	11	10	22	156	149	7
April 8	244	113	357	239	108	347	5	5	10	163	159	4
May 13	245	116	361	240	112	352	5	4	9	165	168	-3
June 10‡	249	120	369	242	116	358	7	4	11	164	172	-8
July 8	251	127	378	244	117	361	6	10	17	170	173	-3
August 12	248	128	376	248	118	367	—	9	9	180	176	4
September 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	-1	10	9	186	180	6
October 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	-4	5	1	188	185	3
November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 January 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
August 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
September 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
October 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
November 10	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
December 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978 January 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	10
February 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
March 9	220	127	347	231	129	360	-11	-2	-13	209	192	17
April 13	226	132	358	238	137	375	-12	-5	-17	213	203	10
May 11	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2
August 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
September 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
October 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7
November 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4
December 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	-5	-4	-9	235	232	3
1979 January 11	226	134	361	226	136	363	—	-2	-2	219	215	3
February 8	224	130	354	217	130	347	7	—	7	210	206	5
March 8	220	128	349	219	128	347	1	—	2	210	202	8
April 5	222	134	355	232	139	371	-11	-5	-16	227	220	7

\* The flow statistics are described in the *Gazette*, September 1976, pp. 976-987. While the coverage of the flow statistics is somewhat different from the published totals of unemployed excluding school leavers, and of vacancies notified to employment offices, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

† Flow figures are collected for 4 or 5 week periods between unemployment or vacancy count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month and are seasonally adjusted. The dates shown are the unemployment count dates; the corresponding vacancy count dates are generally 6 days earlier (5 days in the period before October 1975).

‡ The figures prior to June, 1976 have been adjusted on an estimated basis to exclude students registering for vacation employment. Subsequent figures exclude adult students, as collected.

§ From April 1974 the vacancy figures include some that are suitable for young persons.

|| Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency figures for the periods November 1974 to March 1975 and November 1976 to March 1977 are not available. The figures for the period September to November 1974 include some estimates.



**VACANCIES**

**notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis**

TABLE 118

		South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Numbers notified to employment offices</b>														
1977	February 4	54.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	9.2	10.8	11.5	8.8	5.5	13.0	132.1	1.8	133.9
	March 4	57.4	3.6	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.5	12.2	9.3	5.9	15.0	142.5	1.8	144.3
	April 6	62.1	4.0	9.8	9.2	10.8	12.3	12.6	9.3	6.7	17.1	153.9	1.8	155.7
	May 6	68.2	4.4	10.3	9.4	10.9	13.7	13.3	9.8	6.6	17.0	163.6	1.8	165.4
	June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	166.8	2.0	168.8
	July 8	66.6	5.4	9.7	9.2	10.7	13.2	13.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	161.2	2.0	163.2
	August 5	63.6	5.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	12.4	12.8	9.1	6.1	16.9	155.5	2.0	157.5
	September 2	64.0	5.5	9.2	10.6	10.3	12.6	12.8	9.6	6.2	18.1	159.0	2.1	161.0
	October 7	70.6	5.0	8.9	10.9	11.3	13.0	13.3	9.3	6.4	18.3	166.9	2.1	169.1
	November 4	69.2	4.8	8.2	10.1	10.6	12.4	12.6	8.8	5.8	15.4	157.9	2.0	159.9
	December 2	65.3	4.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.6	12.6	7.9	5.9	15.7	152.6	1.8	154.4
1978	January 6	66.2	4.7	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.1	13.2	8.8	6.3	15.7	157.2	1.8	159.0
	February 3	73.2	4.8	9.7	11.5	11.6	12.4	14.1	9.1	6.5	17.1	170.2	1.9	172.1
	March 3	77.9	5.5	10.8	11.8	11.9	12.9	14.9	10.1	8.4	20.0	184.2	1.9	186.1
	April 7	85.1	6.1	12.8	12.3	12.8	15.6	15.9	10.5	8.8	22.3	202.3	1.8	204.1
	May 5	93.3	6.7	14.2	12.5	13.4	15.1	16.7	10.6	8.7	22.9	214.0	1.9	215.9
	June 2	99.4	6.8	16.2	13.2	13.7	16.0	17.3	11.1	9.2	23.0	225.9	1.9	227.9
	July 30	96.5	6.8	14.8	12.7	13.4	15.8	15.8	10.3	9.0	21.9	216.9	1.7	218.6
	August 4	93.1	6.6	14.5	12.8	13.3	15.2	16.9	10.7	8.2	21.0	212.3	1.6	213.9
	September 8	104.4	7.4	14.6	14.2	14.5	16.3	18.0	11.0	8.9	21.8	231.2	1.6	232.8
	October 6	110.2	7.5	14.9	14.6	16.4	15.9	18.7	11.0	8.9	21.9	239.9	1.5	241.4
	November 3	105.8	7.1	14.2	14.3	16.4	15.6	18.2	10.5	8.0	20.1	230.2	1.4	231.6
	December 1	101.1	6.6	13.4	13.6	15.6	15.1	17.3	10.0	7.8	18.9	219.4	1.2	220.5
1979	January 5	98.4	6.2	13.0	13.6	15.4	14.9	16.9	9.6	7.3	18.1	213.6	1.1	214.7
	February 2	100.7	6.1	13.4	12.9	14.6	14.2	16.8	9.6	7.9	18.6	214.8	1.2	216.0
	March 2	104.8	6.4	14.5	13.6	14.6	15.1	18.3	10.4	8.8	19.7	226.1	1.2	227.3
	March 30	111.6	7.8	17.4	15.5	16.4	16.6	20.8	10.9	9.8	21.7	248.6	1.5	250.1
<b>Numbers notified to careers offices</b>														
1977	February 4	7.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	17.4	0.5	17.9
	March 4	10.5	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	22.9	0.5	23.4
	April 6	11.9	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	25.4	0.5	25.9
	May 6	13.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	32.4	0.6	33.0
	June 1	12.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	27.0	0.6	27.6
	July 8	8.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	20.8	0.4	21.2
	August 5	8.4	0.6	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	20.4	0.4	20.8
	September 2	8.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	21.1	0.6	21.6
	October 7	9.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	18.8	0.5	19.3
	November 4	9.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.0	0.4	18.4
	December 2	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	16.7	0.3	17.1
1978	January 6	9.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	16.9	0.4	17.2
	February 3	10.0	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.9	0.4	19.2
	March 3	12.6	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	24.1	0.3	24.4
	April 7	13.2	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	25.4	0.3	25.8
	May 5	15.7	1.1	2.1	4.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.2	33.2	0.3	33.6
	June 2	15.6	0.9	1.6	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	30.6	0.3	30.9
	July 30	14.9	0.8	1.5	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	27.8	0.3	28.1
	August 4	14.1	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	26.7	0.3	27.0
	September 8	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	30.0	0.5	30.5
	October 6	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	29.3	0.4	29.7
	November 3	15.7	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	27.4	0.3	27.7
	December 1	16.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	26.8	0.3	27.0
1979	January 5	14.9	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	25.2	0.2	25.4
	February 2	13.0	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.2	0.3	23.4
	March 2	15.0	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	27.5	0.3	27.7
	March 30	17.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	34.0	0.3	34.2

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.  
\* Including Greater London.

**VACANCIES**

**vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: regional analysis, seasonally adjusted\***

TABLE 119

		South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>THOUSANDS</b>														
1974	April 3	137.8	13.6	23.1	23.1	18.6	22.2	26.7	12.5	8.7	17.4	300.4	3.8	304.2
	April 3	135.5	13.6	29.9	23.1	19.4	22.7	26.0	11.9	8.7	17.4	318.6	3.8	322.4
	May 8	143.2	12.5	27.7	25.1	20.5	23.5	27.9	13.4	9.4	19.2	323.2	3.8	327.0
	June 5	144.7	11.5	26.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	28.1	13.9	9.4	19.7	323.2	3.8	327.0
	July 3	145.3	10.6	26.0	24.1	19.1	23.4	27.1	13.6	9.5	19.9	319.1	4.2	323.3
	August 7	136.3	9.9	23.2	22.2	18.0	22.1	24.4	13.2	9.2	19.4	298.8	4.1	302.9
	September 4	132.5	9.8	22.8	21.0	17.6	21.7	24.7	13.0	9.2	21.2	294.3	4.1	298.4
	October 9	129.5	9.2	20.9	20.8	16.9	21.0	23.7	13.2	8.9	22.2	286.4	4.2	290.6
	November 6	121.6	8.3	18.5	17.9	16.5	19.7	21.8	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.9	271.4
	December 4	...	...	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7	...	3.7	...
1975	January 8	86.9	5.7	13.7	12.2	11.1	15.4	16.0	11.1	6.4	18.0	195.1	3.6	198.7
	February 5	81.6	6.0	13.3	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	11.1	6.7	19.1	188.0	3.6	191.6
	March 5	74.9	5.1	12.1	9.1	9.1	13.5	14.4	10.7	6.2	18.8	174.1	3.3	177.4
	April 9	66.8	4.7	10.7	8.1	8.7	11.6	13.5	10.4	5.6	18.2	158.4	3.0	161.4
	May 7	60.6	4.3	10.0	7.3	8.4	10.6	12.7	10.2	5.2	17.7	147.2	3.1	150.3
	June 4	52.7	4.0	8.9	6.6	7.4	9.8	11.8	9.1	4.8	16.5	132.8	2.7	135.5
	July 9	52.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	7.3	9.3	11.7	9.4	4.9	16.1	132.5	2.7	135.2
	August 6	52.2	3.9	8.6	6.1	7.3	8.8	11.4	9.0	4.7	15.8	128.1	2.5	130.6
	September 3	47.3	3.6	8.3	5.5	6.7	8.1	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.8	116.8	2.4	119.2
	October 3†	43.1	3.4	7.6	5.5	6.5	7.6	10.8	7.8	4.4	14.8	111.8	2.4	114.2
	November 7	43.0	3.5	7.9	5.3	6.3	8.0	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.7	110.8	2.3	113.1
	December 5	42.1	3.4	8.5	5.2	6.4	7.5	10.0	7.2	4.6	14.0	108.8	2.3	111.1
1976	January 2	44.4	3.4	8.7	5.6	6.8	8.2	10.5	7.2	4.6	14.0	112.0	2.2	114.2
	February 6	46.6	3.6	8.1	6.0	6.0	8.3	10.7	7.1	4.7	14.5	116.7	2	



### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week*			Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Hours lost				
Total (000's)								Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative on short-time			
1974 August 17	1,880	33.1	8.8	16.47	17.50	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14	1,989	35.1	8.7	17.31	17.09	6	226	58	722	12.5	63	1.1	948	15.0
October 19	2,011	35.5	8.5	17.00	16.30	23	927	59	769	13.1	82	1.4	1,696	20.7
November 16	2,017	35.6	8.5	17.07	16.10	19	740	65	632	9.7	84	1.5	1,373	16.4
December 14	2,003	35.7	8.6	17.19	16.20	8	321	64	686	10.7	72	1.3	1,008	13.9
1975 January 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.22	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5
February 15	1,758	31.9	8.2	14.45	14.89	11	449	171	1,762	10.3	182	3.3	2,210	12.1
March 15	1,729	31.6	8.2	14.45	14.53	17	665	206	2,076	10.1	222	4.1	2,740	12.3
April 19	1,683	31.0	8.1	13.71	13.85	11	444	228	2,250	9.9	239	4.4	2,695	11.3
May 17	1,610	29.8	8.3	13.34	12.95	17	681	221	2,291	10.3	238	4.4	2,973	12.5
June 14	1,560	29.1	8.2	12.86	12.94	14	570	194	1,865	9.6	208	3.9	2,434	11.7
July 19	1,509	28.2	8.8	13.21	12.99	21	846	111	1,158	10.4	132	2.5	2,005	15.1
August 16	1,388	26.0	8.4	11.60	12.72	17	683	107	1,089	10.2	124	2.3	1,772	14.3
September 13	1,558	29.3	8.4	13.02	12.87	12	489	119	1,174	9.9	131	2.5	1,665	12.7
October 18	1,614	30.5	8.3	13.38	12.70	6	229	146	1,553	10.7	151	2.9	1,781	11.8
November 15	1,664	31.8	8.3	13.74	12.89	20	810	156	1,526	9.8	176	3.4	2,336	13.3
December 13	1,689	32.2	8.5	14.26	13.24	24	934	127	1,218	9.6	150	2.9	2,152	14.4
1976 January 10	1,423	27.5	7.8	11.13	12.44	13	499	139	1,335	9.6	151	2.9	1,833	12.2
February 14	1,558	30.3	8.3	12.95	13.27	6	245	158	1,521	9.6	165	3.2	1,765	10.7
March 13	1,610	31.4	8.4	13.53	13.72	4	174	127	1,282	10.1	131	2.6	1,456	11.1
April 10	1,620	31.6	8.3	13.42	13.50	4	163	110	1,043	9.5	114	2.2	1,208	10.6
May 15	1,672	32.7	8.4	14.03	13.66	2	94	100	914	9.2	102	2.0	1,007	9.9
June 12	1,623	31.7	8.3	13.46	13.69	6	256	76	712	9.5	82	1.6	968	11.8
July 10†	1,649	32.0	8.6	14.11	13.84	2	83	51	481	9.5	53	1.0	563	10.7
August 14†	1,507	29.2	8.5	12.86	14.10	6	227	42	391	9.3	48	0.9	618	13.0
September 11†	1,695	32.7	8.6	14.58	14.48	3	103	52	486	9.4	54	1.0	589	10.9
October 16†	1,836	35.1	8.6	15.77	15.11	3	125	43	375	8.8	46	0.9	501	10.9
November 13†	1,858	35.4	8.5	15.88	15.16	3	133	30	313	10.6	33	0.6	446	13.6
December 11†	1,904	36.3	8.6	16.47	15.41	2	90	41	559	13.9	43	0.8	649	15.1
1977 January 15†	1,720	33.0	8.3	14.23	15.53	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0.8	614	15.0
February 12†	1,840	35.2	8.6	15.85	16.06	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0.8	623	15.3
March 12†	1,846	35.3	8.6	15.84	15.84	8	333	43	421	10.0	51	1.0	754	14.9
April 23†	1,816	34.7	8.5	15.52	15.56	13	532	33	278	8.5	46	0.9	809	17.7
May 14†	1,917	36.6	8.6	16.50	16.13	9	358	36	347	9.6	45	0.9	706	15.6
June 18†	1,785	34.0	8.7	15.44	15.78	6	239	33	354	10.7	39	0.7	592	15.2
July 16†	1,814	34.4	8.9	16.19	15.88	5	204	30	309	10.3	35	0.7	513	14.7
August 13†	1,625	30.8	9.0	14.58	15.92	24	936	26	238	9.2	50	0.9	1,174	23.8
September 10†	1,777	33.7	8.7	15.41	15.35	22	869	41	457	11.1	63	1.2	1,326	21.1
October 15†	1,878	35.8	8.7	16.25	15.61	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0.9	837	17.5
November 12†	1,846	35.2	8.7	15.98	15.36	34	1,344	49	641	13.2	82	1.6	1,985	24.2
December 10†	1,885	36.0	8.7	16.43	15.33	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0.6	417	13.5
1978 January 14†	1,748	33.6	8.4	14.70	15.99	4	176	43	573	13.5	47	0.9	749	16.0
February 11†	1,823	35.0	8.6	15.67	15.80	4	170	41	522	12.9	45	0.9	692	15.4
March 11†	1,857	35.7	8.7	16.18	16.04	4	145	36	396	11.0	40	0.8	542	13.7
April 15†	1,850	35.7	8.7	16.07	16.12	3	123	36	379	10.5	39	0.8	502	12.8
May 13†	1,872	36.2	8.5	15.97	15.61	3	99	33	333	10.2	35	0.7	432	12.3
June 10†	1,778	34.3	8.5	15.10	15.50	3	128	33	318	9.6	36	0.7	446	12.3
July 8†	1,812	34.8	8.8	15.97	15.67	12	497	22	201	9.3	34	0.7	699	20.6
August 12†	1,568	30.1	8.8	13.75	15.15	3	126	21	216	10.1	25	0.5	342	13.9
September 16†	1,793	34.4	8.7	15.64	15.61	9	358	22	195	9.1	31	0.6	553	18.1
October 14†	1,824	35.5	8.7	15.90	15.22	4	173	28	278	10.1	32	0.6	450	14.1
November 11†	1,841	35.8	8.6	15.86	15.26	7	264	35	441	12.6	42	0.8	704	17.0
December 9†	1,882	36.7	8.7	16.35	15.23	4	138	35	434	12.5	38	0.7	572	15.0
1979 January 13†	1,631	32.0	8.2	13.39	14.68	10	379	62	745	12.1	71	1.4	1,124	15.8
February 10†	1,740	34.2	8.5	14.85	14.93	18	706	45	470	10.5	62	1.2	1,176	18.9
March 10†	1,851	36.5	8.7	16.03	15.81	6	225	33	367	11.0	39	0.8	592	15.2

\* Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
† Figures after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the June 1977 census of employment.  
‡ See page 483 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE=100

TABLE 121

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*												
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		Textiles, leather, clothing		Food, drink, tobacco		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Textiles, leather, clothing		Food, drink, tobacco		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
1958	100.4		96.5		101.6		108.3		100.1		102.5		102.4		103.2		103.0		102.5
1959	100.9		96.3		104.9		108.6		99.1		103.3		102.8		104.9		104.5		102.0
1960	103.9		99.4		107.9		110.1		100.1		102.4		101.7		101.7		104.8		101.7
1961	102.9		101.9		102.9		104.7		100.1		101.0		101.3		100.6		101.1		100.4
1962	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
1963	98.4		97.6		99.1		98.2		97.3		100.7		99.9		99.9		100.5		99.9
1964	100.7		101.7		99.1		98.8		97.4		100.7		100.8		101.4		100.5		99.9
1965	99.8		101.9		96.2		95.6		96.6		99.4		98.8		98.4		100.3		99.0
1966	97.3		97.3		96.8		84.4		92.8		97.1		96.6		95.7		98.5		98.1
1967	92.4		92.4		91.5		86.7		83.3		90.4		96.8		96.9		98.3		98.3
1968	92.4		96.1		88.3		83.6		90.8		98.0		97.3		97.4		97.7		98.4
1969	90.2		94.3		86.7		78.3		89.3		97.0		96.1		95.4		96.9		97.5
1970	84.4		87.2		82.1		74.0		85.9		95.1		93.4		93.2		96.3		96.6
1971	81.3		82.7		79.8		71.7		84.5		94.7		92.6		92.8		95.6		96.7
1972	83.2		85.8		82.6		71.2		85.4		96.5		94.9		95.1		96.7		97.6
1973	81.0		84.7		79.3		66.1		87.2		93.8		92.4		91.8		94.8		96.8
1974	75.4		80.																



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

TABLE 122  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977 Oct.	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
1978 Oct.	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20	67.50
Average hours worked													
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.1	42.9	40.9
1977 Oct.	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.3
1978 Oct.	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.3
Average hourly earnings													
1975 Oct.	1.30	1.63	1.47	1.49	1.38	1.27	1.34	1.53	1.51	1.33	1.26	1.16	1.18
1976 Oct.	1.45	1.78	1.67	1.67	1.54	1.44	1.50	1.66	1.70	1.50	1.41	1.29	1.30
1977 Oct.	1.56	1.91	1.75	1.81	1.69	1.58	1.62	1.74	1.79	1.63	1.51	1.44	1.49
1978 Oct.	1.81	2.22	2.03	2.10	1.93	1.79	1.87	2.02	2.05	1.89	1.74	1.64	1.63

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976 Oct.	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977 Oct.	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89
1978 Oct.	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	72.39	67.15	83.50
Average hours worked												
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.7	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976 Oct.	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977 Oct.	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
1978 Oct.	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	43.5	43.2	44.2
Average hourly earnings												
1975 Oct.	1.37	1.29	1.53	1.36	1.39	1.26	1.33	1.42	1.34	1.17	1.15	1.36
1976 Oct.	1.51	1.43	1.69	1.53	1.55	1.43	1.48	1.59	1.49	1.33	1.26	1.52
1977 Oct.	1.64	1.57	1.84	1.63	1.68	1.58	1.63	1.71	1.60	1.46	1.37	1.64
1978 Oct.	1.92	1.81	2.17	1.92	1.94	1.79	1.82	2.05	1.80	1.66	1.55	1.88

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48.46	44.11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50.43	42.21	37.93	32.61	33.59
1977 Oct.	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	36.90	38.08
1978 Oct.	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03	41.94
Average hours worked													
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
1976 Oct.	37.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36.4	36.0
1977 Oct.	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2	36.1
1978 Oct.	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.1
Average hourly earnings													
1975 Oct.	98.9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103.8	94.9	98.1	105.9	112.9	93.5	88.0	77.1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115.3	132.8	114.9	115.6	123.1	112.6	115.8	123.2	133.4	112.6	103.4	89.6	93.3
1977 Oct.	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9	105.5
1978 Oct.	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5	116.2

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976 Oct.	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977 Oct.	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
1978 Oct.	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	40.11	52.98	50.03
Average hours worked												
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
1976 Oct.	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
1977 Oct.	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4
1978 Oct.	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37.4
Average hourly earnings												
1975 Oct.	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976 Oct.	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977 Oct.	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	133.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5
1978 Oct.	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	—	111.6	157.9	146.6	104.5	131.5	133.8

\* Except railways and London Transport.  
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1976			October 1977			October 1978		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	67.83	43.5	155.9	73.56	43.6	168.7	84.77	43.5	194.9
Full-time women (18 years and over)	40.71	37.2	109.4	44.45	37.2	119.5	50.08	37.2	134.6
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	22.06	21.6	102.1	23.90	21.5	111.2	27.13	21.6	125.6
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	37.75	40.0	94.4	41.16	40.0	102.9	47.96	40.0	119.9
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	26.87	37.6	71.5	29.90	37.6	79.5	33.33	37.6	88.6
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	66.97	44.0	152.2	72.89	44.2	164.9	83.50	44.2	188.9
Full-time women (18 years and over)	40.61	37.4	108.6	44.31	37.4	118.5	50.03	37.4	133.8
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	21.50	21.2	101.4	23.14	21.0	110.2	26.20	21.1	124.2
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	37.94	40.5	93.7	41.30	40.5	102.0	46.98	40.6	115.7
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	26.70	37.5	71.2	29.74	37.6	79.1	33.18	37.6	88.2

\* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.  
† The industries covered are manufacturing; Mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

### index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual			
FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over)						
Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	112.5	111.0	
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	124.9	122.7	
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	136.5	
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	165.2	154.3	
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	197.5	
1976 April	232.6	276.6	244.5	226.7	228.7	
1977 April	253.6	304.5	267.3	248.0	258.1	
1978 April	287.2	334.5	300.0	310.0	298.1	
Weights	575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000

Notes: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issue of the Gazette. They relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

### annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom

TABLE 125

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



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

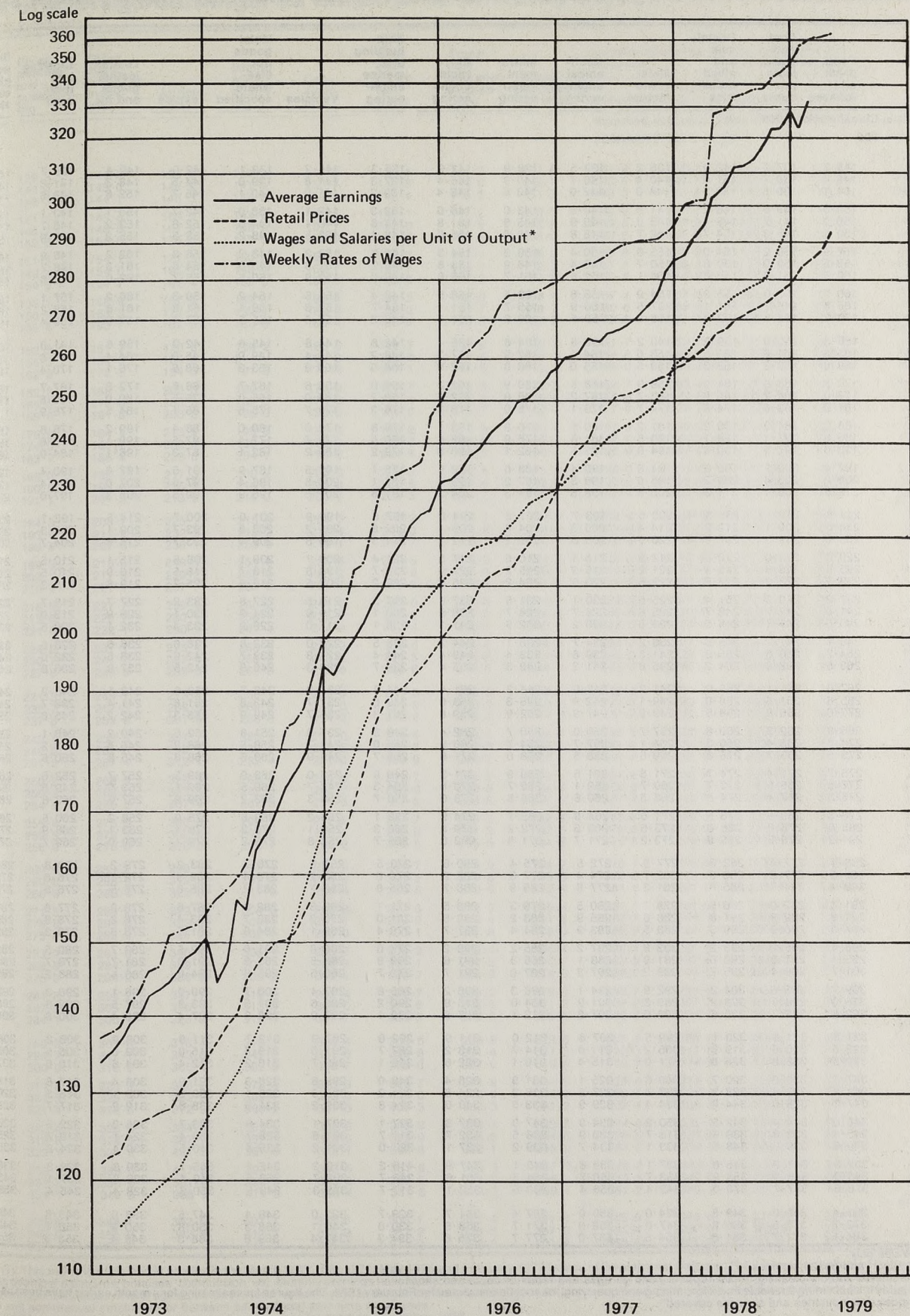
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings	
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
<b>FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over</b>										
Manual occupations										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	123.1	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	
April 1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	146.3	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	
April 1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	160.0	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	
April 1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	181.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	
Non-manual occupations										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	137.8	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	173.3	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	
April 1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	204.4	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	
April 1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	223.8	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	
April 1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	258.9	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.1	
All occupations										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	93.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	106.1	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	136.5	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	
April 1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	162.0	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	
April 1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	177.1	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	
April 1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	202.2	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3	
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
Manual occupations										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	50.7	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	60.1	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	81.4	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	
April 1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	101.5	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	
April 1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	112.7	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	
April 1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	127.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	
Non-manual occupations										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	58.3	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	68.8	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	95.0	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	
April 1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	115.6	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	
April 1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	129.8	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	
April 1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	147.5	58.5	59.1	36.7	158.1	
All occupations										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	53.5	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	63.4	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	86.9	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	
April 1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	107.2	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	
April 1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	119.6	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	
April 1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	135.4	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2	
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	84.1	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	96.1	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	125.4	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	
April 1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	150.0	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	
April 1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	164.3	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	
April 1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	187.0	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6	
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
April 1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	83.1	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	
April 1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	95.0	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	
April 1974	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	124.1	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	
April 1975	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	148.3	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	
April 1976	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	162.3	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	
April 1977	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	184.7	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1	

Note: From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1; but previously at the time of the survey.

**Earnings, wage rates, retail prices etc.**

Average 1970 = 100



\* See footnote at end of table 134



**EARNINGS**  
Great Britain: index of average earnings: all employees (monthly inquiry-older series)

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
									Vehicles					
JANUARY 1970 = 100														
1973														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
1974														
January	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
February	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
March	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
1975														
January	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
February	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	148.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
March	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
1976														
January	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
February	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.8	159.2	159.2	162.7
March	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	161.6	157.9	159.4	163.0
1977														
January	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
February	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
1978														
January	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
February	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
March	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
1979														
January	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
February	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8
March	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5
1975 (continued)														
April	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1
May	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4
June	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0
1976 (continued)														
July	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9
August	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0
September	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0
1977 (continued)														
October	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8
November	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2
December	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1
1978 (continued)														
January	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9
February	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0	224.6
March	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5	231.7
1979 (continued)														
April	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.2	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6	236.5
May	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	242.2	248.9
June	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8	246.6
1975 (continued)														
July	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7
August	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1
September	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4
1976 (continued)														
October	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	237.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1	253.9
November	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2	259.5
December	273.5	265.7	275.6	265.9	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6	264.1
1977 (continued)														
January	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	246.8	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6	261.3
February	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6	259.8
March	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6	264.7
1978 (continued)														
April	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5	265.8
May	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	263.1	266.9	270.7
June	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	269.7	275.6
1979 (continued)														
July	281.3	260.9	283.2	279.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8	269.4	
August	284.5	260.6	286.8	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	272.1	276.6	272.2	
September	286.5	266.6	288.4	285.9	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	276.5	276.8	275.8	
1975 (continued)														
October	281.7	271.5	288.2	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	277.8	280.0	
November	283.4	275.6	291.0	283.2	280.5	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.3	285.1	
December	282.1	275.6	288.0	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	289.5	
1976 (continued)														
January	289.3	273.9	291.0	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	280.5	282.4	
February	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.5	285.5	291.0	281.7	280.4	
March	301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	288.6	
1977 (continued)														
April	309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.3	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	
May	326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8	
June	322.6	302.7	330.6	298.0	307.8	312.1	307.8	279.1	287.0	308.9	307.4	296.4	300.8	
1978 (continued)														
July	312.1	288.3	307.6	318.4	318.1	300.4	306.5	293.9	329.8	307.5	308.0	306.5	306.7	
August	321.0	294.7	317.1	343.6	347.2	303.8	309.9	301.4	327.5	310.3	307.0	308.0	309.9	
September	317.6	300.9	316.2	365.4	382.9	308.7	308.0	307.0	338.5	315.3	307.0	308.0	309.9	
1979 (continued)														
October	325.6	311.8	323.9	368.2	376.4	313.9	311.9	304.6	325.4	316.3	316.3	320.0	319.5	
November	327.8	321.5	325.3	363.3	369.7	313.4	305.0	301.1	329.9	308.1	302.1	293.0	305.1	
December	331.8	321.4	332.5	372.9	380.7	327.3	306.3	305.0	314.3	308.2	300.1	285.2	300.7	
1975 (continued)														
January	341.0	323.4	328.8	364.0	385.5	333.8	366.3	328.1	355.6	330.8	325.2	326.2	326.2	
February	334.3	319.8	328.9	387.7	381.4	329.9	360.9	324.8	344.0	319.7	319.7	325.9	325.9	
March	344.0	329.1	334.2	407.5	387.5	342.1	362.8	328.1	355.9	334.3	328.1	355.9	334.3	
1976 (continued)														
April	347.2	333.3	33											



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	January 1979	January 1979	January 1977	June 1977	January 1978	June 1978	January 1979	January 1979
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	452.0	446.7	473.0	501.6	530.5	90.04	475.4	493.4	506.5	553.6	591.3	194.4
Skilled	498.3	492.3	506.8	550.1	603.8	84.14	483.0	499.0	512.4	553.7	608.8	163.6
Semi-skilled	466.5	470.8	534.5	591.4	661.0	87.99	508.8	530.7	578.7	654.2	698.1	171.9
Labourers	483.5	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	88.02	500.7	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5	182.6
All timeworkers	411.1	430.8	450.4	481.2	498.3	91.54	432.8	449.0	464.9	496.7	534.5	205.1
Payment-by-results workers	447.7	469.1	484.7	502.1	532.5	80.55	475.9	494.1	507.2	539.7	573.5	168.3
Skilled	426.4	423.7	457.4	509.4	533.4	83.77	457.4	479.3	497.4	527.7	576.9	165.6
Semi-skilled	419.7	438.6	458.6	486.3	507.8	87.90	441.7	458.7	474.3	504.4	542.2	190.9
All payment-by-results workers	419.5	429.5	451.4	479.0	501.2	90.79	434.0	450.3	464.7	498.4	534.3	199.7
All skilled workers	471.5	480.8	496.6	526.5	569.1	82.51	469.8	486.3	500.7	534.8	579.1	164.8
All semi-skilled workers	448.8	447.1	490.3	543.3	588.7	85.97	487.6	509.5	536.9	588.1	635.5	168.9
All labourers	434.3	442.9	465.2	494.4	523.7	87.96	448.8	464.9	481.2	515.4	555.0	186.6
All workers covered												
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	425.6	449.3	468.2	503.7	522.6	88.58	494.0	503.7	534.1	565.1	605.1	201.0
General workers	416.2	433.5	461.0	489.3	519.7	97.81	455.8	467.7	500.1	525.9	562.6	211.8
Craftsmen	424.7	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	90.98	486.7	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2	203.8
All timeworkers	411.9	418.6	448.7	469.3	477.1	84.85	415.0	424.4	444.7	472.6	509.9	195.6
Payment-by-results workers	387.0	412.0	430.4	467.9	505.1	100.94	399.7	416.3	431.7	462.9	487.2	208.2
General workers	404.6	413.7	442.0	466.5	480.4	87.79	408.8	418.7	438.3	467.5	502.2	197.9
Craftsmen	418.0	439.1	459.2	492.2	509.5	88.12	463.8	473.2	501.0	529.9	568.2	200.3
All payment-by-results workers	405.6	423.2	449.5	478.0	508.4	98.07	431.4	443.0	472.9	497.8	531.7	211.5
All general workers	415.9	435.5	457.6	489.4	510.4	90.61	456.3	465.7	494.6	522.4	559.6	203.1
All craftsmen												
All workers covered												
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
	£											
Timeworkers	373.4	424.7	444.0	461.1	478.7	410.6	472.3	483.8	502.9	520.3	542.2	142.2
Skilled	397.6	444.0	461.1	478.7	495.2	444.0	502.9	520.3	542.2	568.2	594.2	171.6
Semi-skilled	407.9	461.1	478.7	495.2	512.0	456.2	520.3	542.2	568.2	594.2	620.2	142.2
Labourers	390.0	440.4	461.1	478.7	495.2	431.8	493.8	505.3	520.3	542.2	568.2	175.3
All timeworkers	367.6	416.1	433.5	461.0	489.3	401.0	457.9	483.6	509.5	536.9	564.8	195.5
Payment-by-results workers	356.2	400.1	423.2	451.4	479.0	338.6	443.6	468.9	498.9	528.1	557.7	176.7
Skilled	385.9	445.6	467.6	494.4	523.4	435.6	498.9	528.1	557.7	588.1	617.5	147.4
Semi-skilled	363.0	409.3	423.2	451.4	479.0	396.5	452.2	481.2	515.4	548.4	581.4	184.5
All payment-by-results workers	370.0	420.0	433.5	461.0	489.3	402.7	461.8	481.2	501.0	529.9	558.8	188.2
All skilled workers	376.5	421.3	433.5	461.0	489.3	412.0	468.4	481.2	501.0	529.9	558.8	173.7
All semi-skilled workers	402.8	458.0	478.0	508.4	538.4	451.9	516.4	542.2	568.2	594.2	620.2	143.5
All labourers	376.4	424.8	444.0	461.1	478.7	412.3	471.0	483.8	502.9	520.3	542.2	142.2
All workers covered												

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

### EARNINGS Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

Table 129 (new version)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average§
NEW SERIES: unadjusted: January 1976 = 100													
Whole economy													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6	
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.6	131.7	134.2	135.2	136.1	138.0	130.6
1979	135.7	141.1	143.4†										
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: January 1970 = 100													
All industries and services covered													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	124.4	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	(154.0)†	(156.8)†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	(179.1)†
1975	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1976	248.1	250.1	253.7	254.5	258.7	261.1	263.1	267.1	267.4	269.8	272.8	275.3	261.8
1977	278.3	279.2	283.1	282.4	284.9	285.9	286.6	288.8	291.8	295.6	301.2	304.1	288.5
1978	306.7	311.5	314.6	324.1	326.2	333.0	333.2	334.7	339.2	344.5	344.5	350.1	330.2
1979	344.7	355.6	368.0†										
All manufacturing industries													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	125.4	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	(152.0)†	(155.1)†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.1	187.8	190.8	198.0	203.8	(177.5)†
1975	203.8	207.7	210.7	212.9	217.4	220.0	227.5	230.8	233.7	237.4	239.1	245.2	223.8
1976	246.1	248.3	252.3	253.4	258.5	261.0	262.4	265.9	267.1	269.2	270.7	274.2	260.7
1977	276.5	278.0	281.2	281.3	284.1	284.1	285.8	287.8	291.0	294.6	301.7	304.5	287.6
1978	308.0	311.9	314.9	325.2	325.1	330.6	332.1	333.5	338.0	343.3	343.2	349.7	329.6
1979	345.5	357.3	367.9†										
PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS													
NEW SERIES: unadjusted													
Whole economy													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.1	14.7	13.3	13.3	13.0
1979	11.7	15.0	14.6†										
OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
All industries and services covered													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—	13.7	14.6	14.5	15.6	15.5	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.5
1974	(7.7)†	(8.6)†	14.2	11.3	17.1	16.2	18.0	20.4	21.2	21.6	25.4	29.1	17.8
1975	(27)‡	(28)‡	27.7	30.9	26.2	25.9	27.6	25.7	25.0	25.0	21.1	19.0	26.5
1976	20.7	19.0	19.3	17.7									



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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

1968 Standard Industrial Classification		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>											
Weights: up to June 1978†											
from July 1978											
1975	186	190	436	283	2,840	352	28	209	227	179	
1976	232	211	454	294	2,953	366	29	217	236	186	
1977	247	225									
1978	273	247									
1977	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	232	213	211	
1978	247	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	215	212	
1979	247	226	228	219	218	236	216	232	216	212	
1975	232	211	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171	
1976	247	225	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199	
1977	273	247	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213	
1978	273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	267	270	281	271	280	
1975	247	226	228	219	218	236	224	232	216	212	
1976	247	226	230	227	218	236	224	232	216	212	
1977	247	226	230	227	218	237	224	235	220	215	
1978	247	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	267	270	281	271	280	
1975	271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247	
1976	273	249	240	227	220	241	234	249	230	247	
1977	273	249	242	227	220	241	234	255	235	247	
1978	273	249	244	227	220	242	234	255	239	248	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	267	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	243	248	
1976	273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248	
1977	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250	
1978	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1976	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1977	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1978	273	249	265	247	298	261	252	259	257	250	
1979	310	276	269	249	304	265	270	281	271	280	
1975											



# RETAIL PRICES

## United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All Items except food	All Items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All Items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption	
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All					
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	119.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.2
1979	1,000	232	34.4‡	197.6‡	38.7‡	61.3‡	100.0‡	52.5	45.1‡	768	965.6‡
<b>Monthly averages</b>											
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972 January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973 January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974 January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
<b>Monthly averages</b>											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	181.5
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.8
1975 January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 January 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 January 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
February 15	174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	171.1	172.5
March 15	175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	172.6	174.3
April 19	180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6	178.7
May 17	181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	179.3	180.5
June 14	183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8	182.4
July 12	183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5	183.5
August 16	184.7	191.9	182.8	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7	184.9
September 13	185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8	186.2
October 18	186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	184.9	187.3
November 15	187.4	192.9	166.9	197.5	200.3	220.5	212.3	179.5	184.2	185.9	188.2
December 13	188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	186.6	189.0
1978 January 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
February 14	190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	188.8	191.4
March 14	191.8	198.4	179.0	202.2	206.1	224.4	217.0	189.9	182.7	189.9	192.4
April 18	194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	192.5	183.1	192.7	195.0
May 16	195.7	203.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6	196.1
June 13	197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	198.2	186.4	194.5	197.2
July 18	198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	189.2	195.9	198.7
August 15	199.4	206.2	177.9	211.7	212.5	235.0	225.9	201.2	191.0	197.6	200.4
September 12	200.2	206.3	173.1	212.6	212.9	236.5	227.0	202.1	191.9	198.6	201.4
October 17	201.1	205.6	168.2	212.7	215.0	236.0	227.5	202.1	191.3	199.8	202.4
November 14	202.5	207.9	171.4	214.7	216.4	236.8	228.6	207.9	191.1	201.1	203.8
December 12	204.2	210.5	183.0	215.8	217.2	238.0	229.6	209.0	191.9	202.4	205.1
1979 January 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
February 13	208.9	218.7	208.2	220.8	220.1	241.6	233.7	213.0	199.7	206.2	209.1
March 13	210.6	220.2	215.3	221.3	222.6	242.2	234.2	212.9	200.7	207.9	210.6
April 10	214.2	221.6	221.6	221.9	223.8	243.3	235.4	213.0	200.6	212.1	214.0

\* See article on page 236 of March 1979 *Employment Gazette*.  
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
 ‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.  
 § Provisional.

# RETAIL PRICES

## general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
											1968 Weights	1969
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	1968
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	1970
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	1971
90	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	1974
<b>Monthly averages</b>												
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	1968
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0	1969	1969
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	1970
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	1971
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	1972
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973	1973
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974	1974
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968	1968
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	1969	1969
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	1970	1970
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6								



### RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: General\* index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier

TABLE 132 (continued)

	All Items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1971 January 19	+8	+9	+6	+2	+9	+5	+8	+7	+13	+11	+9	+10	+10
1972 January 18	+8	+11	+2	-0	+9	+10	+4	+6	+8	+10	+9	+13	+12
1973 January 16	+12	+20	+2	+0	+10	+6	+10	+13	+10	+7	+12	+21	+6
1974 January 15	+20	+18	+18	+24	+10	+25	+18	+19	+30	+25	+16	+19	+20
1975 January 14	+23	+25	+26	+31	+22	+35	+19	+11	+20	+22	+33	+23	+44
1976 January 13	+17	+23	+17	+19	+14	+18	+12	+13	+14	+16	+8	+18	+15
October 18	+14	+14	+14	+25	+11	+15	+15	+13	+13	+17	+8	+19	+10
November 15	+13	+12	+14	+23	+10	+13	+15	+13	+12	+16	+10	+18	+10
December 13	+12	+11	+13	+23	+7	+12	+15	+12	+11	+16	+12	+17	+11
1978 January 17	+10	+7	+9	+15	+7	+11	+12	+10	+11	+13	+12	+16	+11
February 14	+9	+7	+8	+15	+5	+12	+11	+11	+11	+12	+12	+15	+11
March 14	+9	+6	+9	+15	+4	+12	+10	+9	+11	+11	+12	+14	+11
April 18	+8	+6	+8	+9	+3	+10	+10	+10	+8	+9	+12	+14	+10
May 16	+8	+7	+7	+9	+4	+8	+10	+10	+7	+9	+11	+13	+9
June 13	+7	+7	+7	+4	+5	+7	+9	+9	+7	+9	+10	+12	+8
July 18	+8	+7	+7	+4	+7	+6	+9	+9	+7	+9	+11	+12	+9
August 15	+8	+7	+6	+4	+8	+6	+9	+8	+9	+9	+10	+12	+9
September 12	+8	+7	+5	+5	+8	+6	+8	+8	+9	+9	+12	+9	+10
October 17	+8	+7	+5	+6	+11	+4	+8	+7	+9	+9	+10	+9	+8
November 14	+8	+8	+5	+6	+11	+6	+8	+7	+10	+9	+9	+9	+8
December 12	+8	+8	+5	+6	+13	+6	+8	+7	+10	+9	+8	+9	+7
1979 January 16	+9	+11	+5	+4	+16	+6	+7	+8	+10	+9	+8	+10	+7
February 13	+10	+11	+5	+4	+18	+6	+7	+7	+10	+9	+8	+10	+6
March 13	+10	+11	+5	+4	+19	+6	+7	+7	+11	+10	+8	+10	+6
April 10	+10	+10	+5	+3	+20	+6	+7	+7	+12	+11	+8	+11	+6

### United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

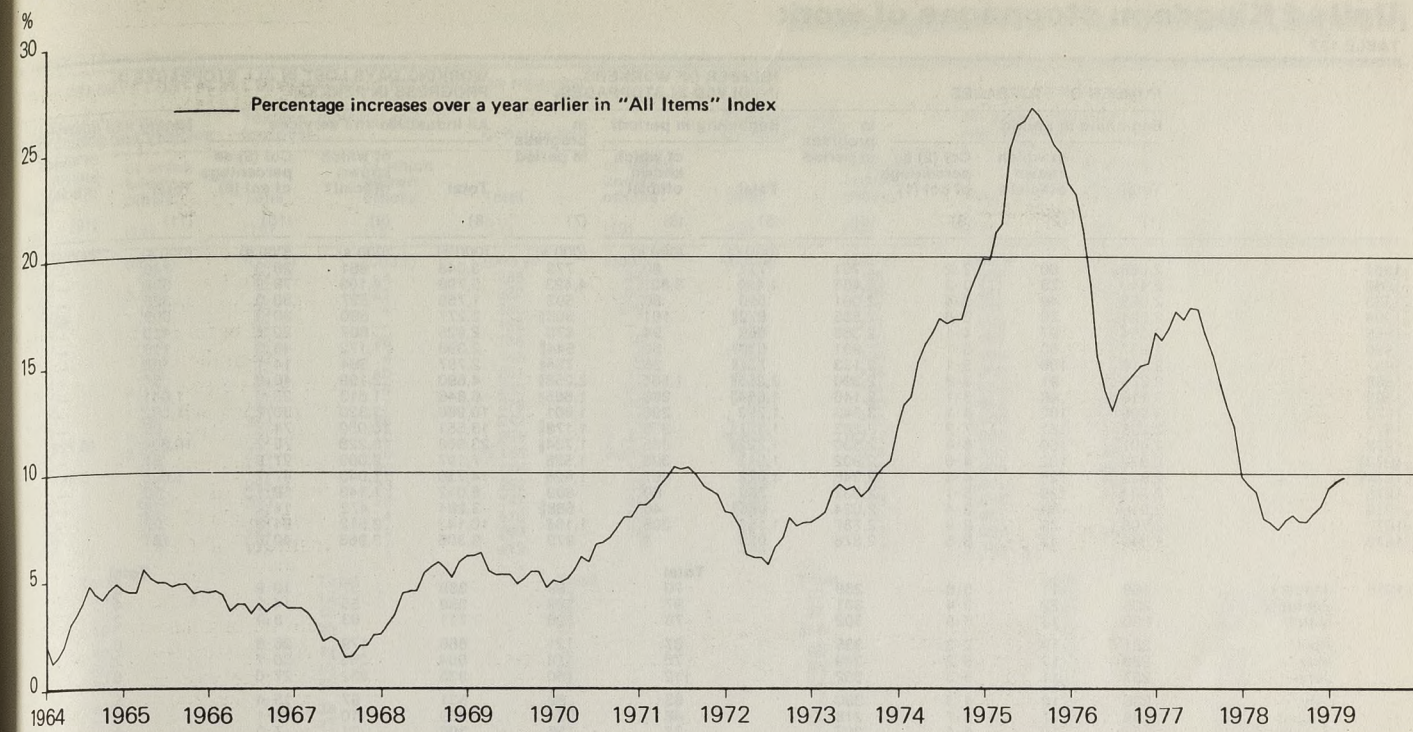
TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	Index for											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9				213.4				211.3			

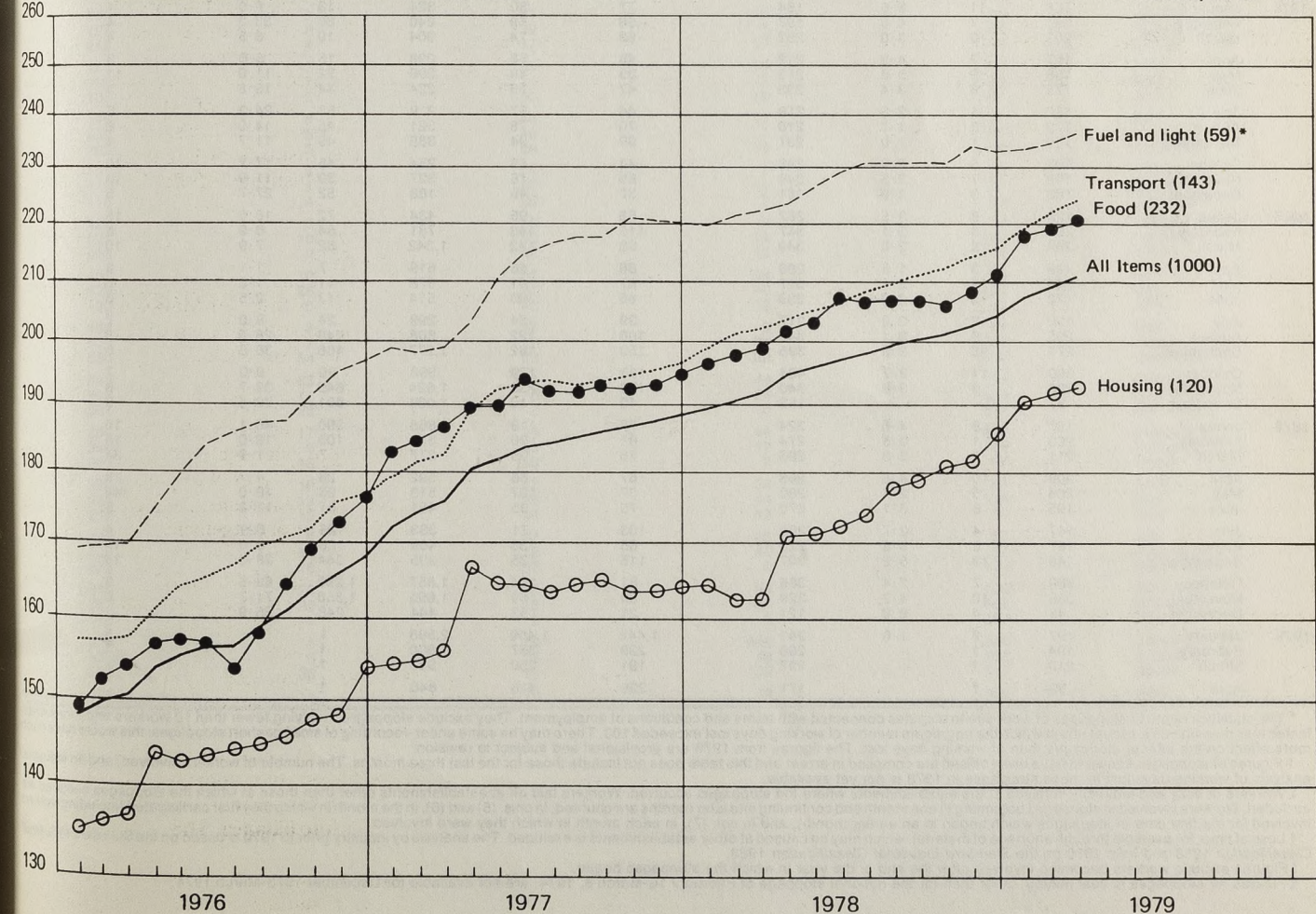
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All Items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8

### Index of retail prices



Selected Groups and "All Items" Index (January 1974 = 100)



\*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights



**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**United Kingdom: stoppages of work**

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services		Mining and quarrying		
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	(000's) 771	(000's) 80	(000's) 779	3,046	861	28.3	740	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	
1970	3,908	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	
1978	2,349	82	3.5	2,376	939	†	979	9,306	3,966	42.6	181	
							<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>		
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239	70	89	339	37	10.9	6	
	February	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	388	55	14.2	10	
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	711	63	8.9	2	
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	668	179	26.8	6	
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	864	265	30.7	7	
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	935	252	27.0	8	
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	631	97	15.4	5	
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	469	10	2.1	4	
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	300	21	7.0	4	
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	352	52	14.8	4	
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	220	74	33.6	3	
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	135	42	31.1	2	
1976	January	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	
	February	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	
	March	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	
	August	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	
	September	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	
	October	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	
	November	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	
	December	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	
1977	January	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	
	February	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	
	March	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	
	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	
	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	
	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	
	August	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	
	September	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	
	October	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	
	November	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	
	December	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	
1978	January	197	9	4.6	224	77	118	865	390	45.1	15	
	February	203	1	0.5	274	61	90	571	103	18.0	18	
	March	211	7	3.3	286	76	95	377	7	1.9	34	
	April	208	10	4.8	268	67	88	592	28	4.7	18	
	May	206	5	2.4	280	87	107	518	93	18.0	44	
	June	195	6	3.1	270	75	95	451	51	11.3	8	
	July	147	4	2.7	204	103	71	363	25	6.9	4	
	August	167	6	3.6	223	85	133	469	28	6.0	14	
	September	248	13	5.2	307	115	135	905	344	38.0	14	
	October	286	7	2.4	385	81	164	1,857	1,290	69.5	8	
	November	236	10	4.2	329	89	169	1,895	1,358	71.7	6	
	December	45	4	8.9	121	21	53	444	248	55.9	7	
1979	January	197	2	1.0	241	1,442	1,459	2,598	1	—	5	
	February	194	†	—	280	239	357	1,800	†	—	3	
	March	210	†	—	297	191	250	947	†	—	7	
	April	99	†	—	171	229	416	840	†	—	—	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. There may be some under-recording of small or short stoppages; this would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than of working days lost. The figures from 1978 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months. The number of workers involved, and an industrial analysis of working days lost in these stoppages in 1978 is not yet available.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

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

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

† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**stoppages of work: United Kingdom**

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1961	(000's) 1,464	(000's) 624	(000's) 22	(000's) 14	(000's) 285	(000's) 44	(000's) 230	(000's) 36	(000's) 305	(000's) 143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	2	125	312	117	20	160	29
1965	1,763	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1966	871	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1967	1,422	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1968	3,363	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1969	3,739	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1970	4,540	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1971	6,035	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1972	6,636	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1973	4,799	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
1974	5,837	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172
1975	3,932	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71
1976	1,977	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498
1977	6,133	†	173	†	412	†	343	†	2,131	†
1978	6,066	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
1975	195	12	13	4	13	27	86	27	81	143
	228	10	38	10	38	27	81	27	81	143
	327	23	32	23	32	218	109	218	109	143
	420	12	35	6	35	66	128	66	128	143
	658	13	29	13	29	24	132	24	132	143
	640	53	16	53	16	11	207	11	207	143
	468	38	4	38	4	9	97	4	97	143
	370	27	6	27	6	10	51	6	51	143
	213	38	7	38	7	8	31	7		



**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
**indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs**  
**per unit of output: annual**

TABLE 134 (1975=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†	1977†	1978†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a Gross domestic product§	91.9	93.4	94.8	97.8	103.8	101.9	100.0	102.1	104.7	107.7
1b Employed labour force*	99.7	99.4	97.6	98.3	100.4	100.7	100.0	(99.5)	(99.8)	(100.2)
1c GDP per person employed*	92.2	94.0	97.1	99.5	103.4	101.2	100.0	(102.6)	(104.9)	(107.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
1d Total domestic incomes	47.3	51.0	56.5	62.1	66.9	78.3	100.0	113.9	127.0	140.1
1e Wages and salaries	44.8	49.2	53.8	58.4	62.9	77.5	100.0	110.0	118.5	130.5
1f Labour costs	44.3	48.7	53.3	58.0	62.3	76.9	100.0	111.1	120.0	132.1
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a Output	99.7	99.9	100.0	102.1	109.5	105.1	100.0	102.0	105.8	109.7
2b Employment	110.8	109.3	106.1	103.4	104.7	104.4	100.0	(97.6)	(97.9)	(97.4)
2c Output per person employed	90.0	91.4	94.2	98.7	104.6	100.7	100.0	(104.5)	(108.1)	(112.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d Wages and Salaries	43.9	48.9	53.1	56.7	60.8	76.6	100.0	111.5	119.1	
2e Labour costs	42.9	48.0	52.2	55.8	59.7	75.6	100.0	112.5	121.0	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a Output	97.7	98.1	97.5	100.1	108.3	106.5	100.0	101.4	102.8	103.6
3b Employment	111.3	111.0	107.4	103.9	104.5	104.7	100.0	(97.0)	(97.8)	(97.4)
3c Output per person employed	87.7	88.3	90.8	96.3	103.6	101.8	100.0	(104.6)	(105.1)	(106.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3a Wages and salaries**	45.2	50.8	55.6	57.9	61.2	75.6	100.0	113.7	125.3	
3e Labour costs	43.8	49.5	54.4	56.9	60.2	74.9	100.0	114.7	127.5	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a Output	123.9	119.1	119.1	100.2	110.1	89.9	100.0	125.8	187.7	233.5
4b Employment	124.2	116.6	112.6	107.9	102.8	99.3	100.0	(99.0)	(98.5)	(97.1)
4c Output per person employed	99.8	102.2	105.7	92.9	107.1	90.5	100.0	(127.1)	(190.6)	(240.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d Wages and salaries	31.8	34.3	35.2	51.7	49.5	84.6	100.0	84.4	60.7	
4e Labour costs	29.2	31.5	32.3	47.1	45.7	77.7	100.0	86.1	62.0	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a Output	125.3	124.9	114.0	114.1	125.1	114.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	100.7
5b Employment	118.1	118.9	111.9	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.0	(95.0)	(95.5)	(92.5)
5c Output per person employed	106.1	105.1	101.9	109.8	120.5	112.1	100.0	(112.5)	(106.8)	(108.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
5d Wages and salaries	35.9	42.4	47.8	49.9	51.1	68.6	100.0	106.5	124.5	
5e Labour costs	34.4	40.6	45.9	47.8	49.4	67.4	100.0	107.0	125.4	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a Output	86.9	89.5	89.0	88.7	98.4	102.3	100.0	96.5	97.3	99.6
6b Employment	109.7	110.8	106.8	102.0	102.6	104.3	100.0	(96.1)	(96.6)	(96.6)
6c Output per person employed	79.2	80.8	83.3	87.0	96.0	98.1	100.0	(100.4)	(100.7)	(103.1)
<b>Cost per unit of output</b>										
6d Wages and salaries	51.1	56.7	61.7	62.8	64.8	77.3	100.0	118.7	131.0	
6e Labour costs	49.7	55.5	60.7	62.2	63.8	76.4	100.0	119.6	132.4	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a Output	112.5	105.3	105.5	109.5	113.3	108.9	100.0	97.0	100.9	98.6
7b Employment	109.7	110.4	107.1	103.4	104.6	104.2	100.0	(98.2)	(101.3)	(101.8)
7c Output per person employed	102.6	95.3	98.5	105.9	108.3	104.6	100.0	(98.8)	(99.6)	(96.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d Wages and salaries	38.2	45.4	49.6	53.4	60.2	71.8	100.0	117.7	123.6	
7e Labour costs	36.8	44.1	48.1	52.3	59.4	71.6	100.0	118.6	124.7	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a Output	110.0	109.8	110.5	113.0	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9	99.4
8b Employment	133.3	127.9	118.2	113.2	112.4	109.8	100.0	(96.9)	(97.0)	(93.8)
8c Output per person employed	82.6	85.9	93.5	99.8	104.1	96.5	100.0	(106.3)	(104.0)	(106.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d Wages and salaries	47.5	50.2	52.9	55.0	66.8	79.6	100.0	111.6	127.2	
8e Labour costs	46.4	49.4	52.3	54.4	65.8	79.9	100.0	112.4	128.5	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a Output	80.9	84.1	87.4	93.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	102.9	107.0	109.9
9b Employment	114.3	110.1	105.6	100.4	97.6	98.2	100.0	(99.9)	(98.9)	(99.3)
9c Output per person employed	70.8	76.4	82.7	93.2	101.7	101.0	100.0	(103.0)	(108.2)	(110.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d Wages and salaries	51.6	55.5	60.0	62.8	61.1	78.5	100.0	106.9	109.8	
9e Labour costs	50.1	53.8	58.0	60.6	59.7	76.8	100.0	108.1	111.0	

\* 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 487 of this issue.  
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.  
 § As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.  
 || The index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries given here has been scaled to 1970 x 100 for the chart following table 126.

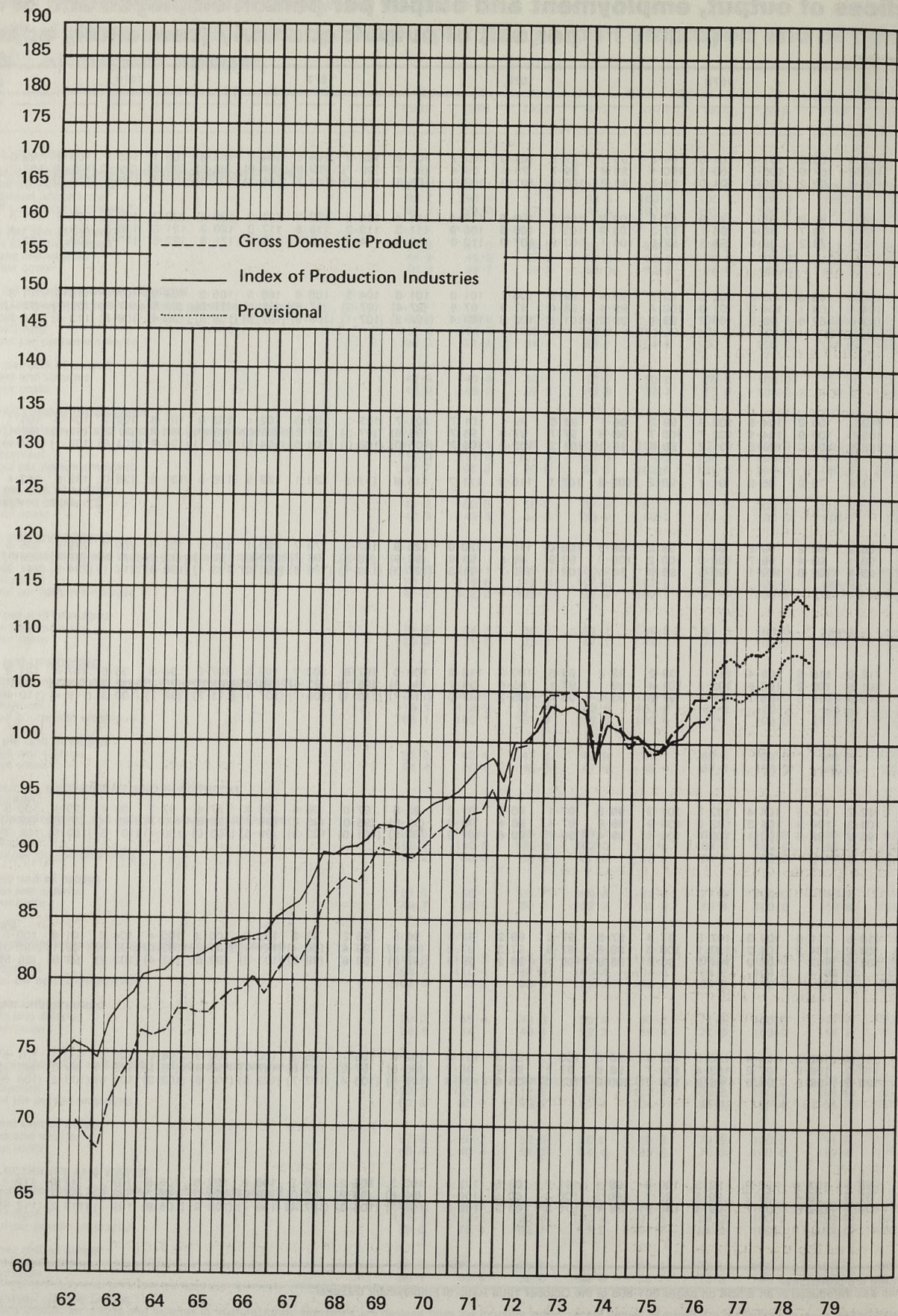
**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
**indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs**  
**per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)**

TABLE 134 (continued) (1975 = 100)

1973	1974	1975				1976				1977				1978							
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†				
103.6	100.1	103.0	103.2	101.4	101.3	99.8	99.1	99.8	101.0	101.7	101.8	103.9	104.5	104.2	104.8	105.1	105.9	108.0	108.6	108.3	1a
100.5	100.3	100.6	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.4	(99.5)	(99.7)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(99.9)	(99.8)	(99.9)	(100.0)	(100.2)	(100.5)	1b
103.1	99.8	102.4	102.2	100.7	101.0	99.7	99.2	100.1	101.6	102.3	(102.3)	(104.2)	(104.7)	(104.3)	(104.9)	(105.3)	(106.0)	(108.0)	(108.4)	(107.8)	1c
70.2	71.6	74.4	81.0	86.2	92.9	97.8	102.9	106.3	108.5	112.4	115.4	119.3	122.3	125.2	129.5	130.7	136.1	137.9	141.5	144.7	1d
66.7	71.6	73.3	78.7	86.4	95.1	97.3	103.9	103.7	106.6	108.9	111.3	113.2	115.8	117.0	120.3	121.0	126.3	129.1	131.4	135.1	1e
66.1	70.9	72.5	78.2	85.9	94.5	97.5	104.1	103.9	107.0	110.0	112.6	114.7	117.1	118.5	121.8	122.6	127.8	130.7	133.1	136.9	1f
109.0	102.6	107.6	106.8	103.5	102.6	99.5	98.4	99.5	100.1	101.8	101.6	104.5	105.6	105.5	106.2	105.8	107.0	110.8	111.5	109.7	2a
104.9	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.2	101.9	100.4	99.4	98.4	97.9	97.5	(97.4)	(97.6)	(97.8)	(98.1)	(97.9)	(97.6)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.4)	2b
104.0	98.1	103.0	102.6	99.3	100.7	99.1	99.0	101.1	102.2	104.4	(104.3)	(107.1)	(108.0)	(107.5)	(108.5)	(108.4)	(109.5)	(113.4)	(114.5)	(113.0)	2c
109.2	104.5	109.1	108.0	104.6	103.9	99.2	98.1	98.8	99.1	101.7	101.7	103.1	103.9	102.4	103.0	101.8	102.2	104.5	105.1	102.5	3a
104.9	104.8	105.0	104.9	104.1	102.7	100.7	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.7	(96.9)	(97.3)	(97.6)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.4)	(96.9)	3b
104.1	99.7	103.9	103.0	100.5	101.2	98.5	99.2	101.2	102.2	105.2	(105.0)	(106.0)	(106.5)	(104.5)	(105.1)	(104.2)	(104.6)	(107.1)	(107.9)	(105.8)	3c
64.6	67.2	71.6	78.0	85.9	91.1	98.2	103.8	107.1	110.3	111.7	115.6	117.3	120.1	123.5	126.0	131.6	136.0	139.5	142.4	150.1	3d
97.6	59.4	98.2	102.2	99.8	95.5	98.2	98.3	108.0	110.1	120.0	125.9	147.3	174.7	190.1	190.3	195.8	209.6	229.5	236.6	258.2	4a
100.1	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.5	98.9	(98.9)	(98.8)	(98.8)	(98.4)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.9)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(96.6)	4b
97.5	60.0	99.1	102.8	100.1	95.5	98.0	98.3	108.1	110.7	121.3	(127.3)	(149.1)	(176.8)	(192.0)	(193.4)	(199.8)	(214.1)	(234.9)	(244.9)	(268.7)	4c
122.8	113.1	118.0	118.6	108.4	11																



## Output per person employed



## DEFINITIONS

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

## WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

## HM FORCES

Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.

## EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

## TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

## TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).

## UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or careers service office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

## UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

## ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

## UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

## TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

## VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or careers service office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

## MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

## WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

## ADULTS

Men and women.

## BOYS

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

## GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

## YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

## YOUTHS

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

## OPERATIVES

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

## MANUAL WORKERS

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

## PART-TIME WORKERS

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

## NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

## WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

## OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

## SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.



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