

EMPLOYMENT

November 1979

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CALLENNE SALLENNE

Department of Employment

The content of British closed shop agreements Education and training in the 80s Labour turnover in manufacturing

Pattern of household spending in 1978

ASDEC 1979

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE November 1979 (pages 1081-1208)

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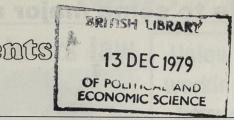
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November

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Bakers call for reform of hours law **Nightwork rules**

'used to create a closed shop'

Employment ministers have been asked by baking industry employers to repeal the law restricting nightworking by men in the industry because they believe the exemption procedure under the Act is being used to create a closed shop.

The employers, who are members of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, mostly small independent bakery owners, have been exempted from the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act's restriction, largely on work between 10 pm and 5 am, under a national agreement with the Bakers' Union, which includes voluntary regulation of night work.

since the beginning of 1970, but was amended this year to require new workers coming into the industry to become members of the Bakers' Union.

Only about 200 of the 1.100 bakery firms in the association have so far indicated that they are willing to continue with the amended agreement. If the remaining firms withdraw from the voluntary arrangements they fear they could be liable to prosecution if they continue to operate at night, unless the law is changed.

Junior employment minister, Mr Patrick Mayhew, has called the Act "anomalous and unsatisfactory". He has asked the Health and Safety Commission to give urgent consideration to whether night work in baking needs regulation any longer on health and safety grounds, since the law is provisions" of rk Act.

Mayhew: urgent consideration

The Leggatt inquiry found that the NGA was generally selective and sought mainly to protect its traditional areas of recruitment. SLADE on the other hand recruited indiscriminately, and by it uncompromising tactics was often able to impose a closed shop on companies where not only the employer but all the employees were opposed to it. The report said SLADE's main purpose

was to increase its membership. In addition to recruiting in art studios, photographic laboratories and advertising agencies, SLADE's campaign was also directed at freelances. The intention was to maintain its own standing and influence as a union, which were threatened by the application of new technology. The report also gave a number of detailed

case histories

package for negotiators

s film training produced by the Industrial Relations Training Resource Centre (an agency of the MSC) in conjunction with Rank Audio Visual. The package deals with the amalgamation of two divisions of a business, involving the relocation of one division and harmonisation of two sets of conditions of service.

In an organisation with little experience of industrial relations difficulties, this situation presents unforeseen problems which culminate in a work stoppage.

Discord consists of a film, teaching material and briefings for role play exercises. up their skills.

Distributed through the Rank Film Library, the package is available for purchase at £375. Alternatively, it may be hired for 3 days at £52 or 10 days at £75. The centre is also offering two-day workshops to help trainers use Discord. Further details from David Penwarden or Peter Swift at the centre. Tel: 044-284

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the Health and Safety at Wor
Training
A new industrial relations package, <i>Discord</i> , has been pr

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This agreement has been in operation

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The Leggatt report -main findings

It can introduce people to the process of negotiation and help them understand how to avoid unnecessary disputes. Used with a full simulation exercise, it will enable those already involved in negotiation to sharpen

Union recruitment: working paper asks for views on new safeguards

Employment Secretary James Prior has published a working paper inviting consultations on a proposal to provide statutory protection against certain trade union recruitment activities.

The paper is on p. 1150 of this issue.

This follows consideration of the report*, published on October 17, by Mr Andrew Leggatt QC into recruitment activities in the artwork, advertising and associated industries.

That report found that between 1975 and 1978 the National Graphical Association (NGA) and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (SLADE) undertook a recruitment campaign in the artwork and advertising industry which relied on "blacking" or threatening to black non-union sources.

Criticisms justified

The report concluded that SLADE had recruited indiscriminately, and by its uncompromising tactics was often able to impose a closed shop on companies where not only the employer but all the employees were opposed to it.

Commenting on the report, Mr Prior, said:

"The evidence in this report fully justifies the criticisms that led to the setting up of this inquiry. The report documents the bullying tactics adopted by SLADE and their total disregard for the clearly expressed wishes of those whom they sought to recruit.

"I believe that the use of methods such as these to boost union membership, which are so much in conflict with the voluntary tradition and foundation of trade unionism, will be deplored by responsible trade unionists. I note that those directly concerned were not willing to defend their conduct before this independent inquiry.

Action considered

"In the light of Mr Leggatt's findings I am now considering what further action is needed to afford protection against any recurrence. I hope that the report will be widely read and discussed. Informed public opinion is enormously important in checking behaviour of this kind."

* Cmnd 7706; £2.50 HMSO.

News and Notes

IPM Conference

Race for higher pay will destroy jobs-Gowrie

The race for higher money wages ends in bankruptcies, Minister of State for Employment, Lord Gowrie told the national conference of the Institute of Personnel Management in Harrogate. He said that he believed personnel managers could get this message across as part of their pay negotiations.

"The Government has tightened the availability of money and credit primarily in order to squeeze inflation out of the economy. But an important secondary effect is that few of you will be able to borrow money in order to meet wage claims which are constantly in excess of your productivity. I believe you can demonstrate that if you pay out more than your company can afford then the result will be: higher prices to your customers; falling profits and less re-investment; a less competitive position at home and abroad; greater vulnerability to import penetration; more job losses.

Demonstrate realities

"It is up to you to demonstrate the realities of pay bargaining," he said. "You have to show that unless your companies can provide goods and services that people want at prices they will pay, all of you, workers and nianagers alike, are going to be out of a job.

"We all have to show that productivity, a word which in terms of employment has bad vibrations for many people, is in fact the key to employment. Only by producing goods efficiently-and I of course include technological efficiency-can you be sure of keeping a market for them. Only by keeping a market can you keep jobs, or provide the wealth to reduce manning in a fair and even beneficial way. People seldom mind leaving or changing jobs if it is thoroughly worth their while to do so and if retraining or other job opportunities are available. But the bankruptcy of one's firm is not a fair or beneficial way to leave or change a job," he concluded.

Much had been heard in recent years about the importance of participation. Lord Gowrie said it was broadly true to say that "participation in our industrial economy, I mean worker participation in the affairs and management of a company, gets bogged down in the collective bargaining process. Getting the message across, opening the books of the company is going to be a criti-(Continued on facing page)

Set up independent industrial newspapers Fleet Street editor tells managers

Company managers who are worried about the standard of industrial relations reporting in the media cannot look for improvements in the national press to help them with their personnel problems, Daily Mirror Industrial Editor, Mr Geoffrey Goodman told personnel experts recently.

Speaking at the Institute of Personnel Managers' annual conference in Harrogate, Mr Goodman said that the treatment of industrial relations issues by the press could not be discussed without looking at the character of the press itself.

New demands

He told delegates: "Advertising is creating new demands. The media are forced more and more to adopt the mores of advertisers' requirements. In the process newspapers are seeking the mass markets amidst increasing competition."

As a result, added Mr Goodman, industrial relations reports often seemed to describe situations that bore very little relationship to the industry concerned and the very existence of television cameras excited and made the problem worse. Despite the fact that industrial correspondents now had more expertise than the strike reporters of 15 years ago, said Mr Goodman "that does not alter the message to the shop floor from the popular press and TV

From managers' point of view the immediate solution was in their own hands, he said. "The development of internal communications is important since you are not going to get service from national outlets"

He urged managers to consider the merits of setting up independent, industrial newspapers, jointly funded by management and unions, but with a free editorial voice. He cited the example of the Port newspaper, which although funded jointly by the Port of London Authority and the unions concerned, had an editor appointed by a board of independent trustees

"It provides an open platform for a broad spectrum of opinion", said Mr Goodman, whereas company's own publications "tend to have a quality of internal debate which is rather flat and controversy is not encouraged".

Mr Goodman also recommended his audience to be prepared to invite the press into companies during industrial disputes. On balance this approach would do more good than harm, he suggested, although he admitted there was a risk of introducing a third element into a dispute, which would have to be taken into account

'Employers hold the key to curing future skill shortages'-Cassels

Delegates to the Institute of Personnel Management conference at Harrogate, were told by Mr John Cassels, director of the Manpower Services Commission that the biggest single obstacle to ensuring future skills needs were met was the attitude of employers.

"They know that with 1.3 million unemployed there are firms which have shortages of important skills that limit output, cause late deliveries, make it necessary to turn orders away, and mean less jobs for other workers. It's a fundamental problem and it needs tackling fundamentally. And vet employers lack the will to confront it and they convince themselves that nothing can be done," he said.

He added that skilled engineering workers who left their jobs often took up other work but there was no corresponding flow the other way

"We have a leaky bath and only one small tap to fill it. We need to plug the leaks, certainly but we need to look at the water supply, too.'

Action individual employers could take included:

• making sure their pay was reasonably competitive, but where there was a general shortage of skills, an all-round bidding up would cure nothing.

• taking steps to improve the status, conditions and career prospects of their skilled workers: this would help deal with one of the major causes of unnecessary loss of skilled workers.

(Continued on facing page)

IPM Conference



Pay warning

(Continued from previous page)

cal part of your attempt to bring reality back into pay bargaining. Our job in Government is to face people with reality at national level; your job is to face people with reality at company level."

Lord Gowrie suggested that the collective bargaining table could, and should, once again become the forum for informed exchanges about the total needs of a company. The wage claim should be put into the perspective of total company development, he said. "Pay negotiations should stop being regarded as a visit from the bailiffs. There should be sensible discussions about the contribution that can be made towards financing the wage settlement and enhancing company prosperity, so that everyone can agree that there will be 'more where that came from' in future years too."

• Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of National Union of Public Employees, told delegates that the trade unions' bargaining strategy for the next wage round would be determined by the "going rate" for claims which he put at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This was based, said Mr Fisher, on Treasury forecasts of the likely level of the Retail Prices Index.

Industrial relations expert, Lord McCarthy, warned conference delegates to be prepared for more one-day midweek stoppages by workers, rather than, all-out strikes, as trade union tactics became more certification law come into force. sophisticated.

Skill problems

(Continued from previous page)

• improving recruitment practices. Employers do not always make full use of Jobcentres and often neglect Skillcentres as a source of skilled workers. • not neglecting manpower planning: even comparatively little information would help them to avoid sudden crises.

"But above all our whole approach to training and access to training needs to be revised," said Mr Cassels. "Training should be about learning not serving time. Intakes should be systematically planned and not allowed to fluctuate violently. Training should be broad-based enough to help adaptability-a key need of the future. There needs to be flexibility of age of entry and in opportunities to bring skills up to date. Above all a much freer attitude is needed to giving adults opportunities to train. Nobody can do this for industry. It is for employers to help themselves."

State factories up for sale

The Department of Industry is to encourage wider private investment in Government factories. This was announced by Lord Trenchard, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, when he opened the Gillingham Industrial Estate in Kent.

He said freeholds or good leaseholds were on offer now-and he hoped that as many tenants as possible would want to take advantage of this.

"We want to encourage wider ownership amongst Government tenants; we want to divest ourselves of factory estates where that can be done with advantage to the taxpayer and the occupier."

Applications invited for marine certificates

The Department of Trade is now inviting applications for Certificates of Service from eligible engineer officers in the UK Merchant Navy.

The certificates will be issued to all officers who have the necessary service in capacities which do not require certificates of competency under present UK law, but which will need such certificates after September 1, 1981, when important changes in the UK merchant shipping The department will start considering applications well in advance to give ample

News and Notes

Disabled will train as programmers on new live-in course.

Two MSC priorities, helping the disabled find jobs and helping to meet the high demand for trained computer staff, will both be furthered when a new residential computer programming course for the severely disabled begins at the Queen Elizabeth Training Collection Leatherhead next February.

The college, one of four residential colleges catering exclusively for disabled people, is the first to add computer programming to its syllabus.

The 12-week course is funded through the Training Opportunities Scheme and will be run jointly with ICL Training for up to ten severely disabled students at a time.

Range of jobs

Data processing careers can be particularly attractive to the least mobile because there are opportunities for a range of interesting computer programming jobs to be done from home. The MSC will consider meeting the home installation costs of computer terminals.

Those completing the course successfully will be qualified to work as junior programme writers for COBOL 1900 or 2900 computer systems and both ICL and the British Computer Society have offered to help MSC Disablement Resettlement Officers find jobs for them.

When trainees take up employment they may be supplied with special aids on permanent loan. Those who are not housebound may be helped with the cost of fares to and from work if they are unable to use public transport.

Their future employers can apply for grants of up to £5,000 if it is necessary to adapt their equipment or premises.

time for their consideration and avoid a last minute rush.

Officers will have to satisfy the department that they meet service and experience requirements and, in the case of chief engineers, prove their nationality.

Engineer officers already holding Merchant Navy Certificates of Competency issued by the Department of Trade (or certificates of competency accepted by the department as equivalent) for service as chief or second engineers in foreign-going ships will be unaffected by the regulations.

News and Notes



HRH The Prince of Wales presents the Young Engineer for Britain 1979 Trophy to John Sydenham of Cowes High School, Isle of Wight. His winning project, a newly-designed city cycle which is lightweight and easily assembled, was one of 38 to reach the final held at the Wembley Conference Centre. Other projects placed first in their class were an engine lift; an electronic pelican crossing system; a multisupport baby seat; a proximity alarm and an orthopaedic arm support.

During his opening address at the presentation ceremony, Mr Adam Butler, MP, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, said that he was delighted that Prince Charles had chosen to support the 1979 competition. He said: "His Royal Highness has chosen to support part of something which we believe is vitally important for the future of British industry.

"We can only keep ahead in world markets if we offer superior skills and technology. For this we need engineers. In our industry they are the inventors and designers, the constructors, the maintainers.

"It can not be repeated enough: that we depend on industry, with commerce. to create the wealth of this country. Without that wealth, there is no money to build schools and hospitals, no money to help the handicapped and elderly. To use a phrase of the Prime Minister's, industry and commerce are the first social service-and that's one good reason why we need more of our best people in industry And modern industry depends heavily on its engineers.

MSC hopes to boost job opportunities by linking 'ideas' and business people

The creation of new firms and new analytical in their work, to rely more on employment opportunities by linking entrepreneural "ideas" people with business men and women is planned by the Manpower Services Commission.

"Since we may need to grow new companies and perhaps new industries almost from scratch, the flair of the entrepreneur must be supplemented by the basic skills of business management" said Dr Ron Johnson, the MSC's director of training, recently.

Speaking at a seminar on unemployment and technological change in the 1980s, Dr Johnson said: "The Manpower Services Commission has, with others, initiated training programmes designed to help the prospective entrepreneur to acquire business skills and work is planned to help "ideas people" to link up with business people to create new firms and new employment opportunities".

Next decade

Discussing the effect of technology on employment, and the contribution training can make in helping individuals and organisations to cope with change over the next decade, Dr Johnson continued:

"The aspirations of people at work, not only in terms of income, leave, pensions and security of employment, but also in terms of the quality of life at work, will have their effect on the introduction of technology. The impact of technology will be felt in almost every aspect of life.

"We need to learn how to work together to introduce the new technology into the workplace to the benefit of the community and the workforce—as well as to the profit of the investor."

He said many people would need to acquire new knowledge and skills as they moved from one job to another or as the jobs they performed changed with the introduction of new methods.

Design concept

"We need to get serious about the total design concept. We need to be concerned with the design of manufacturing systems as well as with the design of goods and services that will find a place in markets at home and overseas. We require design skills which are sound in technical terms and produce attractive goods and appealing services at economic prices. This has serious implications for the education and training of engineers and designers."

The explosion of knowledge and data would compel managers to become more in 1980.

reasoned decisions than on extrapolation from experience.

Dr Johnson stated that this decade of change would demand an adaptable work-



Johnson: total design concept

force. More effort would be needed to help people to be flexible at the outset of their working lives. This implied close attention to the transition from school to work. "But it must not end there. We must get to grips with creating a learning work-force, and to a climate in which it becomes normal to continue education and training throughout

• A special article on "Education and Training in the 80s", a personal view by Dr Johnson, appears on p. 1093 of this issue.

Survey will study minority unemployed

The Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission have commissioned a survey from the Policy Studies Institute to supplement their existing knowledge of unemployed members of ethnic minority groups.

The research aims are:

(a) to provide a general description of members of ethnic minority groups who are unemployed (for example, employment experience, job seeking strategies, effects of unemployment);

(b) to identify differences between their experience of unemployment and that of others by using a comparison sample of all the unemployed in the survey areas; and

(c) to investigate how far any differences are accounted for by such factors as ability to speak English, occupational level or membership of a minority group.

The survey will be directed by Mr D. J. Smith and is expected to be completed early

Arrangements for work permits to be changed in January

The Department of Employment is proposing to make changes in the arrangements for the issue of work permits, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, has announced.

(The details can be found on p. 1130.) Due to take effect from January 1, 1980, the changes would strengthen the protection which the work permit scheme gives to the employment opportunities of resident workers and of those from other member states of the EEC who wish to work here. In a written reply to a Parliamentary question from Mr Gary Waller MP (Brighouse and Spenborough), Mr Mayhew said that in general work permits would be available only for overseas workers holding recognised professional qualifications or having a high degree of skill or experience.

An application for a permit would only be considered if the vacancy necessarily required such a worker and was normally in an occupation serviced by the Professional and Executive Recruitment Service. The employer would be expected to notify the vacancy to the nearest employment office or Jobcentre and allow at least four weeks for a suitable worker to be found.

For most occupations, the minimum age for the issue of a permit would be increased from 18 to 23.

A separate announcement, said M1 Mayhew, would be made later about the special arrangements under which a limited number of resident domestics and other semi-skilled or unskilled workers have been allowed to come from certain countries to work here.

It was hoped that the new arrangements would result in a steady decrease in the number of long-term work permits issued. The Department would keep this under close review and would not hesitate to make further changes should these prove to be necessary.

The Careers and Occupational Information Centre has moved to new offices in Sheffield. Correspondence and inquiries for

- COIC should now be addressed to:
- **Careers and Occupational Information Centre**
- The Pennine Centre
- 20-22 Hawley Street
- Sheffield S1 3GA
- Telephone: Sheffield (0742) 739022.

Development Area status for Corby should improve job prospects

The Corby Employment Office Area is to be designated a Development Area, subject to the necessary European Commission

Approval. This was announced in a statement to Parliament by Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph following the British Steel Corporation's decision to close iron and steelmaking in Corby.

Sir Keith said he was making this move to attract new employment for those affected by the closure. Firms there would then be eligible for the full range of regional incentives including regional development grants on buildings, works, plant and machinery and regional selective financial assistance under the Industry Act 1972.

As a Development Area, Corby would be eligible for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund towards infrastructure and industrial projects and, as a steel closure area, from proposed measures under the non-quota section of the fund and from the European Coal and Steel Commun-

Substantial programme

itv.

Area."

These measures, he said, together with Corby's favourable location in the East Midlands, should mean that the town would prove more attractive to private investors, and so improve its employment prospects.

New revision of SIC will soon be available

The Standard Industrial Classification -Revised 1980 will be out soon.* The classification will be introduced generally in 1983 when the major economic statistics are rebased back to 1980. The latest revision of the SIC adopts the

ture of UK industry.

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News and Notes

"The Corby Development Corporation has a substantial advance factory programme in hand and is also making efforts to attract private development," said Sir Keith. "The Secretary of State for the Environment is making funds available for infrastructure and consolidation for an additional 70 acres at Earlstrees Industrial Estate. The corporation is investigating the suitability of another 200-250 acres of land at Weldon, in the Corby Employment Office



"The steel industry, both in the public and private sectors, is entering the 80s with some of the best equipment in the world and I view the future with confidence" said Mr Michael Marshall MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry pictured, speaking in Sheffield at Cutlers Hall.

"But we face great problems which require industrial statesmanship of the highest order", added Mr Marshall. He said the Government believed that the industry's management and unions had to be left to freely determine the right size and structure for the industry.

Benefit spending

For the 13 weeks ending August 24, 1979, approximate expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) was £124,652,000.

During the 13 weeks ending May 25, 1979. the corresponding figure was £154,296,000; during the 13 weeks ending February 23, 1979, the figure was £172,124,000 and during the 13 weeks ending August 25, 1978, it was £153,018,000.

standard industrial classification of the Statistical Office of the European Communities but makes allowance for the struc-

The EEC classification-the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities-has ten Divisions each subdivided in Classes (two digits), Groups (three digits) and Sub-groups and Items (four and five digits respectively).

The revised UK-SIC has a similar numbering system but the Sub-groups and Items are replaced by Activity headings (four digits) and Descriptive sub-groups (five digits). The Activity headings are intended in general to replace the Minimum List Headings of the 1968 SIC.

* The Standard Industrial Classification-Revised 1980 (ISBN 011 630764 1); HMSO.

The content of British closed shop agreements by John Gennard, Stephen Dunn and Michael Wright *

Industrial Relations Department, London School of Economics

Since the last comprehensive study appeared in 1964¹, public interest in the closed shop in Britain has been considerable. Yet despite three major pieces of legislation in the 1970's and the current proposals for further legal reform of the practice², public knowledge of its extent and operation remains essentially that published 15 years ago, supplemented by piecemeal evidence from coverage given to the plight of individuals adversely affected by the closed shop. In April 1978, the Industrial Relations Department of the London School of Economics began research intended to provide more systematic data on contemporary closed shop arrangements.³ During the course of this research, 136 written closed shop agreements-now commonly called "union membership agreements" (UMAs)-have been collected from employers' associations, private companies, public authorities and trade unions. An analysis of their contents is reported upon below to provide a background to the debate surrounding the present Government's legislative intentions towards the closed shop.

The sample

Table 1 shows the industrial distribution of the 136 UMAs analysed. They are drawn from 80 separate employers and include 33 agreements, covering 1.2 million workers, from the public sector and 103 agreements, covering 0.5 million, from the private. According to the project's current provisional estimate, this 1.7 million represents approximately one-third of the total closed shop population although far more than a third are covered by similar types of written agreement. Because of the fragmented bargaining and multi-plant structure typical of the large private companies interviewed, individual UMAs in the private sector tend to involve fairly small numbers of employees and a firm's workforce may be covered by many broadly identical closed shop agreements. In such instances, managements have tended to supply us with one or two UMAs considered representative of company practice. The present sample therefore reflects closed shop arrangements involving a far greater number of employees than the 1.7 million directly affected, and, on the evidence of nearly 200 interviews with employers and trade union-

Table 1 Industrial distribution of the UMAs

Industry			Non-r UMA	Non-manual UMA		All UMAs	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying	_		1	2	1	1	
Food, drink and tobacco	10	12	10	19	20	15	
Chemicals	4	5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-0122	4	3	
Metal manufacture	2	2	2 7	4	4	3	
Engineering and shipbuilding	22	27	7	13	29	21	
Vehicles	3	4	5	9	8	6	
Metal goods n.e.s.	2	2	2	4	4	3	
Textile and clothing	3	4	5 2 2	4	5	4	
Brick and pottery and glass	1	1		2	2	1	
Paper, printing and publishing	7	9	2	4	9 3	7	
Other manufacturing	3	4		-	3	2	
Gas, electricity and water	3	4	2	4	5	4	
Transport and communications	82	10	8 3 7	15	16	13	
Distributive trades		2	3	6	5	4	
Miscellaneous services UMAs covering several	11	13	7	13	18	13	
categories	1	1	2	4	3	2	
411 💊	82	100	54	100	136	100	

ists, it appears to convey clearly the changing nature of the closed shop in this country.

In Britain the term "closed shop" has traditionally been used to describe a broad range of practices involving union membership as a condition of employment. All but three of the UMAs in the present sample satisfy this basic criterion⁴ even though most permit certain workers to remain outside the union and membership density may remain significantly below 100 per cent. Where such exemptions exist, some interviewees have stressed that their UMAs are not therefore closed shops. It is however consistent with accepted usage to include them under that label⁵.

All the agreements are "post-entry" in character insofar as "the employer is free to engage a non-unionist so long as he agrees to join the union⁶ immediately or shortly after engagement"7. The prospective employee does not, for example, have to be an established member of a specified union or of a restricted pool of unionised labour, or to be on a union branch list before being considered for a job. Such "pre-entry" practices, which are found in parts of the printing, dock working, shipbuilding, steel making, merchant shipping and entertainment industries, are relatively in decline mainly because of dwindling employment in those sectors. Pre-entry practices are however found scattered throughout the rest of the economy, notably in engineering where it is often customary to recruit only established members of the relevant craft union to certain skilled jobs. Elsewhere, similar pre-entry closed shops may typically cover a handful of maintenance craftsmen in a mainly semi or unskilled manufacturing plant. Such practices seldom become the subject of formal, written agreements. Indeed in the same factory it is not unusual to find the semi and unskilled workers covered by a formal post-entry agreement and the skilled grades covered by an unwritten, de facto pre-entry closed shop. Only one sample UMA attempts to combine these two types of closed shop by including a pre-entry element for the minority of skilled

(3) This study which is due to be completed in 1980 is being financed by the Research and Planning Division of the Department of Employment. The present article covers some preliminary findings in one area of the research. Work is continuing on the operation and effects of the closed shop and in the near future it is hoped that further articles will appear, initially on the extent of closed shop arrangements in British industry.

(4) The exceptions are three "agency shop" agreements which allow employees to choose between union membership, contributing non-membership and paying the equivalent of union dues to charity. These share some features of UMAs (as the article later shows) but the condition of employment is that workers must pick one of the three options. They cannot opt out of payment altogether.

(5) See McCarthy's discussion of definitional problems concerning the closed shop; op. cit. (pp. 7-16). For a legal definition of the UMA see TULRA (1974) and TULR(A)A 1976—s. 30(1) and s. 30 (5a).

(6) When the phrase "join the union" or "take up union membership" or "remain in the union" is used, it refers to a union or one of a number of unions party to the UMA. In fact about 60 per cent of the sample UMAs are signed by only one union, whilst approx 20 per cent are signed by four or more.

(7) McCarthy, op. cit. (p. 16).

Table 2 Year of signing of union membership agreements

Year	Manua	al UMA	Non-manual UMA		All UMAs		
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	
Before 1971	8	10	1	2	9	7	
1971	1 8 monty-200	00-10	Part and	1011-011		13-11- CED1	
1972	1	1	-		1	1	
1973	9 WEST (+ 7)	61 - V	21 23 123	00-00	11 - 16	R -1102	
1974	1	1	1	2	2	1	
1975	3	4	4	7	7	5	
1976	31	38	22	41	53	39	
1977	30	37	15	28	45	39 33	
1978	5	6	10	19	15	11	
1979	5 3	4	1	2	4	3	
All	82	100	54	100	136	100	

jobs within its jurisdiction. This is however extremely rare. The almost total absence of pre-entry features in the UMAs under analysis is indicative of the fact that the present growth in closed shop activity has almost entirely produced agreements that are post-entry in character.

The growth of the closed shop in Britain and the emergence of the UMA

In 1968, the Donovan Commission⁸ suggested that once its reform proposals took effect, unions would eventually feel able to dispense with the need for the closed shop. This has not so far happened. On the contrary, where reform of plant or company level industrial relations has occurred, it has often been accompanied or followed by (a) formalisation of existing closed shop arrangements which previously were recognised only in custom and practice, and/or (b) the creation of new closed shops as part of the process of developing formal procedural machinery in the plant or office. Moreover, in sectors of the economy where stable and sophisticated industrial relations were already the norm when Donovan reported, yet where closed shops had not emerged, UMAs have since been concluded to complete or "tidy up" the relationship between employer and trade unions. Thus, rather than having been rendered obsolete by the development of comprehensive, written industrial relations practices and procedures, the closed shop has instead tended to become a concomitant of them⁹.

Table 2 hides the fact that the present movement towards formal UMAs and the spread of the closed shop generally appears to have begun not in the 1974-76 period following the repeal of the IR Act but in the late 1960s and early 70s when prototype UMAs started to appear or had become the subject of negotiations which the IR Act interrupted. The agency shop provisions under the 1971 Act, though important for a few white collar unions, were not generally used because de-registration closed the option to most unions. Hedged with legal difficulties, existing closed shops continued to operate informally¹⁰, whilst other aspects of plant level industrial relations, including recognition of shop stewards, time-off for union duties, and grievance handling together with substantive issues, increasingly became a matter for formal domestic agreement. It might have been expected that, but for the IR Act, the growth in UMAs would have key's pace with the developing formalisation of in-plant procedures generally. Instead, by the time TULRA (1974) again made the practice a legal possibility, the degree of for nality in existing closed shops was lagging behind and there was a flurry of closed shop activity to bring their status into line or to revive already formalised arrangements which in theory, if not in practice, had lapsed during the period of the Act. Of the 126 agreements dating from 1974 onwards, at least 40 per cent

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originated in some guise prior to 1971, including over 50 per cent of manual agreements and 25 per cent of white collar. These formalisations or re-iterations of long standing closed shops were supplemented by the clearing of the backlog of new closed shop demands which had accumulated between 1971 and 1974. However table 2 also disguises the extent of this upsurge because many UMAs concluded between 1974 and 1976 to comply with TULRA's original grounds upon which a dismissal for non-union membership in a closed shop could be found unfair (that is religious objections to joining any union or any reasonable grounds for refusing to belong to a particular union) were altered in the light of TULR(A)A (1976), which narrowed these grounds to religious belief only. It is these later versions which appear in the table. Indeed, several of the agreements are third editions, the first dating from before 1971, the second from 1974, and the last from 1976. Although table 2 exaggerates it, the growth in agreements which began in the late 60s, does nevertheless appear to have reached a peak in 1976 and 1977. By 1978 our evidence indicates that UMA activity was in decline, a trend which appears to have continued in 1979.

McCarthy's study suggested that in the early 1960s only a fifth (0.75 million) of the closed shop population was covered by arrangements which had formal status,¹¹ as compared to a conservative estimate of well over a half (in excess of 2.5 million) today. Furthermore the degree of formality then was far lower than is now common. Before 1968 the typical closed shop arrangement, if written down, occupied a single clause in a works agreement and was encapsulated in a single sentence which perhaps read: "It is a condition of employment that all hourly paid employees become and remain members of the union". Nothing was mentioned about exceptions to the rule, about how new employees and existing non-members were to be recruited to the union, nor about the problems of lapsing and of expulsion or exclusion from the union. Nowadays a typical UMA may be three or four pages in length, with attached schedules, notes for guidance, and recorded minutes of the negotiations clarifying the "spirit" in which the agreement is to operate. To an extent the law has played its part in this process by making the parties conscious of the need for exact definitions and precise wording¹², yet the movement towards more detailed UMAs precedes the advent of law in the area of the closed shop, and the complexity of the majority of agreements is due to inclusions which go far beyond the demands of the law.

The 136 agreements vary considerably in detail and wording, yet some standardisation in broad subject matter has developed. Apart from a clear definition of the category of worker covered by the agreement, UMAs have come to divide those within their jurisdiction into sub-categories,

(11) Op. cit. p. 62.

(12) See B. Weekes, "Law and the practice of the closed shop", *The Industrial Law Journal*, December 1976; R. Benedictus, "Closed shops exemptions and their wording", *The Industrial Law Journal*, September 1979.

^{*} The authors would like to thank Mark Gregory for his assistance in the preparation of this article. The views expressed are those of the authors.

W. E. J. McCarthy, *The Closed Shop in Britain*, Blackwell, Oxford, 1964.
 The Industrial Relations Act (1971), The Trade Union and Labour Relations Act (1974) (TULRA) and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act (1976) (TULR(A)A); Working papers for consultations on proposed Industrial Relations Legislation, Department of Employment, July 1979.

⁽⁸⁾ The Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, Cmnd 3623, HMSO London 1968 (para 602).

⁽⁹⁾ This is not to imply that the spread of closed shop arrangements in the last decade is explicable merely in terms of institutional reform. The reasons for this spread have been a major focus of the project and are too complex to be adequately discussed here.

⁽¹⁰⁾ See B. Weekes, M. Mellish, L. Dickens and J. Lloyd, Industrial Relations and the Limits of the Law, Blackwell, Oxford, 1975 (Chap. 2).

the major three of which are: (a) new entrants to the groups covered by the UMA; (b) existing union members at the time of the UMAs introduction; and (c) existing non-union members at the time of the UMAs introduction. In addition, agreements have increasingly stressed procedures to deal with any problems which may arise from their operation. Frequently these distinguish between cases in which the individual employee acts in possible contravention of the agreement by resigning from the union or claiming exemption from union membership, and cases in which the union acts against the individual by witholding membership, or expelling him/her. The following sections examine the treatment of the three sub-categories mentioned above, and the procedures laid down in UMAs to handle problems which emerge.

The position of "new entrants" into grades covered by UMAs

(a) New employees

Apart from the exceptions noted in table 3, all the UMAs require new employees entering their jurisdiction to join an appropriate union, though not necessarily immediately. A number of interviewees have remarked that the administrative costs of enrolling new members are such that unions are sometimes reluctant to recruit until the new entrant seems likely to remain in the job for a reasonable period or management seems unlikely to dismiss him/her as unsuitable upon completion of the probationary period. Thus by far the most common period within which a newcomer must join is four weeks (55 per cent). Only 15 per cent of UMAs require new entrants to take up union

Table 3 Period within which a new entrant must join a union specified by the UMA or claim exemption

Period	Manual		Non-manual		All UMAs	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Immediately	10	12	11*	20	21*	15
Within 1 week	4	5	2	4	6	4
Within 2 weeks	4	5	_ 1	-	4	3
Within 3 weeks	3	4	1	2	4	3
Within 1 month	46	56	29	54*	75*	55
Within 2 months	indiala an -india	hard coin	2	4	2	2
Over 2 months	3	4	2	4	5	4
Not specified	12	15	7†	13	19†	14
All	82	100	54	100	136	100

Includes 2 agreements which allow new entrants to choose to join a union or become a contributing non-member. Includes 1 agreement which does not specify the obligations of new entrants.

Table 4 Grounds upon which a new entrant can claim exemption from joining a union specified by a UMA where such membership is otherwise a condition of employment

Grounds for exemption	Manu	al UMAs	Non-manual UMAs		All UMAs	
	No.	per cent (n = 81)	No.	per cent (n = 49)	No.	per cent (n = 130)
Religious belief	51	63	33	67	84	65
Conscience etc 1	13	16	10	20	23	18
Reasonable grounds Part-time and/or	, 3	4	1	2	4	3
temporary employment Apprenticeship/under	19	23	13	27	32	25
training/junior status Already in membership of	17	21	8	16	25	19
non-specified union	10	12	2	4	12	9
Taking up a key or specialist post	7	9	16	33	23	18
Refusal of membership by specified union/s	2	2	<u>10</u> 200	al <u>rojen</u> te	2	2
No exemptions	18	22	6	12	24	18

Notes: (1) Conscience category includes UMAs using terms like "moral grounds" and "grounds of deeply held personal conviction".
(2) 58 of the above UMAs included two and more exemptions. Therefore the number columns do not add up to total No. of UMAs, nor the percent columns to 100.

(3) Five agreements which do not make union membership a condition of employment for new entrants are excluded as is the one agreement that does not specify the obligations of new entrants.

membership at once. This figure is however increased by a proportion of the UMAs which do not stipulate a specific. joining period but where the intention is that new employees should become members as soon as possible, either during the form filling which occurs at the beginning of any job or during the induction process when a union representative has the opportunity to talk to new entrants.

The vast majority (82 per cent) of those UMAs which oblige new entrants to join the union allow at least one ground for avoiding membership (see table 4). Under TULRA(A)A (1976)¹³ anyone dismissed for non-union membership where a UMA operates can obtain redress from an Industrial Tribunal provided the Tribunal is satisfied that the person dismissed "genuinely objects on grounds of religious belief to membership of any union whatsoever". This statutory protection exists from the commencement of employment and to avoid such actions the majority of UMAs exempt employees from union membership if they object on religious grounds. No firm data is available on how often such objectors are nevertheless screened out during the selection process. An acknowledgement of the rights of new entrant religious objectors appears in 65 per cent of UMAs, which suggests discrimination may not be practiced in those contexts¹⁴. Moreover there is evidence that the appeals procedures contained in UMAs and described later are designed partly to handle the objections of job applicants. The fact that in about 70 per cent of agreements, newly recruited workers are allowed at least a week to join the union may also be an important factor here, giving such employees an opportunity to establish their statutory rights and to register their objections and initiate the internal appeals machinery. Less clear is the position under those 18 Agreements (see table 5) which, whilst not mentioning religious belief, do state that the agreement is intended to comply with the current law without implying any undertaking towards job applicants. The overall indication from our interview programme is that religious objection has been widely accepted as legitimate grounds for avoiding union membership, not least because it is fairly easy to define and occurs infrequently, and that employers do not in practice differentiate between such objectors already in employment, who are statutorily protected, and those seeking jobs who are not

Non-manual UMAs place greater emphasis on exempting new entrants from union membership on grounds of the post they will occupy. Such exemptions occur in a third of white collar agreements as opposed to less than 10 per cent of blue collar, which indicates that employer acceptance of white collar UMAs is often tempered by a feeling that certain staff jobs ought to fall outside their jurisdiction, even if they are contained within the relevant negotiating unit. These jobs include secretaries to certain directors and managers, various specialists including employees in the personnel department and those concerned with safety where potentially dangerous processes are involved. In most cases those holding such posts are free to join and remain in the union but are not compelled to do so. The above also holds true for existing employees (see table 5).

Table 5 Grounds upon which an existing trade union member can opt out of or remain outside a specified trade union where UMA otherwise makes membership a condition of employment

129 MDICE	Manual UMAs		Non-I	manual S	All UMAs	
	No.	per cent (n = 75)	No.	per cent (n = 48)	No.	per cent (n = 123)
Religious belief	58	77	42	88	100 ²	81
Conscience'	14	19	11	23	25	20
Reasonable grounds Part-time and/or	4	5	4	8	8	7
temporary employment Apprenticeship/under	19	25	13	27	32	26
training/junior Already in membership of a	17	23	8	17	25	20
non-specified union In occupation of a	26	35	10	21	36	29
key or senior post	7	9	16	33	23	19
Long service/age No grounds for	5	7	5	10	10	8
exemption specified	5	7	2	4	7	6

Notes: (1) Includes UMAs using terms like "moral Grounds" and "grounds of deeply held

personal convicti

personal conviction".
(2) The table includes in total 18 UMAS which whilst not specifically mentioning religious belief nevertheless state that the agreement is intended to comply with TULRA and its amendments.
(3) 73 of the above UMAs include two or more exemptions. Therefore the number columns do not add up to the total number of UMAs nor the per cent to 100.
(4) 13 agreements which do not specify that continued membership is a condition of employment for existing members are excluded.

(b) Internal transfers

In general the term "new entrant" applies to new employees, although it might equally refer to existing employees who transfer into a UMA area. In practice their position tends to be less clearly defined. About 38 per cent of UMAs lay down the rights and obligations of those transferred in. In half these agreements, existing employees entering the jurisdiction of the UMA are treated in exactly the same way as those already covered by it; that is where existing non-members have not been required to join the union, neither are those non-members transferred in (13 UMAs); and where existing non-members have been required to join, so are non-members transferred in (five cases). The remaining 18 agreements, all of which allow existing non-members to remain outside the union, stipulate that existing employees subsequently transferred in must be willing to join the appropriate union as a condition of employment, that is they are treated as new employees. Refusal to comply in these cases would usually result not in dismissal, but in non-transference.

The position of existing employees covered by UMAs

(1) Employees already in membership of a trade union at the time of the UMAs introduction

Employees who already belong to the union at the time of the agreement's implementation are required to continue in membership as a condition of employment in 123 (90 per cent) of the UMAs. However, existing trade unionists may be exempted from compulsory membership on a number of grounds (table 5). A recognition that existing union members may leave the union subsequently on grounds of religious belief occurs in 81 per cent of such UMAs, even though in practice the likelihood of an established union member successfully claiming the right to opt out of membership on religious grounds would be dependent on him/her being converted to one of a small number of sects and would be an unusual occurrence. Similarly, examples of trade unionists successfully opting out on grounds of conscience would be rare especially as UMAs tend to underline that such grounds should be "consistently held". Religious and conscientious objection cases are

more likely to arise amongst new entrants and amongst existing non-union members in those minority of agreements which require such employees to join the union. However, in offering this protection UMAs, as already noted, tend not to distinguish between new entrants, existing members or existing non-members.

This similarity in the treatment of new entrants, existing union members, and existing non-members, where they are obliged to join the union, is reflected in similarities between tables 4 and 5 especially where part-time and temporary employees, trainees and juniors and those occupying certain key posts are concerned. The most significant difference in treatment between new entrants and established employees, apart from the "long service and age" grounds designed usually to overcome the problems of known individuals, is the greater number of UMAs which allow existing employees to retain membership of a nonsignatory union (nearly 30 per cent) as compared to those which allow new entrants to do so (less than 10 per cent-see table 4). This demonstrates an unwillingness to interfere with an employee whose long membership of a non-recognised union may involve considerable benefit rights which would be jeopardised if he were to resign, yet a reluctance to cause further fragmentation by extending the exemption to newly recruited workers. In all cases the employee is required to maintain his current union card, or, if he wishes to leave his union at a later stage, to join a signatory union. Non-membership is not an option. The incidence of this exemption is also markedly different between manual UMAs (35 per cent) and non-manual UMAs (21 per cent). The explanation here lies in the greater "job-centredness" and the generally longer establishment of manual trade unionism which has led to a greater likelihood of isolated members of non-signatory unions existing within blue collar grades.

(2) Employees not in membership of a trade union at the time of the UMAs introduction

Almost two-thirds (86) of the agreements under consideration place no obligation upon existing non-members to join the union. In most cases, however, if such an employee later voluntarily joins, then continued membership becomes a condition of employment. The remaining third (50) state that union membership becomes compulsory for all employees, again with exceptions (see table 6), whether or not they are already in the union. Just over half these

Table 6 Grounds upon which existing non-members at the time of the introduction of the UMA may remain outside the signatory union/s where the UMA otherwise makes union membership a condition of their continued employment

	Manua	I UMAs	Non-n UMAs	nanual	All UMAs		
	No.	per cent (n = 30)	No.	per cent (n = 20)	No.	per cent (n = 50)	
Religious belief	21	70	14	70	35'	70	
Conscience	6	20	5	25	11	22	
Reasonable grounds	3	10	1	5	4	8	
Part-time/temporary	6	20	6	30	12	24	
Apprenticeship	3	10	4	20	7	14	
Already in membership							
of non-specified TU	7	23	4	20	11	22	
Employed in key or							
senior post	2	7	5	25	7	14	
Long service/age	2 4 3	13	5 3	15	7	14	
No exemptions	3	10	1	5	4	8	

Notes: (1) Table includes six UMAs which whilst not specifying religious objections, mention that the agreement is intended to comply with current legislation.
(2) Twenty-eight of the above UMAs include two or more exemptions. Therefore the number columns do not add up to total of UMAs nor per cent to 100.

⁽¹³⁾ Recently consolidated into the Employment Protection Consolidation Act 1978 (s. 58(3)).

⁽¹⁴⁾ If UMAs which allow such grounds for exemption as conscientious, moral and reasonable objections to union membership, all of which encompass religious belief, are added to this total, then the proportion which specifically protect job applicants who have a religious objection to joining a trade union rises to 72 per cent.

"tight" agreements are formalisations of closed shop practices stretching back at least to the 1960s and in some cases to before the war, and the absence of protection for existing non-members is because 100 per cent membership was already long established when the agreement was negotiated. Background information obtained on the 47 "tight" UMAs which have appeared since 1974 suggests that 16 were concluded in circumstances where there was no tradition of 100 per cent membership and where there were in fact non-members already employed by the organisation who were compelled to join the union. Nevertheless six of these allowed non-members to remain outside on grounds of "conscience", although it is not known how liberally "conscience" was interpreted. Table 6 indicates that only four of the UMAs, covering in all a few hundred people, are full blooded 100 per cent formal post entry closed shops insofar as they allow no exemptions from membership of a signatory union on any grounds whatsoever.

Contributing non-member status and payment to charity in lieu of union membership

A significant number of UMAs borrow practices found in the agency shop. Provisions for payment of a sum equivalent to union dues to charity in lieu of membership are found in 26 manual agreements and 22 non-manual agreements. In general the charity option is only open to religious objectors, or if the UMA allows them, conscientious objectors, and tends to apply only to new entrants, or to existing religious and conscientious objectors where established employees are otherwise compelled to join the union. Where agreements exclude existing non-unionists from compulsory union membership, such employees are also excused any payment in all but 12 cases, an exemption which does not occur in an agency shop. Five UMAs which allow contributing non-member status also differ from the three agency shops in so far as they do not allow trade unionists to opt freely to become contributing nonmembers. A union member or an employee who subsequently chooses to join the union must remain so as a condition of employment.

Procedures to deal with issues arising from UMAs

Solely to handle problems arising from their implementation and subsequent operation 77 agreements (57 per cent) lay down special procedures over and above the normal disputes machinery. An independent arbitrator is provided for in 49 of these agreements to act as the final level of appeal and to reach a decision binding in honour on the parties involved. Almost all (44) specify that the arbitrator should be appointed from ACAS's list. In addition, industrial action against the appellant or the company during the course of an appeal is specifically prohibited in 35 of the above 77 agreements. As table 7 shows, a substantial proportion of UMAs include an even more specialised procedure to deal only with cases of exclusion and/or expulsion from the union. In 39 agreements, or a third of those made since 1976, the final stage of the appeal is heard by the TUC Independent Review Committee, a body set up in that year to examine such instances of exclusion and Table 7 Safeguards contained in UMAs to protect the interests of individuals

Safeguard	Manu	al UMAs	Non-I	manual S	All U	MAs
	No.	per cent (n = 82)	No.	per cent (n = 54)	No.	per cent (n = 136)
Special procedure to handle UMA appeals and problems Special procedure incorporates	43	52	34	63	77	57
an independent arbitrator in last stage Special procedure stipulates that arbitrator should be	26	32	23	43	49	36
appointed from ACAS list Clause in UMA stating that TU will not unreasonably exclude or excel an	25	30	20	37	45	33
employee Special procedure to operate in case of expulsion from	26	32	26	48	52	38
union Special procedure to operate in case of union	33	40	27	50	60	44
witholding membership Procedure to deal specifically with exclusion/ expulsion cases which mentions TUC Independent Beview Committee as	38	46	24	44	62	46
appropriate UMAs featuring at least one	25	30	14	26	39	29
of the above safeguards	58	71	37	63	95	70

Note: (1) Seventy-one UMAs incorporate more than one of the above features. Therefore

expulsion, its members being appointed by the TUC in consultation with the Secretary of State for Employment and the chairman of ACAS.

Our preliminary investigations indicate that whilst the format of these various procedures varies considerably, and whilst they are often the subject of lengthy negotiations, the number of recorded cases such procedures have had to handle appears to be small. Research is continuing into this and other aspects of the operation of UMAs.

Summary

The present research indicates that a major change in the nature of the closed shop has occurred during the past decade. Negotiators have concluded increasingly sophisticated post-entry UMAs to define precisely the obligations and rights of workers where union membership exists as a condition of employment, and, despite enormous variation in detail, there appears to be a growing standardisation in broad content matter which is only partly attributable to legal considerations¹⁵. For example, where new closed shops have appeared, it has increasingly become the norm to exclude existing non-unionists from compulsion to join the union. Over 63 per cent of the sample fall into this category. Moreover, procedures specially designed to handle difficulties arising from the operation of the UMA and often incorporating provision for an independent arbitrator have become a regular, if seldom used feature. The result tends to be a lengthy document which contrasts sharply with the brief or unwritten closed shop agreements prevalent until the late 60s.

(15) This standardisation has been encouraged by model agreements circulated by employers' associations, central personnel departments and trade union head-quarters; by details of agreements published in such journals as *Industrial Relations* Review and Report; and by monographs like S. Sweeney and D. Gill's Closed Shop Agreements published by the Institute of Personnel Management in 1976.

Education and training in the 80s A personal view by Dr Ron Johnson,

In this article, Dr Ron Johnson ranges over the various forces at work on the education and training scene in Great Britain and tries to look ahead at the ways these forces will shape the systems and methods used over the next decade. As Director of Training at the Manpower Services Commission, Training Services Division, he paints with a broad brush. As Visiting Professor at the Department of Adult Education, University of Surrey, he can claim an active involvement in education as well as training. In covering such a vast field the author inevitably makes a number of generalisations, but he has illustrated these themes with selected examples.

Education and training in Great Britain is a big industry. The cost of education is about £9,000 million per annum. It is hard to put a boundary around vocational training activities, but a rough estimate estimate would put the cost at about £3,000 million a year.

In common with most features of modern society the education and training world is in the midst of profound changes. These changes make new demands on the attitudes, knowledge and skills of individuals at home, at work-and at play.

Demands on education and training

People today are confronted with an explosion of knowledge, of choices, of technological innovations and with a rapid information system which confers upon remote events a profound immediacy and relevance. The intricate interlinking world trade entwines us irrevocably in the fortunes and decisions of distant nations.

The following factors will have an important impact on education and training in the eighties:

- The economy is tight, with strict limitations on local and national government expenditure.
- Unemployment is high, with little prospect of creating enough jobs in the short term to reduce substantially the current rate of employment.
- Individual expectations are high, with people seeking more education and training opportunities. These expectations are reflected, for example, by pressure from the trade union movement for more opportunities for adults and by moves within the European Community for the provision of facilities for lifelong education.
- Knowledge is increasing rapidly, with the volume of recorded information growing at a phenomenal rate, and methods of gaining access to that knowledge becoming easier through technology, forcing people to become ever more selective in what knowledge they choose to acquire.
- Leisure time is increasing, with shorter working hours and longer holidays, giving more free time for an extending range of leisure pursuits.
- Rapid changes are taking place in the home, the shop, the office, the factory, the warehouse and in the leisure field, creating more choice, but often compelling people to change their habits, to acquire new knowledge and to learn new skills.

If those are some of the major pressures, the demands

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Director of Training, Training Services Division, Manpower Services Commission

which will be made on the education and training services are likely to include:

Relevance and value. Learning programmes will be sought that will enable people to progress at work, improve their homes or to enjoy their leisure to the full. Programmes will be required which create the skills needed by employers and perceived as important by public authorities.

Learning opportunities. There are very real problems of access to learning. Correspondence courses, the Open University and other distance learning methods may assume increasing importance. The development of new teaching patterns incorporating appropriate educational technology, including computer-assisted methods will have a role to play. There is a need to consider seriously how people can be helped to gain access to what they need and want to learn without travelling vast distances, or staying away from home or studying in lonely isolation.

Cost effectiveness. If funds are to be limited rather than increased substantially, there will be a need to look more critically at how resources are used in the total system and to eliminate unhelpful duplication or inefficient methods. There may be some instances where the aims and objectives of education and training provisions will need reexamination and, perhaps, revision.

Flexibility. A number of the current rigidities in the system will be questioned. Teachers and trainers will be encouraged to innovate and experiment by adapting the system, the content and the methods used while retaining sensible forms of public accountability.

Trends in education and training

We can already see innumerable examples of innovations in the education and training world that take account of these factors. Indeed, the selection of examples is almost invidious in view of the level and range of current activity in this field. Before citing examples it will be useful to consider two underlying trends that can be observed, concerned with (a) the identification of training needs, (b) approaches to learning.

In the field of vocational training, learning needs related to tasks or jobs are often determined by analysing the actual tasks people perform. This works well for comparatively straightforward jobs and tasks, but becomes more difficult, for example, at the technician level and in managerial posts. Care is also needed when there are hazards which occur rarely but for which people need to be welltrained, for instance fire drills on oil rigs or safety drills in aircraft. Many organisations now use a range of ways to study more complex jobs and to determine training needs.

Survey techniques and interview techniques often supplement traditional task analyses and appraisal interviews.

Industrial training bodies have conducted a number of surveys and other studies aimed at identifying more precisely what people in certain occupations in their industries need to know. These bodies also encourage firms to undertake such studies. Several regional management centres have used survey methods to discover the training needs of managers in their region so that the centres may select their priorities and draw up their programmes on a firmer base. The further education sector, in particular, is developing a more coherent marketing orientation.

Particular problems occur in devising management development arrangements in companies. There is a very real danger of disengaging of management development activities from the real concerns of line managers. One way of studying the effectiveness of current programmes and gaining a basis for the development of improved management development programmes is the Management Development Audit devised by the Durham University Business School in collaboration with the Manpower Services Commission and several industry training boards. As with all tools, it has to be used in appropriate situations.

Approaches to learning

It is in the field of approaches to learning that the most interesting changes are taking place-changes that are likely to accelerate and to be extended over the next decade. It is interesting to observe subtle changes in emphasis in the focal points in education and training in practice.

At one time the central concern was with content. Educational curricula and training programmes consisted of little more than a list of topics to be covered in a given time. Examinations were set with questions based squarely on the prescribed content. Then came the concept of objectives, terminal behavioural objectives-what people could actually do at the end of the period of instruction if all went well. These are each valid concepts.

In recent years two other notions have grown in importance, especially in adult, further and higher education and training. These might be termed problem-centred and process-centred approaches. For example, instead of running traditional programmes in management topics, one might bring together in a workshop a group of managers who each have a problem they want to learn how to tackle. There is no syllabus, no precise terminal objectives, no prescribed content. There will be learning resources of various kinds including tutor and the expertise of other participants in the workshop-and time to think and to plan. In order to keep the number of learning resources within bounds, one might specify the areas in which problems may lie (industrial relations training, management development, health and safety arrangements, for instance).

More demanding

Problem-centred workshops are more demanding on tutors since they cannot take cover behind the parts of the subject they know well or be comforted by the exercise of close control over the timetable and the learning that takes place. Tutors new to these methods need to work with

experienced trainers to develop the skills and resilience required. Problem-centred programmes develop many people quite dramatically, but others find them unhelpful and they may even become hostile. Careful selection and explanation is essential. The tutors and other participants in such programmes act as helpers in learning and as resources.

But people differ not only in the problems they have, but also in the way they learn and in their learning styles. People on courses often learn a lot less than the organisers intend-and sometimes they learn a lot more! This recognition of individual differences has led to a variety of approaches to help people to identify their personal learning styles as well as their personal learning goals. These trends emphasise the need people have to build up mental pictures and frameworks if they are to learn complex tasks and this contrasts sharply with simplistic notions of stimulus and response.

Conducted conversations

A particular helpful tool involves helping people by means of carefully conducted conversations to draw up their individual perspectives of their world. In vocational training, the method is used to help people to draw up a kind of picture of their work, its salient features coupled with their own perceptions and values related to it.

This tool is known as the repertory grid and many workers (for example, at Brunel University Centre for the Study of Human Learning) have developed and used it for industrial training applications.

Considerable strides have been made in the area of management development methods over the past few years. This term embraces management education and training as well as development by planned experience, coaching etc. Courses run at colleges typically use a range of learning strategies including case study discussions, role-play exercises, projects and so forth.

Alongside this, Professor Revans and others have pioneered the use of work itself, its problems and its opportunities, as a vehicle for managerial learning and development. The idea of self-directed learning has also taken root in this field, and there is now a published bibliography on self-development. The concept of learning resource centres is becoming accepted. Here people come, usually with guidance from a tutor, to pursue their personal learning goals. The resource centres consist of more than a classified collection of books. They may contain learning packages in the form of slides, tape-slide packs, films and other audio visual media with the appropriate equipment for viewing and listening.

At the Oxford Centre for Management Studies, arrangements have been made for individual very senior managers to spend time at the centre pursuing personal study programmes using the resources available, including the highly-qualified staff. Another approach is to assemble the resources in a workshop and for the tutors to help participants to define their learning goals and to make use of the resources provided-including the tutors and other participants in the list of resources.

This "autonomy laboratory idea", developed extensively by Roger Harrison and others, can often help individuals to make quantum leaps of insights and learning.

The concept of a group of people meeting for the purposes of learning, but without precise pre-determined learning goals, has been applied in other ways. For example, at Surrey University's Department of Adult Education, interesting work has been in progress on peer learning communities and self and peer assessment.

The Industrial Relations Training Resource Centre set up by the Manpower Services Commission at Ashridge has conducted some workshops in which trainers, industrial relations specialists and line managers get together to study how to identify industrial relations training needs in their own companies and how to set up programmes to meet these needs. These workshops have a problem focus and they are held in two parts. During the intervening period, participants work on their company problems in more depth.

Prompt list

Another learning strategy which gives a lot of initiative to the learner is the prompt list. A good account of this is given by Barrington and Beanland in the BACIE Journal, January 1978. The method involves drawing up a list of key questions a jobholder should be able to answer to be effective, and then to encourage the individual-for example, a newcomer to the job-to set about finding the answers. The prompt list has many applications.

But it is not only in the management education and training area that individualised programmes have been developed, and the concepts of problems and process have become significant. There are many other examples in the education sector varying from work in primary and secondary schools through to degree and postgraduate work. For young children, much of the school work is individually paced.

In seeking to help people who have been out of work for some time the Manpower Services Commission initiated a series of experimental Wider Opportunities Courses. The individuals were helped with appropriate life and social skills training, with counselling and the opportunity to try out different tasks and to sample different jobs. These courses have been evaluated by the Industrial Training Research Unit. Although these courses proved valuable they are also expensive. The lessons learnt from these early programmes have been incorporated into a variety of courses-for example, for long term prisoners before release-for women returning to work (Wider Opportunities for Women Courses), and for young people who need more extended counselling and guidance (Work Assessment Courses and Wider Opportunities Courses).

Group discussions

During such programmes, the classical classroom situation gives way where appropriate to group discussions and individually guided learning programmes. The aim is to help participants to understand the possibilities open to them, to come to terms with their own aspirations, aptitudes and abilities, to help them to develop life and social skills as appropriate, and to assist them to find employment or more specific vocational training. The quality of trainers is critical in such programmes.

Another method which centres on the learner and his

problem is the discovery method developed by the Industrial Training Research Unit at Cambridge. This method of training is particularly useful when the individual needs to build up a mental picture of the tasks to be performed, reading a micrometer or stacking bricks on a pallet before firing. The method is particularly valuable for training older people although it works for children as well. Because a programme is designed for a specific group of trainees in each case, it cannot readily be used for other types of trainees without modification.

The methods described above focus on the learning problem and in some cases the process has been a critical consideration. There are, however, some methods where the process itself becomes the central theme. At one time, most young people found little difficulty in gaining employment. Since the early seventies, however, the situation has changed dramatically throughout the whole of the European Community.

Studies of this problem in the member countries suggests that in employment young people learn a great many adaptive skills and acquire a lot of useful knowledge and insights that are not easy to categorise. These studies suggest that programmes for unemployed young people should have a component of work experience where these attributes can be developed. This will help to overcome the vicious circle of young people who cannot get work because they have no experience, and have no experience because they cannot get work.

Adaptive qualities

One interesting attempt to identify some of these qualities is the A-Z study of the Industrial Training Research Unit. The qualities which helped young people to become successful at work, and those qualities which hindered them were identified by structured interviews with large numbers of supervisors responsible for young people starting work. Steps are being taken to see if learning programmes can be devised to help young people to develop these adaptive qualities. Almost certainly a process-based component will be required. This work helps to explain the success of some of the Youth Opportunities Programmes which are based upon community activities. Here the involvement of young people with a variety of adults engaged in a purposeful task (for example, repairing the Woking to Basingstoke Canal) seems to provide a situation where the process of adapting to work patterns can occur in a supportive environment. Some interesting work on creativity and learning is also based on the idea of providing a supportive environment for developing new thoughts and insights.

Many of these newer approaches based on processes and problems are likely to play a larger part in learning programmes in the eighties as they help people to select what they want to know and to pursue personal goals. Adaptation, selectivity and learning to learn is likely to assume increasing importance in a society where knowledge and choice abounds and change is a permanent feature.

Throughout this account, it has rarely been necessary to draw up tight distinctions between education and training. Both are concerned with learning. Who-and which institution-teaches what is rapidly becoming less important than whether those who need to learn get the help they

require. Concepts of learning span the whole field and new balances between content, objectives, problem-based and process-based approaches are likely to be formed to deal with a variety of aims.

Structure in the eighties

The present diversity and complexity in our education and training systems is likely to persist throughout the eighties—with perhaps some modifications here and there. In some ways this complexity is bewildering and frustrating. But in other ways the diversity has within it the seeds of the solutions to the nation's problems. The complexity is dynamic and organic in nature, and the system has the capacity to transform itself like an amoeba into new shapes to meet new needs. The enormous changes that have occurred in the past five years bear witness to this truth.

In terms of the people and institutions concerned, it is useful to think in terms of five major groups (see the table for examples): representative groups; policy bodies; advisory, research and linking bodies; authenticating bodies; and individual establishments.

Active interest

How are these groups likely to view education and training over the next decade? Many of the *representative* groups can be expected to take a more active interest in education and training, looking for opportunities to learn and value for money. Those who study may become more critical and demanding of their teachers and trainers. (In many universities and colleges in California the student ratings are a big factor in the tutor's career progress). Teachers and trainers will be looking to preserve their jobs and to derive satisfaction from their work.

Policy bodies will be studying problems in local, national or European terms and trying to formulate policies that will:

- increase employability
- improve the transition from school to work and ensure that young people are adequately equipped to take their place in society, at home, at work and at leisure;
- open up learning opportunities for adults, especially to help them to adapt to the changing work scene;
- monitor and minimise costs; and
- encourage employers to play their full part in the vocational training process.

There have been some encouraging experimental programmes which aim at helping to create employment, for instance by training entrepreneurs of promise in basic business skills. *Policy bodies* may well latch on to and encourage the more cost-effective programmes of this type. It is important to recognise that by and large policy bodies react to the pressures of interest groups and public opinion—within the framework of the policies of their political masters of the day.

Advisory, research and linking bodies will be seeking to open up new areas of knowledge, to develop new methods and approaches and to improve the flow of information to people who need to make use of it. Some duplication in research and development is inevitable and at times help-

Examples of groups and institutions concerned with education and training

Representative groups Politicians, employers, trade unions, tax-

Policy bodies

payers, ratepayers, teachers, trainers, scholars, trainees, professionals, citizens. Commission of the European Communities (especially Directorate General V Social Affairs, and Directorate General XII Research, Education and Science), UK government departments (especially the Department of Education and Science, Scottish Education Department, Welsh Office, Department of Employment), the Manpower Services Commission, Industry Training Boards and other sector training bodies, local education authorities, University Grants Committee. Schools Council, Industrial Training Re-

Advisory, research and linking bodies Schools Council, Industrial Training Research Unit, Further Education Curriculum Review and Development Unit, Association of Colleges of Further and Higher Education, Council for Educational Tech-

Review and Development Unit, Association of Colleges of Further and Higher Education, Council for Educational Technology, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Berlin), Sheffield Applied Psychology Unit, Universities' Council for Adult Education, Regional Management Centres Association, Industrial Relations Training Resource Centre.

Authenticating bodies Council for National Academic Awards, Royal Society of Arts, Business Education Council, Technician Education Council, City and Guilds of London Institute, Scottish Business Education Council, National Examination Board for Supervisory Studies, universities, GCE and CSE examination boards, and a host of professional bodies (the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Royal Institute of Chemistry, The Chartered Institute of Transport).

Individual establishments

Universities, colleges, schools, training centres (of the Manpower Services Commission, individual employers, employers federations, trade unions, industrial training boards, groups of companies), independent colleges and consultants, the Open University, correspondence colleges.

NB. These lists are illustrative, not exhaustive.

ful, but there can be little doubt that the flow of information in the education and training sphere leaves a lot to be desired. It is an open question whether serious steps will be taken to overcome this problem. The benefits are in terms of the quicker introduction of more effective means of identifying and meeting learning needs. These benefits are difficult to assess, but they are nevertheless real.

Rationalisation

The greatest changes may well occur in the *authenticating bodies*. It is doubtful whether it is sensible to have such a complex system for authenticating education and training programmes. Fortunately there are signs of some rationalisation, but care is needed to avoid the creation of cumbersome overlord bodies which could rigidify a system that needs to be kept flexible.

As far as *individual establishments* are concerned, the picture is likely to remain complex and untidy. The education and training system in Great Britain is essentially entrepreneurial rather than bureaucratic and while this is so, diversification and duplication will probably persist. Provided the worst cases are resolved this is probably no bad thing.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries September 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 September 8, 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.

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC	ments	ning of	jage-	charge losses emplo	er of dis es (and o) per 10 yed at ning of p	other 0
SIC 1968		Male	Female	e All	Male	Femal	e All
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	III 211	2 ⋅ 5 1 ⋅8	3 ·2 2·6	2 .7 2.0	3 .5 1.6	4 ⋅ 1 3 ⋅ 1	3·8 2·1
Bread and flour confectionery	212	4.5	4.1	4.3	5.2	4.2	4.
Biscuits	213	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.9	2 .
Bacon curing, meat and							-
fish products	214	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.0	5.
Milk and milk products	215	1.8	2.2	1.8	4·4 1·7	6·2 2·8	2.1
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	216	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.0	. 2
confectionery Fruit and vegetable	217	2.5	3 · 4	3.0	2.6	3.0	2 .
products	218	3.4	4.1	3.8	6.2	6.0	6.
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils	219	1.5	2·5 3·4	1·7 1·8	1·4 2·2	2·3 5·5	1.
and fats Food industries not else-	221	1.4	3.4	1.0	22	5.5	0
where specified	229	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.6	2.
Brewing and malting	231	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.
Soft drinks	232	3.1	4.7	3.7	6.9	9.4	7.
Other drink industries	239	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	2·6 1·0	2.
Tobacco	240	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	
Coal and petroleum pro-	IV	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.
ducts Coke ovens and manu-	IV	1.1	0.4	12	1.5		
factured fuel	261	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.2	6.1	1.
Mineral oil refining	262	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.1	2.5	1 · 4	2.3	1.5	2.
Chemicals and allied	v	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	3.0	2
industries General chemicals	271	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.
Pharmaceutical chemicals	211	1 7	20	1			
and preparation	272	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.2	3.0	2.
Toilet preparations	273	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.6 3.0	3.
Paint	274	2.0	2·2 3·4	2·1 2·6	2·5 2·2	6.6	3
Soap and detergents	275	2.0	3.4	2.0	22	00	Ŭ
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and							
synthetic rubber	276	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.6	2
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1
Fertilisers	278	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.0 1.8	5·8 2·6	1 2
Other chemical industries	279	1.7	2.5	1 · 9	1.0	2.0	2
Metal manufacture	VI	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	2·2 1·6	1.
Iron and steel (general)	311	1·0 1·4	1.4	1·0 1·5	1·0 1·8	2.6	1.
Steel tubes	312 313	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium	313	1.0	E.				
allovs	321	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	1 .
Copper, brass and other	1.1.2					0.0	0
copper alloys	322	2.3	2.8	2·4 1·4	2·6 1·6	2·2 3·0	2.
Other base metals	323	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	00	State of

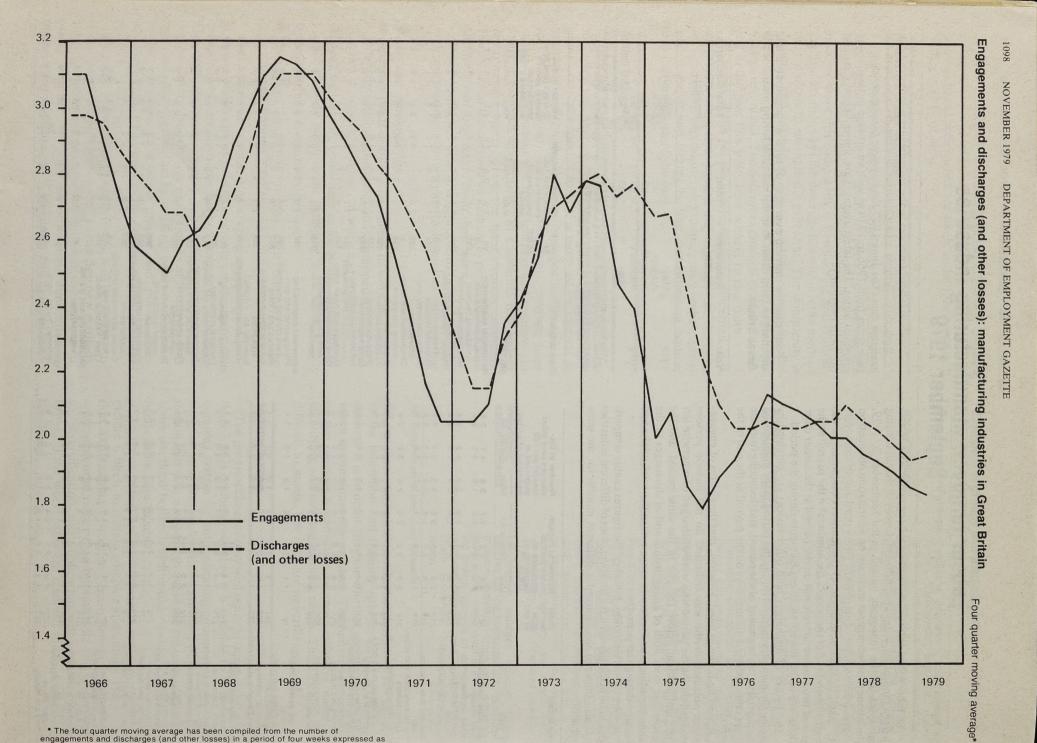
Trends in labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can be studied by forming a four quarter moving average from the available data. The June 1977 *Employment Gazette* contained a time series from 1966 to 1976 of such an average in tabular and graphical forms. The latest averages are shown below.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

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)
1978	May	- <u> </u>	2.05
0,0	August	1.93	2.03
	November	1.90	1.98
1979	February	1.85	1.93
	May	1.83	1.95

 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.

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC		ing of	age-	Number of dis- charges (and other losses) per 100 employed at beginning of period			
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Mechanical engineering	VII	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.1	
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.1	1.1	1.1	1 · 4	1 · 8	1 · 4	
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Pumps, valves and com-	000	1.0	0.1	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	
pressors Industrial engines	333 334	1·8 1·2	2·1 1·0	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.6	
Textile machinery and	554	1 2	10					
accessories	335	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.2	
Construction and earth-	000	1.0	2.8	1.9	1.3	2.6	1.	
moving equipment Mechanical handling	336	1.8	2.0	1.5	10	20	1	
equipment	337	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.	
Office machinery	338	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.	
Other machinery	339	1 · 9	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.	
Industrial (including pro-	341	2.2	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.	
cess) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	342	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	11.	
Other mechanical engin-								
eering not elsewhere		~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	0.0	2.8	2.	
specified	349	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.	
Instrument engineering	VIII	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.	
Photographic and docu-		~ ~	0.0	0.8	2.0	1.9	2.	
ment copying equipment	351 352	0.8	0·9 1·0	0.8	2.8	2.0	2.	
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and	332	00	10	00	20	2 0		
appliances	353	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.	
Scientific and industrial				~ ~		0.0	2.	
instruments and systems	354	2:2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.	
Electrical engineering	IX	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.	
Electrical machinery	361	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.	
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.7	2	
Telegraph and telephone	000	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.8	1	
apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic	363	1.8	2.2	1.9	12			
components	364	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	2	
Broadcast receiving and								
sound reproducing	0.05	0.0	0.6	2.4	2.2	4.9	3	
equipment	365 366	2.2	2.6 2.6	2.4	1.4	1.8	1	
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic		10	20					
capital goods	367	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.3	1	
Electric appliances primaril	y	1.0	0.5	2.1	3.3	2.5	3	
for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	1·8 1·5	2·5 2·0	2·1 1·8	2.2	2.6	2	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	1 · 4	1	
Vehicles	XI	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	1	
Wheeled tractor manu-	380	1.3	• • 1.7	+ 1 - 3	0.8	1.8	0	
facturing	380	1.3	1.1	13	00			



• 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.

Labour turnover (continued)

Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC		ning of	age-	charge losses emplo	er of dises (and co) per 100 yed at ning of p))	Great Britain	Order or MLH of SIC		ing of	age-	charge losses employ	er of dis- es (and o) per 100 yed at hing of p	ther)
SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	SIC 1968		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Vehicles (continued) Motor vehicle manufacturing Motorcycle, tricycle and	381	1 · 4	2.3	1.5	1 · 4	2.0	1 · 5	Clothing and footwear (cont Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not else-	446	0.8	1 · 8	1.6	0.9	3.9	3.0
pedal cycle manu- facturing	382	1.5	0.7	1 · 4	2 · 4	1.6	2.2	where specified Footwear	449 450	3·1 1·8	3·0 2·8	3·0 2·3	2·5 2·2	2.6 2.5	2.6 2.4
Aerospace equipment								and the second second second							-
manufacturing and repairing	383	2.0	2.3	2.0	1 · 1	1.7	1.2	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	3.3	2.8	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	2.8	1 · 6	2.7	0.8	1 · 6	0.8	Pottery Glass	462 463	1.6 1.5	1 · 4 1 · 8	1·5 1·6	2·3 1·5	2·3 2·4	2·3 1·8
Metal goods not elsewhere								Cement	464	1 : 6	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.3
specified Engineers' small tools and	XII	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	Abrasives and building materials etc not else- where specified	469	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
naunes	390	1 · 8 1 · 8	2·8 1·8	2·0. 1·8	2·3 1·9	2·1 3·3	2.2	where specified	403	20					
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and	391	1.0	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	Timber, furniture, etc Timber	XVII 471	2.7 2.4	2·2 1·9	2 · 6 2·4	2·5 2·5	2·4 1·7	2·5 2·4
plated tableware etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets								Furniture and upholstery	472	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
etc Wire and wire manu-	393	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	1 · 9	Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	473 474	3·4 3·6	1 · 8 1 · 2	2.6 3.3	2·0 1·7	2·2 2·2	2·1 1·8
factures	394	2.1	2·2 2·7	2·1 2·6	2·3 2·3	2·6 2·7	2·4 2·5	Wooden containers and baskets	475	2.2	3.0	2.4	3.4	1.8	3.1
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious	395	2·5 2·1	3.4	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.5	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	3.3	5.3	3.8	4.1	5.3	4.4
metals Metal industries not else-	396	2.1	3.4	2.0	10			cork manufacturers	410	00	00	00	an think		
where specified	399	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	Paper, printing and							
Textiles Production of man-made	XIII	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.8	publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	1 ⋅ 4 1 ⋅ 5	2 ⋅ 4 1 ⋅ 8	1 ⋅ 8 1 ⋅ 5	1.6 2.4	2.6 2.2	1·9 2·3
fibres	411	1 · 4	1.2	1 · 4	1.3	1.1	1.3	Packaging, products of paper, board and							
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen	412	3.2	3.0	3 · 1	3.9	3.0	3.5	associated materials Manufactured stationery	482 483	1 · 8 2 · 1	2·5 2·0	2 · 1 2 · 1	2·2 2·2	3·8 1·8	2·7 2·1
and man-made fibres	413	3.0	1.9	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	1						
Woollen and worsted	414 415	2·2 3·6	2·1 3·8	2·2 3·6	3·2 3·8	3·2 3·4	3·2 3·7	specified	484	1 · 4	2.7	1 · 9	2.7	3.4	3.0
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted	416	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	1 · 8	2.3	Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	1.0	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	1 .2
goods	417	1·9 1·4	2·8 5·3	2.6	2·5 1·8	3·2 3·8	3·0 2·8	Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.3
Lace Carpets	418 419	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	Other printing, publishing,							
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	1 · 4	2.6	1 · 8	1 . 5	2.5	1 .8
Made-up textiles	422	2.2	3.0	2.6	2·2 2·5	4·2 2·2	3·4 2·4								
Textile finishing Other textiles industries	423 429	1·7 1·8	2·5 1·0	1·9 1·6	2.5	2.2	2.3	Other manufacturing	VIV			2.0	3.1	4.2	3.5
								industries Rubber	XIX 491	2·4 1·6	4 ⋅ 0 1 ⋅ 8	3·0 1·7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	xıv	1.8	2.1	1 · 9	2.6	3.8	3 · 1	Linoleum plastics floor- covering, leather cloth,							
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell-								etc	492	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.4
dressing) and fell- mongery	431	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.9	Brushes and brooms	493	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Leather goods Fur	432 433	1.6 2.5	2·3 0·6	2·1 1·6	2·6 1·6	4·6 0·6	3·9 1·1	Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	4.2	8.3	6.6	8.0	8.8	8.5
Analis and Analis	xv	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	Miscellaneous stationers						2.5	4.0
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3 · 4	3 · 4	goods Plastics products not else-		2.8	3.5	3.1	4.6	3.5	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	2.0	2.8	2.6	2 · 4	3 · 1	3.0	where specified Miscellaneous manu-	496	3.0	3.6	3.2	3 · 4	3 · 4	3.
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	2.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3 · 4	3 · 4	facturing industries	499	2.2	1 · 9	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.0	All							
Dresses, lingerie, infants wear etc	445	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3 · 4	manufacturing industries		1 · 8	2.6	2 · 1	2 · 1	3.0	2.

Next month in Employment Gazette

Racial discrimination at work

Analyses of applications to industrial tribunals under the 1976 Race Relations Act for the year ended June 30, 1979.

Manpower in the local authorities

Information about the numbers of employees in local authorities at mid June each year was published annually in the Employment Gazette up to June 1974. These figures had been collected and compiled by the Department of

Employment since 1952 with the co-operation of local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. From March 1975, local authorities in England and Wales, jointly with central government, began a new quarterly series for the

TABLE A England	March 10,	1978		June 10, 1	978		[Septembe	er 16, 1978]
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b.	502,095 202,021 125,758 19,946 125,507 23,971 61,243 19,495 47,054 39,301 20,615 30,271 4,160 226,894	$\begin{array}{c} 154,137\\ 472,563\\ 474\\ 330\\ 152,536\\ 14,724\\ 16,098\\ 1,843\\ 248\\ 11,349\\ 556\\ -\\ 1,814\\ 43,880\\ \end{array}$	532,484 405,551 125,965 20,089 189,493 31,180 68,143 20,278 47,158 44,226 20,898 30,271 4,932 245,950	501,639 200,667 125,943 20,311 126,090 23,797 67,689 19,959 47,249 40,385 20,504 30,506 4,137 227,023	137,594 471,095 475 329 153,679 14,926 18,943 1,877 282 11,559 565 565 1,786 44,710	530,208 403,658 126,148 20,452 190,561 31,105 75,791 20,758 47,369 45,409 20,791 30,506 4,898 246,467	505,058 200,722 126,536 20,449 127,319 24,072 67,277 19,984 47,857 40,894 20,660 31,131 4,234 229,001	104,185 462,846 444 359 154,875 15,143 18,415 1,886 287 11,768 577 - 1,751 44,984	529,541 399,882 126,729 20,604 192,290 31,489 75,170 20,785 47,977 46,003 20,953 31,131 4,980 248,596
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (including JCP + STEP)	1,448,331 102,285 35,771 14,451 1,600,838	870,552 7,497 3,419 881,468	1,786,618 102,285 38,973 16,091 1,943,967	1,455,899 101,825 35,434 14,443 1,607,601	857,820 7,571 3,497 868,888	1,794,121 101,825 38,667 16,123 1,950,736	1,465,194 101,607 36,016 14,720 1,617,537	817,520 7,575 3,601 828,696	1,796,130 101,607 39,253 16,453 1,953,443
Job Creation Programme (JCP)+ Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) All (excluding JCP + STEP)	8,176 1,592,662	166 881,302	8,249 1,935,718	7,468 1,600,133	172 868,716	7,545 1,943,191	6,213 1,611,324	, 88 828,608	6,253 1,947,190

TABLE B Wales	March 10,	1978	alla antifurd	June 10, 1	978	in the first	[September 16, 1978]			
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b)	33,217 12,487 10,639 2,075 7,932 1,329 4,096 1,097 2,405 1,673 1,788 1,587 296 19,754	4,932 26,546 25 32 8,798 686 1,285 249 4 406 20 	34,046 23,660 10,650 2,088 11,592 1,664 4,634 1,200 2,407 1,858 1,298 1,587 345 21,256	33,102 12,529 10,919 2,060 7,942 1,289 4,679 1,139 2,443 1,722 1,875 1,594 300 19,829	4,184 25,762 29 33 8,675 676 1,489 258 6 412 25 412 25 120 3,592	33,849 23,350 10,932 2,074 11,550 1,619 5,301 1,246 2,445 1,909 1,887 1,594 350 21,339	33,111 12,295 11,160 2,029 7,944 1,293 4,579 1,128 2,484 1,799 1,845 1,678 302 19,814	3,223 26,233 34 31 8,636 696 1,541 280 4 409 24 	33,758 23,322 11,174 2,041 11,540 1,633 5,227 1,244 2,486 1,982 1,856 1,678 354 21,329	
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment	100,375 6,066 1,618 880 108,939	3,570 46,670 348 153 47,171	118,785 6,066 1,802 949 127,602	101,422 6,050 1,638 896 110,006	45,261 347 158 45,766	119,445 6,050 1,822 968 128,285	101,461 6,047 1,658 903 110,069	44,829 336 161 45,326	119,624 6,047 1,836 978 128,485	
Programme (STEP) All (excluding JCP + STEP)	2,060 106,879	36 47,135	2,076 125,526	2,169 107,837	21 45,745	2,180 126,105	1,817 108,252	1 45,325	1,818 126,667	

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the Fire Service. (b) Covers central services department (eg engineers and treasurers and others not included in listed departments or services, school-crossing patrols, staff on special functions, trading services and agriculture and fisheries. (c) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets. (d) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents; Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0.11; Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53; Manual employees, 0.41.

purpose of the joint manpower watch. In Scotland under a similar joint arrangement a new series began in March 1976.

The figures for the surveys are compiled by the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LAC-SAB) and the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Scottish Councils) on behalf of central government and the local authority associations. The quarterly results for England and Wales were published for the first

December	9, 1978]		[March 10,	1979]		[June 9, 19	79]		TABLE A England (continued)
Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Service
507,816 201,998 126,424 20,116 127,966 24,038 62,758 19,710 47,277 41,770 20,528 31,923 4,277 228,130	$\begin{array}{c} 154,232\\ 473,700\\ 446\\ 340\\ 156,653\\ 15,287\\ 16,967\\ 1,824\\ 282\\ 11,829\\ 555\\ -\\ 1,810\\ 44,694 \end{array}$	537,804 406,203 126,617 20,263 193,730 31,523 70,027 20,485 47,397 46,913 20,810 31,923 5,048 247,599	508,981 202,587 124,412 20,043 127,999 24,067 61,813 19,802 47,040 42,159 20,478 32,821 4,231 227,721	157,182 475,850 471 371 157,489 15,571 16,594 1,783 269 11,928 568 	539,846 407,853 124,618 20,202 194,128 31,692 68,930 20,562 47,153 47,344 20,766 32,821 5,014 246,986	508,976 201,174 123,859 20,302 129,058 24,122 67,812 20,399 47,589 42,296 20,648 33,470 4,235 228,624	$\begin{array}{c} 145,516\\ 476,293\\ 490\\ 362\\ 157,470\\ 15,702\\ 19,406\\ 1,881\\ 286\\ 11,976\\ 606\\ -\\ 1,835\\ 45,044 \end{array}$	538,557 406,610 124,073 20,459 195,198 31,804 76,131 21,198 47,712 47,514 20,956 33,470 5,018 248,246	Education—Lecturers and teacher —Others Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services (b)
1, 464,731 103,116 37,436 14,887	878,619 7,652 3,586	1,806,342 103,116 40,705 16,609	1,464,154 104,378 37,458 14,996	884,208 7,661 3,687	1,807,915 104,378 40,731 16,770	1,472,564 105,698 36,815 14,962	876,867 7,751 3,666	1,816,946 105,698 40,127 16,725	All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (c) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff
5,684	889,857 98	1,966,772 5,728	1,620,986 3,920	895,556	1,969,794 3,952	1,630,039 4,534	888,284 88	1,979,496 4,575	All (including JCP+ STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) + Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
,614, 486		1,961,044	1,617,066		et. Gt donel	1,625,505		1,974,921	LE C Beatland (MT.

December	9, 1978]		[March 10,	1979]		[June 9, 19	79]		TABLE B Wales (continued)
Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (d) equiva- lent	Service
33,733	5,339	34,613	33,846	5,325	34,724	33,825	4,796	34,645	Education—Lecturers and teacher
12,108	27,106	23,536	12,054	27,218	23,529	12,282	27,258	23,791	-Others
11,123	25	11,134	10,919	11	10,924	10,884	12	10,889	Construction
2,015	30	2,027	2,006	29	2,018	1,991	32	2,005	Transport
7,872	8,989	11,614	8,054	9,036	11,816	8,283	8,971	12,018	Social Services
1,278	693	1,618	1,245	705	1,589	1,248	713	1,597	Publication libraries and museums
4,149	1,450	4,762	4,056	1,474	4,680	4,630	1,587	5,298	Recreation, parks and baths
1,138	276	1,253	1,134	263	1,243	1,167	252	1,272	Environmental health
2,371	5	2,373	2,416	4	2,418	2,383	. 3	2,384	Refuse collection and disposal
1,755	414	1,944	1,744	428	1,940	1,744	454	1,953	Housing
1,802	24	1,814	1,611	23	1,622	1,574	35	1,591	Town and country planning
1,766	- 100	1,766	1,821		1,821	1,816		1,816	Fire Service—Regular
305	123	356	306	124	358	310	133	365	-Others (a)
19,574	3,527	21,059	19,282	3,591	20,794	19,616	3,525	21,101	Miscellaneous services (b)
100,989	48,001	119,869	100,494	48,231	119,476	101,753	47,771	120,725	All above
6,103	Nori and a to a la	6,103	6,151	C. Starting	6,151	6,207	i se staling - se	6,207	Police service—Police (all ranks)
1,706	337	1,885	1,743	338	1,922	1,724	334	1,901	-Others (c)
									Probation, magistrates' courts and
913	168	995	915	175	996	907	181	992	agency staff
109,711	48,506	128,852	109,303	48,744	128,545	110,591	48,286	129,825	All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) +
1,315	1	1,316	473	in the second	473	628	2	629	Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
108,396	48,505	127.536	108,830	48,744	128,072	109,963	48,284	129,196	All (excluding JCP + STEP)

Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with normal full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at Note (d). These derive from analysis of hours worked by local authority employees as reported for the New Earnings Survey 1974.

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time in the November 1976 issue of the Employment Gazette. Provisional figures for June 1979 are published in this issue together with revised figures for June 1978 and March 1979. The survey results for the latest six quarters will continue to be published quarterly. The Scottish figures appeared for the first time in the August 1977 issue. The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ in a number of respects from those in England and Wales, for example in Scotland local authorities discharge respon-

sibilities for water management which in England and Wales are the province of Regional Water Authorities.

Employees engaged by local authorities under the Government's Job Creation Programme (JCP) and the Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP) are separately identified and excluded from the grand total The November 1976 Employment Gazette included in the introductory article a note on the new series for England and Wales and its relationship with the previous series.

TABLE C Scotland	March 10	, 1978		June 10, 1978			Septemb	er 16, 197	В
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent
Education-Lecturers and teachers (e)	61.949	5.071	FT ideally?	61,559	4,983	63.552	62,170	4,840	64,106
Others (f)	25,477	36,046	42.006	25,280	36,204	41,901	25,188	36.528	41,963
Construction	19.617	200	19,708	19.634	169	19,711	20.068	79	20,147
Transport	9,271	83	9.310	9.255	80	9,293	9.336	81	9.374
Social Services	17,174	20.652	26,591	17.019	21.059	26,627	17,527	21,641	27,415
Public libraries and museums	3.006	1.278	3,661	2.968	1,287	3.627	3.128	1.237	3.761
Recreation, leisure and tourism	13.251	2,087	14,220	14,748	2.382	15.852	14.131	2,298	15,198
Environmental Health	2,154	375	2.325	2.145	452	2.350	2,214	453	2,420
Cleansing	9,690	219	9,815	10,283	229	10.387	10,134	253	10,248
Housing	3.940	406	4.129	3.991	419	4.185	3.971	437	4.174
Physical Planning	1,673	19	1.683	1.623	19	1.633	1,672	21	1,683
Fire Service—Regular	3.794	_	3,794	3,807	_	3,807	3,996		3,996
-Others (q)	435	104	483	434	92	476	465	107	519
Miscellaneous services (h)	31,537	3,039	32,991	32,351	3,045	33,818	32,392	3,145	33,856
All above	202,968	69,579	234,693	205,097	70,420	237,219	206,392	71,120	238,860
Police service-Police (all ranks)	12,015	-	12,015	11,989		11,989	12,070	017-	12,070
-Others (i)	3,485	2,311	4,529	3,446	2,287	4,479	3,654	2,351	4,716
Administration of District Courts	72	11	78	53	36	73	79	11	85
Job Creation Programme (JCP)	218,540	71,901	251,315	220,585	72,743	253,760	222,195	73,482	255,731
Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	5,722	1950 - 2	5,722	5,807	306-0	5,807	4,200	98 <u>—</u> :	4,200
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	212,818	71,901	245,593	214,778	72,743	247,953	217,995	73,482	251,531

TABLE C Scotland (g)	Decembe	r 9, 1978	ne one son	March 10,	1979	01 446 59 A	June 9, 19	June 9, 1979		
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (j) equiva- lent	
Education—Lecturers and teachers (e —Others (f) Construction Transport Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental Health Cleansing Housing Physical Planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (g) Miscellaneous services (h)) 61,966 25,446 20,827 9,224 17,603 3,055 12,832 2,254 10,066 4,047 1,595 4,224 472 31,876	5,542 36,847 217 74 21,701 1,288 2,100 421 229 436 16 107 2,882	64,183 42,363 20,926 9,258 27,509 3,717 13,810 2,445 10,170 4,250 1,604 4,224 521 33,276	61,849 26,134 20,457 9,205 17,645 3,002 12,347 2,178 10,236 4,123 1,617 4,325 484 32,542	5,810 37,171 154 71 21,960 1,299 2,199 411 194 443 18 - 105 3,044	$\begin{array}{r} 64,173\\42,273\\20,528\\9,238\\27,714\\3,689\\13,379\\2,365\\10,324\\4,518\\1,627\\4,325\\532\\35,031\end{array}$	61,727 26,058 20,750 9,041 17,793 3,190 13,971 2,328 10,624 4,261 1,624 4,441 4,441 492 32,731	6,002 37,452 165 70 22,127 1,383 2,429 529 212 410 21 - 99 3,100	64,128 43,337 20,826 9,074 27,943 3,918 15,113 2,569 10,718 4,454 1,635 4,441 537 34,249	
All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (i) Administration of District Courts All (including JCP + STEP) Job Creation Programme (JCP) Special Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)	205,487 12,268 3,712 78 221,545 3,303	71,860 2,350 10 74,220	238,256 12,268 4,773 83 255,380 3,303	206,144 12,511 3,725 81 222,461 3,263	72,879 2,346 9 75,234	239,716 12,511 4,789 86 257,102 3,263	209,031 12,756 3,690 79 225,556 3,827	73,999 2,353 10 76,362	242,942 12,756 4,748 85 260,531 3,827	
All (excluding JCP + STEP)	218,242	74,220	252,077	219,198	75,234	253,839	221,729	76,362	256,704	

Notes: (e) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocational FE (that is courses of an academic nature or those leading to qualification). (f) Includes school-crossing patrols. (g) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff employed by the fire service.

 Devices central services departments (ge engineers, treasurers and water employees) and others not included in listed departments or services.
 Includes civilian employees of police, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents: for lecturers and teachers 0.40 non-manual staff (excluding Police, Teachers and Police). and Firemen) 0.60 manual employees 0.45.

Definitions: Full-time includes all employees with full-time engagements. Part-time includes employees normally working for not more than 30 hours per week. FT equivalent is the total of full-time and full-time equivalents of part-time employment converted by the factors at note (j). These derive from analyses of hours and earnings of local authority employees as reported in surveys

Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation at employment offices in Great Britain June 1979–September 1979

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

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.

Table 1 Numbers unemployed and notified vacancies remaining unfilled at September 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed		Vacancies		
	Male	Female	All	All	
Managerial and professional	71.260	38,485	109.745	22.107	Call State
Clerical and related*	72,886	112,564	185,450	32,748	
Other non-manual occupations [†]	22,326	47,071	69.397	22.744	
Craft and similar occupations, including foreme		2 3.000 285.2	et contine to the second second	entering the second second	
in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	101,221	9.243	110.464	67.006	
General labourers	350,700	73.379	424.079	12,988	
Other manual occupations§	188,782	73,642	262,424	93,917	
All occupations	807,175	354,384	1,161,559	251,510	

*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, 1979 price £7.50 (£7.90 including postage).

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wageearners 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.

(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 2 Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: June 1979 to September 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed at June 14,	Notified vacancies remaining	Vacancies notified June 9,	Placings Jur	ne 9, to Septemb	per 7, 1979	Vacancies cancelled June 9, to
Key occupation	1979	unfilled at June 8, 1979	to September 7 1979	7, All	Male	Female	September 7
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,110,347	275,447	724,660	503,076 4	307,726	195,350	245,521
Group I Managerial (general management)	1,460	83	65	16-1	15	1	43
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organ- isations	61	8	5	3	3		6
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,399	75	60	13	12	1	37
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	13,761	2,526	1,787	625+	474	151	1,090
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	564 211	1 19	17 25	6	2	4	1 14
Company secretaries Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	5	1	2	1		Montral-generation	2
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	75 1,719	16 531	15 401	13 124	8 110	5	4 282
Accountants Estimators, valuers and assessors	322 373	147 39	111 21	24 7	18	14 6 3	61 16
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,635	186 271	164 167	55 39	38 33	17	103 109
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers Economist, statisticians, actuaries	214	38	23	7	5 63	6 2	12 139
Systems analysts and computer programmers Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,199 2,718	454 242	242 174	73 46	45	10 1	112 21
Advertising and public relations managers and executives Purchasing officers and buyers	770 916	28 170	40 135	18 36	13 33	53	83 5
Property and estate managers Librarians and information officers	193 671	12 73	6 44	1 38	18	1 20	16 8
Public health inspectors Other statutory and similar inspectors	49 120	9 49	9 53	3 18	3 18	=	22
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	190	131		46	22	24	3
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions not identified elsewhere	143	6	7	2	1.1	1	7
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,191	103	131	65	36	29	70
Craws III. Professional and related in education, walfare and health	26,076	8,159	10,036	6.230	1,318	4,912	4,413
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health University academic staff	1,539	12	18	16	8	8	11 3
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education Secondary teachers	831 4,445	91	10 82	76	30 8	46	17 10
Primary teachers Pre-primary teachers	3,770 64	57 2	64 19	32 13	4	24 9	4
Special education teachers Vocational/industrial trainers	215 519	21 398	27 226	13 78	3 67	10 11	173 10
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors Social and behavioural scientists	76 490	25 35	3 71	16 34	8 20	8 14	20 1.067
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral) Clergy, ministers of religion	3,852 49	1,380 6	2,495 15	1,673 7	677 4	996 3	10
Medical practitioners	351 49	9 2	9 13	6 5	2 5	4	5 8
Nurse administrators and nurse executives State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	402 3,781	524 3,366	297 3,189	104 1,804	8 64	96 1,740	323 1,439
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants Pharmacists	3,236 117	1,099 6	2,303 13	1,694 7	191 7	1,503	748 7
Medical radiographers Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	173 42	7 22	8 17	3		3	3 14
Remedial therapists Chiropodists	259 32	63 1	95 3	46	8	38	58 1
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries Veterinarians	246 36	45	100	34	3	31	57
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,502	981	959	556	193	363	408
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	12,809	856	1,268	787	329	458	550
Authors, writers and journalists Artists, commercial artists	1,702 2,121	67 65	53 156	24 103	11 54	13 49	33 52
Industrial designers Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	823 5,620	28 92	26 131	14 117	9 72 57	5 45	15 35
Photographers and cameramen Sound and vision equipment operators	1,176 337	68 80	103 122	79 56	57 50	45 22 6	41 79
Window dressers Professional sportsmen, sports officials	330 351	70 144	139 81	63 44	15 18	48 26	67 48
All other literary, artistic and sports	349	242	457	287	43	244	180
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology		and high		4 474-1	4.000	000	2,919
and similar fields Biological scientists and biochemists	15,283 1,173	6,146 28	4,562 44	1,474 23	1,266 16	208 7	14
Chemical scientists Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	710 566	102 143	60 56	17 19	16 17	1 2	58 30
Civil, structural and municipal engineers Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	491 90	109 15	77 20	16 1	14 1	2	2 164
Mechanical engineers Aeronautical engineers	986 62	571 55	226 11	56 8	55 8	1	9
Electrical engineers }	1,014	858	397	66	66	pagaran <u>r</u> ada	279
Electrical/electronic engineers) Chemical engineers	161	52	20	8	8	A ROSA LIN	8
Production engineers Planning and guality control engineers	229 562	181 179	133 133	37 33	37 31	2	73 83 16
Heating and ventilating engineers General and other engineers	74 192	48 98	21 70	5 23	5 20		40
Metallurgists All other technologists	124 334	29 87	19 56	5	5 23	-2	11 33
Engineering draughtsmen Architectural and other draughtsmen	1,335 199	1,680 72	994 37	337 29	307	30 8	740 35
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical) Engineering technicians and technician engineers	2,392 1,667	653 669	1,014	359	21 235	124 7	35 637 262 9
Architects and town planners Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	545	22	515 32	156 14	149 9	5	9 244
Quantity surveyors	593 316	235 85	320 50	99 16	92 16	7	244 25 6
Building, land and mining surveyors Aircraft flight deck officers Air traffic planners and controllers	367 292	27	18	7	6 1	1	23
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	76 202	2 9	10 11	1 7	1 7		7

Table 2 (continued)

d .	Notifed vacancies	Unemployed at September 13, 1979						
o er 7, 1979	remaining unfilled at September 7, 1979	All	Male					
	251,510	1,161,559	807,175					
	89	1,521	1,487					
	4 85	67 1,454	58 1,429					
	2,598 11 27	18,276 615 249	13,586 472 205					
		5	5					
	14 526 173 37 192 290 42 484 484 258 29 186 12	86 2,178 369 411 2,494 547 315 1,978 3,595 1,045 1,002 209	71 1,962 352 367 1,386 491 248 1,551 3,116 697 847 193					
	63 7	1,020 58	370 45					
	62 82	154	138					
	4	254 187	158					
	99	1,505	789					
	7552 3 9 80 79 4 18 373 2 52 1,135 4 7 2 394 3,312 960 5 9 17 54 3 54 976	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{32,681} \\ 1.888 \\ 1.190 \\ 5.987 \\ 5.340 \\ 104 \\ 270 \\ 540 \\ 67 \\ 619 \\ 4.942 \\ 44 \\ 4.042 \\ 3.566 \\ 134 \\ 155 \\ 50 \\ 365 \\ 351 \\ 351 \\ 275 \\ 47 \\ 2.082 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{10,021}\\ 1.287\\ 742\\ 2.428\\ 660\\ 11\\ 69\\ 449\\ 49\\ 317\\ 2.043\\ 40\\ 273\\ 56\\ 96\\ 346\\ 249\\ 82\\ 11\\ 28\\ 73\\ 56\\ 16\\ 48\\ 27\\ 621 \end{array}$					
	787 63 66 25 71 51 67 79 133 232	14,975 2,260 2,807 1,170 5,809 1,429 335 354 393 418	9,342 1,362 1,784 446 3,875 1,136 312 95 233 99					
	6,315 35 114 122 140 32 577 49 910 56 204 196 48 105 32 85 1,597 45 671 766 31 212 94 32 1 8 6	18,006 1,732 923 769 579 117 1,093 70 1,149 219 238 580 77 223 159 401 1,602 221 1,748 688 721 351 391 304 78 202	15,491 1,102 780 671 569 116 1,083 70 1,136 212 237 571 77 218 155 333 1,512 1,77 1,723 1,728 559 653 346 372 295 76 202					

6	1999 (1997) (1997)	
emale		Key occupation
54,384		ALL OCCUPATIONS
34		Group I Managerial (General management) Top managers-national government and other non-trading organ-
9 25		isations General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations
		the second second second second second second second second
4,690		Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration
143 44		Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors Company secretaries
-		Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies
15 216		and charities Accountants
17 44		Estimators, valuers and assessors Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists
1,108 56		Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers
67 427		Economists, statisticians, actuaries Systems analysts and computer programmers
479 348		Marketing and sales managers and executives
155 16		Advertising and public relations managers and executives Purchasing officers and buyers
650		Property and estate managers Librarians and information officers
13 16		Public health inspectors Other statutory and similar inspectors
96		Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere
64		Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere
716		All other professional and related supporting management and administration
22,660		Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health
601 448		University academic staff Teachers in establishments for further and higher education
3,559 4,680		Secondary teachers Primary teachers
93 201		Pre-primary teachers Special education teachers
91		Vocational/industrial trainers
18 302		Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors Social and behavioural scientists
2,899 4		Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral) Clergy, ministers of religion
146 21		Medical practitioners Dental practitioners
348 3,696		Nurse administrators and nurse executives State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives
3,317 52		Nursing auxiliaries and assistants Pharmacists
144 22		Medical radiographers Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians
292 18		Remedial therapists Chiropodists
227 20		Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries Veterinarians
1,461		All other professional and related in education, welfare and health
5,633		Group IV Literary, artistic and sports
898 1,023		Authors, writers and journalists Artists, commercial artists
724 1,934		Industrial designers Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers
293 23		Photographers and cameramen Sound and vision equipment operators
259 160		Window dressers Professional sportsmen, sports officials All other literary, artistic and sports
319		All other literary, artistic and sports
2,515		Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, tech- nology and similar fields
630 143		Biological scientists and biochemists Chemical scientists
98 10		Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians
1 10		Civil, structural and municipal engineers Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers
-		Aeronautical engineers
13		Electrical engineers
7		Lectrical/electronic engineers Chemical engineers
1 9		Production engineers Planning and quality control engineers
- 5		Mechanical engineers Aeronauticalengineers Electrical engineers Electrical/electronic engineers Chemical engineers Production engineers Planning and quality control engineers Heating and ventilating engineers General and other engineers Metallurgists All other technologists
4 68		Metallurgists
90		Engineering draughtsmen
44 1,108		Engineering draughtsmen Architectural and other draughtsmen Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical) Engineering technicians and technician engineers Architects and town planners
20 129		Engineering technicians and technician engineers Architects and town planners
68 5		Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians
19		Building land and mining surveyors
Q		OUNTRY HIGHLIGELS OUTCELS
9 2		Aircraft flight deck officers Air traffic planners and controllers Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots

 Table 2 (continued)
 Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: June 1979 to September 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed at	Notified vacancies	Vacancies notified	s Placings June 9, to September 7, 1979			Vacancies	Notified vacancies	
Key occupation	June 14, 1979	remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979	June 9, to September 1979	7, All	Male	Female	cancelled June 9 to September 7, 1979	remaining	
Group V Professional—(continued)	100		27	37	37		- Alexandre	A 9990 2	
Ships' engineer officers Ships' radio officers All other professional and related in science, engineering and other	189 100	5 1	37 1		-	Ξ	3	2 2	
technologies and similar fields	242	127	180	69	63	6	95	143	
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	22,937 2,480	4,734 523	5,993 471	2,473 + 147	1,826 139	647 8	3,488	4,766	
Production managers, works managers, works foremen Engineering maintenance managers Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen	1.179	230	170	64	63	1	265 131	582 205	
(building and civil engineering) Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2,082 96	205 1	289 10	115	114	1	156	223 2	
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, narbour Managers—warehousing and materials handling	1,023 1,293	100 232	183 196	66 88	63 77	3 11	99 156	118 184	
Office managers—national government Office managers—local government Other office managers	3,644	502	533	217	178	39	352	466	
Managers—wholesale distribution Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and	291	54	91	29	26	3	56	60	
Branch managers of shops other than above	926 1,206	245 396	361 632	166 245 65	116 131 46	50 114	179 358	261 425	
Managers of independent shops Hotel and residential club managers Publicans	624 634 647	139 62 25	167 60 33	34 17	27 8	19 7 9	144 53	97 35	
Catering and non-residential club managers Entertainment and sports managers	1,624 570	355 117	508 157	179 85	105 51	74 34	22 321 89	19 363 100	
Farm managers Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	233	1 5	<u>6</u> —	1	1	Ξ	4 -	3 4	
Police officers (inspectors and above) Prison officers (chief officers and above)	4 3 41	Ξ		_	Ξ	=	=	<u> </u>	
Fire service officers All other managers	4,333	1,542	2,123	948	674	274	1 1,100	1,617	
Group VII Clerical and related	166,992	39,273	111,039	67,203 -	13,349	53,854	49,479	33,630	
Clerks Clerks Retail shop cashiers	2,277 129,754 1,703	492 22,166 1,229	890 65,010 3,651	362 40,496 2,318	170 10,202 350	192 30,294 1,968	570 27,534	450 19,146	
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators Receptionists	979 6,497	770	3,719 4,259	2,415 2,567	170 120	2,245 2,447	1,562 1,010	1,000 1,064	
Supervisors of typists, etc Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	177 6,928	105 4,838	87 10,319	49 5,027	8 58	41 4,969	2,110 76 6,184	1,061 67 3,946	
Other typists Supervisors of office machine operators	6,431 90 3,969	4,111 175 1,353	11,553 	6,642 85 1,364	110 22 207	6,532 63	5,581 45	3,441 45	
Office machine operators Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators Telephonists	153 5,418	1,333 16 1,293	55 5,179	18 3,399	5 135	1,157 13 3,264	1,604 30	1,251 23	
Radio and telegraph operators Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	733 13	265 7	546 24	288 4	84 3	204 1	2,034 308 8	1,039 215 19	
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,870	974	2,881	2,169	1,705	464	823	863	
Group VIII Selling Sales supervisors	64,016 957	21,631 879	52,769 1,458	32,944 618	10,491 254	22,453 364	20,389	21,067	
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	49,061 1,358	13,049 598	39,849 1,958	25,579 1,142	5.834 681	19.745 461	779 14,813	940 12,506	
Roundsmen and van salesmen Technical sales representatives Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	903 2,108	858 902	1,610 678	1,324 230	1,223 214	101 16	820 554 400	594 590 950	
Sales representatives (wholesale goods) Other sales representatives and agents	6,094 3,535	1,269 4,076	1,710 5,506	854 3,197	687 1,598	167 1,599	874 2,149	1,251 4,236	
Group IX Security and protective service	4,987	4,334	6,473	4,733	4,432	301	2,148	3,926	
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	11 217	90 28	90 95	61 64	52 61	9 3	24	95	
Policomon (bolow sergeant)	70 194	457 188	123 192	70 146	62 145	8 1	17 52	42 458	
Prison officers below principal officer Security officers and detectives	22 3,678	105 2,131	50 3,893	37 2,894	30 2,745	7 149	54 20 1,242	180 98 1,888	
Firemen Prison officers below principal officer Security guards, patrolmen Traffic wardens	439 25 331	826 88 421	1,230 90 710	921 42 498	894 22 421	27 20 77	403 36	732	
All other in security and protective service	331	421	/10	430	421		300	333	
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service Catering pervisors	69,025 2,535	57,898 2.023	157,753 2,879	108,451 f 1,148	45,671 581	62,780 567	59,833	47,367	
	5,328 3,323	2,023 6,084 5,731	10,698 12,983	5,560 8,608	3,115 2,063	2,445 6,545	2,034 6,356 5,689	1,720 4,866	
Barmen, barmaids Counter hands/assistants Kithea pactars (hands)	5,119 6,627	5,835 4,597	15,416 17,085	10,191 12,719	5,098 2,374	5,093 10,345	6,042 5,500	4,417 5,018 3,463	
Supervisors—housekeeping and related Domestic housekeepers	7,384 539 409	4,289 450 550	23,611 588 574	18,698 279 196	13,071 143 12	5,627 136 184	5,742 440	3,460 319	
Home and domestic helpers, maids School helpers and school supervisory assistants	10,376 220	5,644 183	13,153 443	9,002 272	502 47	8,500 225	398 5,428	530 4,367	
Travel stewards and attendants Ambulancemen	629 46	85 132	352 123	310 64	225 46	85 18	196 65 77	158 62 114	
Waiters, waitresses Barmen, barmaids Counter hands/assistants Kitchen porters/hands Supervisors—housekeeping and related Domestic housekeepers Home and domestic helpers, maids School helpers and school supervisory assistants Travel stewards and attendants Ambulancemen Hospital/ward orderlies Hospital porters Hotel porters Supervisors (foremen—caretaking, cleaning, and related	3,439 682	1,225 356	2,913 961	1,847 569	315 541	1,532 28	1,145 398	1,146 350	
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related Caretakers	1,300 103 1,303	733 365 963	2,057 509 1,706	1,187 173 945	1,155 97 864	32 76 81	929 354	674 347	
Hotel porters Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related Caretakers Road sweepers (manual) Other cleaners Railway stationmen Lift and car park attendants Garment pressers Hairdroscipa curcavierer	154 12,156	165 10,524	611 32,018	484 22,818	422 7,861	62 14,957	871 154	853 138	
Railway stationmen Lift and car park attendants	86 194	208 192	559 1,168	336 1,069	263 967	73 102	10,985 190 173	8,739 241	
Garment pressers Hairdressing supervisors Hairdressers (men), barbers Hairdressers (ladies)	1/	854 31	1,133	657 9	239 5	418 4 77	636 20	118 694 17	
Hairdressers (ladies) All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	379 1,866 3,989	264 1,887 4,528	228 1,791 14,179	106 756 10,448	29 63 5,573	77 693 4,875	146 1,221	240	
	0,000	4,020	14,110	10,440	3,373	4,010	4.644	1,701 3,615	

Unemployed at September 13, 1979

All

182 85 273

24,286 2,677 1,180

1,960 99 1,128 1,321

3,933

294

5 38 4,980

187,446 2,351 146,056 1,778 1,048 6,521 328 9,153 7,279 98 4,270 122 5,662 7,84 14 1,982

67,326 1,018 52,232 1,256 913 2,217 6,117 3,573

4,980

72,953 2,654 5,854 3,557 5,417 6,913 7,504 551 415 11,814 415 11,814 415 54 3,813 6,78 1,190 110 1,213 94 12,357 4,828 197 806 29 372 2,015 4,428

Male

182 82

254

21,333 2,615 1,172

1,951 99 1,117 1,274

3,454

276

3 4

38 4,079

19,366 566 7,678 282 796 2,127 5,379 2,538

4,747

24,067 1,733 3,461 1,105 2,964 4,055 3355 10 207 21 424 430 676 1,164 63 3,079 40 184 345 19 232 234 1,645 234 1,645 234 1,645 234 1,645 2,645 1,055 2,964 2,967 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,07 2,0

Table 2 (continued)

emale	Key occupation	Mark Law York
	Group V Professional(continued)	
-	Ships' engineer officers	
3	Ships' radio officers All other professional and related in science, enginee	ering and other
19	technologies and similar fields	
2,953	Group VI Managerial (excluding general management	
62 8	Production managers, works managers, works foreme Engineering maintenance managers	:11
9	Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, g (building and civil engineering)	jeneral foremen
9	Managers—underground mining and public utilities	
11 47	Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour Managers—warehousing and materials handling	
	Office managers-national government	
479	Office managers—local government Other office managers	
18	Managers—wholesale distribution Managers—department store, variety chain store, su	upermarket and
223	departmental managers	apointainer aire
272	Branch managers of shops other than above Managers of independent shops	
146	Hotel and residential club managers	
68 441	Publicans Catering and non-residential club managers	
135	Entertainment and sports managers Farm managers	
20 1	Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	
1	Police officers (inspectors and above) Prison officers (chief officers and above)	
-	Fire service officers	
901	All other managers	
,732	Group VII Clerical and related	
363 ,849	Supervisors of clerks Clerks	
,650	Retail shop cashiers	
,029	Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators Receptionists	
134 ,046	Supervisors of typists, etc Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthan	nd typists
,153	Other typists	
76	Supervisors of office machine operators Office machine operators	
56	Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph open	rators
,306 444	Telephonists Radio and telegraph operators	
168	Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messenger Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	S
7,960 452	Group VIII Selling Sales supervisors	
1,554	Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and she Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	If fillers
974 117	Roundsmen and van salesmen	
90 738	Technical sales representatives Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	
1,035	Other sales representatives and agents	
233	Group IX Security and protective service	
	Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Arm	ned Forces) not
1 5	identified elsewhere Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and relate	ed)
25	Policemen (below sergeant)	
4 5	Firemen Prison officers below principal officer	
150 3	Security officers and detectives	
12	Security guards, patrolmen Traffic wardens	
28	All other in security and protective service	
.886	Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other	nersonal service
921	Catering supervisors	percentar corrier
,393	Chefs, cooks Waiters, waitresses	
,453	Barmen, barmaids	
,553 ,449	Counter hands/assistants Kitchen porters/hands	
216 405	Supervisors-housekeeping and related	
,607	Domestic housekeepers Home and domestic helpers, maids	
254 171	School helpers and school supervisory assistants Travel stewards and attendants	
20	Ambulancemen	
1,383 2	Hospital/ward orderlies Hospital porters	
6	Hotel porters	
37 59	Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and rela Caretakers	ted
31	Road sweepers (manual)	
9,278 8	Other cleaners Railway stationmen	
13	Lift and car park attendants	
461 10	Garment pressers Hairdressing supervisors	
140	Hairdressers (men), barbers	
1,781	Hairdressers (ladies)	

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices by occupation: June 1979 to September 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed at June 14, 1979	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at	Vacancies notified June 9, to Septembe	204 0 <u>1000 201</u>	ne 9, to Septemb	per 7, 1979	Vacancies cancelled June 9, to
Key occupation		June 8, 1979	1979	AII	Male	Female	September 7, 1979
Group XI Farming, fishing and related Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry General farm workers Dairy cowmen Pig and poultry men Other stockmen Horticultural workers Domestic gardeners (private gardens) Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen Agricultural machinery drivers/operators Forestry workers Supervisors/mates—fishing Fishermen All other in farming and related	14,330 121 3,579 162 269 1,043 579 1,280 1,993 381 248 198 966 3,511	3,224 75 184 36 65 55 256 807 724 176 63 4 14 765	19,457 163 3,742 48 193 198 839 1,769 1,733 612 169 47 319 9,625	17,238 79 3,439 31 109 122 772 1,265 1,384 383 118 41 307 9,188	8,097 76 1,866 27 97 114 462 1,191 1,346 377 115 41 302 2,083	9,141 3 1,573 4 12 8 310 74 38 6 3 - 5 7,105	2,818 77 258 27 80 72 150 723 559 208 38 4 9 613
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics) Foremen—tannery production workers Tannery production workers Foremen—textile processing Preparatory fibre processors Spinners, doublers/twisters Warp preparers Weavers Knitters Bleachers, dyers, finishers Burlers, menders, darners Foremen—chemical processing Foremen—chemical processing Bread bakers (hand) Flour confectioners Butchers, meat cutters Foremen—paper and board making Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making) Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making) Foremen—processing—dist, rubber, plastics, etc Glass and ceranic furnacemen and kilnmen Kiln setting Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics) Rubber mixers and compounders Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics) Man-made fibre makers Sewage plant attendants All other in processing materials (other than metal)	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{9,006} \\ \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{42} \\ \textbf{124} \\ \textbf{487} \\ \textbf{798} \\ \textbf{598} \\ \textbf{95} \\ \textbf{431} \\ \textbf{336} \\ \textbf{233} \\ \textbf{148} \\ \textbf{51} \\ \textbf{475} \\ \textbf{99} \\ \textbf{685} \\ \textbf{138} \\ \textbf{2,479} \\ \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{17} \\ \textbf{32} \\ \textbf{12} \\ \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{10} \\ \textbf{85} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{55} \\ \textbf{1,593} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{4,861} \\ 2 \\ 40 \\ 35 \\ 85 \\ 133 \\ 92 \\ 61 \\ 161 \\ 155 \\ 121 \\ 68 \\ 6 \\ 249 \\ 73 \\ 507 \\ 95 \\ 1,633 \\ 5 \\ - \\ 6 \\ 22 \\ 17 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 121 \\ - \\ 24 \\ 1,135 \\ \end{array}$	12,227 7 128 73 328 542 290 77 315 286 425 74 11 790 113 789 162 3,071 3 - 8 15 25 16 11 189 2 38 4,418	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{8,844} \\ 1 \\ 95 \\ 29 \\ 226 \\ 396 \\ 226 \\ 40 \\ 239 \\ 213 \\ 311 \\ 52 \\ 9 \\ 671 \\ 50 \\ 555 \\ 99 \\ 1.828 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 20 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 209 \\ 2 \\ 26 \\ 3,497 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{6,685} \\ \textbf{1} \\ 75 \\ 28 \\ 194 \\ 266 \\ 61 \\ 31 \\ 160 \\ 139 \\ 245 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 629 \\ 47 \\ 451 \\ 35 \\ 1.559 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 20 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 203 \\ 2 \\ 26 \\ 2,453 \\ \end{array}$	$2,159 \\ -20 \\ 1 \\ 32 \\ 130 \\ 165 \\ 9 \\ 79 \\ 74 \\ 66 \\ 48 \\ -42 \\ 3 \\ 104 \\ 64 \\ 269 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 \\ - \\ 1 $	3,741 5 39 36 114 109 92 46 89 83 130 36 3 130 36 3 122 56 314 73 1,245 314 73 1,245 3 1,245 3 4 58 11 9 2 3 4 4 58 18 1,043
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics) Foremen—glass working Glass formers and shapers Glass finishers and decorators Foremen—clay and stone working Casters and other pottery makers Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone) Foremen—printing Compositors Electrotypers, stereotypers Other printing plate and cylinder preparers Printing machine minders (letterpress) Printing machine minders (letterpress) Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure) Screen and block printers Foremen—paper products making Bookbinders and finishers Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making) Foremen—textile materials working Bespoke tailors and tailoresses Dressmakers Coach trimmers Upholsterers, mattress makers Milliners Furriers Cothing cutters and markers (measure) Other clothing cutters and markers Hand sewers and embroiderers Linkers Sewing machinists (textle materials) Foremen—lextlether aublitutes—outlers Foremen—lextlether substitutes working Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers Leather and leather substitutes—outlers Fortwear lasters Leather and leather substitutes—cutters Foremen—woodworking Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance) Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage) Carpenters and joiners (others) Caboinet makers Woodworking machinists (textlers and setter operators) Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders) Pattermakers (moulds) Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen Foremen—rubber and plastics working	27,244 8 127 20 18 84 71 63 716 64 162 239 207 18 136 433 2 1 432 88 145 329 113 75 403 5 28 141 465 242 53 6,064 13 139 113 66 179 18 246 7,004 414 645 616 134 185 61	20,743 9 160 21 7 25 61 24 224 22 30 105 132 3 36 162 1 7 128 79 132 177 56 45 259 17 37 34 299 306 81 6.811 12 97 66 73 270 23 181 4.721 117 679 387 52 140 321 88 192 33 66 66 73 270 23 181 4.721 117 679 387 52 140 321 73 52 140 321 73 52 140 321 73 52 140 321 73 52 140 321 73 73 270 23 181 4.721 117 52 140 321 73 52 140 321 73 52 140 321 73 230 52 140 321 73 230 56 56 56 73 24 299 306 81 66 73 270 23 181 4.721 117 52 23 181 4.721 117 52 23 387 52 23 181 4.721 117 52 23 387 387 52 23 387 52 23 387 52 23 387 52 23 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 52 387 387 387 387 387 333 60	33,588 6 237 40 6 118 74 18 230 3 3 80 338 77 134 2 80 338 3 1 284 166 151 151 151 151 151 151 151	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{21,742} \\ - \\ 160 \\ 33 \\ 47 \\ 77 \\ 5 \\ 106 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ 39 \\ 50 \\ 2 \\ 49 \\ 222 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 49 \\ 222 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 184 \\ 91 \\ 422 \\ 67 \\ 35 \\ 144 \\ 102 \\ 41 \\ 1102 \\ 41 \\ 1102 \\ 41 \\ 118 \\ 273 \\ 186 \\ 67 \\ 5,448 \\ 35 \\ 74 \\ 206 \\ 21 \\ 130 \\ 5,535 \\ 74 \\ 206 \\ 21 \\ 130 \\ 5,535 \\ 619 \\ 443 \\ 311 \\ 93 \\ 156 \\ 292 \\ 378 \\ 35 \\ 77 \\ 38 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{13,997} \\ - \\ 129 \\ 30 \\ 4 \\ 55 \\ 46 \\ 5 \\ 71 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 33 \\ 40 \\ 2 \\ 24 \\ 170 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 24 \\ 170 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 73 \\ 87 \\ 9 \\ 19 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ 86 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ 169 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 213 \\ 1 \\ 60 \\ 57 \\ 47 \\ 27 \\ 7 \\ 130 \\ 5.526 \\ 619 \\ 441 \\ 302 \\ 93 \\ 154 \\ 286 \\ 362 \\ 35 \\ 73 \\ 37 \end{array}$	7,745 31 3 - 22 1 - 35 - 4 6 10 - 25 52 - 1111 4 33 48 31 - 16 2 3 4 104 174 66 5,235 2 5 38 27 179 14 - 9 - 2 6 16 - 4 10 - 2 5 2 - - 111 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$\begin{array}{c} 12,026\\ 5\\ 81\\ 15\\ 2\\ 37\\ 26\\ 21\\ 142\\ 3\\ 26\\ 46\\ 95\\ 2\\ 35\\ 138\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 107\\ 77\\ 76\\ 96\\ 48\\ 15\\ 110\\ 77\\ 76\\ 96\\ 48\\ 15\\ 110\\ 4\\ 16\\ 14\\ 198\\ 165\\ 40\\ 2.377\\ 12\\ 57\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 198\\ 165\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 114\\ 14\\ 121\\ 3.294\\ 63\\ 63\\ 61\\ 95\\ 83\\ 190\\ 192\\ 224\\ 35\\ 83\\ 190\\ 192\\ 224\\ 35\\ 83\\ 190\\ 192\\ 224\\ 35\\ 83\\ 190\\ 192\\ 224\\ 35\\ 83\\ 190\\ 192\\ 224\\ 35\\ 83\\ 190\\ 192\\ 224\\ 35\\ 36\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192$

Table 2 (continued)

NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1109

Key occupation Female Group XI Farming, fishing and related Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry General farm workers 2,237 42 140 223 Dairy cowmen Pig and poultry men Other stockmen Horticultural workers Domestic gardeners (private gardens) Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen Agricultural machinery drivers/operators Forestry workers Supervisors/mates—fishing Fishermen All other in farming and related Dairy cowmen 1,250 Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, rubber and plastics) Foremen-tannery production workers Tannery production workers Foremen-textile processors Spinners, doublers/twisters Winders, reelers Warp preparers Weavers Knitters 1,808 441 46 155 32 150 Knitters Knitters Bleachers, dyers, finishers Burlers, menders, darners Foremen—chemical processing Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators Foremen—food and drink processing 84 46 Bread bakers (hand) Flour confectioners Butchers, meat cutters Foremen–paper and board making Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making) Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelermen (paper and board making) making) Foremen-processing-glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc. Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen Glass and certain confidential and transformed and transformed Kin setting Rubber mixers and compounders Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics) Man-made fibre makers Sewage plant attendants All other in processing materials (other than metal) Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, wood-working, rubber and plastics) Foremen—glass working Glass formers and shopers Glass finishers and decorators Foremen—clay and stone working Casters and other pottery makers Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone) Foremen—printing Compositors Electrotypers, stereotypers Other printing plate and cylinder preparers Printing machine minders (letterpress) Printing machine minders (letterpress, lithography, photogravure) Printing machine minders (letterpress, lithography, photogravure) Screen and block printers Foremen—bookbinding 8,735 Foremen—bookbinding Foremen—paper products making Bookbinders and finishers Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products Cutting and slitting machine operat making) Foremen-textile materials working Bespoke tailors and tailoresses Dressmakers Coach trimmers Upholsterers, mattress makers Milliners Furriere 114 115 Clothing cutters and markers (measure) Other clothing cutters and markers Hand sewers and embroiderers 134 224 Sewing machinists (textile materials) Foremen-leather and leather substitutes working Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers Leather and leather substitutes-cutters 6,014 Leather and leather substitutes—cutters Footwear lasters Footwear inishers Footwear finishers Foremen—woodworking Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance) Carpenters and joiners (others) Cabinet makers Cabinet makers Cabinet makers Cabinet makers 11 Wood sawyers and veneer cutters Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators) Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders) Patternmakers (moulds) Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen Foremen—rubber and plastics working

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, by occupation: June 1979 to September 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed	Notified vacancies	Vacancies notified	Placings June	e 9, to Septembe	r 7, 1979	Vacancies cancelled	Notified vacancies	Unemploye
Key occupation	June 14, 1979	remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979	June 9, to September 7 1979	7, All	Male	Female	June 9, to September 7 1979	remaining unfilled at September 7, 1979	All
the state of the second st	346.44		NER PROTOCION	1062.534	Nakak.				<u></u>
Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued) Tyre builders	9 424	5 300	19 1,143	12 837	6 711	6 126	7 292	5 314	19 399
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics) Dental mechanics	78	37	21 7,248	10 4,959	6 3,684	4 1,275	12 2,638	36 2,870	83 4,959
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	4,928	3,219	7,240	4,000			2,000		
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), engineering (including		41 500	62,237	38,200	36,892	1,308	24.501	41,118	91 266
installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding Foremen—metal making and treating	80,852 118	41,582 37	37	15	15	_	24,501 23	36	81,266 120 12
Blast furnacemen	12 87	1 17	4 26	38	38	=	2	2 4	92
Furnacemen (steel smelting) Other furnacemen (metal)	202	53 3	207 16	147 10	145 10	2	48 8	65 1	181 26 38
Rollermen (steel) Metal drawers	29 63	13	79 112	66 64	66 63	- 1	10	16 102	38 356
Moulders and moulder/coremakers Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	367 240	117 45	113	79	71 78	8	63 38	41	240
Die casters	118 285	27 98	119 153	79 96	96	- -	34 56	33 99	137 302
Smiths, forgemen Electroplaters	193	67 23	95 96	59 50	59 50	Ξ	56 32 34	71 35	173 94
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal) Foremen—engineering machining	102 227	110	111	28 302	28 292	10	34 85	108	247 625
Press and machine tool setters	575 54	687 34	655 104	29	29	-7	345 23	695 86	55
Roll turners, roll grinders Other centre lathe turners	1,094 3,332	1,116 3,946	1,348 3,729	839 2,006	832 1,978	28	563 1,808	1,062 3,861	1,208 3,381
Machine tool setter operators Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	5,292	1,521	4,149 1,516	3,020 1,185	2,699 779	321. 406	1,297 431	1,353 353	5,417 1,880
Press and stamping machine operators Automatic machine attendants/minders	1,775 326	453 192	305	227	209 178	18 12	73	197	328
Metal polishers	384 284	146 141	283 239	190 196	192	4	100 110	139 74	460 281
Fettlers/dressers Foremen—production fitting (metal)	136	49 1,393	30 824	11 365	11 364	1	27 467	41 1,385	147 921
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out Precision instrument makers	832 210	232	118	62 732	58 724	4 8	467 75	213 918	190
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	1,861 362	1,006 178	1,167 191	126	126	-	523 73	170	1,880 368 475
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits) Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	502 398	322 184	629 192	364 53	358 52	6 1	230 153	357 170	475 408
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments Machinery erectors and installers	695	72	238 5,258	158 3,037	158 3,023	 14	59 2,308	93 3,978	719 6,491
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	6,197 73	4,065 66	37	20	18	2 28	15	68	46
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	6,259 90	5,904 44	5,773 95	3,205 58	3,177 58	-	3,130 48	5,342 33	6,379 85 129
Other motor vehicle mechanics Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	135	75 25	81 29	34 11	34 11	_	33 11	89 32	129 118
Watch and clock repairers Instrument mechanics	109 216	420	175	129 78	129 77	-	64 79	402 114	233 200
Office machinery mechanics Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	169 52	144 42	127 42	8	8	14	26	50	60
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	869 296	405 137	495 215	248 112	234 105	7	241 85	411 155	948 285
Production electricians Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	283	72 2,241	105 2,836	20 1,547	20 1,541	6	65 1,278	92 2,252	275 3,695
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	3,598 3,551	1,518	2,814	1,787 120	1,784 114	3 6	997 73	1,548	3,512
Telephone fitters Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	281 2,522	97 1,099	156 1,066	588	579	9	654	923	270 2,482
Cable jointers and linesmen	221 446	117 157	74 156	79 64	79 64	Ξ.	41 100	71 149	187 439
Foremen/supervisors-metal working-pipes, sheets, structures Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,049	2,215	3,722 668	2,257 282	2,252 280	5 2	1,275 276	2,405 692	3,748 516
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters Gas fitters	604 246	582 100	169	43	43 1,292	-7	41	185	238
Sheet metal workers	1,941 1,843	2,410 634	2,325 1,101	1,299 663	663	-	1,099 347	2,337 725	1,997 1,995
Platers and metal shipwrights Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	554 134	37	165 62	143 58	142 58	<u> </u>	33 3	26 2	552 72
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair) Steel erectors	1,843	67 329	459 603	210 385	209 384	1	91 262	225 285	1,858 1,565
Scaffolders, stagers Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	1,604 1,000	129	264	161	160 3,176	1 9	123 1,465	109	830
Welders (skilled)	7,311 399	1,660 139	5,135 370	3,185 222	199	23	166	2,145 121	7,062 392
Other welders Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and elec-	21	6	13	1	1	-	6	12	20
trical) Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	245	73 21	107 27	61 5	45 4	16 1	41 16	78 27	227 68
Engravers and etchers (printing) Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	64 256	409	321	152	150	2	141	437	277
Aircraft finishers	2 201	1 143	138	1 67	66	1	71	143	177
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical) Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	43 12,970	11 3,704	20 10,149	8 7,255	8 6,945	310	10 2,996	13 3,602	33 13,044
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	12,070	0,101							
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	33,715	11,805	38,648	27,936	16,669	11,267	10,455	12,062	32,693
Foremen-painting and similar coating	266 12,481	80 2,647	158 9,774	80 6,637	79 6,605	32	60 2,503	98 3,281	159 10,693
Painters and decorators Pottery decorators	179	60	210	128	73	55 17	81	61	188
Coach painters Other spray painters	1,648	785	1,628	980	963 24		674 39	759	1,650
French polishers	157 85	79 48	52 92	24 35	17	18	47	68 58	152 96
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive) Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	4,632 110	1,612 84	5,079 41	4,094 10	2,039 7	2,055 3	1,148 48	1,449 67	4,891 110
Foremen—product inspection Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	1,648	1,135	1,247	653 268	598 207	55 61	639 288	1,090	1,631
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering) Foremen—packaging	681 106	359 56	512 124	38	18	20 6,510	71 2,652	315 71	686 93
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting,	7,566	2,418	12,528	10,022	3,512			2,272	7,979
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4,156	2,442	7,203	4,967	2,527	2,440	2,205	2,473	4,365
		11 010	36,635	27,048	26,976	72	10,027	11 270	10.001
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,059	11,812 446	627	349	349		301 2,185	11, 372 423	48,904 933
Bricklayers	4,550	3,271	5,755	3,483	3,477	U AND	2,100	3,358	3,825

Table 2 (continued)

3

employed at September 13, 1979

Male

18

352 73 4,015

78,825

119 12

Female Key occupation Group XIII Making and repairing (continued) Tyre builders Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics) Dental mechanics 47 10 944 All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals), engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding Foremen-metal making and treating Blast furnacemen Furnacemen (steel smelting) Other furnacemen (metal) Bollemen (steel) 2,441 2 Rollermen (steel) Hollermen (steel) Metal drawers Moulders and moulder/coremakers Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers Die casters Smiths, forgemen 23 Electroplaters Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal) Foremen—engineering machining Press and machine tool setters Roll turners, roll grinders Other centre lathe turners Machine tool setter operators Machine tool operators (not setting-up) Press and stamping machine operators Automatic machine attendants/minders 40 747 875 61 27 10 Metal polishers Fettlers/dressers Foremen—production fitting (metal) Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out Precision instrument makers Metal working production fitters (fine limits) Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits) Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits) Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments Machinery erectors and installers Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery Knitting machine mechanics (industrial) Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled) Other motor vehicle mechanics Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines) Watch and clock repairers Instrument mechanics Metal polishers 11 38 Office machinery mechanics Foremen-production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic) Production fitters (electrical/electronic) 15 Production electricians Foremen-installation and maintenance-electrical/electronic 11 Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships Telephone fitters Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics 15 Hadio, IV and other electronic maintenance titters and mechanic: Cable jointers and linesmen Foremen/supervisors-metal working-pipes, sheets, structures Plumbers, pipe fitters Heating and ventilating engineering fitters Gas fitters Sheet metal workers Plators and motol objectives Sheet metal workers Platers and metal shipwrights Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal) General steelworkers (ship building and repair) Steel erectors Scaffolders, stagers Steel benders, bar benders and fixers Welders (skilled) Other welders Foremen-other processing, making and repairing (metal and elec-trical) Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers -1 35 5 Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers Engravers and etchers (printing) Coach and vehicle body builders/makers Aircraft finishers Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical) Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical) -364 Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related Foremen—painting and similar coating Painters and decorators 12,962 31 70 Pottery decorators Coach painters Other spray painters French polishers 21 4 22 3,526 French poilsners Foremen—product assembling (repetitive) Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods) Foremen—product inspection Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering) Viewers (metal and electrical engineering) 16 236 230 Foremen-packaging Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, pack-aging and related 45 6,675 2,086 Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere 56

Foremen-building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere Bricklayers

Table 2 (continued) Numbers unemployed, notified vacancies and placings, at employment offices, by occupation: June 1979 to September 1979

GREAT BRITAIN	Unemployed	Notified vacancies	Vacancies notified	Placings June 9 to September 7, 1979			
	at June 14, 1979	remaining unfilled at June 8, 1979	June 9, to September 7 1979	All	Male	Female	
Key occupation							
roup XVI Construction—(continued)							
Fixer/walling masons	123	101	90	45	40	5	
	2.659	594	1,594	922	920	2	
Plasterers Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	422	88	125	72	72		
	1,933	415	707	427	426	1	
Roofers and slaters	411	189	331	182	179	3	
Glaziers	74	85	254	237	237	Start Start Start Start	
Railway lengthmen	352	44	169	137	137		
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers Other roadmen	569	254	505	382	379	3	
Concrete erectors/assemblers	90	12	40	17	17		
	308	93	187	157	157		
Concrete levellers/screeders	1.351	501	1,159	631	630	1	
General builders	34	40	55	34	34	-	
Sewermen (maintenance) Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	605	177	350	227	227	-	
	8	5	18	3	3		
Waste inspectors (water supply) Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified							
Craftsmen's males and other builders labourers not identified	31,206	3,196	18,281	14,963	14.939	24	
elsewhere		294	1,896	1,639	1,636	3	
Civil engineering labourers	1,273 15	45	1,000	34	34		
Foremen/deputies-coalmining	273	597	668	485	485	Anna and and and and	
Face-trained coalmining workers	173	1	6	5	5		
Tunnellers	173	William Street Street	0	U.S.			
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not	4 956	1.364	3,818	2,617	2,593	24	
identified elsewhere	4,256	1,304	3,010	2,017	2,000		
roup XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and							
	78,466	19,669	65,711	46,646	45,010	1,636	
related	53	4	5	5	5		
Foremen-ships, lighters and other vessels	1,151	36	170	138	137	1	
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	124	27	49	53	52	1	
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	6	<i>L1</i>	1	_	_		
Foremen-rail transport operating	170	61	144	85	85		
Railway engine drivers, motormen	6	01	3	1	1		
Secondmen (railways)	29	150	197	192	191	1	
Railway guards	36	88	209	165	161	4	
Railway signalmen and shunters		38	34	17	16	1	
Foremen-road transport operating	133	30 7	31	29	23	6	
Bus inspectors	48		1,439	1,081	1,057	24	
Bus and coach drivers	1,064	1,236		8,168	8,134	34	
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	11,232	5,037	12,224	12,994	12,325	669	
Other goods drivers	31,349	3,660	17,148		977	64	
Other motor drivers	1,549	586	1,514	1,041	579	75	
Bus conductors	133	251	763	654		3	
Drivers' mates	870	130	896	717	714	3	
Foremen-civil engineering plant operating	38	4	11	7	1.000		
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil			1 070	070	070	5	
engineering)	2,067	993	1,678	978	973	J	
Foremen-materials handling equipment operating	10	2	2	1	1	-	
Crane drivers/operators	2,411	168	638	391	390	1	
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	4,710	438	2,375	1,788	1,782	6	
Foremen-materials moving and storing	676	251	529	266	261	5	
Storekeepers, warehousemen	17,667	5,467	20,464	14,045	13,387	658	
Stevedores and dockers	95	7	90	63	61	2	
Furniture removers	81	26	204	166	165	1	
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,184	636	2,957	2,126	2,097	29	
Refuse collectors/dustmen	68	34	455	402	397	5	
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and			4	State State	and a second		
related, not identified elsewhere	1,506	332	1,481	1,073	1,032	41	
					241	10.000	
roup XVIII Miscellaneous	417,644	16,111	104,412	90,486 🔸	74,229	16,257	
Foremen-miscellaneous	1,044	420	1,500	1,259	1,195	64	
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	654	156	328	212	203	9	
Turncocks (water supply)		1	8	5	5	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	
General labourers	413,502	14,830	100,583	87,307	71,627	15,680	
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	2,444	704	1,993	1,703	1,199	504	

Table 2 (continued)

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	Key occupation
1	Group XVI Construction—(continued) Fixer/walling masons
	Plasterers
3 1	Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers
1	Roofers and slaters
_	Glaziers
lo In⊒nva	Railway lengthmen Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers
	Other roadmen
	Concrete erectors/assemblers
1	Concrete levellers/screeders
6	General builders
	Sewermen (maintenance) Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)
	Waste inspectors (water supply)
	Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified
26	elsewhere
-	Civil engineering labourers
	Foremen/deputies—coalmining Face-trained coalmining workers
1	Tunnellers
	All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related
13	not identified elsewhere
	Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and
3,737	related
1	Foremen-ships, lighters and other vessels
2 2	Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)
2	Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen Foremen—rail transport operating
1	Railway engine drivers, motormen
1	Secondmen (railways)
100 -0 1000	Railway guards
	Railway signalmen and shunters
19 6	Foremen—road transport operating
21	Bus inspectors Bus and coach drivers
61	Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)
2,818	Other goods drivers
175	Other motor drivers
49 10	Bus conductors
-	Drivers' mates Foremen—civil engineering plant operating
	Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engine
5	eering)
-	Foremen-materials handling equipment operating
12 22	Crane drivers/operators
9	Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators Foremen—materials moving and storing
469	Storekeepers, warehousemen
-	Stevedores and dockers
_	Furniture removers
4	Warehouse, market and other goods porters
	Refuse collectors/dustmen All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and
50	related, not identified elsewhere
74,112	Group XVIII Miscellaneous
89	Foremen-miscellaneous
Ξ	Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants Turncocks (water supply)
73,379	General labourers
644	All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere

Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

The following tables give an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages

1103–1113 of this Gazette, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. Table 1 provides a broad summary.

Numbers unemployed and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: September 1979

and an and a second	South E	ast			East Ar	ast Anglia South West						
	Unempl	oyed			Unemp	loyed			Unemployed			Unfilled
the second se	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female All		Unfilled vacancies
Table 1 Summary												
Managerial and professional	25,806	10,845	36,651	9,798	2,183	920	3,103	610	7,172	3,625	10,797	1,269
Clerical and related*	26,838	25,355	52,193	17,150	2,798	2,707	5,505	1,001	8,378	7,930	16,308	2,108
Other non-manual occupations†	6,562	7,044	13,606	10,406	625	978	1,603	680	2,117	3,292	5,409	1,329
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	22,733	1,251	23,984	25,463	1,987	92	2,079	2,340	6,589	284	6,873	4,951
General labourers	52,878	11,343	64,221	5,064	6,416	1,478	7,894	748	19,257	4,209	23,466	930
Other manual occupations§	49,026	14,150	63,176	43,631	5,218	1,881	7,099	3,518	13,468	5,067	18,535	7,506
All occupations	183 843	69,988	253,831	111,512	19,227	8,056	27,283	8,897	56,981	24,407	81,388	18,093
			200,001		,							and the second
Table 2 Occupational groups											141	
I Managerial (General management)	636	13	649	61	62		62	-	140	1	141	
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	4,915	1,493	6,408	1,303	393	98	491	50	1,348	377	1,725	57
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,248	4,910	8,158	2,977	333	575	908	262	1,182	2,388	3,570	666
IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,402	2,900	8,302	292	192	105	297	20	633	391	1,024	43
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	4,850	727	5,577	3,050	501	75	576	129	1,597	209	1,806	247
VI Managerial (excluding general manage- ment)	6,755	802	7,557	2,115	702	67	769	149	2,272	259	2,531	256
VII Clerical and related	28,020	25,449	53,469	17,711	2,833	2,711	5,544	1,020	8,462	7,938	16,400	2,156
VIII Selling	5,797	7,138	12,935	9,650	587	983	1,570	656	2,030	3,329	5,359	1,267
IX Security and protective services	1,339	70	1,409	1,969	93	3	96	90	269	17	286	179
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and	0.020	0.400	18 620	21,069	672	1,270	1,942	1,619	2,004	3,759	5,763	4,540
other personal service	9,230	9,409 523	18,639	1,028	996	189	1,185	248	1,361	288	1,649	211
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,415	525	2,930	1,020	330	100	1,100	240	1,001			
XII Materials processing (excluding metal). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	956	70	1,026	1,300	90	13	103	201	290	38	328	284
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print- ing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	5,896	1,282	7,178	8,657	432	100	532	586	1,156	276	1,432	1,239
XIV Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	13,976	300	14,276	16,754	1,388	12	1,400	1,504	4,675	57	4,732	3,166
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	6,623	2,640	9,263	6,076	457	228	685	466	1,249	515	1,764	794
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	12,540	18	12,558	3,511	1,050	1	1,051	496	3,475	4	3,479	987
XVII Transport operating, materials moving	17,311	714	18,025	8,434	1,936	98	2,034	608	5,468	333	5,801	1,048
and storing and related XVIII Miscellaneous		11,530	65,464	5,555	6,510	1,528	8,038	793	19,370	4,228	23,598	953
All occupations	183,843	69,988	050 000	111,512	19,227	8,056	27,283	8,897	56,981	24,407	81,388	18,093

*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

comparable with that for Great Britain on page 1103 and table 2 gives information for the separate occupational groups. The

West Mi	dlands			East Mi			
Unemplo	oyed		23.000 P.	Unempl	oyed	tro valor,	H- fille d
Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
	147						
5,833	2,903	8,736	1,325	3,123	1,751	4,874	1,150
5,147	10,345	15,492	1,521	3,828	5,429	9,257	1,357
2,311	4,863	7,174	1,358	1,130	2,353	3,483	1,095
10,813	1,131	11,944	5,267	4,529	882	5,411	5,618
31,924	6,046	37,970	744	24,778	4,597	29,375	875
23,544	10,530	34,074	5,229	9,701	4,130	13,831	5,302
79,572	35,818	115,390	15,444	47,089	19,142	66,231	15,397
168	3	171	2	60	400	60	3
1,273	471	1,744	166	672	224	896	179
773	1,716	2,489	387	408	1,093	1,501	300
469	273	742	27	237	201	438	27
1,352	167	1,519	438	715	120	835	424
1,798	273	2,071	305	1,031	113	1,144	217
5,211	10,355	15,566	1,537	3,856	5,433	9,289	1,379
2,059	4,905	6,964	1,226	1,018	2,367	3,385	1,062
443	23	466	248	183	6	189	151
1,611	4,640	6,251	2,259	1,028	2,653	3,681	2,142
1,097	221	1,318	182	820	184	1,004	279
477	126	603	225	461	83	544	435
1,589	1,030	2,619	1,235	742	905	1,647	2,210
11,540	1,589	13,129	3,971	3,413	51	3,464	2,734
3,019	3,348	6,367	788	874	865	1,739	748
5,291	6	5,297	687	2,545	3	2,548	1,089
9,205	577	9,782	985	4,136	219	4,355	1,079
32,197	6,095	38,292	776	24,890	4,622	29,512	939
79,572	35,818	115,390	15,444	47,089	19,142	66,231	15,397

points made about the interpretation of the figures in the introduction to the article on page 1103 apply equally to these two tables.

	Yorkshi	re and Hum	berside			
-	Unemple	oyed	e ataci-			
	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies		
					Table	1 Summary
	5,146	3,035	8,181	1,043	Manag	erial and professional
	5,067	8,492	13,559	1,839	Clerica	I and related*
	1,485	3,639	5,124	1,359	Other I	non-manual occupations†
	7,209	944	8,153	5,294		nd similar occupations, including foremen, ocessing, production, repairing, etc‡
	37,646	7,331	44,977	823	Genera	al labourers
	15,078	6,954	22,032	6,198	Other i	manual occupations§
	71,631	30,395	102,026	16,556	All oc	cupations
	THE ACT IN	la la presenta	1000 C			The second second second second
					Table	2 Occupational groups
	81	1	82	6	T	Managerial (General management)
	908	348	1,256	99	II	Professional and related supporting management and administration
	848	1,931	2,779	470	III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health
	535	313	848	38	IV	Literary, artistic and sports
	1,125	207	1,332	189	v	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields
	1,125	207	1,552	109	VI	Managerial (excluding general manage-
	1,649	235	1,884	241	VI	ment)
	5,124	8,504	13,628	1,870	VII	Clerical and related
	1,372	4,026	5,398	1,269	VIII	Selling
	284	7	291	211	IX	Security and protective services
	1,372	4,272	5,644	2,868	x	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services
	1,414	257	1,671	177	XI	Farming, fishing and related
	01.1	i sumari			XII	Materials processing (excluding metal). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board,
	1,688	510	2,198	546		rubber and plastics)
					XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print-
	957	766	1,723	1,376		ing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)
					xıv	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including
	5,908	148	6,056	3,159		installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)
	1,101	1,174	2,275	837	xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
	3,464	1	3,465	1,057	XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere
	6,014	331	6,345	1,248	XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related
	37,787	7,364	45,151	895	XVIII	Miscellaneous
-	71,631	30,395	102,026	16,556	-	All occupations

		North W	lest			North				Wales			
		Unemple	oyed			Unempl	oyed			Unempl	oyed		
		Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female		Unfilled vacancies	Male	Female	All	Unfilled vacancies
Tabl	e 1 Summary												
	agerial and professional	8,137	5,008	13,145	2,142	3,785	2,755	6,540	1,385	4,557	2,903	7,460	1,017
Cler	ical and related*	8,119	17,302	25,421	2,760	3,586	9,963	13,549	1,202	3,590	8,123	11,713	1,074
Othe	r non-manual occupations†	3,164	6,982	10,146	2,215	1,212	5,452	6,664	1,006	1,172	4,004	5,176	849
	t and similar occupations, including foremen, processing, production, repairing, etc‡	15,012	1,348	16,360	5,680	11,810	803	12,613	2,997	5,202	345	5,547	2,982
Gen	eral labourers	63,559	14,554	78,113	945	37,589	6,445	44,034	615	24,689	4,980	29,669	669
Othe	r manual occupations§	27,066	10,225	37,291	7,556	12,784	6,120	18,904	3,511	9,951	3,626	13,577	3,348
All o	ccupations	125,057	55,419	180,476	21,298	70,766	31,538	102,304	10,716	49,161	23,981	73,142	9,939
Tabl	e 2 Occupational groups		in Financia	Mana	an and the second	Nelonap	LAN F ALL MANYA	Warns	The second second	Collevino	an the second second	- Silen	
	Managerial (General management)	119	5	124	6	63	3	66	4	88	7	05	
	Professional and related supporting	115		124	Ū	00	5	00		00		95	6
	management and administration	1,654	594	2,248	361	688	325	1,013	96	844	280	1,124	103
. 11	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,174	3,108	4,282	449	574	1,903	2,477	674	713	2,005	2,718	303
IN	Literary, artistic and sports	692	582	1,274	82	287	184	471	38	344	200	544	101
١	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,764	304	2,068	645	1,036	158	1,194	352	1,048	199	1,247	200
v	Managerial (excluding general manage-	100			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	See.	a Marina da					1,247	260
Allia	ment)	2,734	415	3,149	599	1,137	182	1,319	221	1,520	212	1,732	244
VI	Clerical and related	8,260	17,315	25,575	2,817	3,647	9,967	13,614	1,242	3,625	8,134	11,759	1,092
VII	I Selling	2,627	7,174	9,801	2,114	916	5,482	6,398	881	1,046	4,032	5,078	799
IX	Security and protective services	722	37	759	247	381	13	394	207	230	11	241	140
×	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	3,212	6,741	9,953	4,340	1,036	4,912	5,948	2,032	760	3,027	3,787	1,937
X	Farming, fishing and related	846	123	969	90	449	101	550	76	524	135	659	94
XII	Materials processing (excluding metals). (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board,												
	rubber and plastics)	1,566	442	2,008	614	346	64	410	161	158	22	180	175
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print- ing, paper products, clothing, footwear,												
	woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,441	1,213	3,654	1,959	1,328	802	2,130	881	548	337	885	729
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel												
	and other metals, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance),												
	vehicles and shipbuilding)	11,375	140	11,515	3,125	10,267	22	10,289	1,548	3,869	15	3,884	1,654
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,458	2,060	4,518	925	1,450	599	2,049	371	710	92	802	251
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	8,189	3	8,192	755	4,063	1	4,064	709	3,432	18	3,450	701
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,344	489	11,833	1,130	5,360	319	5,679	560	4,508	253	4,761	595
xviii	Miscellaneous	63,880	14,674	78,554	1,040	37,738	6,501	44,239	663	25,194	5,002	30,196	755
	ccupations	125,057	55,419	180,476	21,298	70,766	31,538	102,304	10,716	49,161	23,981	73,142	9,939

Unemployed Unfilled Unfilled Female All Male Female All vacancie vacancies Male 10,258 2,368 1,757 2,217 3,974 275 5,518 4,740 161 5,535 16,918 22.453 2.736 2.143 6.649 8.792 2,548 8,464 11,012 2,447 1,695 2,492 4.187 127 2,163 17,500 6,414 7,273 910 8,183 321 15,337 51 964 12.396 64,360 1,575 14,021 1,804 15,825 161 22,946 10,959 33.905 8.118 12.870 5.559 18.429 369 103,848 55,640 159,488 23,658 39,759 19,631 59,390 1,388 70 1 71 40 49 1 9 7 480 1.371 184 891 235 110 345 78 768 3,031 3,799 1,064 472 1,827 2,299 18 1,035 551 484 119 139 92 231 6 1,503 349 1,852 581 439 77 516 73 1,735 395 2,130 419 432 102 534 93 2,207 6,660 8,867 166 22,602 2,806 5 676 16.926 1.914 8 524 10.438 2.143 776 2.414 3,190 77 803 849 484 1,034 46 85 1,119 31 3.142 8.203 11.345 4.561 1,076 3,373 4.449 152 1.840 216 2,056 240 1,168 36 1,204 13 1.022 440 1.462 562 682 260 942 29 2.264 2.024 4.288 1.691 1,772 904 2,676 134 12.414 107 12,521 3,503 4,251 43 4,294 120 1,790 1,441 3.231 806 838 775 1.613 43 4.799 1 4,800 1,380 3,854 14 3,868 74 10,009 404 10.413 1.343 5.164 73 5,237 106 52,657 12,568 65,225 1,771 15,180 2,777 17,957 168

Northern Ireland

Unemployed

Notes

Scotland

103,848 55,640 159,488 23,658 39,759 19,631 59,390 1,388

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 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:

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 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.

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United K	ingdom				
Unemplo	oyed	TATES OF	Unfilled		
Male	Female	All	vacancies		
				Table	1 Summary
73,017	40,702	113,719	22,382	Manag	erial and professional
75,029	119,213	194,242	32,909	Clerica	al and related*
24,021	49,563	73,584	22,845	Other	non-manual occupations†
108,494	10,153	118,647	67,327		nd similar occupations, including foremen, ocessing, production, repairing, etc‡
364,721	75,183	439,904	13,149	Genera	al labourers
201,652	79,201	280,853	94,286	Other	manual occupations§
846,934	374,015	1,220,949	252,898	All of	ccupations
34	ne course	Marine 4d	1947 9.38 1963 - 253 6	Occup	pational groups
1,527	43	1,570	96	1	Managerial (General management)
13,821	4,800	18,621	2,676	II	Professional and related supporting management and administration
10,493	24,487	34,980	7,570	III	Professional and related in education, welfare and health
9,481	5,725	15,206	793	IV	Literary, artistic and sports
15,930	2,592	18,522	6,388	v	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields
21,765	3,055	24,820	4,859	VI	Managerial (excluding general manage- ment)
76,921	119,392	196,313	33,796	VII	Clerical and related
20,142	50,374	70,516	21,144	VIII	Selling
5,781	318	6,099	3,957	IX	Security and protective services
25,143	52,259	77,402	47,519	x	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service
12,930	2,273	15,203	2,638	XI	Farming, fishing and related
7,736	2,068	9,804	4,532	XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)
				XIII	Making and repairing (excluding meta and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, print-
19,125	9,639	28,764	20,697		ing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)
				xıv	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron), stee and other metals, engineering (includ-
83,076	2,484	85,560	41,238		ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)
20,569	13,737	34,306	12,105	xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, producting inspecting, packaging and related
52,702	70	52,772	11,446	XVI	Construction, mining and related no identified elsewhere
80,455	3,810	84,265	17,136	XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related
369,337	76,889	446,226	14,308	xviii	Miscellaneous
846,934	374,015	1,220,949	252,898		All occupations

Manpower Services Commission study of hard-to-fill vacancies the research

Employment Gazette reported in the September issue on the conclusions and recommendations of the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) report on hard-to-fill vacancies. To a large extent that report drew on specially commissioned research and this article looks at the findings of the projects that were carried out.

The studies consisted of:

- a postal enquiry to a sample of district managers of the MSC's Employment Service Division (ESD), area managers of its Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) and regional representatives of the Careers Service, asking how they defined hard-to-fill vacancies, what from their experience were the problem vacancies and what they considered could be done to improve the situation;
- an examination of how local MSC offices and the Careers Service in six ESD Districts handled hardto-fill vacancies;
- an examination of how employers in the same six Districts experienced hard-to-fill vacancies; and
- an examination of the attitudes of job-seekers in the same Districts to some of the less highly skilled hard-to-fill vacancies.

These four studies are considered below.

Survey of Employment Service district managers

Thirty-six districts (a one-third sample) drawn equally from each of the ESD Areas were included in the survey. Managers were not asked to conduct detailed enquiries in their districts but rather to give their impressions of the situation.

Definitions of a hard-to-fill vacancy

Managers were asked how they defined a hard-to-fill vacancy and two categories of definition resulted. Some managers included in their definition the time taken to fill the vacancy (they indicated when *in fact* a vacancy is hard to fill).

There was no regional pattern in the times, but skilled vacancies had to be outstanding for much longer (up to two months) than unskilled vacancies (up to two weeks) before being thought of as hard to fill. Others defined it at least partly in terms of the characteristics of the vacancy (they indicated which vacancies are *liable* to prove hard to fill). The chief characteristics were shortage of suitable labour on their books, the pay offered, conditions of work, location and hours.

The actual time that hard-to-fill vacancies took to fill showed a clear regional pattern. London and the South of England reported by far the longest times, followed by the Midlands, then the remaining parts of the country. Vacancies that could be filled without difficulty, but were hard for employers to keep filled, were also reported on, but no definition of the vacancies that fell into this category emerged from the replies.

Occupations included

Among production jobs, every District mentioned vacancies among skilled engineers as being particularly hard to fill. Over 100 different jobs were mentioned in all, the most common being machine tool setter/operators, fitter mechanics, maintenance fitters, draughtsmen, sheet metal workers and toolmakers (mostly jobs in mechanical engineering industries). Engineering was also the worst affected at PER level, but here difficulties with the skills required in electronic engineering were the more serious. The Careers Service too reported problems in engineering but did not see the problem as particularly prominent.

Vacancies for craftsmen in the construction industry were also often hard-to-fill and a substantial number of Districts mentioned problems with skilled occupations in clothing and knitwear. Other reported problems were with drivers, bakers, printers (in Southern England), woodworkers and footwear workers (in the Midlands and North West).

In the service sector, hotel and catering jobs at both the craft and unskilled level were a problem over most of the country. Only slightly less difficult were secretaries, office machinery operators and certain specialised clerks. Nurses, sales representative, security men and policemen, shop assistants and hairdressers were mentioned by several districts. Similar difficulties were reported by the Careers Service. PER's offices mentioned computing and financial occupations such as systems analysts and accountants.

Unskilled jobs offering poor pay or conditions, or with unpopular employers were the sort of vacancies which were hard to keep filled. The hotel and catering industry was most frequently mentioned, but retail sales occupations, drivers and some public service jobs also appeared. At the PER level, hard-to-keep-filled vacancies were in occupations such as electronics engineers where a rapid increase in demand had led to a volatile labour market.

Size of the problem

No estimate of the actual numbers was obtained but skilled engineering trades vacancies were clearly the most numerous. Those in hotel and catering, skilled construction trades and clothing occupations were also significant. The London area, where over half of all skilled vacancies and at least 10 per cent of the unskilled ones were hard to fill, was worst affected. Unskilled vacancies had only become hard to fill during 1978, whereas all the districts reporting hard-to-keep-filled unskilled vacancies had been affected for some time.

Reasons for hard-to-fill vacancies

Of the reasons put forward for vacancies being hard-tofill, a shortage of suitably qualified labour was seen by all as being the most important. In addition, four fifths of district managers thought that poor pay was a factor, half that poor working conditions and undue selectivity by employers contributed and two fifths that the unsocial hours of the job and the inconvenient location were also to blame. Pay and other job-related factors were the cause of vacancies being hard-to-keep-filled, with a substantial minority of districts considering that the problem was restricted to particular employers rather than being a problem common to the industry concerned.

Possible solutions at the local level

The suggested remedies described below were not specifically stated to be aimed at one type or group of hard-to-fill vacancies, but as the other results have shown, the reasons for problems can vary greatly. Clearly a single solution would not be appropriate to all of them and the suggestions cannot in many cases be looked on as alternatives. Several districts thought that solutions lay in national not local initiatives.

Of those who put forward suggestions, action in the form of persuasion and publicity to encourage the employment of trainees from the MSC's Training Opporfunities Schemes (TOPS) was most favoured. In the South of England it was felt that this should be directed at the employer, whereas in Scotland and the North it was trade union resistance that had to be overcome. Other popular solutions were increased training efforts by both MSC and employers, and a more positive role for the ESD in the provision of labour market information for employers, in clarifying job descriptions and advising on appropriate terms and conditions. Districts in areas of high housing cost (such as South East and North East Scotland) called for greater assistance with housing. Other less frequently mentioned suggestions included more local publicity for particular vacancies and action through the benefit system to remove possible disincentive effects. It was considered that there was little that MSC could do with hard-to-keep-filled vacancies.

Survey of local office practice

Offices in six Employment Service Division districts took part in this enquiry. The districts were selected so as to cover different labour market situations. In practice, staff in all districts recognised some vacancies as hard-to-fill on the basis of the vacancies' characteristics. Such vacancies fell into two groups:

- those requiring skills that were in short supply. Between 60 and 80 per cent of skilled vacancies were considered to come within this group;
- those requiring lower levels of skill but where there were one or more unattractive conditions attached. Difficulties with this group did not appear to vary much between the districts, although in parts of the district with the least unemployment all vacancies at all levels were difficult to fill.

Circulation of vacancies

Normal practice in ESD local offices is for the employment adviser who records the details of the vacancies to take decisions about circulation to other offices, depending on the skills required, the wages offered and the hours of work. Circulation is usually restricted to the travel to work area, but national circulation (normally only for skilled vacancies) is also available.

In the offices studied, the two districts with the lowest unemployment rates circulated nationally some less skilled jobs that offered high pay and/or accommodation. The

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amount of space available for displaying vacancies was a major constraint on the amount of circulation, particularly in areas of high labour demand where there are large numbers of local vacancies.

Matching vacancies with jobseekers

On registering as unemployed people are normally matched against all relevant vacancies in all offices but the extent of any further matching and reviews of the situation varies.

Some of the offices which were studied matched only skilled vacancies against the register of job-seekers, others only well-paid vacancies and another the vacancies that could not be filled through self service. Offices where unemployment was very low, while continuing to match incoming vacancies with job seekers also paid more attention to finding jobs for those available for work rather than finding people to fill particular jobs. To this end staff used their knowledge of the individual jobseekers in matching them against available jobs. Where numbers were larger, jobseekers considered to be good placing prospects were identified separately and matched against vacancies.

For many of the vacancies identified as being hard-to-fill, there were no unemployed registered in the appropriate category. In the districts where unemployment was lowest, many of those on the register would not be regarded as suitable prospects for most jobs (they were occupational pensioners, disabled or poorly motivated towards work). Where there were individuals who were registered unemployed in the appropriate category, there appeared to be good reasons for their not having been submitted or placed. Many did not have the particular qualifications required by the employer or their requirements as regards hours of work, location etc were not met by the vacancy.

Action on hard-to-fill vacancies

Vacancies were not specifically defined as 'hard-to-fill' by local office staff, but as is customary efforts were made when the vacancy was notified to minimise the factors that would be likely to lead to difficulties (for example vagueness as to job description or remuneration, wage offered below going rate).

The frequency of follow-up of unfilled vacancies with the employer varied between offices: some followed up daily those to which jobseekers had been submitted and at intervals up to four weeks those to which there had been no submissions. If there were difficulties in filling the vacancy, ways of making it more attractive were suggested and other means of publicising it considered (for example local radio, local press advertising). Some local offices had attempted to recruit from other areas but these attempts had met with varying success. For skilled hard-to-fill vacancies, the possibility of taking a trainee from the MSC's Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) was sometimes suggested but how often and with what rate of success was not known. The great majority of Skillcentre trainees however found work themselves or through the Skillcentre placement officer. Those few who registered with the Employment Service were found to be difficult to place in suitable vacancies

Conclusions

If vacancies that are circulated to other offices could be

kept on display for longer in areas where there are larger numbers of unemployed it could result in more placings. However, some hard-to-fill vacancies offer low wages which would be even less attractive when coupled with travelling costs.

More problem vacancies could be filled by matching vacancies with jobseekers and conducting reviews of the situation, particularly by offices with large registers of unemployed, but this would require more resources to be made available. A greater effort here, particularly in the offices with large registers of unemployed could result in some of the problem vacancies being filled. Both this conclusion, and to an extent the previous one are supported by the findings of the study of jobseekers (see below) that about 10 per cent of jobseekers would consider some of the hard-to-fill vacancies had they noticed them or if the vacancies had been brought to their attention.

There are limits to what local offices of the Employment Service can do in relation to most of the hard-to-fill vacancies. The submission of jobseekers regarded by staff as less suitable would lower the credibility of the Service with employers as a recruitment source, which would in turn lead to less vacancies being notified to offer to the unemployed.

There is room for an improvement of local liaison between the Employment Service and the Training Services in manpower intelligence and action on problem vacancies.

Survey of employers' perceptions of hard-to-fill vacancies

Eighty employers, identified as having hard-to-fill vacancies by the offices participating in the previous study, were interviewed about jobs for which they had a shortage of recruits or a high turnover, and they were asked for their explanations for the problem and the effect it had had on their business and what they had done to try to overcome it.

Three-quarters of the firms visited were in production industries (including construction) and of these, one-third were in engineering. The occupations affected largely reflected this: engineering occupations both at the craft and professional level were by far the most numerous.

Nature and causes

In the vast majority of cases, difficulties were of recruitment and turnover rather than turnover alone. Virtually all firms had experienced similar problems in the past, but over half considered that the situation had become worse over the last two years.

Over four-fifths of the vacancies were considered by employers to be hard to fill because of a general shortage of labour. The most common reasons for problems in particular firms were pay, working conditions and location.

Effects and attempted remedies

The most frequently mentioned effects of persistently unfilled vacancies were excessive overtime working required, late delivery and undue strain on managers and supervisors. In terms of the importance of various effects, rejected orders, lost orders and increased breakdown of machinery were most prominent. One-eighth of those surveyed had cut back on the recruitment of other workers because of unfilled key positions. Employers had on average tried about three different solutions to each of the jobs covered in the survey. Increased overtime, increases in wages, sub-contracting of work and increased recruitment of trainees were most popular, but such methods as using contract labour and paying staff to introduce new employees were also mentioned. The small sample made comparisons difficult, but it was noticeable that for non-manual jobs there was a greater tendency to retrain existing staff, redesign jobs and regrade existing employees whereas for manual jobs, sub-contracting, increased recruitment of trainees and increased automation were more favoured.

Use of MSC services

(a) Employment Service

Because of the way the sample was selected, almost all the employers made use of the Employment Service for all their hard-to-fill vacancies. Over half were satisfied with the efforts of the Employment Service in respect of their hard-to-fill vacancies and a further fifth were satisfied with the performance but not with the resulting quality and quantity of candidates submitted. Those who were not satisfied thought that local staff were ill informed about the requirements of industry or that insufficient 'vetting' of jobseekers had been undertaken prior to submission.

Private employment agencies had been used by a little under half the employers surveyed. On the whole, the opinion was that they gave a more professional service, but the rate of dissatisfaction with their performance was higher and they were felt to be very expensive.

(b) Training Services

Nearly 40 per cent of all employers (and over 60 per cent of engineering employers) had taken Skillcentre trainees in the past two years and of these only one-fifth were unsatisfied with the trainees' performance. Employers' comments ranged from, on the positive side, praise for the quality of training and the trainees' motivation to on the negative side, criticism of the inadequate length and specificity of the training. Trade union reaction was favourable in most cases, particularly where a skill shortage was recognised. Less than one-fifth of employers had taken other Training Opportunities Scheme trainees.

Less than one-fifth of employers had used sponsored training (sponsored courses tailored to their particular needs) in Skillcentres and only four per cent had used other MSC direct training services such as mobile instructors. Those who had made use of these services were favourably impressed with the results, but there appeared to be ignorance about the services that were available.

More than three-quarters of the firms were within scope to an Industrial Training Board (ITB) but more than twothirds of these were not paying training levy (ie their standards were deemed satisfactory or—in 10 per cent of cases—they were excluded by their small size). Almost 40 per cent of firms in scope to ITBs had had satisfactory discussions about their labour problems with their ITB, although in several cases the discussions were said to be only satisfactory within the limited action open to an ITB. Employers in general did not believe inadequate training was a primary cause of their problems and did not see increased training either by themselves or the MSC as a possible solution.

Conclusions

From the reasons given by the employers for their problems, the solutions seem to be clearly within their own area of responsibility. Few employees had been laid off and few employers had cut back on recruitment of other workers because of hard-to-fill vacancies: problems were irritating rather than crucial. Employers had taken some steps to try to deal with their difficulties, but these had been on the whole unsuccessful particularly as long term remedies.

There was thought to be little more that the Employment Service could do, but there was evidence of a communication gap between TSD and employers especially regarding the availability and role of direct training services.

Survey of jobseekers attitudes

Staff in local offices in the same Districts used for the other two studies selected a number of vacancies not calling for highly specialist skills that appeared to be hard to fill. Jobseekers who had visited the self-service sections of employment offices gave their opinions of these and provided information about themselves.

The jobseekers

Five hundred and twenty seven jobseekers were interviewed. Over two-thirds were unemployed, but in comparison with the unemployed as a whole the sample contained more short-term unemployed. About four-fifths of those questioned were male. The proportion of unemployed jobseekers was markedly higher among men than women.

Attitudes to vacancies

The vacancies were selected to cover seven types of jobs; clerical, catering, selling, factory work, warehouse work, outdoor work and transport. About 10 per cent of those questioned thought that some of the vacancies were suitable for them. Among men (both employed and unemployed), warehouse, selling and factory vacancies were more acceptable while for women it was clerical, catering and selling.

Among all men, the inadequate level of remuneration was the most common reason for the vacancies being unsuitable for all except clerical vacancies, where their lack of experience was more important. Men most frequently found vacancies in catering, factories and outdoor occupations unattractive because of the pay offered but in the case of the first two categories, substantially less than half the men would have been interested if the money was increased. Other than factory vacancies, which were rejected for the nature of the job itself and for being boring, the other reasons given by male jobseekers suggested a substantial mismatch between the requirements of the vacancies and the attributes of the jobseekers.

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For women, the hours of work required were either the most or second most important reason for their unsuitability for all except clerical and transport vacancies. Factory work was as unpopular as it was with men. Here too the reasons for not taking the vacancies suggested a mismatch between vacancies and jobseekers.

Conclusions

The failure of about 10 per cent of the jobseekers to identify apparently suitable vacancies could have been the result of

- inefficient search of the vacancy display boards
- failure to match themselves against the particular vacancies because of a misunderstanding of the qualities sought or terms and conditions offered.

Previous research has shown that most jobseekers do examine the display boards in an unsystematic manner and that lack of precise information about a vacancy is likely to mean that it will be passed over.

The fact that some of the jobseekers regarded some of the hard-to-fill vacancies as suitable for themselves does not of course mean that employers concerned would so regard the jobseekers, but if there were a greater number of submissions of potentially suitable people it could only increase the likelihood of some of the vacancies being filled. More intensive matching of some of these sort of vacancies against the register of unemployed might help achieve this. Higher pay would in most cases have attracted many jobseekers to about half of less skilled hard-to-fill vacancies, but whether this was in fact a practicable solution involves consideration of an employer's ability to pay and the effect of increases on differentials within a company (and between occupations).

Overall conclusions

The studies showed that problems with hard-to-fill vacancies were perhaps surprisingly widespread in view of the present levels of unemployment and vacancies. The reasons for vacancies being difficult to fill were complex and varied between occupations, level of skill and areas of the country. Local MSC staff were aware of the difficulties that hard-to-fill vacancies could cause and put considerable efforts into trying to fill them, but they also recognised the relatively limited role that MSC services could play in many cases in bringing about a solution.

MSC's efforts were generally well received, but were seen as being of only limited relevance by employers who had turned to MSC for help in solving their hard-to-fill vacancy problems. Employers themselves had made a few mostly unsatisfactory attempts to solve their own problems but were usually able to operate satisfactorily with their present level of unfilled vacancies.

The difficulty in devising successful action to fill even the less specialised problem vacancies was underlined by the fact that there was little evidence of many people on the register who considered themselves suitable for the vacancies.

The development of special employment measures

Over the last three years, several articles have been published in *Employment Gazette* about employment measures designed to alleviate the worst effects of high unemployment^{*}.

The previous articles described the introduction and early stages of the employment measures, examined their effects on unemployment, and concluded that if allowance was made for flowbacks to the Exchequer such as savings in unemployment benefit, the reduction in unemployment was achieved at a very reasonable cost to public funds. (The cost of administering the schemes, not covered in the previous articles, is estimated to be less than one per cent of the total costs.)

This feature examines the development of the schemes run by the Department of Employment of the period from April 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979. We first consider schemes which are designed to defer redundancy and so preserve existing jobs, and then those which aim to create new opportunities for permanent employment.

Measures designed to preserve jobs

Temporary Employment Subsidy scheme

This scheme was introduced on August 18, 1975 and closed for application on March 31, 1979, although payment on the last applications will continue until March 30, 1980. Briefly, the scheme provided that employers prepared to defer an impending redundancy affecting 10 or more workers in an establishment might qualify for a subsidy of £20 per week for each full-time job maintained. Subsidy has been payable for a maximum of one year, subject to reviews at three-monthly intervals to see whether the conditions for payment remained satisfied. Additionally, a TES Supplement of £10 per week for each full-time job saved was payable for a maximum of six months to employers who exhausted TES by March 31, 1979 and who were still faced with impending redundancies.

During negotiations with the EEC Commission about the extension of the scheme beyond March 31, 1978, concern was expressed about the effect of TES on the competitive position of British firms in the textile, clothing and footwear sectors. As a result, restrictions were introduced on the level of support which could be offered to firms in these sectors under the scheme. Applications

Table 1 Applications for Temporary Employment Subsidy August 18, 1975 to March 31, 1979

Region	Applica- tions received	Applica- tions approved	Jobs in applica- tions approved	Per cent of all jobs in applica- tions approved	Region's share of* all em- ployees in employ- ment
Northern Yorkshire and	548	430	30,960	5.7	5-7
Humberside	1,172	1,000	62,366	11.5	8.9
South East	1,723	1.353	76,099	14.1	36.0
South West	859	780	31,506	5.8	6.9
Wales	738	638	36,111	6.7	4.5
Midlands	1,909	1,552	105,695	19.6	16.8
North West	2.360	2.025	137,819	25.5	11.9
Scotland	1,221	1,009	59,710	11-1	9.3
All	10.530	8.787	540.266	100.0	100 0

* Averaged for period March 1978 to March 1979.

made after March 31, 1978 were limited to 70 per cent of the total labour force for the first six months and to 50 per cent for the second six months of subsidy. Applications for TES Supplement made between October 1, 1978 and March 31, 1979 were limited to 50 per cent of the total labour force in all industrial sectors.

In addition, a requirement was introduced for all firms to present a restructuring plan if they wanted to receive the subsidy for more than six months. The plan had to show how the firm would maintain the jobs at risk at the end of a second six months of subsidy, or how it would provide for an orderly rundown of the jobs to a level which could be maintained without subsidy at the end of that period.

Because the TES scheme has closed for applications, it is now possible to examine its effects over the whole period during which it has been available to employers. Table 1 shows that 10,530 applications were received between August 18, 1975 and March 31, 1979. Of these, 8,787 applications (83 per cent) were approved, involving 540,266 jobs; 135,183 jobs were later supported for up to a further six months under the TES Supplement. The table also indicates the substantial impact of the scheme in the Department's North West region and the low impact in the South East region when compared with those regions' shares of all employees in employment.

Table 2 Temporary Employment Subsidy estimated numbers of jobs supported by industry between August 18, 1975 and March 31, 1979

SIC	avbolo dia supple contain L'Altory (pue filtig of die and transition diameter	Number of jobs supported	Per cent number of jobs supported	Industry's share* of all employees in employment
1	Agriculture, foresty, fishing	2,600	0.5	1.6
2	Mining and quarrying	2,500	0.5	1.5
3	Food, drink and tobacco	26,700	4.9	3.0
4	Coal and petroleum products	700	0.1	0.2
5	Chemicals and allied industries	5.300	1.0	1.9
6	Metal manufacture	16,400	3.0	2.0
7	Mechanical engineering	31,900	5.9	4.1
8	Instrument engineering	3.500	0.7	0.7
9	Electrical engineering	25,500	4.7	3.3
10	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5,700	1.1	0.8
11	Vehicles	10,900	2.0	3.4
12	Metal goods n.e.s.	22,900	4.2	2.4
13	Textiles	117,900	21.8	2.1
14	Leather, leather goods and fur	8,300	1.5	0.2
15	Clothing and footwear	114,900	21.3	1.6
16	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	13,700	2.5 5.5	1.2
17	Timber, furniture etc	29,600	5.5	1.2
18	Paper, printing and publishing	27,200	5.0	2.4
19	Other manufacturing industries	11,900	2.2	1.5
20	Construction	24,300	4.5	5.5
21	Gas, electricity and water	100	0.02	1.5
22	Transport and communication	4,000	0.7	6.4
23	Distributive trades	21,100	3.9	12.2
24	Insurance, banking, finance and			
24	business services	600	0.1	5.2
25	Professional and scientific services	500	0.1	16.3
26	Miscellaneous services	11,600	2.2	10.4
27	Public administration and defence	_	eres <u>ht</u> eren del	7.1
AII		540,300	99 92	99 7

Note: All columns are subject to rounding errors. • Averaged for period March 1978 to March 1979.

Table 2 shows the cumulative number of jobs supported by industrial sectors since the inception of the scheme. The textiles, clothing and footwear sectors (SIC Orders 13 and 15) account for the largest proportion of the jobs covered by the scheme (43 per cent of the total), whereas these

* July 1977, Surveys carried out into special employment schemes; April 1978, The Job Release Scheme; May 1978, By far the largest measure (Temporary Employment Subsidy); May 1978, Small firms employment subsidy—an evaluation of its effectiveness. sectors account for about 3.7 per cent of all employed people. Take-up has also been high in mechanical engineering, timber and furniture and paper, printing and publishing (SIC Orders 7, 17 and 18).

However, the figures are based on cumulative totals for the whole life of the scheme, and in some cases disguise variations in the coverage of different sectors at different periods. For example, there had been a significant reduction in the number of jobs covered in the textiles, clothing and footwear sectors since the imposition of restrictions on the coverage of those sectors from April 1, 1978.

Short Time Working Compensation (STWC) scheme for the textile, clothing and footwear industries

To offset the limitations introduced into the TES scheme for the textile, clothing and footwear sectors, new a trangements were introduced on May 15, 1978 to enable employers in these industries to receive reimbursement of payments for short-time working in certain circumstances. These arrangements represented a move away from the idea of a subsidy paid for jobs preserved (TES) to one where the employer is encouraged to put workers on short-time working to avoid redundancies and to pay them at least 75 per cent of their normal pay for each complete working day lost.

Subject to certain conditions, the Government reimburses the employer for such payments at 75 per cent of workers' normal pay plus the related National Insurance contributions and, where applicable, any related Holiday Pay Credits. The scheme closed for applications at the same time as the TES scheme on March 31, 1979.

Of the 186 applications made under this scheme, 140 were approved covering 8,432 jobs threatened with redundancy. Almost half of the jobs supported were in the Yorkshire and Humberside Region, another quarter were in the North West Region and 16 per cent were in Scotland. Seventy-two per cent of all the jobs supported were in the textile industry and 17 per cent were in clothing and footwear.

Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation (TSTWC) scheme

This scheme was introduced on April 1, 1979, the day after the TES and STWC schemes closed for applications, and can be regarded as their successor. Under present arrangements, it will remain open for applications until March 31, 1980. The main purpose of the scheme is the same as for the previous schemes: to defer redundancies. Employers who are prepared to introduce short-time working as an alternative to redundancy will receive compensation for the payments which they make to the employees affected.

To qualify for the scheme, employers must satisfy the same conditions as for the previous schemes, but they must also adopt a suitable pattern of short-time working. The scheme is not intended to finance lay-offs; employers who wish to benefit must ensure that employees put on short-time return to the firm for a normal day's work after a maximum of seven consecutive days without work.

Moreover, the scheme sets a minimum level of remuneration for short-time working. Employees working short-time to avoid redundancy must be paid at least 75 per cent of their normal pay for each day without work, or their entitlement to guarantee pay under the Employment

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Region	Jobs	Percentage of total
Northern Yorkshire and Humberside South East South West Wales Midlands North West Scotland	319 2,260 223 52 664 4,170 1,264 2,854	2.7 19.1 1.9 0.4 5.6 35.3 10.7 24.2
All	11,806	99.9*

Table 3 Temporary Short Time Working Compensation jobs supported: April 1, to June 30, 1979

* Not 100 per cent because of rounding.

Protection Act 1978 if that is more generous; but employers can then claim reimbursement of these payments, including the related National Insurance contributions and holiday pay credits where these are set aside on a weekly basis. Employees in the same establishment who are put on short-time working for reasons other than to avoid redundancy must also be paid 75 per cent of their normal pay for the days when they are without work; employers covered by the scheme can claim reimbursement of half of these payments, including half the related National Insurance contributions and weekly holiday pay credits.

Employers applying between April 1 and June 30, 1979 could qualify for compensation for short-time working for a maximum period of 12 months; but the maximum period has been limited to six months for applications received from the beginning of July onwards.

In the first six months of the scheme, 314 applications were approved covering 26,879 jobs threatened with redundancy: 68,686 workers were sharing in the short-time working to avoid these redundancies. Tables 3 and 4 analyse the jobs covered by the scheme by region and by industry. At June 30 the regions which had made most use of the scheme were Midlands (which accounted for 35 per cent of the jobs covered), Scotland (24 per cent) and Yorkshire and Humberside (19 per cent). More than half the jobs covered were in the engineering industry (SIC 7-10), and nearly a fifth in the textiles, clothing and footwear sectors. The only other sectors which had a sizeable share of the jobs covered were vehicle manufacture (SIC 11) with 14 per cent, and metal manufacture/metal goods nes (SIC 6 and 12) with just over eight per cent.

An interesting feature of all three schemes described so far is that they have been mainly used in small

Table 4	Temporary	Short	Time	Working	Compensation
jobs supp	ported: April	1, to .	June 3	0, 1979	unservice TELLS

SIC		Jobs	Percentage of total
3	Food, drink and tobacco	15	0.1
6	Metal manufacture	727	6.2
1	Mechanical engineering	2,699	22.9
8 9	Instrument engineering	1,569	13-3
9	Electrical engineering	1,847	15 6
10	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	94	0.8
11	Vehicles	1,619	13 7
12	Metal goods n.e.s.	222	1.9
13	Textiles	1,979	16-8
14	Leather, leather goods and fur	30	0.3 2.9
15	Clothing and footwear	342	2.9
16	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	57	0.5
17	Timber, furniture etc	388	3 3
18	Paper, printing and publishing	50	0 4
19	Other manufacturing industries	49	0.4
20	Construction	35	0 4 0 4 0 3
22	Transport and communication	12	0.1
26	wiscellaneous services	72	0.6
AII		11,806	100-1

* Not 100 per cent because of rounding.

establishments of less than 200 employees. In the case of the TES and STWC schemes, less than a quarter of the jobs covered were in establishments of 200 or more employees. A slightly higher proportion of larger establishments have made use of the TSTWC scheme.

Schemes designed to create new job opportunities

Small Firms Employment Subsidy scheme

This scheme is designed to help small firms to expand their labour force; it offers private sector firms who employ less than 200 workers a subsidy of $\pounds 20$ per week, payable for up to 26 weeks, for each extra full-time job provided over and above the number of jobs provided on a given base date. Part-time jobs of 21 hours or more per week are subsidised at half rate.

Following an experimental version of the scheme from July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 (the results of which were reported in *Employment Gazette*, May 1978) the geographical coverage of the scheme and the size of eligible firms were enlarged. From July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978 they covered small manufacturing firms in the Assisted Areas and the Inner City Partnership Areas outside them, ie London and Birmingham. During this period, applications were received from 5,554 small firms.

From January 1, 1979 the scheme was further extended to cover small manufacturing firms throughout Great Britain and small non-manufacturing firms in the Special Development Areas, Development Areas and the Inner City Partnership Areas outside them, ie London, Birmingham and Manchester. Applications were received from 16,193 small firms from January 1 to June 30, 1979.

Following a further review, the scheme was restricted to small manufacturing firms in the Special Development and Development Areas from July 1, 1979. Under present arrangements, the scheme will close for applications on March 31, 1980.

From July 1, to December 31, 1978 about 200 applications were received each week. Following the extension of the scheme on January 1, 1979, more than 600 applications were received each week until June 30, 1979. The impact of this expansion was not fully reflected in the provision of extra jobs until the late summer of 1979 when the number of jobs provided rose from an average of 24,400 during the early months of the year to 45,500 in August 1979. Over the year from July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979, 96 per cent of these applications were approved, and 82,211 jobs were supported by the scheme. Tables 5 and 6 analyse the jobs covered by region and by industry. More than 20 per cent of the jobs supported during the year came within the North West region; Scotland and Yorkshire and

Table 5Small Firms Employment Subsidy jobs provide:July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979

Region	Number of jobs supported	 Percentage of jobs supported
Northern	9,592	11·7 13·0
Yorkshire and Humberside South East	10,734 10,654	13.0
South West	3.234	3.9
Wales	8.891	10-8
Midlands	9,838	12.0
North West	18,154	22.1
Scotland	11,114	13.5
All	82,211	100.0

Table 6 Small Firms Employment Subsidy (industrial analysis of jobs provided in Great Britain: July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

SIC	Description	FT	РТ	Total	Percen- tage of grand total
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227		227	0.3
2 3	Mining and quarrying			-	
3	Food, drink and tobacco	3,470	1,482	4,952	6.0
4 5 6 7	Coal and petroleum products	51	6	57	0.1
5	Chemicals and allied industries	1,641	500	2,141	2.6
6	Metal manufacture	1,346	247	1,593	1.9
7	Mechanical engineering	8,019	946	8,965	10.9
8	Instrument engineering	1,326	256	1,582	1.9
9	Electrical engineering	3,328	764	4,092	5.0
0	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	614	66	680	0.8
1	Vehicles	1,751	237	1,988	2.4
2	Metal good n.e.s.	7,373	1,351	8,724	10.6
3	Textiles	3,031	1,066	4,097	5.0
4	Leather, leather goods and fur	619	239	858	1.0
5	Clothing and footwear	7,438	2,621	10,059	12.2
6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,364	361	1,725	2.1
7	Timber, furniture etc	6,900	1,186	8,086	9.8
8	Paper, printing and publishing	3,083	771	3,854	4.7
9	Other manufacturing industries	4,127	1,075	5,202	6.3
0	Construction	5,217	302	5,519	6.7
1	Gas, electricity and water	15	-1	14	0.02
2	Transport and communication	664	64	728	0.9
3	Distributive trades	2,281	458	2,739	3.3
4	Insurance, banking, finance and				
	banking services	564	105	669	0.8
5	Professional and scientific services	737	147	884	1.0
6	Miscellaneous services	2,247	520	2,767	3.4
27	Public administration and defence	M. Mart I	1000-10		- 11
	All non-manufacturing	11,952	1,595	13,547	16.5
	All manufacturing	55,481	13,174	68,655	83 5
	Total	67,433	14,769	82,202	100 0

Humberside also had a substantial share, each with 13 per cent of all jobs supported by the scheme.

A relatively large proportion of the additional jobs supported by the scheme were in the engineering industry (18.6 per cent) and in the textiles, clothing and footwear sectors (17.2 per cent). Employers also made considerable use of the scheme in the manufacture of metal goods (SIC 12)—additional jobs in this sector accounted for 10.6 per cent of all jobs supported by the scheme—and in the food, drink and tobacco industries (with six per cent of the total).

Job Release Scheme

This scheme provides new job opportunities by helping older workers to withdraw from the employment field, so creating vacancies for workers who are currently unemployed. Under the scheme, workers approaching State retirement age are paid an allowance if they withdraw from the labour market. The initiative for applying rests with the individual worker and his application can only go forward with the agreement of his employer, who must undertake to recruit a replacement from the unemployed register. This condition allows for internal promotion or transfers—the worker need not be directly replaced.

The scheme was introduced on January 3, 1977 in the Assisted Areas for workers within one year of State retirement age (that is, men aged 64 and women aged 59). Those accepted for the scheme were paid a tax-free allowance. An assessment of the impact of the scheme between its inception and March 31, 1978 is described in the April 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

On April 1, 1978 the scheme was extended to cover the whole of Great Britain and on July 1, 1978 the tax-free allowance was increased to £35 a week for married applicants with a dependent husband or wife with a total income of up to £8.50 a week after tax. The rate for all other applicants remained at £26.50. Following these extensions, applications rose from 200 a week in March

Table 7 Job Release Scheme (approved applications from April 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

Region	With dep	With dependent spouse			Without dependent spouse			Percen- tage of
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		grand total
South East	5,772	7	5,779	2,891	1,331	4,222	10,001	23.74
South West	2,363	5	2,368	847	451	1,298	3,666	8.70
West Midlands	1,559	6	1,565	864	517	1,381	2,946	6.99
East Midlands	1,607	7	1,614	806	516	1,322	2.936	6.97
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,438	14	3,452	1,368	1,201	2,569	6.021	14.29
North West	3,754	17	3,771	2,153	2,358	4,511	8.282	19 66
North	1.477	7	1,484	576	650	1,226	2.710	6.43
Wales	1.064	7	1,071	376	405	781	1,852	4.40
Scotland	1,765	16	1,781	833	1,100	1,933	3,714	8 82
Great Britain	22,799	86	22,885	10,714	8,529	19,243	42,128	100.00

Table 8 Adult Employment Subsidy (people assisted: August 7, 1978 to June 29, 1979)

ad the part of the	Applicati	Applications received			Applicati	With a second		
Area	Male	Female	All	Percentage of total	Male	Female	All	Percentage of total
Liverpool Tyneside Leeds	802 279 92	223 48 16	1,025 327 108	70·2 22·4 7·4	799 273 89	222 47 16	1,021 320 105	70 6 22 1 7 3
	1,173	287	1,460	100 0	1,161	285	1,446	100.0

1978 to about 600 a week by June of the same year. The two rates of allowance were increased on April 1, 1979 to ± 40 and ± 31.50 respectively.

The scheme was further extended from May 1, 1979 when the eligible age for men was reduced to 62 years and to 60 years of age if they are disabled. (Women continue to be eligible at 59 years of age.) Because of this change, applications rose to over 4,000 a week during May, but settled at a level of about 1,300 a week.

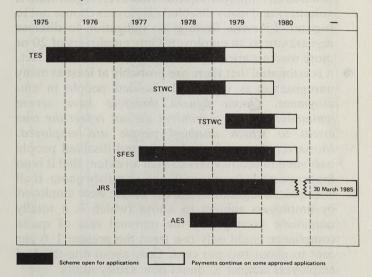
By June 30, this year over 64,000 people had joined the Job Release Scheme since it was introduced, 12,000 of them during the period May 1 to June 30, 1979. Table 7 gives the distribution by region of applications received between April 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979.

Adult Employment Subsidy

The Adult Employment Subsidy was introduced on August 7, 1978, initially for nine months until May 6, 1979 as an experiment in the Merseyside, Tyneside and Leeds areas to assess the feasibility and cost effectiveness of a scheme to assist the long-term unemployed to obtain a job. The experiment was subsequently extended for a further trial period to June 30, 1979.

The scheme provided for a subsidy of £20 a week for up to 26 weeks to employers who were prepared to recruit men or women aged between 19 and State pensionable age who had been registered as unemployed for 12 months or more. All employment in the private sector of industry and commerce or the nationalised industries was included under the scheme, provided the job was for at least 30 hours per week. However, employment in the public sector or under the Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission special programmes was excluded, as were jobs which were otherwise subsidised from public Chart 1

1 Operation of each scheme in relation to the life span of the other schemes



funds. The experiment was operated jointly by the Department of Employment and the Employment Services Division of the Manpower Services Commission.

Table 8 provides an analysis of the applications received under the scheme. Nearly all the applications received were approved, and most of these (more than 70 per cent) were concentrated in Merseyside. However, overall take-up was much lower than had been hoped. The scheme was brought to an end on June 30, 1979.

The chart shows when each scheme was operating in relation to the lifespan of other schemes. It does not show changes in the scope of any of the schemes. To obtain these, reference should be made to the earlier parts of the article.

Registered disabled people in the public sector

Each year since 1976 the quota figures for a wide cross-section of employers in the public sector have been published with their agreement in Employment Gazette.

Figures for Government departments are prepared by the Civil Service Department and related to June 1, 1979. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the quota position of all employers subject to quota, carried out by the Manpower Service Commission (MSC) in May 1979.

The following factors should be borne in mind in considering the figures:

- failure to satisfy the three per cent quota is not an offence, but the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 requires employers in this position to obtain permits from the MSC's Disablement Resettlement Officers before engaging staff who are not registered as disabled. The Act also requires employers who are below quota not to discharge unreasonably a registered disabled employee.
- employers in both the public and private sectors face common difficulties in meeting their quota obligations. Only those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the 1944 Act can be counted towards an employer's quota. However, registration is voluntary and many disabled employees choose not to register. Likewise there is no obligation to disclose registration to an employer. Only employers of 20 or more workers are subject to the provisions of the Act.
- it is estimated that there are probably at least as many unregistered as registered disabled people in employment. Quota figures therefore have severe limitations and in themselves do not reflect the true extent to which disabled people are employed. Moreover the number of registered disabled people has fallen in recent years to such an extent that it is no longer possible for all employers to satisfy quota. If all unemployed registered disabled people were employed by employers subject to quota (which is a totally unrealistic assumption) the national rate of quota compliance could only rise from the present 1.6 per cent to about two per cent. Only about one-third of employers subject to quota now satisfy quota.

Because the quota scheme has been increasingly losing

effectiveness its credibility has been questioned. The MSC is therefore to review the scheme next year, and is currently considering the views of interested organisations on a range of policy options for the future outlined in a discussion document issued in May. The aim of the review will be to enable the Commission to make recommendations to the Secretary of State for Employment on the best way of helping disabled people to get and keep suitable jobs.

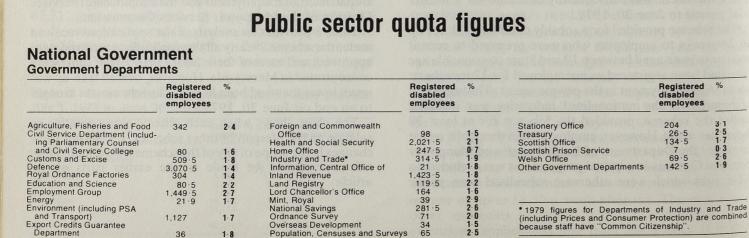
In September the MSC, with the support of Government, CBI, TUC and the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People, launched a major national campaign entitled Fit for Work to promote the theme that 'disabled workers are good workers'. The campaign goes beyond quota in four respects:

- it seeks to help all disabled people, not just those who have registered as such.
- it is concerned with all employment activities (including induction, training and career development) not just recruitment and dismissal.
- it encourages the involvement of trades unions and employees, not just employers.
- it publicises MSC's services.

The campaign also introduced an awards scheme for employers who do most for disabled workers by implementing constructive employment policies.

Points to note

- The 1944 Act is not binding on the Crown, but Government departments and the National Health Service have nevertheless agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers.
- The figures of the British Steel Corporation do not include the employees of Redpath Dorman Long Ltd or of British Steel Corporation (Chemicals) Ltd, which being separately registered companies are separate employers for quota purposes.
- The column headed "registered disabled employees" in the tables shows in some cases 0.5 of a demical place. This is because registered disabled people who are normally employed between 10-30 hours per week count as half a unit of staff for the purpose of calculating an employer's quota percentage. A similar rule applies to the total number of staff employed.



Local Government

verysiaije	Registered disabled employees	%	1000 000 0000
Avon	156	0·6 0·5	Bristol City Broadland
Bedfordshire Berkshire	74 67	0.5	Bromsgrove
Buckinghamshire	40	0.3	Broxbourne
Cambridgeshire Cheshire	114 134·5	0·7 0·5	Broxtowe Burnley
Cleveland	88	0.5	Bury
Clwyd Cornwall	176 114	1·8 1·0	Calderdale Cambridge City
Cumbria	137	1.1	Cannock Chas
Derbyshire	154	0.6	Canterbury City
Devon Dorset	310·5 60	1·3 0·4	Caradon Cardiff City
Durham	138	0.7	Carlisle
Dyfed	155	1.4	Carmarthon
East Sussex Essex	131 210	0.6	Carrick Castle Morpeth
Gloucestershire	190	1.6	Castle Point
Greater Manchester Gwent	108 297	1.6	Ceredigion Charnwood
Gwynedd	127	1.8	Chelmsford
Hampshire	126	0.5	Cheltenham
Hereford and Worcester Hertfordshire	144 75	1·0 0·3	Cherwell Chester City
Humberside	136	0.4	Chesterfield
Isle of Wight	24.5	0.7	Chester-le-Stre
Kent	214 324·5	0·5 0·9	Chichester
Lancashire Leicestershire	324.5	0.2	Chiltern Chorley
Lincolnshire*	104	0.7	Christchurch
Merseyside	69	1.3	Cleethorpes
Mid Glamorgan Norfolk	209 122·5	1·2 0·7	Colchester
Northamptonshire	96.5	0.6	Colwyn Boroug Congleton
Northumberland North Yorkshire	93·5 125	1·0 0·8	Copeland
Nottinghamshire	278	0.8	Corby
Oxfordshire	39	0.3	Cotswold Coventry City
Powys	28	0.7	Craven
Salop Somerset	128 130·5	1·3 1·5	Crawley Crewe and Nar
South Glamorgan	51	0.5	Cynon Valley
South Yorkshire	63	1.3	Dacorum
Staffordshire Suffolk	210 81.5	0.6	Darlington
Surrey	124.5	0.6	Dartford Daventry
Tyne and Wear	33 50	1.7	Delyn
Warwickshire		0.9	Derby
west Glamordan	120		
West Midlands	54	1.1	Derwentside Dinefwr
West Midlands West Sussex	54 78·5	1·1 0·6	Dinefwr Doncaster
West Midlands West Sussex West Yorkshire	54	1.1	Dinefwr Doncaster Dover
West Midlands West Sussex West Yorkshire Wiltshire	54 78·5 150 255·5	1 1 0 6 1 7 2 1	Dinefwr Doncaster
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West Midlands West Sussex Nest Yorkshire Wiltshire Figures published in 1978 r Council were based on estim	54 78.5 150 255.5 elating to Lincolnsh ates supplied Registered disabled	1 1 0 6 1 7 2 1	Dinefwr Doncaster Dover Dudley Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridg East Devon East Hampshir East Hampshir East Hertfords Eastleigh
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West Midlands West Sussex Nest Yorkshire Wiltshire Figures published in 1978 r Council were based on estim District Councils	54 78-5 150 255-5 elating to LincoInsh ates supplied Registered disabled employees	1.1 0.6 1.7 2.1 ire County	Dinefwr Doncaster Dover Dudley Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridg East Devon East Hertfordsi East Hertfordsi East Lindsey East Lindsey East Staffordsi
West Midlands West Sussex West Yorkshire Wiltshire P Figures published in 1978 m Council were based on estim District Councils	54 78.5 150 255.5 elating to Lincolnsh ates supplied Registered disabled employees 31	1.1 0.6 1.7 2.1 ire County % 4.7	Dinefwr Doncaster Dover Dudley Durham City Dwyfor Easington East Dourne East Cambridg East Devon East Hentfordsl East Hentfordsl East Lindsey East Northamp East Staffordsl Eden
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West Midlands West Sussex West Sussex West Yorkshire Willshire * Figures published in 1978 rr Council were based on estim District Councils Aberconwy Adur Alar Alardale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Almvick Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale Alurdale A	54 78.5 150 255.5 elating to Lincolnsh ates supplied 7 31 9 9 37 32 3 12 18 35 15 15 16 7 30 2.5 15 16 7 30 2.5 10 14 14 14 14 5.5 8 93.5 23.5 15 16 7 30 2.5 10 14 14 14 14 15 8 7 30 2.5 10 14 14 15 15 15 16 7 7 30 2.5 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1 1 0 6 1 7 2 1 ire County % 4 7 2 6 3 9 4 2 7 4 7 2 6 3 9 4 2 2 7 4 3 2 2 8 4 2 2 7 4 3 2 2 2 8 2 2 4 1 1 9 2 7 4 3 2 2 2 8 2 4 1 1 7 0 8 2 7 0 8 2 7 0 8 2 7 0 8 2 7 1 9 2 7 1 9 2 7 1 9 2 7 4 3 2 2 2 4 1 3 1 7 2 1 9 4 2 2 7 4 3 2 2 2 4 1 3 1 7 1 9 2 7 4 4 3 2 2 2 4 1 1 7 1 9 2 7 4 4 3 2 2 2 4 1 1 7 1 9 2 7 4 4 3 2 2 2 4 1 1 3 1 7 0 8 2 7 4 6 2 3 9 4 2 2 7 4 4 3 2 2 2 4 1 1 3 1 7 7 0 8 2 7 7 4 6 2 3 9 4 2 2 7 4 4 3 2 2 7 4 5 7 7 4 6 2 3 9 2 7 7 4 6 2 2 8 2 7 4 1 7 7 0 8 8 2 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 4 6 2 3 9 1 1 9 2 7 7 4 6 2 2 8 2 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 4 6 2 2 7 1 9 2 7 7 4 6 2 2 8 1 1 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 4 6 2 2 8 1 1 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 1 9 2 7 7 1 9 7 7 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9	Dinefwr Doncaster Dover Dudley Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridg East Devon East Hertfordsi Eastleigh East Hertfordsi Eastleigh East Lindsey East Staffordsi Eden Ellesmere Port Elmbridge Epping Forest Epping Forest Epping Forest Enewash Exeter City Fareham Fenland Forest of Dean Fylde Gateshead Gedling Gillingham Glanford Gloucester City Glanford Gravesham Graat Yarmoutl Gravesham Graat Yarmoutl Gringsby Guildford Hatlon Harborough Harrogate Haxt Havant Hereford City Herssham
West Glamorgan West Milands West Norkshire Witshire * Figures published in 1978 r Council were based on estim District Councils District Councils District Councils District Councils Aberconwy Adur Adur Allerdale Almvick Alyn and Deeside Arbon Arun Ashford Arun Ashford Ayle sbury Vale Babergh Barnsley Babergh Barnsley Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barsey Barse	54 78-5 150 255-5 elating to LincoInsh ates supplied 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1 1 0 6 1 7 2 1 ire County % 4 7 2 6 3 9 4 2 1 7 1 9 4 7 2 6 3 9 4 2 2 7 4 3 2 2 6 3 9 4 2 2 1 7 1 9 4 2 2 7 4 3 2 2 2 8 2 4 1 1 7 0 8 2 7 4 9 4 2 1 7 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 8 2 0 8 2 4 1 1 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 8 2 0 8 2 4 2 1 1 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 8 2 2 2 1 1 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 8 2 2 7 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 8 2 2 2 1 1 7 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 8 2 2 2 1 1 8 2 2 2 1 3 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 3 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 3 7 4 5 2 2 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 7 1 9 7 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 7 1 9 7 4 5 2 2 7 1 0 7 4 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dinefwr Doncaster Dover Dudley Durham City Dwyfor Easington Eastbourne East Cambridg East Devon East Hampshir East Hertfordsi Eastleigh East Lindsey East Northamp East Staffordsi Eden Ellesmere Port Elmbridge Epping Forest Eppom and Ew Erewash Exeter City Fareham Forest Heath Forest Heath Forest Heath Forest Heath Forest Heath Forest Heath Forest Heath Gateshead Gedling Gillingham Glanford Glancord Gravesham Gravesham Gravesham Gravesham Gray Harlow Harlow Harlow Harlow Hastings Havant Hereford City Hertsmere High Peak Hinkley and Bo

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NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1127

Registered disabled employees	%		Registered disabled employees	%
1,39	2.1	Ipswich	14	1.1
Nil 8	Nil 2.2	Islwyn Kennet	21 2	2.5
12	2.1	Kerrier	21	3.5
20 37	2·2 2·1 2·7 3·1	Kettering Kingston-upon-Hull	11 156	1.7
39.5	0.7	Kingswood	3	0.7
85 24	1 · 2 2 · 7 2 · 8	Kirklees Knowsley	136 53	1.1
22	2.8	Lancaster City	48	3.7
20 14	2·4 4·2	Lanbaurgh Leeds City	29 247	1·7 1·0
71.5	2.5	Leicester City*	43	1.1
23 18	2.5 2.3 4.3 5 2.7 2.3 2.7 2.5	Leominster Lewes	3 7	1.6
17	3.5	Lichfield	14.	3.0
7 12	2.7	Lincoln City Liverpool City	48·5 449	4.7
13.5	2.5	Llanelli	36	4.2
8 16	1·1 2·0	Lliw Valley Luton	38 44	7.2
12	1.7	Macclesfield	23	2.0
0	1.6	Maidstone Maldon	20	1.8
25 20	2·7 1·4	Malvern Hills	9 10	4.2
10	1.7	Manchester City	401	1.2
20·5 1	3·2 0·2	Mansfield Medina	9 9	0.8
15.5	2.8	Mendip	7	1.8
5	1.7	Medway	18	1.8
20 31	3.2	Meirionnydd Melton Borough	8 4	2.0
17	3.5	Merthyr Tydfil	34	3.1
4 9	0.7	Mid Bedfordshire Mid Devon	4 7	1.2
12.5	2.1	Middlesbrough	58	2.7
9 93	1·4 2·1 2·7 0·5	Mid Suffolk Mid Sussex	9 7	2.6
4		Milton Keynes	8	1.0
15	1 8 3 2 2 8 0 9	Mole Valley Monmouth	4 10	0.7
28 23·5	2.8	Montgomery	6	
9	0.9	Neath	18.5	1 6 3 2 0 9 1 9 2 8
25 10·5	2·2 1·4	Newark Newbury	5 10	1.9
3	1.1	Newcastle-under-Lyme	29	2.8
9	1·6 1·8	Newcastle-upon-Tyne New Forest	206 12	1.3
4.5	3.2	Newport	24	1.4
1 2	4·6 1·2	Northampton North Avon	19·5 4	1.1
7	2.8	North Bedford Borough	31.5	3.1
5.5	1.0	North Cornwall	22	4.5
33	2.8	North Devon North Dorset	19 Nil	3·8 Nil
6 9	3·0 3·0	North East Derbyshire	13	1.1
5	2.0	North Hertfordshire North Kesteven	12 5	1.7
2	2.8	North Norfolk	2	0.4
17 6	0.8 2.8 1.3 0.9	North Shropshire North Tyneside	7 75	2.4
5	0.9	North Warwickshire	4	1.1
4 31	0.7	North West Leicestershire North Wiltshire	12	2.9
6	1.9	North Wolds	6 18·5	2.2
13 5	1·7 2·0	Norwich City	57.5	2.9
25	3.0	Nottingham City Nuneaton	61 26	1.3
6 22	0·7 2·7	Oadby and Wigston	Nil	Ni
12	2.1	Ogwr Oldham	38 79·5	2.9
12	1.7	Oswestry	3	2.1
47·5 10	5·5 1·8	Oxford Ćity Pendle	20	2
14	3.1	Penwith	22 17	3.
4 9·5	1·8 2·6	Peterborough City	18	1.
15	2.6	Plymouth City Poole	85 30	2.3
10 15	1.0	Portsmouth City	40	1
13	2.4	Preseli Preston	16	2.
1	2·4 3·1 3·2 1·8	Purbeck	54 2	3
23·5 5	1.8	Radnor	1	0.1
11	1.9	Reading Redditch	20 10	1.2
14 38	1.9 2.0 3.5	Reigate and Banstead	6	0.1
25	2.9	Restormel Rhondda	21 29	0.1
10 48	2 9 1 5 4 0 0 3	Rhuddlan	14	2.9
+o 1	0.3	Rhymney Valley Ribble Valley	37	2.1
4	1.5	Richmondshire	6·5 3	2.1
30 20	2.1	Rochdale	69	0
10	2.2 3.2	Rochford Rossendale	4 21	1.2
32	2.3	Rother	11.5	2
11 24	1·3 3·2	Rotherham	114.5	1.2
21	3.7	Rugby Runnymede	7·5 7	0122
4 9	2·4 1·6	Rushcliffe	7	1.
7	1.7	Rushmoor Rutland	17 1	1 2
2	0.7	Rvedale	4	1.1
	2·1 2·6	St Albans City St Edmundsbury	13	2.1
6	1.3	St Edmundshurv	12	1.

District Councils (continued)

2 proteiged	Registered disabled employees
Salisbury	17
Sandwell	135 32·5
Scarborough Scunthorpe	28
Sedgefield Sedgemoor	31 10
Sefton Selby	195 7
Sevenoaks	11
Sheffield Shepway	273 11·5
Shrewsbury and Atcham Slough	13·5 23
Solihull	25
Southampton South Bedfordshire	43 7
South Cambridgeshire South Derbyshire	7 9·5
Southend-on-Sea South Hams	62·5 13
South Herefordshire	3
South Holland South Kesteven	11 17·5
South Lakeland South Norfolk	11·5 4
South Northamptonshire	8
South Oxfordshire South Pembrokeshire	8·5 10
South Ribble South Shropshire	7 5·5
South Staffordshire South Tyneside	8
South Tyneside South Wight	57 3
Spelthorne Stafford	12 15
Staffordshire Moorlands	8
Stevenage Stockport	6 79
Stockton-on-Tees Stoke-on-Trent City	24 93
Stratford-on-Avon	10
Stroud Suffolk Coastal	17 11
Sunderland Surrey Heath	220 12
Swale	10
Swansea City Taff-Ely	88 32
Tameside	110
Tandridge Tamworth	10 7
Taunton Deane Teesdale	4
Teignbridge	20
Tendring Test Valley	17 7
Tewkesbury Thamesdown	3 33
Thanet Thurrock	33
Three Rivers	30 5
Tonbridge and Malling Torbay	15 39·5
Torfaen Torridge	15 4
Trafford	59
Tunbridge Wells Tynedale	21 10
Uttlesford	1 30
Vale of Glamorgan Vale of Whitehorse	2
Vale Royal Wakefield City	12 150
Walsall Wansbeck	102 34
Wansdyke	5
Warrington Warwick	27 15·5
Watford Waveney	26 13
Waverley Wealdon	7
Wear Valley	5 26
Wellingborough Welwyn Hatfield	14 9
West Derbyshire West Devon	6
	4 12·5
West Lanchashire West Lindsey	12 7
West Norfolk	26
West Oxfordshire West Somerset	3
West Wiltshire Weymouth and Portland	6 11·5
Wigan	141
Wimborne Winchester City	7 6
Wirral Windsor and Maidenhead	197
Woking	
Wokingham Wolverhampton	10 42
Woodspring Worcester City	25
Worcester City Northing Nreking The	28 3
Wreking The Wrexham Maelor	
Wychavon	32 11·5

	Registered disabled employees	%		Registe disable employ
Wycombe	4	0.5	City of Dundee	113.5
Wyre	22·5 24	3·4 2·8	Dunfermline East Kilbride	38 23
Wyre Forest Yeovil	24 20	2.8	East Lothian	15.5
Ynys Mon York	13 27	2·0 2·5	Eastwood City of Edinburgh	9 87
	21		 Ettrick and Lauderdale 	12
			Falkirk City of Glasgow	52·5 412
Greater London Area	Councils		Gordon	13
		21	 Hamilton Inverclyde 	32 44
	Registered disabled	%	Inverness	5
	employees		Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kincardine and Deeside	12 3
		-alert-0	Kirkcaldy Kyle and Carrick	30
Barking Barnet	66 76	1.0	Lanark	28 13
Bexley	51.5	1.2	Lochaber Midlothian	3 11·5
Brent Bromley	81 81 · 5	1·0 0·8	Monklands	26
Camden	103	1·4 1·7	Moray Motherwell	16 35·5
Corporation of London Croydon	45 182·5	2.5	Nairn Nithsdale	5
Ealing	152 230	1.2	North East Fife	6 5
Enfield Greater London Council	810	1.0	Perth and Kinross Renfrew	9
Greenwich	103	1·7 1·5	Ross and Cromarty	29 10
Hackney Hammersmith	98 38	0.7	Roxburgh Skye and Lochalsh	4 3
Haringey	98 67	1.1	Stewartry	1
Harrow Havering	113	1.5	Stirling Strathkelvin	6 10
Hillingdom Hounslow	193 74	2.2	Sutherland	5
Islington	41	0.9	Tweeddale West Lothian	2 19
Kensington and Chelsea Royal Kingston upon Thames Royal	29 52	0.9	Wigtown	Nil
ambeth	66.5	0.8	Red - The Red Constant of States	
Lewisham Merton	152 63·5	2·4 1·1		
Newham	412	4·3 0·7	Regional Health Autho	rities
Redbridge Richmond Upon Thames	45·5 47	1.1	Tiegional Tieann Autrio	
Southwark	89 38	1.2		Registe
Sutton Fower Hamlets	60	1.4		employ
Naltham Forest Nandsworth	61 68	0·7 1·0	A DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Westminster	66	1.2	East Anglia Mersey	2·5 19
and the second s			 North East Thames 	4
			North North West Thames	7 13
Scottish Regional Con	uncils		North Western	23.5
eetter neglenar eet		~	Oxford South East Thames	5 13
	Registered disabled	%	South Western South West Thames *	12
	employees		Trent	15 20·5
			 Wessex West Midlands 	3 12
Borders Central	14 86	0·4 0·8	Yorkshire	27
Dumfries and Galloway	42	0.9	in an	
Fife Grampian	66 118	0·8 0·7	* Figures for South West Thames	RHA rela
Highland	41	0.5	later information is available.	
othian Strathclyde	277·5 971	1.0		
ayside	99.5	0.7	Area Health Authorities	S
	i brite		in matter service 105	Registe
Scottish Island Counc	ils	And Andrews		employ
	Registered	%	Avon Barking and Havering	87 36
	disabled employees		Barnet	37
		Derest a	Barnsley Bedfordshire	39 27·5
Orkney	4	0.4	Berkshire	54
Shetland Western Isles	2 15	0·1 0·9	Birmingham Bolton	200 29
	A REAL PROPERTY.		Bradford	75
			Brent and Harrow Bromley	45 28·5
Scottish District Coun	cils		Buckinghamshire	31
Jostian District Cour			- Bury - Calderdale	25·5 31
	Registered disabled	%	Cambridgeshire	50
	employees		Camden and Islington Cheshire	64 129
	-	(Taylorday)	City of East London	110
City of Aberdeen	114	5·2 3·2	Cleveland Clwyd	48 51
Innandale and Eskdale	22·5 5	2.2	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	41.5
Argyll and Bute	15	1.8	Coventry Croydon	18 41
Badenoch and Strathspey Banff and Buchan	Nil 10	Nil 2·1	Cumbria	55
Bearsden and Milngavie	12	3.6	Derbyshire Devon	81 161
Berwickshire Caithness	2 3	1·9 1·4	Doncaster	19
		3.2	Dorset *	64.5
Clackmannan	17		Dudley	33
Clackmannan Clydebank Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	17 14 9·5	1·9 2·4	Dudley Durham *	33 84
lackmannan Iydebank	14	1.9	Dudley Durham * Dyfed Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslov	84 66

rommevo@-1	, 1800.	Area Health
Registered disabled employees	%	
113.5	4.1	Enfield and Haring
38 23	3.1	Essex
15.5	4.2	Gateshead Gloucestershire
9	3.2	Greenwich and Be
87	2.2	Gwent
12	5.5	Gwynedd
52.5	2.9	Hamoshire
412	2.8	Hereford and Wor
13	4.2	Hertfordshire Hillingdon†
32 44	2.3	Humberside
44 5	3.3	Isle of Wight
1 12	1·2 1·2	Kensington, Chels
3	1.5	Westminster
30	2.1	Kent Dish
28	2.1	Kingston and Rich
13	3.0	Kirklees Lambeth, Southwa
3	1.6	Lewisham
11.5	1.6	Lancashire
26	2.0	Leeds
16 35·5	2.5	Leicestershire
5	9.6	Lincolnshire
6	1.6	Liverpool
5	0.8	Manchester
9	1.1	Merton, Sutton an
29	1.3	Mid Glamorgan
10	2.5	Newcastle Norfolk
4 3	1.5	Northamptonshire
3	5·6 0·7	North Tyneside
6	0.8	Northumberland
10	1.4	North Yorkshire
5	4.7	Nottinghamshire
5 2	2.0	Oldham
19	1.4	Oxfordshire
Nil	Nil	Powys Redbridge and Wa
	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	Rochdale
		Rotherham
		Saldford
Authorities		Salop
Authonnies		Sandwell
Registered	%	Sefton
disabled		Sheffield Solihull
employees		Somerset
		South Glamorgan
0.5	0.5	South Tyneside
2·5 19	1.1	Staffordshire
4	0.4	St Helens and Kn
ż	0.3	Stockport
13	0.8	Suffolk
23.5	1.1	Sunderland
5	0.4	Surrey Tameside
13	0.9	Trafford
12	0.8	Wakefield
15 20·5	1.0	Walsall
20.5	0.3	Warwickshire
3 12 27	1.1	West Glamorgan
27	1.0	West Sussex‡
		Wigan
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Registered disabled		TIN
employees		To HM
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87	0.6	

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	45 09 160 08 25 10	The second second second second	employees			employees	
e 1 Bexley	160 08	Wirral	34	0.6	British Broadcasting Corporation	171	07
	25 10		12	0.3	British Gas Corporation	1.273 5	1302
				a to 1070	British National Oil Corporation	2 4.035	1.8
1 Bexley	40 0 5		nam AHA relat	e to 1978.	British Railways Board British Steel Corporation	2.556	1 5
	58 07				British Transport Docks Board	176	1 8
	55 0 C				British Transport Hotels Ltd	137	12
	37 09 41 02	i igures ior i mingeori i introlato	to 1978. Later i	ntormation	British Waterways Board	46	1 5
Norcester	85 5 1 0				Cables and Wireless Ltd	19	10
Voicestei	44 04		A relate to 10	78 Lator	Civil Aviation Authority	72	10
	10 03		A relate to 1:	TO. Later	Electricity Council	13	10
	134 11				Independent Broadcasting		
	12 5 07	ano quinai emiliari	instants are		Authority	11	09
helsea and		Other bodies within the	e NHS		National Coal Board*	4.417	15
	51.5 04		and the second	CARLES STATE	Post Office Corporation	6.937	17
	199 5 10		Registered	%	United Kingdom Atomic Energy	190	14
Richmond	29 01		disabled		Authority	190	1.4
	37 0 7		employees		• NCB figures relate to 2 October	1978	13.54
thwark and	147 01		-		inguies relate to 2 October		
	147 01 192 5 09		42	29	Electricity Deerde		
	101.5 01	Description District A state in	16	0 8	Electricity Boards		
	74 01				A. The second	D. Internet	0/
	67.5 11	Orecelier	9	14		Registered	%
	71 04					disabled	
	119 01		25	06		employees	
and Wandsworth	90 0						
n	60 0				Eastern	148	16
	53 01	Dentish Hastil Daniel	a service the service of the		East Midlands	129	17
	107 5 1		S		London	196	19
hire	48 01		Contraction of the second		Merseyside and North Wales	108 5	19
е	16 11		Registered	%	Midlands	123 128	20
nd	61.5 1.		disabled		North Eastern	63	16
re	85.5 0		employees		North of Scotland Hydro North West	157	16
ire	137 0		A STATE STATE	11 -1	South Eastern	98	13
	20 0		40	05	Southern	128	12
		Aurobies and Areas	58	12	South of Scotland	191	14
Waltham Forest	26 1 34 0	Desdess	7	04	South Wales	111	24
waimam Forest	29 5 1	Duration and Callena	28	1.0	South Western	87	13
	20 0	Fife	9	0 2	Yorkshire	170	23
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	44 0	Grampian	78	09	Board	598	10
	6 0	2 Greater Glasgow	148	05	and the second se		
	57 0	8 Highland	35	08			
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le		0 Tayside Western Islas	90 2	0804		employees	
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		9	201 1. 200		Northumbrian	25	10
		Nationalised Industries	s and Pub	IIC	North West	125	1 3
	38 0 119 0				Severn-Trent	155	14
	19 0	Autionities	LANGER L		Southern	70	17
	30 1		Perintered	%	South West	42	17
	54 1		Registered disabled	/0	Thames •	96	0 8
	14 0		employees		Welsh National Water Authority	128	2 2
	32.5 0		employees	A Part Ala	Wessex	37	16
an	52.5 0	9			Yorkshire	168	27
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	11 0.		48 375	0707	 Figures for Thames Water Auth years have been based on estim 		in pre

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Stationery Office:

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Enclosed please find £18.84 being one year's subscription (including postage) to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

The copies should be sent to

Name Address

and at hit to all and	Registered disabled employees	%
Eastern	148	1 6
East Midlands	129	17
London	196	19
Merseyside and North Wales	108 5	19
Midlands	123	13
North Eastern	128	20
North of Scotland Hydro	63	16
North West	157	16
South Eastern	98	13
Southern	128	12
South of Scotland	191	14
South Wales	111	24
South Western	87	13
Yorkshire	170	23
Central Electricity Generating Board	598	10

39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

New arrangements for work permits

Below are the details of the new arrangements for work permits, which will apply from January 1, 1980. These were announced on November 14 by Mr Patrick Mayhew. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, in a written answer to a Parliamentary question from Mr Gary Waller MP (Brighouse and Spenborough).

Except as provided in the Immigration Rules any person, other than EEC nationals, subject to immigration control coming to work in the United Kingdom is required to have a work permit. Permits are issued for employment in Great Britain by the Department of Employment and for employment in Northern Ireland by the Department of Manpower Services.

The arrangements described below are those that apply in Great Britain. The same conditions apply in Northern Ireland but references to the "Department of Employment" and the "Manpower Services Commission" should be read as references to the "Department of Manpower Services", and those to "Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER)" as "Professional and Executive Personnel (PEP)"

The prospective employer must apply to the Department of Employment for a work permit for a named overseas worker and for a specific job. The permit will be issued for an initial period not exceeding 12 months. Only workers aged between 23 and 54 are eligible for permits. A permit will not be issued if in the opinion of the Overseas Labour Section of the Department of Employment after consultation with the Manpower Services Commission suitable resident labour is available to fill the post offered nor if the wages or other conditions of employment offered are less favourable than those obtaining in the area for similar work

With the exceptions referred to later, permits will be available only for workers in the following categories who can satisfy the Department that they possess the necessary qualifications and experience which should normally have been acquired outside the United Kingdom.

(a) those holding recognised professional qualifications; (b) administrative and executive staff;

- (c) highly-qualified technicians having specialised experience; and
- (d) other key workers with a high or scarce qualification in an industry or occupation requiring specific expert knowledge of skills.

The worker will also be expected to have an adequate command of the English language.

In general, an application for a work permit will be considered only if the vacancy is in an occupation serviced by the Professional and Executive Recruitment Service (PER) and which necessarily requires a worker having the qualifications referred to above. When applying for the permit, the prospective employer must satisfy the Department of Employment that a genuine vacancy exists, that no suitable resident labour is available and that he has made adequate efforts to find a worker from that source and from the EEC. The employer is expected to notify the vacancy to the nearest PER office, Jobcentre or employment office and to allow four weeks for a suitable worker to be found. He is also expected to advertise the vacancy in the press or

appropriate trade and professional journals and to undertake to pay the travelling expenses of any worker resident in this country who comes from a distance for a prearranged interview or to take up employment.

Work permits are available for highly-skilled and experienced workers for senior posts in hotel and catering establishments who have successfully completed appropriate full-time training courses of at least two years' duration at approved schools abroad or, exceptionally, have acquired other specialised or uncommon skills and experience relevant to the industry.

Permits are available for entertainers and sportsmen. who meet the appropriate skills criteria (the lower age limit referred to above does not apply to these permits). Professional sportsmen taking part in competitions of international standing do not normally require permits.

A permit may be issued to any person if in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Employment his employment is in the national interest.

Permits may be issued for on-the-job training or work experience with employers which can be put to use in the trainee's home country but not acquired there. This arrangement is primarily intended to benefit developing countries and their citizens. The training must be for a limited period, as far as possible agreed in advance, and extension of approval beyond one year will be given only if satisfactory progress is being maintained. Approval may also be given for employment in a supernumerary capacity, normally not lasting longer than a year, of young overseas nationals of non-EEC countries who come here to widen their occupational experience and in some cases also to improve their knowledge of English. The overseas national will not be allowed to remain here for ordinary employment at the end of the approved period of training or work experience. The age limits and the resident labour requirement referred to above do not apply to these permits.

Overseas students who wish to take paid employment in their free time or during vacations must first obtain the consent of the Department of Employment. A student must provide satisfactory evidence from his college that employment will not interfere with his course of study. Permission will only be given where there is no suitable resident labour available and the wages and conditions of employment are not less favourable than those obtaining in the area for similar work. An overseas student is not entitled to remain in the country for employment on completion of his studies except that overseas student and pupil nurses and pupil midwives trained by NHS authorities and needed to meet their staffing requirements may be given permission to remain in employment as State Registered Nurses, State Enrolled Nurses or State Certified Midwives provided no suitable resident labour is available. The lower age limit referred to above does not apply to nurses or midwives.

The holder of a work permit is not permanently restricted to the particular job for which the permit was issued but will be expected to remain in the same occupation and will require the consent of the Department of Employment for any change of job. A change will only be

approved if the proposed employment would have satisfied the relevant conditions for the issue of a permit to a person overseas.

Leave to remain may be granted by the Home Office to permit holders who continue in approved employment.

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

Duration of	AGE GROUPS												
unemployment in weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE	2.955	and an Billed of A	1-1884 3	0.000 1 0.000	10 CEP	088 1			1.5.44	1.674	1,772	31	34,233
One or less	3.947	1,923	1,887	7,258	4,605	3,505	4,367	1,723	1,541		3,207	61	45.005
Over 1 and up to 2	4,555	2,494	2,355	9,619	5,933	4,313	5,625	2,295	2,134	2,414	3,778	61	70.020
Over 2 and up to 4	7,677	4,159	3,701	15,282	9,609	6,932	9,036	3,544	3,089	3,152	4,484	73	60,197
Over 4 and up to 6	6.636	3,490	3,113	12,113	7,849	5,846	7,474	3,048	2,790	3,281		50	43.965
Over 6 and up to 8	4.893	2.440	2,150	9,111	5,826	4,348	5,705	2,356	2,152	2,190	2,744		
Over 8 and up to 13	9.930	4,862	4,464	18,657	12,085	9,029	11,433	4,743	4,326	4,953	8,601	133	93,216
Over 13 and up to 26	18,449	7.511	6.215	23,820	16,496	12,911	17,487	7,663	7,667	9,358	15,219	224	143,020
Over 26 and up to 39	3.176	2.618	2.805	11,589	9,420	7,474	10,574	4,652	4,872	6,281	11,010	196	74,667
Over 39 and up to 52.	1.049	1.399	2,160	7,798	6.393	5,198	7,620	3,468	3,738	4,921	9,500	158	53,402
Over 52 and up to 65	679	753	1,600	6,150	4.826	3,956	6,200	2,860	3,157	4,499	10,275	168	45,123
Over 65 and up to 78.	646	532	1.184	4.361	3.488	3.075	4,921	2,335	2,694	3,666	6,610	125	33,637
Over 78 and up to 104	274	417	1.084	4.924	4,503	4,101	6,544	3,365	3,978	5,149	9,102	222	43,663
Over 104 and up to 156		361	639	4,751	4,738	4,798	8.223	4,573	5,379	7,305	14,205	357	55,395
	00	62	255	3,593	5,103	5.781	13.431	8,707	11,940	14,959	22,545	803	87,179
Over 156 All	61.977	33,021	33,612	139.026	100,874	81.267	118,640	55,332	59,457	73,802	123,052	2,662	882,723
	Contraction of the	COLUMN IN	which the	ana fan	Land. Ma	rint	The service of the	Weiner and	and the second				a and a later
FEMALE				and the second second			1 500	000	606	522	in the second	35	18,259
One or less	3,534	1,728	1,459	4,752	2,162	1,276	1,523	662	852	787		41	24,313
Over 1 and up to 2	4,363	2,330	1,975	6,580	2,976	1,562	2,002	845				57	39,667
Over 2 and up to 4	7,237	4,019	3,177	10,209	5,160	2,806	3,220	1,378	1,260	1,144		59	35,870
Over 4 and up to 6	6,765	3,453	2,592	9,000	4.736	2,587	3,030	1,287	1,170	1,191		35	24.61
Over 6 and up to 8	4,798	2,410	1,869	6,262	3,235	1,665	1,991	871	769	713			51.89
Over 8 and up to 13	9.900	4.696	3,717	14,086	6,615	3,460	3,942	1,848	1,828	1,708		98	87,33
Over 13 and up to 26	19.361	8.070	5,747	20,236	11,417	5,874	6,782	3,231	3,213	3,205		199	
Over 26 and up to 39	2.937	2,527	2,766	10,875	7,112	3,664	4,202	2,123	2,166	2,460		127	40,95
Over 39 and up to 52	1,186	1,184	1,909	6.822	4,366	2,331	2,428	1,348	1,541	1,917		118	25,15
Over 52 and up to 65	706	695	1.377	4,482	2,722	1,520	2,016	1,139	1,346	1,805		108	17,91
Over 65 and up to 78	693	458	1.012	2.486	1,363	898	1,344	875	1,086	1,332		59	11,60
Over 78 and up to 104	294	396	861	2.810	1,433	1,015	1,767	1,140	1,500	1,963		119	13,29
Over 104 and up to 156		362	571	2.762	1.417	997	1,853	1,498	2,036	2,888		135	14,59
Over 156		73	241	1.752	1.096	877	1.696	1,525	2,629	4,557		180	14,62
All	61.845	32,401	29.273	103,114	55,810	30,532	37,796	19,770	22,002	26,192	1	,370	420,10

Duration	MALE		and leads	र भग अयु ए र	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE					
unemployment in weeks	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All
m pay delate 2 9		HEAST							YORKS	HIRE AN		RSIDE				
2 or less	9.017	7.287	4.827	21.131	6.325	2.796	1.224	10.345	3.064	2,709	1,572	7,345	2,501	951	324	3,776
Over 2 and up to 4	7.814	6.441	3.843	18.098	5,696	2.650	1.044	9.390	2,903	2,497	1,403	6,803	2,385	982	319	3,686
Over 4 and up to 8	10,103	9.179	6.091	25.373	7.662	3.766	1.553	12,981	4.090	3,288	2,183	9,561	3,667	1,394	490	5,551
Over 8 and up to 13	8.231	8,170	5.605	22.006	6.055	2.864	1.372	10.291	3.462	2,786	2,207	8,455	3,364	1,198	435	4,997
Over 13 and up to 13	9,438	11,529	10.848	31.815	7.280	4.478	2.389	14,147	5.236	3,852	3,288	12,376	6,063	1,920	1,028	8,799
Over 26 and up to 52	5,730	10,971	12.801	29.502	3.738	3,781	2.659	10,178	2,674	3,828	4,229	10,731	2,994	1,852	1,018	5,874
Over 52 and up to 104	3.381	8.234	12.551	24,166	1,958	2,289	2.678	6.925	1.669	3,313	5,939	10,921	1,511	1,006	1,175	3,692
Over 104 and up to 156	606	2,867	6.763	10,236	346	633	1,431	2,410	478	1,372	3,339	5,189	368	353	620	1,341
Over 156	355	2.793	10.098	13.246	174	507	1.645	2,326	310	1,960	6,284	8,554	169	328	918	1,415
All	54,675		73,427	195,573	39,234	23,764	15,995	78,993	23,886	25,605	30,444	79,935	23,022	9,984	6,125	39,131
THE PROPERTY AND	(Sappenge			BARSEN .					NORTH	WEST						
EV OCIECE L'OF ADD	EAST A		C 40	0 571	805	361	159	1.325	4.432	3.463	1,910	9.805	3,397	1.410	538	5,345
2 or less	1,012	916	643 535	2,571 2,135	699	312	147	1.158	4.297	3.246	1,528	9.071	3,416	1.478	533	5,427
Over 2 and up to 4	821	779 976		2,135	882	408	156	1.446		4,979	2.821	14.327	5.532	2,477	884	8,893
Over 4 and up to 8	1,014	773	580	2,052	702	353	152	1,207	6.167	4,697	2,884	13,748	5.102	1,999	818	7,919
Over 8 and up to 13	941	983	1.136	3.060	917	481	279	1.677	10.061	6.985	5.412	22,458	9,049	3,654	1,460	14,163
Over 13 and up to 26	469	983	1,130	2.858	425	411	354	1,190		7.506	6.449	20,213	5,242	3,757	1,812	10,811
Over 26 and up to 52	232	904 611	1,425	2,347	196	272	330	798	4.959	7.510	7,385	19,854	3,265	2,313	1,778	7,356
Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156	232	298		1.250	50	64	194	308	1,605		4,377	9,655	839	781	964	2,584
Over 156	50	382		1.878	39	78	236	353	1.275		9,596	16,966	455	648	1,272	2,375
All	5,365				4,715			9,462		48,154	42,362	136,097	36,297	18,517	10,059	64,873

NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1131

After four years in approved employment they may apply to the Home Office for the removal of the time limit on their stay. If the time limit is removed they may take any employment they wish without reference to the Department of Employment.

employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain at October 11, 1979.

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

Duration unemployment	MALE				FEMALE	anth			MALE				FEMALE			
in weeks	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and over	All	Under 25	25-44	45 and Over	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	SOUTH 2,625 2,216 2,963 3,076 1,616 1,059 289 162 16,372	2,227 1,854 2,585 2,273 3,177 2,934 2,471 1,163 1,260	1,658 1,249 1,905 1,864 3,580 4,114 4,816 2,841 4,378 26,405	5,319 7,453 6,503	2,621 2,038 2,691 2,132 2,962 1,633 909 203 101 15,290	1,278 972 1,496 1,447 947 302 211	339 537 463 766 1,025 1,092 577 690	4,181 3,279 4,506 3,567 5,224 4,105 2,948 1,082 1,082 1,002 29,894	2,425 3,706 3,297 5,713 3,284 2,288 654 385	2,551 2,285 3,109 2,708 3,811 3,768 3,766 1,785 2,564 26,347	1,293 1,002 1,880 1,928 3,434 3,760 5,297 2,856 6,767 28,217	6.507 5.712 8.695 7.933 12.958 10.812 11.351 5.295 9.716 78,979	2,123 1,968 3,220 2,944 5,980 3,546 1,570 386 229 21,966	817 842 1,408 1,185 2,398 2,600 1,211 323 313 11,097	414 368 689	3,163 3,062 5,042 4,497 9,067 7,048 3,674 1,233 1,422 38,206
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 16 Over 13 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	WEST N 3,062 2,712 4,126 3,801 6,310 3,431 2,827 589 426 27,284	AIDLANDS 2,438 2,117 3,434 3,081 4,489 4,489 1,737 2,514 29,183	5 1,390 1,042 2,210 2,178 3,893 5,090 5,752 3,140 5,953 30,648	6,890 5,871 9,770 9,060 14,692 13,402 13,071 5,466 8,893 87,115	2,442 2,084 3,543 3,554 6,373 3,192 2,261 486 333 24,268	956 975 1,545 1,334 2,221 2,258 1,555 453 488 11,785	346 304 573 529 937 1,143 1,399 633 991 6,855	3,744 3,363 5,661 5,417 9,531 5,593 5,215 1,572 1,812 42,908	WALES 2,187 1,974 2,871 2,656 3,737 2,120 1,419 394 266 17,624	1,794 1,499 2,185 1,994 2,964 2,964 2,880 1,323 1,858 19,481	979 761 1,189 1,184 1,973 2,679 3,920 1,911 3,726 18,322	4,960 4,234 6,245 5,834 8,694 7,763 8,219 3,628 5,850 55,427	1,878 1,769 2,748 2,404 4,351 2,337 1,187 312 162 17,148	842 719 1,165 960 1,659 1,992 1,221 334 265 9,157	296 229 332 278 569 739 762 397 482 4,084	3,016 2,717 4,245 3,642 6,579 5,068 3,170 1,043 909 30,389
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 26 and up to 104 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 All	EAST M 1,753 1,818 2,406 2,038 2,862 1,632 1,024 256 171 13,960	IDLANDS 1,513 1,635 2,142 1,766 2,477 2,301 2,189 875 1,239 16,137	948 882 1,382 1,824 2,309 3,242 4,665 2,344 3,720 21,316	4,214 4,335 5,930 5,628 7,648 7,175 7,878 3,475 5,130 51,413	1,302 1,505 2,020 1,783 2,765 1,429 776 197 119 11,896	585 675 948 718 1,262 1,166 763 278 224 6,619	245 197 330 295 547 590 684 364 364 364 364 364 364 364	2,132 2,377 3,298 2,796 4,574 3,185 2,223 839 923 22,347	SCOTLA 4.223 3.839 6,140 5,126 8,621 5,380 3,746 889 510 38,474	3,450 3,224 5,171 4,299 6,607 6,562 6,148 2,666 3,650 41,777	1,632 1,379 2,845 2,502 4,258 5,007 6,376 3,353 6,986 34,338	9,305 8,442 14,156 11,927 19,486 16,949 16,270 6,908 11,146 114,589	3,327 3,082 5,184 4,359 7,674 5,670 2,637 579 285 32,797	1,715 1,651 2,855 2,434 4,504 4,839 2,501 746 607 21,852	503 475 826 772 1,396 1,548 1,681 853 1,197 9,251	5,545 5,208 8,865 7,565 13,574 12,057 6,819 2,178 2,089 63,900
GREAT BRITAIN 2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 156 Over 104 and up to 156 Over 156 NI	34,038 30,819 43,946 37,913 55,995 32,594 22,604 5,817 3,910 267,636	28,348 25,577 37,048 32,547 46,894 46,679 41,614 17,759 24,315 300,781	22,756 40,131 48,796 58,205 31,819 58,954	79,238 70,020 104,162 93,216 143,020 128,069 122,423 55,395 87,179 882,722	26,721 24,642 37,149 32,399 53,414 30,206 16,270 3,766 2,066 226,633	11,501 11,186 17,244 14,017 24,073 24,103 14,078 4,267 3,669 124,138	4,350 3,839 6,095 5,482 9,848 11,800 12,472 6,557 8,891 69,334	42,572 39,667 60,488 51,898 87,335 66,109 42,820 14,590 14,626 420,105								

New Earnings Survey—revisions

The following revisions should be incorporated in the article "The pattern of pay, April 1979: Key results of the New Earnings Survey" published in the October issue. (pp. 965–1002).

Page Table

Page Table

985

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989

- 971 1 Employees who received PBR etc payments: percentage of employees: insert Manual men 44·0, Non-manual men 12·9, All men 31·0, Manual women 33·6, Non-manual women 7·7, All women 14·8.
 974 2 Local authorities' services, Scotland, Administra-
- tive, professional, technical and clerical NJC: percentage increase based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples delete 10.3 and substitute 10.8.
- 977 4 Coalmining, underground workers, percentage earning under £75: delete 0 · 2 and substitute 0 · 9. Mechanical engineering, percentage increase based on matched 1978/79 samples: delete 5 · 4 and substitute 15 · 4.
 - Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified, 10 per cent earned less than: delete $60 \cdot 6$ and substitute $66 \cdot 6$.
- 981 5 Catering, percentage earning under £50: delete 2 · 3 and substitute 12 · 3.
 985 8 Professional and related supporting management
- 85 8 Professional and related supporting management and administration, percentage earning under £50: delete ·2 and substitute 1 · 2.

General administrators—local government, percentage increase based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples: insert brackets around 13.5.

- 8 University academic staff, percentage increase based on matched 1978/79 samples: delete 10 and substitute 10.5.
- 8 Managers—department store, supermarket etc, average gross weekly earnings, total: delete (1004) and substitute (100·4).

Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning, etc, average gross weekly earnings: total delete $77 \cdot 4$ and substitute $84 \cdot 8$: overtime pay delete $11 \cdot 2$ and substitute $13 \cdot 5$: PBR etc pay delete $3 \cdot 3$ and substitute $4 \cdot 0$: shift etc premium pay delete $3 \cdot 9$ and substitute $1 \cdot 9$.

Compositors, percentage increase based on matched 1978/79 samples: bracket 26.0.

- 9 Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives: hourly earnings excluding overtime insert 155.0, total hours insert 39.7, overtime hours insert 0.2. Supervisors/forewomen—caretaking, cleaning etc, average gross weekly earnings: total delete 54.4 and substitute 55.6: overtime pay delete 1.8 and substitute 2.3: PBR etc pay delete 1.0 and substitute 1.5: Shift etc premium pay delete 3.0 and substitute 1.7.
- 991 10 Full-time manual males aged 18 to 20, 10 per cent earned more than: insert 93.7.

The pattern of household spending in 1978



The Family Expenditure Survey* (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and on the characteristics of the households, such as their size and composition. This article presents some of the main results from the 1978 survey and, in addition, looks at the year on year changes in overall income and expenditure for the years 1970 to 1978.

Average household spending in 1978 was just over £80 per week. Expenditure per person increased by $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent compared with 1977. After allowing for the $8 \cdot 3$ per cent rise in retail prices, the increase in real terms was five per cent. This compares with a fall in real expenditure per person of nearly one per cent between 1975 and 1977.

Average weekly gross income per household in 1978 was just over £106, which gave a disposable income (after deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions) of almost £87.50 per week. These figures represent increases per person of 16 per cent and 18 per cent respectively compared with 1977.

The overall pattern of expenditure changes only gradually in the short term, although over a longer period significant changes occur. Spending on food last year continued to account for almost a quarter of total expenditure. Nearly 45 per cent of household spending in 1978 was accounted for by the three basic categories housing, fuel and food.

The amount spent by households is closely related, as might be expected, to the size of household. It is also closely related to the number of workers in the household, which partly determines the total income. At the lower end of the expenditure range are the retired households mainly dependent on State pensions, whose average size in 1978 was 1.34 persons and whose average spending nearly £28 per week. One adult households with one or more children (average size 2.92 persons) spent £63 per week. A couple with two children spent a weekly average of £95. Larger households, comprising at least four adults and one child (average size 5.96 persons with 3.75 workers), spent £177 per week.

Expenditure in relation to household income, size and number of workers

This section looks in a little more detail at the way expenditure varies with income, with household size and with the number of workers in the household.

Households in the top 20 per cent from the point of view of income (see table 1) spent some £140 a week in 1978, nearly 75 per cent more than the average for all households of £80 per week. But these households had an average of one extra worker compared with the 1.35 workers in the average household. They also were bigger, with an average 3.57 persons compared with the average household of 2.72persons. If the size of household is taken into account, then the difference in spending by the top 20 per cent of households in the income distribution compared with the average household narrows considerably, with expenditure per head at £39 per week, about one-third higher than the overall average of £30 per week.

 Table 1
 Households in different income ranges—number of persons and relative levels of expenditure in 1978

	Households with gross income in the							
	lowest 20 per cent	middle 60 per cent	highest 20 per cent	all house- holds				
Average number of workers per household Average number of persons per household	0·22 1·46	1.39	2·36 3·57	1.35				
Approximate average weekly expenditure per person (£)			39	30				
all households = 100	74	27 91	133	100				
Approximate average weekly household			1.10	80				
expenditure (£) all households = 100	32 40	77 95	140 174	100				

Table 2 Households of different compositions—number of workers, number of persons, and relative expenditure in 1978

Household type	Average	Average	Average	e weekly	expenditu	re
Ann an respectively solution demographer	number of workers	of persons	per person	per house- hold	per person	per house- hold
Abread and an and a second	A HOLE A	A CONTRACT	3	3		holds = 100
All households One adult:	1.35	2.72	30		100	100
low income pensioner* other retired non-retired	0·04 	1 · 00 1 · 00 1 · 00	23 36 50	23 36 50	77 123 171	28 45 63
	0.01				and a state	and the second
One adult, one or more children	0.70	2.92	22	63	73	78
One man one woman:						
low income pensioner* other retired non-retired	0.03 0.25 1.61	2 · 00 2 · 00 2 · 00	19 30 43	38 59 85	64 101 144	47 74 106
One man one woman:						
one child two children three children	1 · 59 1 · 71 1 · 71	3.00 4.00 5.00	29 24 20	87 95 101	99 80 68	109 118 125
Two adults, four or more children	1.61	6.50	15	99	51	123
Three adults	2.17	3 · 00	38	113	127	141
Four or more adults	3.46	4 · 17	37	153	124	191
Three adults, one or more children	· 2 · 69	4.72	28	132	95	165
Four or more adults, one or more children	' 3·75	5.96	30	177	100	220

* A "low income pensioner" household is one where the head of household has retired from full-time employment and three-quarters or more of the total household income comes from National insurance retirement and similar pensions. These correspond to the households covered by the price indices for pensioner households.

At the other end of the scale, the 20 per cent of households with the lowest incomes spent about $\pounds 32$ per week, about 60 per cent less than the average. But these were small households, with many consisting of only one

* The report for 1978 was published in November by HMSO, price £6.50. Some preliminary results were given in the August issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Table 3 Variation of patterns of expenditure with household composition in 1978

	Hous- ing	Fuel light and power	Food	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	
न्या गरिहाज्य	aprile 1	E. L'ar	(aligne	w. logitard	natio and	RUM (M)	per cent
One adult low income							
pensioner	26	13	31	6	2	4	18
other retired	28	10	23	6 5	6	Adama	24
One man one women:							
low income							
pensioner	16	11	35	7	6	8	17
other retired	20	8	25	6	11	7	23 26
non-retired	15	5	21	8	16	9	26
One adult with							
children	17	7	26	9	11	5	25
Two adults							
with children	14	6	26	9	13	8	24
All households	15	6	24	8	14	8	25

person and the average size 1.46 persons, barely half the overall average for households. Also they were mainly retired persons, there being only 0.22 workers on average. Expenditure per head for these households was £22 per week, about one quarter less than the average for all households.

The variation in expenditure according to the composition of a household is looked at in some detail in table 2. This shows numbers of workers, numbers of persons and relative expenditures for a wide range of household compositions.

At the lower end of the distribution are the "low income pensioner" households*. These consisting of a single pensioner spent about £23 per week on average in 1978, and those with two persons about £38 (or £19 per person per week). On a per person basis, these expenditures were approximately three-quarters and two-thirds respectively of the average expenditure for all households. For other retired households, however, spending was considerably greater, with the per head amounts at or above the overall average, although being small households their total expenditure was below average.

The types of households whose weekly spending exceeded the overall average, of £30 per head, were those with only adult members (other than the "low income pensioner" households). The highest average expenditure was by single adults, with a job, living alone. They spent some £50 per week, 70 per cent more than the national average. This figure declined as the number of adults in the household increased, but was still £37 per person per week for households with four or more adult members.

Economies of scale assist the larger households because large elements of household spending on housing, fuel and durable goods do not increase proportionately with household size. In particular, where there are children in the household, expenditure per person falls as would be expected.

Patterns of expenditure of selected household groups

In general, variations in patterns of expenditure between the different household groups are not marked. However, significant differences do arise in the case of retired households, in particular those with low incomes and, to

Table 4 Patterns of expenditure of households with a manual employee head, by level of skill in 1978

	Housing	Fuel light and power	Food	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Other expendi- ture
Skilled	13	5	25	9	15	10	per cent 23
Semi-skilled	13	6	26	9	14	10	22
Unskilled	12	6	27	8	12	11	24
All FES households	15	6	24	8 1993	14	8	25

a lesser extent in households with children where proportionately more is spent on food.

Among the one-person "low income pensioner" households, the proportion of all expenditure allocated to housing, fuel, and food was 70 per cent (see table 3) compared with the average of 45 per cent. Housing accounted for over one-quarter of their expenditure, a high proportion compared with the national average. In contrast, such households spent only two per cent on transport and vehicles; most of these households consisted of one woman without the use of a car. For two-person "low income pensioner" households, the proportion of expenditure allocated to housing fell to about 16 per cent, reflecting the fact that the presence of a second person only marginally increases housing costs.

The average expenditure patterns of households with a manual employee head, when analysed by level of skill. vary little from each other and the overall average (see table 4). Households with an unskilled head spent a slightly lower proportion on housing and transport and a slightly higher proportion on food.

Housing tenure showed marked differences between the three groupings; half the households with skilled heads were owner-occupiers compared with 28 per cent for unskilled heads (see table 5). Over half of households with a semi-skilled head and two-thirds of households with an unskilled head lived in rented accommodation.

Household income in relation to household composition

In 1978, average household income varied from £25 per week for one-adult "low income pensioner" households to over £200 per week for larger households containing at least four adults. Table 6 shows the average gross income per person and per household for different household types: indices taking the all household average as 100 are shown also for both gross income and disposable income,

* For definition see footnote to Table 2.

Table 5 Housing tenure for manual employee heads of households by level of skill in 1978

the size blockering	Rented unfurnished	Rented furnished	Rent-free	Owner- occupied
Skilled	46	2	2	per cent 50
Semi-skilled	51	3	6	40
Unskilled	66	3	3	28
All FES households	42	3 112	3	52

that is income after deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions.

The dispersion of the gross income per person among the types shown varied from 47 per cent (for households comprising two adults with four or more children) to 172 per cent (for one adult non-retired households) of the mean. When the gross income was expressed per household, the range widened from 24 to 210 per cent of the mean, and the ranking of the households changed significantly: the ranking of a particular household group depends greatly on the average number of workers per household.

However, the relativities of the lower income groups improve and the dispersion narrows when the different

Table 6 Households of different compositions-number of workers, and relative income in 1978

Household group	Average	Gross i	ncome		108.0	Dispos	
	of workers per house- hold	per person	per house- hold	per person	per house- hold	per person	per
All households	1.35	£ 39	£ 106	All hou 100	seholds 100	= 100 100	100
One adult: low income pensioner* other retired	0.04	25 .,3	25 43	64 109	24 40	77 120	29 44
non-retired	0.87		67	172	63	165	61
One adult, one or more children	0.70	21	63	55	59	63	67
One man one woman: low income pensioner* other retired non-retired	0·03 0·25 1·61	19 37 61	38 75 122	49 95 157	36 70 115	59 102 151	43 75 111
One man one woman: one child two children three children	1 · 59 1 · 71 1 · 71	38 32 25	115 127 125	98 81 64	108 120 118	97 81 66	107 119 121
Two adults, four or more children	1.61	18	120	47	113	49	117
Three adults	2.17	51	152	130	143	128	141
Four or more adults	3.46	53	221	136	208	130	200
Three adults, one or more children	9 2·69	37	176	96	166	95	165
Four or more adults, one or more children	3.75	37	223	96	210	96	210

* See footnote to table 2

Table 8 Average weekly expenditure and income per person in current and constant terms, 1970–1978

	Average	Average w	eekly expendi	ture per pers	son	Average we	ekly income	per person	
	house- hold size	Current prices	Year on year change	1970 prices	Year on year change	Current prices	Year on year change	1970 prices	Year on year change
1070	enditure are	3	per cent	2	per cent	£	per cent	£	per cent
1970	2.95	9.70	10.0	9.70	0.0	12.02	10 .5	12.02	0.9
1971	2.90	10.69	10.2	9.77	0.8	13.27	10.2	12.13	03
10/1	2 30	10 05	12.4	5 11	5.0	10 21	10.7	12 10	3.3
1972	2.92	12.02	and antipological second of	10.26		14.69		12.54	
			16-2		6.4		19-1		9.0
1973	2.82	13.96	I LIBION IO NO	10.91		17.50	47.0	13.67	1.4
974	2.83	16.28	16 6	10.96	0.5	20.58	17.6	13.86	1.4
1374	2.03	10.20	19-2	10.90	- 4.0	20.30	25.9	13.00	1.3
1975	2.81	19.41	13 2	10.52	r oi brist	25.92	20 3	14.05	the of istas
			15.7		-0.7		15.6		- 0 · 8
1976	2.75	22.45		10.44		29.95	Service and	13.94	
977	0.70	00.00	15-8	10.11	- Series	00.05	12.4	10 50	-3 ·0
9//	2.76	26.00	13.6	10.44	4.9	33.65	16-1	13.52	7.1
978	2.72	29.54	10.0	10.96	4.3	39.06	10 1	14.48	

	Househol	ds in:	
	lowest tenth	lowest fifth	lower half
One adult:	of the hou	usehold incor	ne distribution per cent
low income pensioner other retired non-retired	90 33 16	99 69 29	100 96 82
One man one woman: low income pensioner other retired non-retired	<u>6</u> 1	86 14 5	100 80 36
One adult with children	7	37	83
One man one woman one child	-	3	40
One man one woman two children	_	1	29
Two men or two women	-	15	60
All households	10	20	50

Table 7 Selected household types in the lowest tenth, lowest fifth and lower half of the income distribution in 1978

household groups are related to the all household average in terms of disposable (rather than gross) household income. More comprehensive information on the redistribution of household income after taking account of taxes and benefits is contained in an arrticle The effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1977 published by HMSO in the January 1979 edition of Economic Trends.

The relationship between household composition and level of income may also be analysed by examining the percentage of households of selected types whose incomes lie in (i) the lowest 10 per cent (ii) the lowest 20 per cent and (iii) the lower 50 per cent of the distribution of household incomes (see table 7). The table does not give a comprehensive analysis-rather it selects types of household where it is known that low income households are common, and shows the degree to which these are concentrated in the lower end of the overall income distribution. This analysis takes no account of household size: in general, the larger households, with more workers than average, lie in the top half of the income distribution.

The lowest fifth of the household income distribution contained 99 per cent of households with one adult "low

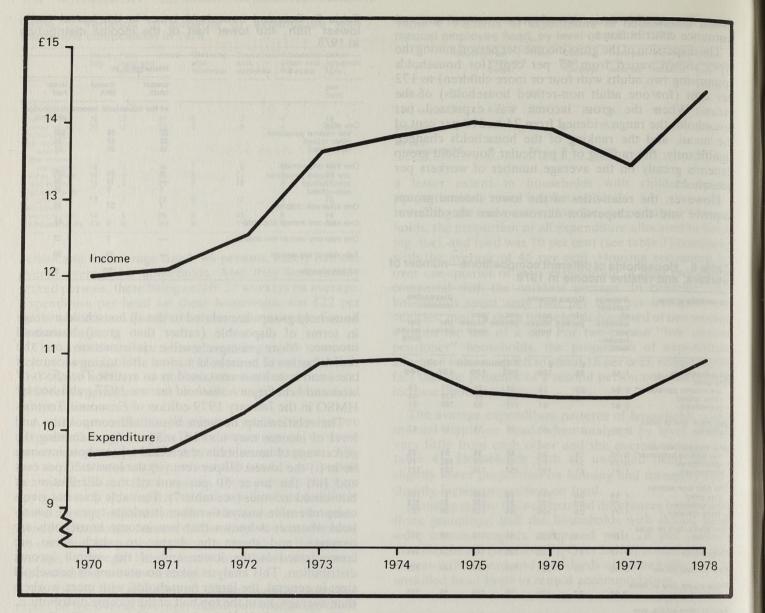


Chart 1 Average weekly income and expenditure per person at constant 1970 prices: 1970-1978

income pensioner", and 86 per cent of one man one woman "low income pensioner" households. By contrast, this part of the distribution contained only 29 per cent of one adult non-retired households and five per cent of one man one woman non-retired households.

Changes in income and expenditure 1970–1978

The figures in table 8 show changes in income and expenditure as recorded by the FES over the past eight years. To take account of the gradual downward trend in average household size, the data are shown on a per head basis. Figures are given both at current prices and in real terms, ie at constant 1970 prices, using the General Index of Retail Prices as a deflator. These estimates of change in income and expenditure derived from the FES apply to the household sector. More comprehensive data on changes in personal income and expenditure are given in *Economic Trends* published by HMSO.

Between 1970 and 1978, average weekly income per person increased by 225 per cent, average weekly expenditure per person increased by 205 per cent, and the General Index of Retail Prices rose by 170 per cent. Thus, in real terms (that is at constant prices), income and expenditure per person rose by $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 13 per cent respectively (see chart 1).

Earnings in engineering, shipbuilding and chemicals: June 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 engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing and chemical manufacture in Great Britain. It is carried out by the Department of Employment under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing and in chemical manufacture there is a similar survey in January also.

The results are given in this article of the June 1979 survey. In that month, the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult manual men employed in the engineering industries including those with earnings affected by absence, were about £91 \cdot 3 for 42¹/₂ hours in June 1979; an increase of about £12 \cdot 6 (16 \cdot 1 per cent) since June 1978. Skilled workers averaged about £97 \cdot 0 for 42¹/₂ hours in June 1979, semi-skilled about £87 \cdot 2 for about 42¹/₄ hours and labourers about £75 \cdot 5 for 43 hours.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries the average gross weekly earnings of all full-time adult manual men were about $\pounds 96 \cdot 5$ for 44 hours; about $\pounds 13 \cdot 5$ (16 $\cdot 2$ per cent) higher than in June 1978. Skilled workers averaged about $\pounds 100 \cdot 5$ for $43\frac{1}{4}$ hours in June 1979, semi-skilled about $\pounds 88 \cdot 8$ for $45\frac{1}{4}$ hours and labourers about $\pounds 94 \cdot 2$ for 47 hours.

In chemical manufacturing, the average for all full-time adult manual men was about $\pounds 99 \cdot 1$ for $44\frac{1}{2}$ hours in June 1979; an increase of about $\pounds 12 \cdot 2$ (14 $\cdot 1$ per cent) since June 1978. Craftsmen averaged about $\pounds 105 \cdot 1$ for $44\frac{1}{2}$ hours in June 1979 and general workers about $\pounds 97 \cdot 1$ for $44\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Results of the June 1978 survey were published in the October 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette* and those of the January 1979 survey in the May 1979 issue.

Tables of results

In this article, the June 1979 survey results are given in the form of average weekly and hourly earnings (both including and excluding overtime premium payments) and weekly hours for full-time adult male manual workers.

Table 2 All engineering industries covered*

	June	June	June 1978	8-June 1979		June 1978	June 1979	June 1978	B-June 1979
	1978	1979	Absolute change			1978	19/9	Absolute change	Percentage change
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INC			REMIUM	TON TON MAN	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS EXC	LUDING O	VERTIME P	REMIUM	
	£	£	£			р	р	р	
Timeworkers‡					Timeworkers‡				
Skilled	82.77	96.85	14.08	17.0	Skilled	183.8	213.4	29.6	16.1
Semi-skilled	76.73	88.58	11.85	15.4	Semi-skilled	171.6	195.1	23.5	13.7
Labourers	64.56	75.09	10.53	16.3	Labourers	142.2	164.3	22.1	15.5
All timeworkers	78.75	91.66	12.91	16.4	All timeworkers	175-3	201.8	26.5	15-1
Payment-by-results workers					Payment-by-results workers				
Skilled	83.51	97.28	13.77	16.5	Skilled	195.5	226.8	31.3	16.0
Semi-skilled	74.42	85.27	10.85	14.6	Semi-skilled	176.7	200.5	23.8	13.5
Labourers	66.26	76.55	10.29	15.5	Labourers	147.4	172.5	25.1	17.0
All payment-by-results workers	78.45	90.66	12.21	15.6	All payment-by-results workers	184 5	211.9	27 . 4	14.9
All workers					All workers				
Skilled	83.06	97.01	13.95	16.8	Skilled	188.2	218.3	30.1	16.0
Semi-skilled	75.76	87.20	11.44	15.1	Semi-skilled	173.7	197.3	23.6	13.6
Labourers	65.00	75.45	10.45	16.1	Labourers	143.5	166.3	22.8	15.9
All workers covered	78.63	91.27	12.64	16.1	All workers covered	178.8	205 6	26.8	15.0

* ‡ See footnotes below table 12.

Industry group	Size range of firm	Number of returns re- ceived suitable for processing	Number of adult males included on these returns
Engineering	500 or more 100–499 25–99	516 869 394	465,520 130,300 18,610
	Total	1,779	614,430
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	500 or more 100–499 25–99	31 27 10	60,710 5,360 650
	Total	68	66,720
Chemical manufacture	500 or more 100-499 25-99	64 132 52	38,510 17,310 2,220
	Total	248	58,040

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, 3 and 4 give June 1979 summary results and comparisons with June 1978 results for:

- (a) average weekly earnings *including* overtime premium, and
- (b) average hourly earnings *excluding* overtime premium.

Tables 5–12 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 October surveys of the earnings and hours of manual workers. 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

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship-repairing*

	June	June	June 197	8-June 1979
	1978	1979	Absolute change	Percentage change
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INC	LUDING O	VERTIME P	REMIUM	JURGE - CI
	3	2	2	
Timeworkers				
Skilled	85.14	100.37	15.23	17.9
Semi-skilled	76.66	89.91	13.25	17.3
Labourers	78.73	95.27	16.54	21.0
All timeworkers	81 93	96 69	14.76	18.0
Payment-by-results workers†				
Skilled	88.41	100.71	12.30	13.9
Semi-skilled	75.95	87.40	11.45	15.1
Labourers	80.00	93.12	13.12	16.4
All payment-by-results workers	84 19	96 24	12.05	14.3
All workers		and		
Skilled	86.77	100.53	13.76	15.9
Semi-skilled	76.33	88.81	12.48	
Labourers				16.4
All workers covered	79.35	94.19	14.84	18.7
All workers covered	83 03	96 48	13.45	16.2

*† See footnotes below table 12.

Table 4 Chemical manufacture*

	June 1978	June 1979	June 1978	8-June 1979	
	_	13/3	Absolute change	Percentage change	
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INC			REMIUM	um lenmest?	
Timeworkers‡	£	£	2		
General workers	85.39	96.12	10.73	12.6	
Craftsmen	92.09	104.43	12.34	13.4	
All timeworkers	87.10	98 23	11.13	12.8	
Payment-by-results workers					
General workers	83.46	103.50	20.04	24.0	
Craftsmen	93.50	110.28	16.78	17.9	
All payment-by-results workers	85 25	104 89	19.64	23 0	
All workers					
General workers	85.13	97.14	12.01	14.1	
Craftsmen	92.21	105.07	12.86	13.9	
All workers covered	86 88	99.11	12 23	14.1	

* ‡ See footnotes below table 12.

Table 5 Summary by skill

			and the second se									
	Average earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average earnings		amit-fiot lin a	Average v earnings		Average hours	hours	Average earnings
	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	worked includ- ing over- time	time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium		Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	of over- time worked	Including overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERING	NDUSTRIE	S COVERE	D*	No. 4-17 E. A. S.	S. Frank State	1 Page 1	SHIPBUILDING AND		PAIRING IC	ontinued)	(the second	
Fimeworkers ‡ Skilled Semi-skilled	96 · 85 88 · 58	91·92 83·81	43·1 43·0	4·6 5·0	224·8 206·2	213·4 195·1	Payments-by-result workers Skilled		95·29	42.3	5.2	237.9
Labourers All timeworkers	75 09 91 66	70.98 86.86	43·2 43 ·0	5·2 4 ·9	173·8 213·0	164 3 201 8	Semi-skilled Labourers All P-B-R workers	87 · 40 93 · 12 96 · 24	81 · 82 85 · 99 90 · 66	44·2 45·1 43·1	7 · 1 8 · 0 6 · 0	197·9 206·3 223·5
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All P-B-R workers Il workers	97 · 28 85 · 27 76 · 55 90 · 66	94 · 11 82 · 53 73 · 21 87 · 69	41 · 5 41 · 2 42 · 4 41 · 4	3 · 4 3 · 2 4 · 7 3 · 3	234 · 4 207 · 1 180 · 3 219 · 1	226 · 8 200 · 5 172 · 5 211 · 9	All workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All workers covered	100 · 53 88 · 81 94 · 19 96 · 48	94 · 56 82 · 58 85 · 00 90 · 26	43 · 2 45 · 2 47 · 0 44 · 0	5 · 7 7 · 8 9 · 3 6 · 6	232 · 8 196 · 4 200 · 3 219 · 1
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All workers	97 ·01 87 ·20 75 ·45		42·5 42·2 43·0	4·2 4·3 5·1	228·3 206·6 175·4	218·3 197·3 166·3	CHEMICAL MANUF Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	96·12 104·43	94·44 101·07	44 · 1 44 · 3	5·6 5·8	217·7 235·6
covered	91 27	87 18	42 4	4.3	215-3	205-6	All timeworkers Payment-by-results workers	98-23 5	96-12	44.2	5.7	222 3
HIPBUILDING AND S imeworkers			2				General workers Craftsmen All P-B-R workers All workers	103 · 50 110 · 28 104 · 89	100 · 78 106 · 25 101 · 88	46.0 45.5 45 .9	6 · 2 6 · 7 6 · 3	224 · 9 242 · 2 228 · 4
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	100·37 89·91 95·27	83·17 84·00		8·4 10·6	228 · 6 195 · 2 194 · 8	213·9 180·6 171·8	General workers Craftsmen All workers	97 · 14 105 · 07	95·32 101·63	44·4 44·5	5·7 5·9	218·8 236·3
All timeworkers	96.69	89 92	44.9	7.1	215.5	200.4	covered	99.11	96 88	44.4	5.8	223 1

* † ‡ See footnotes below table 12.

SH

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.

Establishments covered

In the current survey about 2,420 establishments with 25 or more manual employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each specified occupa-

tional heading, of the numbers of manual men employed in the pay-week which included June 6, 1979, the total number of hours worked (including overtime), the total number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and the total overtime premium payments. Of some 2,095 forms nearly 87 per cent of the number issued were returned

(Continued on page 1147)

June 1978-June 1979

Absolute Percentage change

17·5 21·4 6·6 **18·4**

18·1 18·4

25.7

17.6 20.0 15.7 **18.3**

June 1978-June 1979

Absolute Percentage change

14·0 15·2 **14·3**

14·9 15·5 **15**·0

JUNE 1979

Excluding overtime premium

219·0 182·6 180·8

205 0

213.9

228·0 217·5

219·0 233·3 **221**·9

214·7 228·6

218.1

hourly s (pence)

June 1978

182·0 148·8

161·1 169·3

190·6 156·5

151·5 177·6

186·3 152·2 156·3 **173·3**

June 1978

187 · 7 198 · 0 **190 · 3**

181 · 3 197 · 8 **184 · 2**

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS EXCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM

CO.R.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS EXCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM

Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled

Labourers All timeworkers

Skilled Semi-skilled

ourers

Skilled Semi-skilled

Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers

All workers General workers

Crafts

neral workers

All workers covered

Payment-by-results workers

All payment-by-results workers

Labourers All workers covered

All workers

Payment-by-results workers†

All payment-by-results workers

June 1979

June 1979

213·9 228·0 **217**·5

219.0

233·3 221·9

214.7

228·6 218·1

26·2 30·0 **27**·2

27·9 30·6 **28**·5

Table 6 By skill for particular engineering industry groups*: Summary

and filletti apar	Average v earnings		Average hours	Average hours of over-	Average hourly earnings (pence)		
	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	
MECHANICAL ENG	INEERING						
Timeworkers‡	al then .		43.2	4.8	219.4	207.3	
Skilled	94.80	89.56		4.8	195.7	185.9	
Semi-skilled	83.98	79.77	42.9	4.9	169.5	160.2	
Labourers	72.69	68.72	42.9	4.9	103 5	100 2	
Payment-by-result	S COMPANY						
workers		92.95	41.5	3.5	232.4	224.1	
Skilled	96.40	92·95 81·70	41.3	3.5	205.5	197.7	
Semi-skilled	84 95		41.5	4.5	179.9	172.1	
Labourers	76.53	73.20	42.5	4.5	173 3	172 1	
ELECTRICAL ENG	INEERING						
Timeworkers‡			L. Pass	231.24	000.0	209.8	
Skilled	95.71	90.88	43.3	4.7	220.9	176.3	
Semi-skilled	77.60	74.17	42.1	4.1	184 · 5 166 · 6	158.3	
Labourers	71.01	67.48	42.6	5.0	100.0	130.3	
Payment-by-result	ts						
workers		92.71	41.7	3.6	230.1	222.2	
Skilled	95.99	77.69	40.6	2.7	196.6	191.5	
Semi-skilled	79.80	77.20	40.0	5.3	185.7	177.4	
Labourers	80.83	11.20	45 5	55	100 /		

Table 7 By region and skill: all engineering industries covered*

Andre and Arabitation	Average v earnings		Average hours	Average hours	Average I earnings	
	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	of over- tims worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium
SOUTH EAST		n habt	and high	80 54 24	Lat. A	
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	96 · 96 93 · 43 75 · 43	90·99 87·09 70·75	44 · 2 43 · 9 43 · 5	5·6 6·1 5·9	219.5 212.8 173.4	206 · 0 198 · 4 162 · 6
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	98 · 10 82 · 30 75 · 76	94 66 79 45 71 91	41 · 9 41 · 1 43 · 1	3 · 7 3 · 2 5 · 2	234·2 200·0 176·0	226·0 193·1 167·0
EAST ANGLIA						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	102 · 49 89 · 99 76 · 26	96.05 86.45 71.21	44·3 41·8 44·0	5 · 7 4 · 0 6 · 5	231 · 4 215 · 3 173 · 2	216 · 9 206 · 8 161 · 8
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	92 · 14 83 · 24 76 · 36	88 · 57 80 · 50 74 · 85	41 · 5 41 · 7 41 · 4	3 · 9 3 · 5 3 · 1	222 · 2 199 · 6 184 · 5	213.6 193.0 180.9
SOUTH WEST						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	96 · 32 81 · 77 70 · 05	91 · 88 78 · 19 67 · 35	42·7 42·4 42·7	4 · 3 4 · 3 4 · 0	225·7 192·9 164·1	215·3 184·5 157·8
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	87·31 78·36 74·28	84 · 39 76 · 40 71 · 13	41 · 8 41 · 0 43 · 3	3·5 2·7 4·6	209 · 1 191 · 1 171 · 5	202 · 1 186 · 4 164 · 2
WEST MIDLANDS						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	93 · 89 83 · 98 71 · 50	90 · 50 80 · 94 67 · 95	42·3 42·1 43·0	3 · 6 3 · 9 5 · 1	221 · 9 199 · 5 166 · 3	213·9 192·3 158·1
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	97·70 88·06 68·62	95 · 39 85 · 81 66 · 27	40·9 41·0 40·6	2 · 7 2 · 8 3 · 8	238·9 214·9 168·9	233·2 209·4 163·1
EAST MIDLANDS						
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	98·73 85·74 72·29	93·74 80·50 68·94	43 · 2 43 · 8 43 · 1	5 · 0 6 · 1 4 · 9	228.6 195.7 167.7	217 1 183 8 160 0
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	95·30 83·74 75·36	93 · 01 81 · 45 73 · 07	40 · 9 40 · 9 41 · 5	2 · 6 3 · 0 3 · 3	233 · 0 204 · 9 181 · 7	227 · 4 199 · 2 176 · 2

*‡ See footnotes below table 12.

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Agazine (constant)	Average v earnings	veekly (£)	Average hours	Average hours	Average I earnings	
	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	of over- time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium
NOTOR VEHICLE	ANUFACTU	RING				
Timeworkers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	99 · 91 95 · 84 84 · 95	95·23 90·21 79·60	42 · 6 43 · 0 44 · 4	4 · 5 5 · 4 6 · 7	234 · 4 222 · 8 191 · 3	223 · 4 209 · 7 179 · 3
Payment-by-resul	ts					
workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	101 · 18 94 · 65 83 · 37	98 · 56 92 · 26 79 · 70	41 · 4 41 · 1 43 · 4	3·0 3·1 4·9	244 · 1 230 · 5 192 · 0	237 · 8 224 · 7 183 · 5
AEROSPACE EQU		NUFACTUR	ING AND I	REPAIRIN	G	
Timeworkers ‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	102 · 4 89 · 12 77 · 71	97 · 61 84 · 71 73 · 94	42 · 4 43 · 5 43 · 7	4 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3	240 · 6 205 · 0 177 · 7	230 · 2 194 · 9 169 · 1
Payment-by-resu	Its					
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	98.59 90.02 75.22	96·01 87·18 72·84	41 · 1 42 · 0 42 · 3	3·1 3·9 4·2	240 · 1 214 · 2 177 · 8	233·9 207·5 172·2

Average Average hours actually of over-worked time includ- worked over-ing over-Average weekly earnings (£) Including Excluding Including Excluding overtime premium premium worked overtime premium premium over time YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE **Timeworkers**‡ 213·4 188·6 172·3 203 · 1 179 · 4 164 · 3 87 · 10 77 · 48 70 · 63 42 · 9 43 · 2 43 · 0 4·7 5·4 4·7 91 · 49 81 · 47 74 · 06 Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-results workers 226 · 0 205 · 2 178 · 8 93.04 85.83 76.14 41 · 2 41 · 8 42 · 6 3·0 3·6 4·4 231 · 9 211 · 2 184 · 9 Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers 95 · 46 88 · 36 78 · 75 NORTH WEST Timeworkers‡ 230.6 215.8 174.8 219.2 94.00 88.37 70.48 42 · 9 43 · 5 42 · 6 98 · 91 93 · 98 74 · 48 4·6 5·7 4·7 Skilled Semi-skilled 203·0 165·4 Labourers Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled 223.6 195.3 167.0 231 · 7 201 · 4 175 · 0 41 · 9 41 · 0 42 · 3 97.06 82.56 74.09 93.68 80.07 70.70 3·7 3·2 4·8 Labourers NORTH Timeworkers‡ 225·4 191·4 179·0 236·5 199·9 190·5 99 · 24 83 · 77 83 · 41 94·56 80·21 78·38 42 · 0 41 · 9 43 · 8 4·2 4·2 5·8 Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-results workers 232·4 195·7 190·5 98 · 88 82 · 04 84 · 34 95 · 80 79 · 81 81 · 20 41 · 2 40 · 8 42 · 6 3·3 2·7 4·5 239.9 Skilled Semi-skilled 201.2 Labourers WALES Time workers ‡ 42·9 41·1 43·1 222·2 206·5 179·7 209 · 6 197 · 8 169 · 8 95·30 84·95 77·51 89·90 81·37 73·22 4.6 3.8 5.3 Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers Payment-by-results Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers 42 · 9 40 · 5 48 · 1 241 · 5 208 · 8 189 · 8 228·0 202·4 170·1 103.62 84.50 91.34 97 · 81 81 · 91 81 · 87 4·9 2·6 10·0 SCOTLAND Timeworkers ‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers 219·5 193·2 173·2 43·4 41·9 44·0 234·5 202·3 185·0 95 · 19 81 · 01 76 · 13 101 · 68 84 · 83 81 · 32 4·8 3·6 5·5 Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers 250·2 220·9 191·2 236·7 206·0 178·7 4 · 2 4 · 8 5 · 6 42 · 0 42 · 1 43 · 5 105.03 99·35 86·72 77·76 92·98 83·17

	Average earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average earnings	hourly (pence)		Average searnings	weekly (£)	nours	nours	Average learnings	hourly (pence)
Endonora (min Entreave antis manuela ale second	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium		time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium		Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	of over- time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium
SOUTH EAST§ Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	98-12 88-22 85-83	91 · 52 80 · 73 76 · 76	44 · 5 46 · 9 47 · 8	7 · 2 9 · 7 9 · 4	220 · 5 188 · 1 179 · 6	205 · 7 172 · 2 160 · 6	Payment-by-results workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	Sa - Sala	48.2		00 204460 0 00 00 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	122000000	
Payment-by-result workers† Skilled Semi-skilled	9 6 · 16 77 · 17	90·38 72·46	43·7 44·2	6·5 7·6	220·2 174·7	206·9 164·0	NORTH Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled	104·02 97·02	98·39 89·87	42·9 45·3	4·6 7·3	242·5 214·1	229·3 198·3
Labourers SOUTH WEST§ Imeworkers Skilled	96.31	- 90·10	- 44·6	- 7.2	- 216·0	202 · 1	Labourers Payment-by-results workers† Skilled	87·54	81.62	44.5	6.2	196.9	183.6
Semi-skilled Labourers ayment-by-results	159·40	- 121·40	68·1	-	233.9	178.1	Semi-skilled Labourers	100.06 98.18	106.01 92.91 90.53	43·3 45·9 44·4	6 · 1 8 · 2 8 · 0	260 · 8 218 · 2 220 · 9	245 · 1 202 · 6 203 · 7
workers† Skilled	-	-	-	200 200 	- Inches	Laboures	WALES§ Timeworkers Skilled	77.56	72.21	42.7	5.0		And a second s
Semi-skilled Labourers	Ξ	_	-	- 00.00	-	- 200 - 200	Semi-skilled Labourers	76.75	69.45	46.7	5·9 8·6 -	181 · 6 164 · 5 -	169·1 148·8
ORKSHIRE AND H imeworkers Skilled	IUMBERSIDE	E§					Payment-by-results workers†						
Semi-skilled Labourers	-	=		_		-	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers		=	-	(a(d)) 	Willard esse	
ayment-by-results workers† Skilled			in the second				SCOTLAND Timeworkers						
Semi-skilled Labourers	105·36 88·07 –		45·4 46·8 —		232·3 188·4 -	218·3 171·5 -	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	101 · 51 86 · 50 76 · 58	81 43	42 · 8 43 · 8 43 · 1	6.3	237 · 1 197 · 7 177 · 6	221 · 3 186 · 1 168 · 1
DRTH WEST§ meworkers Skilled	119.49	106.21	40.2	1.2		045.4	Payment-by-results workers†				in brittings multings 15.5		
Semi-skilled Labourers	115.83					215·4 190·4	Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	94.60 86.85 84.17	81.86	40·7 42·4 44·7		232 · 2 204 · 6 188 · 5	220.6 192.9 175.6

* † § See footnotes below table 12.

Table 9 By region and skill: chemical manufacture*

	Average earnings		hours	hours	Average earnings		129
	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	of over- time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	
SOUTH EAST§ Time workers‡ General workers Craftsmen	91·49 102·06	88·32 96·72	44·4 45·5	5·7 6·7	205·9 224·1	198·8 212·4	Payment-by-result workers General workers
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen	87·58 –	87·28	43 3 41·3 -	1.6 -	212·0	212.4	Craftsmen NORTH WEST§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen
SOUTH WEST§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	111 · 33 118 · 24	110.66 113.15	48·1 48·3	7·7 8·5	231 · 4 245 · 0	230 · 1 234 · 5	Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen		=			identes E = 5 =	Payment by -n workers Shifest Shifest	NORTH§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen
WEST MIDLANDS§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	94·55 96·05	92·54 91·57	44 · 1 44 · 7	6·1 7·0	214·6 214·8	210·0 204·8	Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen	98·48 _	97.59 _	42·9 _	<u>3</u> ·4 _	229·5	227·5	WALES§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen
EAST MIDLANDS§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	88 · 89 100 · 93	85·52 95·07	44·7 48·1	7 · 6 9 · 4	198·7 210·0	191·1 197·8	Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen					g dia m	Tennedahera Saned Same Same Laisse et	SCOTLAND Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen
YORKSHIRE AND HU Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	MBERSIDE 96 · 47 100 · 52	93·74 96·17	46·9 44·2	7·9 5·6	205·5 227·3	199·7 217·5	Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen

* § ‡ See footnotes below table 12.

	Average earnings	weekly (£)	Average hours	hours	Average I earnings	
5-8449 (30.000 and 200	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium	actually worked includ- ing over- time	of over- time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium
Payment-by-results workers	1. 9.4	10 A.A.	1 1213	88.8		dan na ha
General workers Craftsmen	113.66 104.23	110·95 99·77	48·7 45·0	9·9 7·4	233·4 231·6	227·8 221·7
NORTH WEST§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	97·07 104·18	95.63 100.97	42 · 9 43 · 8	4·5 5·2	226 · 2 237 · 9	222 · 9 230 · 6
Payment-by-results workers						
General workers Craftsmen	95·50 _	94·02 _	47.6	<u>8</u> ·1	200 · 4	197.3
NORTH§ Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	97.65 109.77	97·47 107·54	43·5 44·9	5·1 6·7	224 · 7 244 · 2	224·3 239·3
Payment-by-results				102		200 0
workers General workers Craftsmen	115.30	109.97	49·3	6·5	233.9	223 · 2
WALES§ Timeworkers‡ General workers	99·51	97.89	42.6	3.1	233.5	229.7
Craftsmen	101.33	99 · 48	42.1	2.7	240.7	236.3
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen	Ę	anda anda adan⊒ana	10 Pro 201	as se es so I faun <u>T</u>	n.=\	-
SCOTLAND						
Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen	98·57 104·71	97·44 102·61	43·6 42·3	5·4 4·3	226·3 247·7	223·7 242·8
Payment-by-results						ad to and
workers General workers	106.86	105.34	43.5	4.8	245.7	242.2

Great Britain	Timewor	kers (inclu	ding lieu	workers)	
	Adult males covered	Average earnings		Average hours actually	Ave
Classes of workers	by the survey	Including overtime premium			time
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	COVERE	D*		and the second s	
Fitters (skilled-other than toolroom and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	57,670	94 · 80	89.98	43·3	4 · 7

Great Britain	Imewor	kers (inclu	iding lieu	workers)				Payment	-by-result	s workers	and the second second			Rest Courses
	Adult males	Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings		Adult males	Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings	
Classes of workers	covered by the survey	overtime	Excluding overtime premium	including	over- time worked	overtime	Excluding overtime premium		overtime	Excluding overtime premium	including	over- time worked	overtime	Excluding overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	COVERE	D*		and a second second second		and the second s		North Contraction of	a and the second se			2.		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	57,670	94·80	89.98	43·3	4 · 7	219.1	20 8 ·0	34,840	97·44	94·22	41 · 7	3 · 4	233 · 7	226.0
(a) rated at or above fitters'	40,470	04.65	90.88	41.5	3.4	228.2	219.2	42,400	95.54	93·05	40.9	2.0	000.4	007.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	13, 8 30 27,210	94.65 86.34 99.36	82 · 90 94 · 57	41 · 6 43 · 2	3.5	207 · 8 229 · 9	199·5 218·8	28,260 7,710	87.73 104.69	85.47 101.22	40·9 40·4 41·8	2 · 8 2 · 7 3 · 4	233 · 4 217 · 1 250 · 2	227·3 211·5 241·9
Aaintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	17,480	105.25	97·66	45 · 4	7.0	231 · 8	215.1	4,360	102.86	97.02	43 · 9	5.8	234 · 3	221.0
tricians Other skilled maintenance	11,740	108.84	100 · 48	44 · 9	7 · 4	242.5	223 · 9	2,820	105 · 47	99.63	44.2	5.8	238.8	225.5
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	9,550 1,930 10,090	104 94 94 00 95 86	97 · 29 89 · 86 91 · 27	45·3 42·9 43·1	7 · 2 4 · 0 4 · 6	231 · 5 219 · 1 222 · 6	214 · 6 209 · 5 212 · 0	2,150 870 6,570	100·36 94·57 96·03	94 · 11 92 · 37 93 · 32	44 · 7 41 · 4 41 · 2	6 · 4 2 · 9 3 · 1	224·3 228·2 233·3	210·4 222·9 226·7
Aoulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	970 7,390 95,500	87 · 22 92 · 82 95 · 04	84 · 23 88 · 06 90 · 63	41 · 8 41 · 6 42 · 9	3·3 4·2 4·3	208 · 7 223 · 2 221 · 6	201.6 211.8 211.4	1,510 5,260 59,600	92 · 14 100 · 70 96 · 56	90·59 97·00 93·35	40 · 2 40 · 8 41 · 5	1 · 9 3 · 2 3 · 4	229 · 1 246 · 6 232 · 9	225·3 237·5 225·2
grades Labourers	223,780 43,540	88·72 75·09	83 · 87 70 · 98	43·0 43·2	5·1 5·2	206 · 1 173 · 8	194·8 164·3	140,490 14,300	84 · 77 76 · 55	81 · 94 73 · 21	41 · 3 42 · 4	3·3 4·7	205·2 180·3	198·3 172·5
Firms with between 25-99 emplo	yees§													
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and main- tenance)	22,000	92·09	86.14	44.6	5.8	206 · 4	193 · 1	6,610	93·34	89.99	41 · 9	3.6	223.0	215.0
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	11,500 2,980 6,940	91 82 86 23 98 28	87 · 45 80 · 18 92 · 11	42 · 5 43 · 8 45 · 9	4 · 1 5 · 5 5 · 3	216·1 196·9 214·0	205 · 8 183 · 1 200 · 5	10,420 3,230 1,680	94 11 84 48 123 16	91 · 47 81 · 42 117 · 49	41 · 5 41 · 4 42 · 5	3·3 4·1 4·4	226 · 9 204 · 2 289 · 8	220 · 5 196 · 8 276 · 4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	2,700	94 · 46	86·99	46.3	7 · 4	204 · 2	188.1	560	89 · 07	85·82	41 · 8	3 · 9	212.9	205 · 1
tricians Other skilled maintenance	2,140	96.48	88 ·57	42 · 4	7.0	227.6	209.0	470	97 · 45	93.38	44.2	4 · 8	220.5	211.3
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	970 520 5,310	90.61 85.73 95.25	84 · 42 82 · 25 90 · 87	45 · 4 42 · 9 42 · 7	6·9 3·2 4·3	199·4 199·7 222·8	185-8 191-6 212-6	- 130 1,800	_ 101 · 92 92 · 92	_ 97·92 89·95	- 46 · 1 41 · 4	- 6 · 1 3 · 1	 221 · 2 224 · 2	_ 212·5 217·1
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	390 3,140 24,060	82 · 26 87 · 26 91 · 23	80 · 46 82 · 86 85 · 76	41 · 2 41 · 1 44 · 1	2·4 4·3 5·1	199·8 212·4 207·1	195·4 201·7 194·7	260 690 12,180	82 · 92 94 · 29 95 · 15	81 · 73 92 · 17 91 · 76	40 · 7 40 · 9 41 · 8	1 · 8 2 · 9 3 · 6	203 · 6 230 · 3 227 · 8	200·7 225·1 219·7
grades Labourers	27,750 12,210	74·74 67·76	71 ·01 64 ·16	42·7 42·2	4·7 4·6	175·1 160·5	166·3 152·0	22,690 2,730	78 · 96 72 · 80	76.59 68.93	41 · 0 43 · 9	2·9 5·4	192·7 165·9	186 · 9 157 · 1
Firms with between 100-499 emp	oloyees													
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	13,790	93·54	89·06	43.0	4 · 5	217.3	206 · 9	11,740	97 · 65	94·01	42·2	3.7	231 · 4	222 · 8
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate [oolroom fitters and turners Aaintenance men (skilled) 	10,710 3,670 6,320	92·30 82·86 94·10	87 · 84 79 · 90 90 · 13	41 · 9 41 · 1 42 · 6	3 · 8 3 · 3 3 · 9	220 · 1 201 · 4 220 · 7	209 · 5 194 · 3 211 · 4	15,130 8,650 2,690	93 · 88 88 · 57 94 · 66	91 · 18 85 · 88 91 · 54	41 · 2 40 · 8 41 · 6	3 · 0 2 · 9 3 · 3	228 · 1 217 · 3 227 · 6	221 · 5 210 · 7 220 · 1
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	5,520	101 .84	94.28	45.3	6 · 9	224 · 8	208 · 1	1,770	106.84	100.07	44 · 8	6 · 4	238.7	223 · 5
tricians Other skilled maintenance	3,060	103.09	95.38	45·7	7.0	225.5	208.7	1,180	108.40	101 . 99	44 · 5	6.0	243 · 4	229.0
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,480 510 2,280	94 · 16 90 · 15 90 · 63	87 · 87 87 · 08 85 · 96	45 · 1 42 · 5 43 · 1	6·3 3·6 4·4	209 · 0 212 · 3 210 · 2	195.0 205.1 199.4	750 350 2,640	101 · 23 92 · 84 97 · 43	94.61 90.76 94.36	46 · 4 41 · 2 41 · 6	7 · 4 2 · 4 3 · 6	218·3 225·5 234·0	204 · 0 220 · 4 226 · 6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	320 2,450 25,540	82 · 95 94 · 54 91 · 83	81 · 16 88 · 40 87 · 29	41 · 0 43 · 1 43 · 1	2·7 4·9 4·5	202·5 219·4 213·3	198·1 205·2 202·7	880 3,120 22,750		92 · 55 98 · 94 94 · 56	40 · 1 40 · 7 41 · 6	1 · 7 3 · 4 3 · 5	234 · 3 253 · 5 235 · 2	230 · 6 243 · 1 227 · 2
ll other adult semi-skilled grades abourers	41,770 13,980	80·16 73·22	76.05 69.30	43·2 43·2	4·9 5·1	185·7 169·3	176·2 160·2	49,670 6,880	85·26 77·02	81 · 93 73 · 60	41 · 7 42 · 3	3·7 4·8	204 · 4 182 · 0	196 · 4 173 · 9
Firms with 500 or more employed					1-909			34	53, 56	12.10	Contraction of the second	The second second		a change
itters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	21,880	98·32	94 · 41	42·0	3.7	233 · 9	224.6	16,500	98·94	96.06	41·3	3 · 1	239 · 7	232 · 7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	18,250	97·80	94.83	40.5	2.7	241 · 2	233.9	16,840	97 . 92	95.70	40 · 4	2.4	242.5	237.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners	7,180 13,950	88·17 102·29	85·55 97·81	40 · 8 42 · 1	2·8 3·9	215·8 242·7	209 · 4 232 · 1	16,380 3,330		86.06 100.84	40 · 0 41 · 7	2·3 2·9	219·6 248·1	215·0 241·7
Naintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	9,250	110.43	102.80	45.2	7.0	244.2	227.4	2,030		97.45	43.7	5.8	236.2	223.0
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	6,540	115.57	106.76	45.3	7.6	255-2	235.7	1,170	105.74	99.76	43.8	5.9	241 · 4	227.8
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	6,100 910 2,500	111 · 59 100 · 88 101 · 94	103·17 95·77 96·95	45 · 4 43 · 1 43 · 7	7 · 6 4 · 7 5 · 4	245 · 7 233 · 9 233 · 5	227 · 1 222 · 1 222 · 1	1,320 390 2,130	93.67	93·76 91·97 94·90	43 · 7 40 · 1 40 · 3	5 · 8 2 · 3 2 · 5	228·3 233·3 240·4	214·4 229·1 235·3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	260	100.06	93.76	43.7	5.5	228.8	214.4	380	94.02	92.15	40.0	2.7	235.0	230.3

* || § See footnotes below table 12.

NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1141

JUNE 1979

 Table 10 (continued) By occupation: all industries covered

Great Britain	Timewor	kers (inclu	uding lieu	workers)				Payment	-by-result	s workers				
	Adult males	Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings		Adult males	Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly (pence)
Classes of workers	covered by the survey	overtime	Excluding overtime premium	including	over- time worked	overtime	Excluding overtime premium		overtime	Excluding overtime premium	including	over- time worked	overtime	Excluding overtime premium
V state long longing							Contraction of the	Contenderson					0	1
Firms with 500 or more employe	es_(contir	nued)												
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	1.800 45,900	100 · 15 98 · 84	96.68 95.05	40·4 42·2	2 · 9 3 · 7	247·7 234·3	239·1 225·4	1,440 24,670	98·37 96·05	95 · 11 93 · 02	41 · 1 41 · 1	3·0 3·3	239·4 233·5	231 · 5 226 · 1
grades Labourers	154,250 17,350	93 · 55 81 · 76	88·30 77·13	43·1 43·9	5·3 5·8	217·2 186·4	205·0 175·8	68,130 4,690	86·36 78·05	83·73 75·11	41 · 1 41 · 8	3·1 4·2	209 · 9 1 86 · 7	203·5 179·7
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING"													
Platers Welders								2,470 3,210	98·09 98·44	93·76 94·12	41 · 3 40 · 5	3·9 3·9	237·5 242·9	227·0 232·2
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc) Shipwrights Joiners Plumbers Electricians	workers	in shipbuild	ding. Figure	upation wa es for skilled e given in t	d and semi-	skilled wor		2,810 2,570 1,600 1,330 1,650	98.97 100.15 96.47 103.08 109.42	94 · 22 95 · 17 91 · 32 97 · 19 101 · 76	41 · 6 42 · 3 41 · 6 42 · 8 44 · 9	4 · 4 5 · 0 4 · 1 5 · 4 7 · 2	237 · 8 236 · 9 232 · 1 240 · 8 243 · 8	226·4 225·1 219·7 227·1 226·7
Fitters Turners								3,780 310	101 · 42 95 · 74	95-69 90-31	43 · 5 42 · 0	6·3 4·4	233 · 1 228 · 0	219·9 215·0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*§														
General workers engaged in production														
Day workers Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift	19,670 30,000	84 · 36 103 · 88	81 · 15 103 · 22	44 · 8 43 · 0	6 · 5 4 · 4	188·3 241·8	181 · 2. 240 · 3	3,050 3,920	88·97 112·57	84.68 110.14	46 · 1 46 · 9	8·0 5·4	192·9 240·1	183.6 234.9
workers 2-shift workers	5.710 4.600	95·03 95·33	91 84 92 88	45 · 9 45 · 7	6·4 7·2	207 · 2 208 · 6	200 · 3 203 · 3	1,840 1,100	104 · 03 111 · 86	102·33 107·62	43·3 47·3	4·3 7·5	240·2 236·6	236·3 227·6
Others including night workers	1,760	100.74	96.08	47.3	9.8	212.9	203 · 1	- 15	di-a	20-0		and the state	9 <u>2</u> %	_
Craftsmen Fitters Other engineering craftsmen	5,060	105 · 12 103 · 72		44 · 5 44 · 1	6·1 5·3	236 · 1 235 · 2	228·2 228·6	1,440 430	110.63 105.75	106·32 103·02	45·3 45·7	6·7 6·8	244·5 231·4	234·9 225·4
Electricians Building craftsmen	3,350 2,040	107·75 97·17		44 · 5 43 · 6	5·9 5·3	242·2 222·8	234·1 215·3	490 220	116·07 104·00	112·30 98·70	46·4 45·3	6·9 6·1	250·4 229·6	242·3 217·9

|| • ¶ § See footnotes below table 12.

Table 11 By occupation: particular industry groups

Great Britain	Timewor	kers (inclu	iding lieu	workers)				Paymen	earnings (£) hours of over-ime premium earnings (per including worked premium hours of over-ime actually worked premium over-ime premium earnings (per including to vertime premium hours of over-ime actually worked premium including to vertime premium earnings (per including to vertime premium including to vertime premium including to vertime premium earnings (per including to vertime premium including to vertine premium <t< th=""><th></th></t<>					
	Adult males covered	Average earnings		Average hours actually	Average hours of over-	Average earnings		Adult males	earnings		hours	hours of		
Classes of workers	by the survey	Including overtime			time		Excluding overtime premium	by the	Including overtime	overtime	worked	time	overtime	overtime
Mechanical engineering*														
Fitters (skilled-other than tool-														
room and maintenance)	28.240	91.48	86.20	43.9	5.1	208.5	196.5	16,730	96.05	92.47	41.8	3.6	229.6	221.0
Turners and machinemen (other														
than toolroom and mainten-														
ance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters	· was para a													
rate	19.660	93.11	88.69	42.0	3.8	221.9	211.4	25,850	92.88	90.48	40.6	2.7	228.6	222.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6.140	89.41	84.77	42.1	4.2	212.5	201.5	16,220						203.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	8.570	99.26	93.88	43.4	4.7	228.7	216.3	4,110						247.0
Maintenance men (skilled)	0.070	55 20	50 00	40 4	- '	220 1	210 0	4,110	107 00	100 / 1	42 0	00	201 1	247 0
Skilled maintenance fitters	5,180	103.76	96.07	45.4	6.9	228.5	211.5	2 340	103.56	97.50	43.8	6.0	236.7	222.8
Skilled maintenance elec-	5,100	105 /0	50 07	45 4	0 5	220 5	211 5	2,040	100 00	57 50	40 0	00	200 /	LLL U
tricians	3,770	104.18	95.82	43.9	7.1	237.6	218.5	1 640	105.52	00.05	11.0	5.5	230.8	227.2
Other skilled maintenance	3,770	104 10	35 02	40 9		237 0	210 5	1,040	105 52	33 33	44 0	5.5	200 0	LLIL
classes	2,340	102.42	95.17	45.6	6.8	224.5	208.6	1 0 2 0	101.66	05.11	45.0	6.0	226.0	211.5
Patternmakers	980	89.23	86.10	43.0	3.2	210.9	203.5							
		90.34	85.94		4.3	213.5	203.5							
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,550	90.34	65.94	42.3	4.3	213.5	203.1	2,320	90.03	93.00	41.5	3.0	233.0	224 2
Moulders	000		00.00			000 0	000 4	1 010	00.00	00.04	10.1	10	000 5	000 5
(loose pattern-skilled)	680	86.64	83.96	41.5	3.2	208.6	202.1							
Platers, riveters and caulkers	6,140	92.77	87.83	41.6	4.3	223.0	211.1							
All other adult skilled grades	32,720	95.67	90.65	43.2	4.6	221.4	209.8	24,990	96.42	92.54	41.8	3.9	230.9	221.6
All other adult semi-skilled														
grades	54,750	83.37	79.21	43.0	4.9	193.9	184.2	55,620						195.9
Labourers	15,400	72.69	68.72	42.9	4.9	169.5	160.2	6,880	76.53	73.20	42.5	4.5	179.9	172.1
Electrical engineering*§														
Fitters (skilled-other than tool-														
room and maintenance)	6.620	101.13	95.69	44.1	5.4	229.3	216.9	5,410	98.49	95.04	42.0	3.8	234.7	226.5
Turners and machinemen (other	0,020	101-13	93.09	44.1	5.4	229.3	210.9	5,410	90.49	93.04	42.0	3.0	234 1	220 5
than toolroom and mainten-														
ance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters	1	04.40	00.01	08 - 8	0.7	000 5		1 000	00.00	00.04	44 7	~ .	000 0	005 4
rate	4,610	94.49		41.7	3.7	226.5	217.7	4,260	96.80	93.91	41.7	3.1	232.3	225.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,530	83.53		42.0	4.5	198.9	190.0	2,820	81.94		40.7	2.7	201.1	195.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	4,440	96.91	93.76	42 · 1	3.2	230.3	222.8	910	93.28	90.35	41.4	3.0	225.2	218.1
Maintenance men (skilled)	N. C. C. K.	107 89	28 28	096.1	La States	The states of	Sant Sport Ho	ANT R. State	TI HOT	120/350	SCIT. AL			Sector Contraction
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,550	101.63	94.67	44.6	6.4	227.8	212.2	660	105.76	98.98	44.6	6.4	237.3	222.0
Skilled maintenance elec-														
tricians	2.420	105.39	98.10	44.6	6.6	236.1	219.8	410	106.33	99.21	44.6	6.6	238.6	222.6
Other skilled maintenance														
classes	1,770	100.44	93.67	45.4	6.9	221.4	206.5	440	99.57	93.48	45.3	6.3	219.8	206.4

|| * § See footnotes below table 12.

Table 11 (continued) B	y occupat	tion: par	ticular	industry
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Great Britain	Timewor	kers (inclu	uding lieu	workers)				Payment	-by-result	s workers	ombool?		414	annia nagra
Average Average toures	Adult males	Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings		Adult males	Average earnings		Average hours	hours of	Average earnings	
Classes of workers	covered by the survey	overtime		actually worked including overtime	over- time worked		Excluding overtime premium		overtime	Excluding overtime premium	including			Excluding overtime premium
Electrical engineering (continue	d)													
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	150 1,390	94·64 90·99	92·10 86·63	41 · 2 43 · 9	2·9 4·2	229·5 207·3	223·4 197·4		90.68	88·01	41.5	<u>-</u> 3·7	218.8	212.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	_	_	-	-	-			110	83.88	82.10	38.8	2.7	216.3	211.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	110 16,900	87·46 90·97	84·74 86·56	41 · 6 43 · 1	3·4 4·3	210·3 211·1	203·7 200·9	8,610	93.30	90.41	41.1	3.2	226.8	219.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	31,110 6,970	77·31 71·01	73 · 89 67 · 48	42·1 42·6	4·1 5·0	183·8 166·6	175.7 158.3	31,350 1,530	79.61 80.83	77 · 51 77 · 20	40·6 43·5	2·7 5·3	196·2 185·7	191·1 177·4
	0,010		105-41	DER	0.805									
Marine engineering*§														
Fitters (skilled-other than tool- room and maintenance)	1,150	99.33	94 · 42	42.4	4.3	234.2	222.6	510	95.10	91 · 78	41 · 3	3.2	230 · 2	222 · 2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-														
(a) rated at or above fitters	1 260	92.15	89.81	39.5	2.3	233 · 4	227.4	470	93.14	91.40	40.1	1.4	232.4	228.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,360 360 170	89·58 93·96	85·14 90·75	40·7 42·2	4·0 2·9	220·1 222·8	209·2 215·2	=	=	=	200	— 1966 % — 1966	Ξ	
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	140	99.68	94.02	43.0	5.1	231.7	218.5	24			<u></u>	_	-	eranie Recent
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	150	105.87	97.89	44.8	6.9	236.4	218.5		_	_		<u>_</u> 4	le in de la	dan ta ri ain
Other skilled maintenance classes	_	_	_	_	_	<u>84</u>	_	_		_	_		an - Barris	ini-roti
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	110 120	93·55 95·20	87·58 90·34	41 · 4 42 · 9	4·4 5·0	225·7 221·8	211·3 210·5	=	Ξ	Ξ	—			
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades		93·40 96·48	89·56 91·31	40·6 42·2		229·9 228·6	220·5 216·3	140 260	101 · 07 116 · 64	99·27 112·69	39·5 42·4	1 · 6 3 · 6	255·8 274·8	251 · 2 265 · 5
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	2,100 680	77.61 86.63	74 · 13 82 · 25	42·0 46·2	4·8 5·7	184·9 187·5	176.6 178.0	440 330	76·21 70·74	75·20 68·96	39·6 41·1	1 · 2 2 · 3	192·4 172·2	189·8 167·9
Motor vehicle manufacturing*§														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	8,280	92.67	89.69	40.9	2.8	226.4	219.2	5,110	103.50	101 · 40	41 · 4	2.5	250.2	245.1
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters			48.78	13185	1			5 470	100.00	100.82	41.2	2.7	249.9	244.6
(b) rated below fitters rate	4,950 3,210	90·70 80·39	89·28 79·67	40·0 39·3	1.6	226·5 204·5	223·0 202·7	5,470 6,080	103·02 96·98	100·82 95·46	39·3 43·8	2·1 5·3	249 9 246 · 5 252 · 2	242·6 240·4
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	6,130	104.85	99.63	42.6	4.5	246.3	234.0	480 330	110·43 108·13	105·25 101·92	45.9	6.6	235.7	222.1
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	3,770	112.68	103.70	46.5	8.3	242·6 259·0	223·2 236·9	230	110.78	104.90	45.4	6.2	243.9	230.9
tricians Other skilled maintenance classe	2,920 s 2,810	119·11 116·01	108·93 105·80	46·0 45·6	8·7 8·7	254.6	232.2	150	97.43	92.07	45.2	6.3	215.3	203.5
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	390 2,090	106.73 97.14	100 · 00 92 · 88	43 0 45 1 43 9	6·2 5·3	236·9 221·0	222.0 211.4	100 1,570	98.95 101.22	96.96 98.28	41 · 6 42 · 1	2·3 3·7	238 · 1 240 · 7	233·3 233·7
(loose pattern-skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades		95·89 96·39	94·25 92·76			240·4 228·4	236·3 219·8	12,890	 98·72	 96.04			 239·7	 233·2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	103,320	96.32	90.54	43.1	5.5	223.3	209.9	20,000	93.94	91.29	41.6	3.4	225.9	219.5
Labourers	7,970	84.95	79.60	44 · 4	6.7	191.3	179.3	2,020	83.37	79.70	43 · 4	4 · 9	192.0	183.5
Aerospace equipment manufacto	uring and	repairing	•§											
Fitters (skilled-other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	11,310	101 · 34	96.68	43 · 1	4.7	235.3	224.5	4,380	97 · 49	95.15	40 · 7	2.7	239.5	233.8
(a) rated at or above fitters rate	8,100	102.72	98·84	41 · 1	3.4	250 · 1	240.7	3,920		97.65	41.0	3.4	244.4	237.9
(b) rated below fitters rate Toolroom fitters and turners	1,620 2,920	89.08 101.72	86·42 97·74	41 · 1 42 · 1	2·9 4·1	217·0 241·5	210·5 232·0	1,660 480	87.85	86·20 94·56	40·4 40·5	2·4 2·2	217·5 237·4	213·4 233·5
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,600	106.30	100.03	44.2	6.1	240.5	226.4	210		105.75	48.4	9.0	234.6	218.3
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	1,090	109.37	102.86	44 · 4	6.5	246.4	231 . 7	130	110.54	102.66	47 · 9	8.2	230.9	214.5
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,100	103.16	97.54	43.8	5.7	235.4	222.6	150		103.01	47.2	8.8	235.7	218.3
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	160 1,260	96.03 99.10	91 · 58 94 · 87	42 · 6 41 · 5	4 · 6 4 · 1	225·4 238·9	214·9 228·7	110 1,080	97.63	96·54 96·09	41 · 4 40 · 0	3·2 1·9	238·8 244·0	233·1 240·1
(loose pattern-skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	0	10 -			201 - 202 -	=	÷.		_		_			
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	12,400 12,920 3,200	101·44 89·13 77·71	97·29 84·50 73·94	42·3 43·8 43·7	3·9 5·6 5·3	239·8 203·6 177·7	230.0 193.1 169.1	2,700 4,170 670	90.89	93 · 82 87 · 57 72 · 84	40·9 42·7 • 42·3	2·9 4·5 4·2	235·3 213·0 177·8	229·3 205·2 172·2
* § See footnotes below table 1			70 04											

JUNE 1979

NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1143

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Table 12 By region and occupation: all engineering industries*

Great Britain	Timewo	rkers (inclu	uding lieu	workers)	-			Paymen	t-by-result	s workers	constant.			JUNE 1979
	Adult males	Average		Average		Average		Adult	Average		Average	Average	Average	hourly
Classes of workers	covered by the survey	Including overtime	Excluding	including	hours of over- time worked	Including	Excluding	males covered by the survey	overtime	Excluding	hours actually worked including overtime	time	earnings Including overtime premium	Excluding
South East §				and the second			and the second second							premium
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	12,670	95.51	89·36	44.5	6.0	214.8	201 · 0	4,980	100.31	97.10	42 · 1	3.5	238.3	230 · 7
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	7,240 3,260 7,380	94.60 85.48 102.79	89.64 79.40 96.71	43·2 44·2 45·0	4·7 5·8 5·0	219·2 193·5 228·5	207·7 179·8 215·0	5,370 3,150 990	98·95 83·49 98·30	96.03 81.73 95.66	41 · 8 39 · 7 41 · 3	3·4 2·7 2·9	236 · 9 210 · 2 238 · 0	229·9 205·7 231·7
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	4,150	107.31	98.05	47 · 1	8.4	227.6	208.0	530	105.41	98.55	46 · 1	7.2	228.8	213.9
tricians Other skilled maintenance	3,120	115.67	105.06	46 · 4	8.5	249.4	226 · 5	350	106.21	99 · 46	45.8	7.2	232 · 1	217.4
classes Patternmakers	3,090 410	112·28 105·37	102·35 98·42	46·4 45·3	8·8 6·5	242·1 232·5	220·7 217·2	280	110.98	102.50	47.1	8.7	235.7	217.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	3,570 150	91.01	86.65	42.6	4.5	213.5	203.3	1,460	92.82	90.07	40.6	2.8	228.5	221.8
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	890 24,540	85·38 97·45 91·38	81 · 26 89 · 52 86 · 74	43·5 44·3 43·2	4·5 7·3 4·6	196.2 219.9 211.5	186.7 202.0 200.8	500 10,320	96·74 96·40	91 · 86 92 · 88	41 · 1 41 · 6		235·3 231·5	223·4 223·1
grades Labourers	72,750 9,970	93·79 75·43	87·44 70·75	43·9 43·5	6·1 5·9	213·7 173·4	199·2 162·6	23,520 2,120	82·14 75·76	79 · 14 71 · 91	41·3 43·1	3·3 5·2	198·7 176·0	191·5 167·0
East Anglia §														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	1,760	95.80	89.47	44.7	6.0	214.1	200.0	930	91 · 40	87 · 44	40.6	4 · 4	225 · 2	215.5
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	800	100.43	94.13	43.9	5.3	228.8	214.4	1,110	90.59	87.58	41.1	3.2	220.3	212.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	130 350	79·20 105·10	74·86 97·82	43·3 43·9	4·8 5·6	180·7 239·6	170·8 223·0	1,050 160	80·09 99·75	76·78 95·21	40·8 43·0	3.6 4.6	196·4 232·0	188·2 221·4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	350	115.71	104.60	46·0	7.8	251 . 7	227.6	120	97.28	92.37	41.9	5.4	232.1	220.4
tricians Other skilled maintenance	250	120.29	106.72	49.2 1	10.2	244.6	217.0			_	_		Andria de lete	
classes Patternmakers	150	110.02	100.23	45.5	7.8	242.0	220.5	(<u>—</u>) (s.	100 - 0	10-21	0 - 0	- (6(2)	nan - nan	-
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	170	102.66	93.28	47·0	7.8	218.5	198.6	280	93.61	90.82	41.3	4.4	226.4	219.7
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	=		=		_	-	_	210 180	81 · 57 99 · 54		41·4 42·0	2·2 3·1	196·9 236·9	193·7 228·6
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	2,900 5,260	103·27 90·25			4·7 4·0		227·6 207·7	2,160 3,130	91 · 92 84 · 30	88.31	41·7 42·0	4.0	220.6	212.0
_abourers	520	76.26			6.5		161.8	320	76.36		41.4	3·4 3·1	200·7 184·5	194.6 180.9
South West §														
Filters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	6,320	98.10	93.36	42.9	4.5	228.6	217.6	1,590	89·59	86.24	42.0	3.7	213 · 1	205 · 1
(a) rated at or above fitters'	4,170	97.60		41 · 1	3.3	237.6	229.0	2,310	86.15	83.57	41.5	3.2	207.6	201 · 4
(b) rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	1,410 1,860	91·15 95·13			3·5 3·7	224.1	215·4 215·9	1,660 190	77·51 85·30	76.12	39.8	2.0	194·9 204·2	191·4 198·8
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,070	98.86	92.62	44.6	6·0	221.6	207.6	170	92.51	88.94	41·3	4.0	224.2	215.5
tricians Other skilled maintenance	700	103.11	96.21	44.9	6·8	229 · 4	214.1	- 1	-		a <u>n</u> s anisata	- is it		-
classes atternmakers	540	99·63 —	-	45·1	6·1	220 · 7	207.5	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	- Barring	na Zasabal	_
Sheet metal workers (skilled) foulders	650	98.11	94.53	\$1·9 :	3.7		225 · 4	260	92.89	88.12	42.9	6.8	216.8	205.6
(loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers Il other adult skilled grades Il other adult semi-skilled	440 5,990						173.0 208.0	 2,650	 86 · 09	- 83·29	 41 · 7		 206·4	 199·7
grades abourers	8,630 2,080	80·24 70·05					179.6 157.8	7,070 670	78·56 74·28					185·2 164·2
Vest Midlands itters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machinemen (other	12,270	90.23	87·63 4	\$1·5 :	2 · 8	217.6	211.4	4,420	96·05					233 · 1
than toolroom and mainten- ance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	8,590	90,15	97.01	10.7		010.4		7 700				(1.66538.)	and a second sec	
(b rated below fitters' rate oolroom fitters and turners	8,590 4,520 8,340	81.19	80.30 4	0.01	1.2	203.2	214·3 201·0 222·9	7,700 5,470 2,420	94.68 94.17 119.03	92.39	39.9	2.3	235.8	231 · 9 231 · 4 275 · 9
laintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters							212.9	930	98.55					275·9 215·6
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians							220.7		103.81					224-1
Other skilled maintenance classes atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled)	2,250 280 1,700	94.85	91.56 4	3.4 3	3·9	220·1 2 218·4 2	205·5 210·8 213·0	440 110	100 · 44 94 · 92	92·92 4 92·58 4	44·6 41·2	7·3 2·6	225·5 230·7	208·6 225·0 245·2
oulders (loose pattern—skilled) aters, riveters and caulkers	170	96.50	93.37 4	4.1 4	•4 :	218.9 2	211.8	230	88·73	87.53 3	39.9	1.7	222.3	219.3
laters, riveters and caulkers	880	93.77	89.75 4	2.7 4	• 3 3	219.8 2	210.4	600						216.3

* || § See footnotes at end of table.

Great Britain	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)							Payment-by-results workers						
	Adult males covered	Average earnings	(2)	Average hours actually	hours of over-		(pence)	Adult males covered	Average earnings	(2)	Average hours actually	hours of over-		(pence)
Classes of workers	by the survey∥	overtime	Excluding overtime premium	including overtime	time worked	overtime	Excluding overtime premium	survey	overtime premium		worked including overtime	time worked	overtime	Excluding overtime premium
West Midlands—(continued)	000								a <u>wan</u>				· <u>·</u> ··································	-
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	24,380	92.71	89.57	42 · 1	3.5	220.0	212.6	13,120	95.55	93·39	40.8	2.7	234.0	228.7
grades Labourers	44,520 9,950	84·26 71·50	81 · 00 67 · 95	42·3 43·0	4·2 5·1	199·1 166·3	191 · 5 158 · 1	36,130 2,070	87·13 68·62	84 · 81 66 · 27	41 · 1 40 · 6	2·9 3·8	211 · 8 168 · 9	206·2 163·1
East Midlands §											Carry C		100 0	100 1
Fitters (skilled—other than toor room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	4,680	96.92	92·13	43.6	5.2	222.2	211.2	3,400	97·20	95.18	40.7	2.3	238.8	233.8
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,370	98.66	94 · 41	41.3	3.9	239.1	228.8	4,900	94.26	02.00	10 5		000 7	
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	800 1,440	85·51 95·73	81 · 88 92 · 22	41 · 1 41 · 7	3·8 3·6	208·2 229·6	199·4 221·2	3,020 690	94·20 84·07 94·11	92.06 82.40 92.22	40·5 39·3 40·7	2·4 2·2 2·5	232·7 214·2 231·1	227·2 209·9 226·5
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,230	103.70	97.52	44 · 1	6.1	235.0	221.0	380	110.62	105.25	44.7	6.0	247.7	235.7
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	860	116.54	106.84	47 · 4	8.9	245.7	225.3	280	107.39	102.58	44.5	5.7	241 · 4	230.6
classes Patternmakers	450 160	100·56 91·28	94·87 87·79	44·5 41·8	6·0 3·3	225·9 218·5	213·1 210·2	230	92.88	89.41	44.1	3.9	210.8	202.9
Sheet and metal workers (skilled) Moulders	1,230	93.98	90.36	42.4	4.1	221.7	213.2	320	91.63	90.13	41.0	1 · 9	223.5	219.9
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	160 260 5,230	85 · 85 90 · 43 99 · 13	83·37 87·54 93·63	39·8 41·9 43·8	2·1 3·1 5·2	215·9 215·6 226·3	209·7 208·7 213·8	130 660 4,090	94·17 99·41 92·78	93.82 96.85 90.55	37·8 41·4	0.6 3.0	249·3 240·1	248·3 233·9
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	10,480 2,310	85·76 72·29	80 · 40 68 · 94	44 · 0 43 · 1	6·3 4·9	194·8 167·7	182·6 160·0	11,540 660	83.66 75.36	81·20 73·07	40·9 41·3 41·5	2·7 3·2 3·3	227 · 1 202 · 5 181 · 7	221·7 196·6 176·2
Yorkshire and Humberside §						1. http://www.aline.com				10 01	41 0	0.0	101 7	170 2
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	3,060	84.37	80.06	43.5	5.2	193.9	184.0	4,020	90.63	88·16	41 · 0	2.9	221 · 2	215.2
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,650	87.84	84.79	40.5	3.0	216.9	209.4	6,840	06.95	04.50	41.0		0.05	
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	490 1,990	94·22 100·05	87.69 93.35	40 · 4 44 · 6	6·8 6·3	233·2 224·5	209·4 217·0 209·5	4,910 710	96.85 86.30 90.04	94 · 52 84 · 73 87 · 70	41 · 2 40 · 4 41 · 6	3·0 2·3 3·1	235.0 213.6 216.3	229·4 209·7 210·7
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,250	103.45	96.59	44.7	7.0	231 . 5	216.1	550	98.60	93.32	44.0	5.9	224 · 1	212.1
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	780 600	105·43 93·21	98·33 87·92	45.2	7.2	233.0	217.4	310	96.66	92.30	43.5	5.0	222.0	212.0
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	170 370	85.08 82.88	83 · 20 78 · 53	44.0 39.8 43.9	5·5 2·0 5·0	211.6 213.7 188.9	199.6 209.0 179.0	300 130 860	95·57 90·28 90·84	91 · 96 88 · 47 88 · 57	42·9 40·6 41·2	4·2 2·1 2·7	233·0 222·4 220·4	214·5 217·9 214·9
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	520 5,380	89·29 90·24	86·11 86·86	40·2 42·5	3.8 3.9	 222 · 3 212 · 4	 214·4 204·5	160 650 7,280	101.07 99.72 97.20	98.66 96.48 95.09	40 · 8 41 · 1 40 · 8	2·8 3·1 2·7	248.0 242.6 238.1	242 · 1 234 · 7 232 · 9
grades Labourers	10,260 3,920	80·85 74·06	76.98 70.63	43·3 43·0	5·3 4·7	186·6 172·3	177·7 164·3	13,470 1,860	89·10 78·75	86·23 76·14	42·3 42·6	4 · 0 4 · 4	210·4 184·9	203·6 178·8
North West Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other	7,410	98·71	93.00	43.8	4.8	225 · 4	212.4	9,810	97.94	94.67	42.2	3.6	232.0	224.3
than toolroom and mainten- ance)														
 (a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) rated below fitters' rate 	5,370 720	95·52 83·44	91 · 87 80 · 36	41·3 42·8	3·4 4·0	231 · 1 194 · 8	222·3 187·6	8,180	94.19	91.53	41.0	3.3	229.8	223.3
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,740	100.72	95.90	42.7	4.4	236.1	224.8	4,720 1,470	86·38 100·47	84·06 95·04	40·8 41·7	2·9 4·2	211·7 240·8	206·0 227·8
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	2,240	108.27	101.26	44.7	6.5	242.0	226.4	760	100.15	95.52	43.9	4 · 9	228.3	217.8
tricians Other skilled maintenance classes	1,320	110·12 102·53	103·06 96·80	44.7	6.6	246.6	230.8	440	102.14	97.14	43.9	5.2	232.7	221.3
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	280 610	94·39 103·44	90.63 98.99	44.0 42.8 42.5	6.0 3.3 3.9	232 8 220 6 243 2	219·8 211·8 232·7	380 270 1,270	92 · 44 94 · 60 97 · 74	88 · 42 92 · 81 94 · 64	43·0 41·0 41·4	4·4 2·9 3·2	215·1 230·9 236·2	205·7 226·6** 228·7
(loose pattern-skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	130 1,100	83·53 90·78	81 · 20 87 · 09	40·5 40·1	2·7 3·9	206·0 226·4	200·3 217·2	350 520	95.01 100.88	93·35 96·14	40·0 42·8	2·1 5·2	237·5 235·9	233·4 244·8
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,420 33,890	97.31	92.90	42.7	4 · 4	228.0	217.7	10,070	97.62	93.94	42.2	3.9	231 · 4	222.6
Labourers	6,150	94·21 74·48	88·54 70·48	43·6 42·6	5·7 4·7	216·3 174·8	203·3 165·4	20,210 3,450	81.67 74.09	79·14 70·70	41 · 0 42 · 3	3·3 4·8	199·0 175·0	192·8 167·0
North § Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	2,850	102.57	97·04	43·8	5.3	234.3	221 · 7	2,600	105.33	102.10	41 · 9	3.5	251 · 4	243.7
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'		anotaer												
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	3,090 930 950	98.60 93.30	95.08 88.95	40·2 42·2	2·7 4·5	245·1 221·0	236·4 210·7	2,190 1,860	96·27 87·50	94·44 84·59	40·3 41·6	1.8 3.2	239·0 210·2	234·4 203·2
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	950 1,100	97·39 104·10	93·54 97·94	42·3 43·6	3·3 5·5	230·5 238·9	221·4 224·7	500 310	103·87 102·63	100·43 97·16	41·4 42·2	3·7 5·0	250·6	242.3
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	930	87.23	81.53	35.5	5.1	245.8	229.7	300	112.16	107.31	42.2	4.6	243·0 260·4	230·0 249·2
Other skilled maintance classes	370	107.71	101.00	45.3	6.4	237.9	223.1	220	108.80	100.94	48.2	9.8	225.5	209.2

* I § See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12 (continued) By region and occupation: all engineering industries*

Great Britain	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)							Payment-by-results workers						
	Adult males	Average weekly earnings (£)		Average hours	hours of	Average hourly earnings (pence)		Adult males	Average weekly earnings (£)		Average hours actually	hours of	Average earnings	hourly (pence)
Classes of workers	covered by the survey	Including overtime premium		actually worked including overtime	over- time worked		Excluding overtime premium		overtime	Excluding overtime premium	worked	over- time worked	Including overtime premium	Excluding overtime premium
North (continued)														
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	240 500	85·39 94·42	83 · 38 89 · 83	41 · 4 42 · 5	2·4 4·3	206 · 5 222 · 2	201 · 6 211 · 4	510	91·20	89 · 50 87 · 87	39·5 39·4	2·1	231 · 0 225 · 0	226.6
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	1,790 4,770	97·82 100·55	93 · 11 95 · 98	40 · 8 43 · 0	2·9 4·6	240 · 1 233 · 7	228 ⁻⁵ 223 · 1	210 1,020 3,310	88 · 59 95 · 53 95 · 53	94.62 91.42	38·1 41·9	1 · 0 4 · 4	250 · 4 228 · 0	223 · 2 248 · 1 218 · 2
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	9,280 3,730	82 · 81 83 · 41	79·33 78·38	41 · 9 43 · 8	4 · 1 5 · 8	197·7 190·5	189·4 179·0	7,580 1,720	80 · 70 84 · 34	78.64 81.20	40·6 42·6	2.6 4.5	198·9 197·8	193·8 190·5
Wales §														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	1,280	91 · 87	87·00	43·0	5.0	213.7	202.4	1,030	107.27	98·28	44·9	7.3	239 · 2	219 · 1
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	780	95.63	90.89	42.8	4 · 4	223.6	212.5	1,500	106.10	100.81	43.0	4.8	247.0	234.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	960	103.23	95·32		4.4	240.7	222.3	260 110	82 · 85 96 · 11	79.67 91.11	41·3 40·2	3·1 3·9	200 · 6 239 · 1	192·9 226·7
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	810	103.88	95.89	43.4	6.7	239.3	220.9	230	104.33	98·07	41.6	4 · 4	250.5	235 . 5
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	460	113.62	103.70	45.0	7.7	252.5	230 · 4	120	118.61	107.79	45·2	7 · 8	262.6	238.6
Other skilled maintenance classes	240	96.78	8 9 · 67	44.6	6 · 1	217.1	201 · 2	=	83	24 <u>0</u> 8		216086		-
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	=		-	-			100	Ē				¹⁹⁹	_	
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	280 3,920	76·22 92·27	75.65 87.91	39·3 42·8	0·6 4·0	194·1 215·7	192.6 205.5	160 1,900	103 · 53 97 · 56	101 · 26 93 · 19	41 · 4 42 · 0	2·4 3·9	249 · 8 232 · 4	244·4 222·0
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	10,060 1,370	84·97 77·51	81 · 39 73 · 22	41 · 1 43 · 1	3·8 5·3	206 · 6 179 · 7	197·9 169·8	6, 98 0 260	84 · 56 91 · 34	81 · 99 81 · 87	40·4 48·1	2·5 10·0	209 · 1 189 · 9	202 · 8 170 · 1
Scotland														
Fitters (skilled-other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	5,370	94.65	89.51	43 · 1	4.5	219.6	207 · 7	2,060	98.79	92 · 52	42 · 4	4 · 4	232 · 8	218.1
(a) rated at or above fitters'					7.16.黄柳白	1.6.425		0.000	00.07	95.35	40.3	2.4	244.2	236.7
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	4,420 1,500 1,210	98·59 94·90 97·97	93·32 91·17 92·17	41 · 7 41 · 0 43 · 2	3·5 3·2 4·6	236·5 231·5 226·7	223 · 9 222 · 4 213 · 3	2,300 2,160 470	98·37 101·25 107·89	95·35 95·36 101·30	40°3 42°5 44°4	4·5 5·4	238·4 243·2	224·5 228·4
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,070	105.29	95.79	45.3	7.0	232.6	211.7	360	119.98	108.60	46.0	8.3	260.8	236 · 1
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	1,030	107.13	98.81	45.0	6 · 7	238.1	219.6	300	115.00	105.63	45·0	7 · 0	255.3	234.5
Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	460 260 1,240	115.69 92.84 109.70	105·12 87·37 102·31	45 · 8 43 · 4 44 · 7	7·0 4·9 5·9	252·4 213·7 245·5	229·3 201·1 229·0	160 110 440	107·95 97·77 94·11	98 · 62 94 · 27 92 · 35	45 · 5 43 · 4 41 · 1	7·4 3·8 2·0	237 · 4 225 · 3 228 · 8	216 9 217 2 224 5
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders (loose pattern-skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,240 150 1,110	82·57 93·77	79·77 88·32	41 · 0 42 · 0	3·4 4·0	201 · 6 223 · 5	194·8 210·5	130 920	95·70 116·45	92 · 14 108 · 89	41·2 41·7	3·0 5·0	232·1 279·5	223·5 261·3
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	7,970 18,640 3,550	107.20 84.02 81.32	99.79 80.20 76.13	43·9 42·0 44·0	5·1 3·7 5·5	244·0 200·0 185·0	227·1 190·9 173·2	4,710 10,870 1,160	108.08 91.34 83.17	102 · 14 85 · 00 77 · 76	41 · 9 42 · 0 43 · 5	4·3 4·8 5·6	258·0 217·4 191·2	243·8 202·3 178·7

Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows: All engineering industries covered: 331–349; 361; 363–369: 370-2; 380–385; 390–391; 393; 399. Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1. Chemical manufacture: 271–273; 276–278. Mechanical engineering: 361; 363–369. Electrical engineering: 361; 363–369. Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380–382. Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing: 383. Marine engineering: 370-2.
 t Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Includes lieu workers.
 Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the numbers of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory asis for a general average.
 Numbers covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
 Payment-by-results workers in shipbuilding and ship-repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
 The corresponding figure for June 1978 in the October 1978 Employment Gazette should have been "202 · 1p" and not "201 · 7p".

(Continued from page 1138)

JUNE 1979

Composition of the industry groups surveyed

	Standard
in anginan	Order Group
Engineering VII	Machanical angineering
IX (part) X (part)	Mechanical engineering Electrical engineering
XI	Vehicles
XII (part)	Metal goods not specified elsewhere in the classification

X (part)

Chemical manufacture V (part) Chemicals and allied industries

which were suitable for processing (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 engineering group of industries comprises those industries in Orders VII, IX (part), X (part), XI and XII (part) 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 shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry comprises part of Order X; the other part of Order X-marine engineering-is in the engineering group. The survey did not extend to Northern Ireland.

The survey did not cover all full-time adult male workers in these industries: for example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not included. The occupations for which information was sought varied between the industries covered. The specified occupations were grouped to distinguish between skilled men, semi-skilled men and labourers, in table 2 for example.

In the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, time-workers were distinguished from workers paid by results. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, however, information for the individual occupation was reported only for those paid by results; the information about timeworkers was reported only in summary form. In the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, 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.

Industrial Classification

Minimum List Heading

Only the 370 · 2 All Only the	ept 362 Insulated wires and cables e following sub-heading Marine engineering e following headings
390 391 393 399	Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Metal industries not specified elsewhere in the classification
Only th 370 · 1	e following sub-headings Shipbuilding and ship-repairing
271 272	e following headings General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Synthetic resins and plastics materials and syn rubber
277 278	Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers

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 912,000 full-time adult male manual workers in engineering industries, 78,000 in shipbuilding and ship-repairing and 95,000 in chemical manufacture, in firms with 25 or more employees who were at work for the whole or part of the pay-week which included June 6, 1979. These numbers are equivalent to about fourfifths of the total numbers of full-time adult male workers in the manual occupations concerned in each of these 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 representative of pay over longer periods, particularly when overtime pay is included. The incidence of overtime is liable to vary. For payment-byresults 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 changes 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).

hetic

Questions in Parliament



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between October 22 and November 8 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally

Small businesses

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people were currently employed in small businesses of 20 employees or under; and how many had been employed in such businesses in April.

Mr Lester: The precise information requested is not available.

Some indication of the number of people employed in small businesses can be obtained from the annual censuses of employment which, provide information relating to "census units" (described below). These units represent individual workplaces rather than complete businesses. The latest information on this basis is for 1976 when some 2,833,000 employees in Great Britain were working at units with 1-10 employees and 2,377,000 at units with 11-24 employees. The figures cover all industries and services aided by the Manpower Services Commission; except agriculture and horticulture and private domestic service.

The census unit (the basic unit for which information is reported) is normally a complete individual address, such as a shop, office or factory. Separate branches of both large and small businesses thus constitute separate units. Also in some cases there can be more than one census unit for a single address. This happens where a business supplies information for different groups of people, for example the monthly and weekly paid, on separate returns. Thus the numbers the Foundation to provide expertise for other of employees working at small census units exceeds the numbers working for small husinesses

(October 22)

Overseas labour

Mr John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, to what extent the furniture industry and catering trade depended upon labour from overseas.

Mr Mayhew: According to the most recent available information the furniture industry employs over 100,000 and the hotel and catering industry over 400,000 full-time workers. It is not known how many of these workers are of overseas origin but in 1978 only six work permits were issued for employment of overseas workers in the furniture industry. The corresponding figure for hotel and catering was 1,666.

Department of Employment Ministers

Rt. Hon. James Prior M.P., Secretary of State

Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State

Jim Lester M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Patrick Mayhew M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Community Projects Foundation

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether the Community Projects Foundation is grantand what is the amount and duration of the grant or grants provided and the purpose for which the grants were given.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Community Projects Foundation is not grant-aided by the Commission.

Financial support is however provided under the Youth Opportunities Programmes for a training workshop providing work experience for 30 unemployed people and for a Resource Unit set up and administered by sponsors in devising, planning and operating workshop schemes.

Annual funding of the training workshop is based upon the level of running costs and numbers of occupied trainee places within an agreed limit (£87,000 for 1979/80). Setting up costs have also been reimbursed within a limit of £18,000. Running cost support may be renewed annually subject to the satisfactory operation of the scheme.

The staff and administrative costs of the Resource Unit will be funded initially for a two year period from July 2, 1979 within a limit of £50,000 per year.

(October 23)

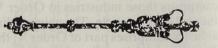
Racial equality

Mr John Tilley (Lambeth Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether all the nationalised industries and other public bodies, who had been asked by his predecessor to (October 22) provide information on their racial equality

policies, had now replied; and if he would publish those replies and make a statement.

Mr Mayhew: All the bodies asked to respond have done so. It would not be appropriate to publish individual replies, but where these have indicated a need for guidance, my Department's Race Relations Advisory Service will offer its assistance in the further development and implementation of racial equality policies.

(October 22)



Young mothers

Mr John MacKay (Argyll) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many mothers of children under five years were there in the United Kingdom; and how many of these mothers took paid employment outside the home: (a) for 12 hours or less per week, (b) for 12 hours up to and including 20 hours, (c) for 20 hours up to and including 30 hours and (d) for more than 30 hours

Mr Lester: It is estimated that in Great Britain in 1978 there were some $2\frac{3}{4}$ million mothers with children under five years of age. About ³/₄ million of these were in paid employment of whom fewer than 200 thousand worked full-time, that is 30 hours or more a week and nearly 600 thousand worked part-time, that is less than 30 hours a week. A more detailed breakdown of those working less than 30 hours a week is not available. Comparable information for Northern Ireland is not available.

(October 29)

Redundancy Payments Fund

Mr Harold Walker (Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the current surplus in the Redundancy Payments Fund, how this compared with the surplus for each year since the Fund's inception; and what he estimated would be the level in the surplus of a next accounting year.

Mr Lester: At October 26, 1979 the Redundancy Fund had a credit balance of £125.9 million. The surplus/deficit for each year since the Fund's inception was:

Year ended	Surplus (£000's)	Deficit (£000's
March 31, 1966	2,545	Make
March 31, 1967	128	
March 31, 1968		10,985
March 31, 1969		17,755
March 31, 1970		3,641
March 31, 1971	3,715	ATR DAMA
March 31, 1972		6,424
March 31, 1973		3,674
March 31, 1974	13,804	toneo, en anti-
March 31, 1975	15,763	
March 31, 1976		2,732
March 31, 1977	8,419	
March 31, 1978	41,947	
March 31, 1979	91,297	

It is estimated that the level of the surplus at March 31, 1980 will be £150 million.

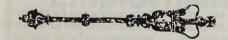
If the level of rebate, and the employment protection allocation and the number of redundancies remain unchanged it is esti- years. mated that the level of the surplus at March 31, 1981 will be £210 million. (November 6)

Mr Walker went on to ask if outgoings from Redundancy Payments Funds were treated as public expenditure.

Mr Lester: They have been so treated throughout the life of the Redundancy Fund. (November 6)

Mr Walker finally asked when he proposed to lay the Order to increase the redundancy payment rebate to employers.

Mr Lester: The matter is under consideration. (November 6)



Working days lost

Mr William Van Strauhenzee (Wokingham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was his estimate of the total number of working days lost as a result of the engineering strike

Mr Prior: The estimated number of working days lost in the recent one-day and two-day stoppages is about 16 million. (November 6)

Information about the number of firms which partially fulfill their quota is not available centrally. (November 6)

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that, following the reduction of £1m in expenditure on the Jobcentre programme in the current financial year, the programme now aims to have approximately 1,000 Jobcentres operts ational by 1985/86. Of this number approximately 662 will have been completed by the end of the current financial year and 800 by the start of 1981/82.

Jobcentres

Commission.

The Government is reviewing expenditure on the Jobcentre programme in the light of its plans and priorities on public expenditure generally. The MSC confidently expects that expenditure on the Jobcentre programme will be held within agreed cash limits.

Disabled people

Mr Lester: I am advised by the Manpower Services Commission that the numbers of firms fulfilling their quota during each of the last 10 years are given in the table below. Also in the table are the numbers of firms who, although below quota, had received permits enabling them to recruit workers who were not registered as disabled.

The issue of a permit does not exempt an employer from the requirement to employ his quota of registered disabled people.

Year Number o fulfilling quota

27,168

25 385

24 089

22,107

20.747

19 632

18,696

17,744

17.045

26,155

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

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Questions in Parliament

Mr Robert Taylor (Crovdon North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the proposed expansion of Jobcentres to a total of 800 by 1981-82 would affect current cash limits for the Manpower Services

(October 29)

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would list the numbers of firms: (a) fulfilling their quota, (b) partially fulfilling their quota and (c)exempted from fulfilling their quota obligations in respect of registered disabled people; and if he would present these data for each of the last 10

of firms their	Number of firms below quota issued with permits
He had	22.150
	21,534
	25,875
	25,554
	23,030
	21,611
	21,358
	21,703
	21,785
	22,412

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester Wythenshawe) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how much money had been spent since July 1978 on help with travel-to-work costs for severely disabled people who were unable to travel by public transport because of their disabilities; if he had any plans to vary the scheme; and whether it was intended to increase the level of assistance in line with the rate of inflation.

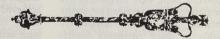
Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that expenditure on its 'Fares to Work' Scheme from July 1978 to September 1979 (the latest date available) was £173,376.

There are no plans to vary the scheme. There is a built-in mechanism to take account of inflation and the current maximum weekly grant of £30 will be raised to £36 on November 14, 1979. (October 30)

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many payments had been made under the Manpower Services Commission's scheme for capital grants to employers of disabled people; what had been the total expenditure to date: and if he would make a statement about the operation and effectiveness of the scheme.

Mr Lester: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that since the scheme was introduced authority has been given for 127 adaptations to premises or equipment at a total cost of £100,326.

Greater use of the scheme is being encouraged through general publicity, in particular the "Fit for Work" campaign, which has led to an increase in the number of applications made. The scheme is being carefully monitored as applications increase to ensure that any problem can be identified and resolved. (November 8)



Family Expenditure Survey

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the annual cost of the Family Expenditure Survey.

Mr Mayhew: The latest calendar year for which figures of actual costs are available is 1978. In that year the total cost of the Family Expenditure Survey was £737,000. This figure includes the costs incurred by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys in carrying out of the fieldwork and codings and the costs incurred by the Department of Employment in computer processing and publication of the results. (November 8)

Employment topics

Working paper—union recruitment

Statutory protection against certain trade union recruitment activities

As a result of widespread public concern at the recruitment practices of the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers (SLADE), the Government appointed Mr Andrew Leggatt QC on June 7, "to inquire into recent industrial relations developments, including in particular union recruitment activities, in the artwork, advertising and associated industries". Mr Leggatt's report was published on October 17.

The report found that between 1975 and 1978 the National Graphical Association and SLADE undertook a recruitment campaign within the artwork and advertising industry, which has hitherto employed mainly non-union labour. The report is particularly critical of SLADE's activities. It found that SLADE pursued a systematic campaign of recruitment in this industry without regard to the wishes of those it was seeking to recruit. When normal methods failed, it tried to coerce employees into union membership against their will by blacking or threatening to black their employers' work at the printing houses. The employees concerned were thus faced with the stark

choice of joining the union or losing their jobs because their employers had been driven out of business. Mr Leggatt comments in his report: "Where employees are coerced into joining a union against the alternative of being put out of business, the union subscription is bound to look like payment for a licence to work or 'protection' money".

The Government believe that such recruitment activities are an abuse of industrial power, which is in conflict with the voluntary tradition and foundation of trade unionism and which will be deplored by responsible trade unionists. Such coercive tactics are damaging to the reputation of the trade union movement as a whole, in whose interests it is to see that they are not used again.

Mr Leggatt's report confirms that, under the law as it stands, there is often no remedy for someone whose business or livelihood is threatened with destruction by the application of economic pressure through industrial action taken by employees of another company for the purpose of coercing the employees of that business into membership of a particular union. This is so even if that business or livelihood are in fact destroyed. The Government consider this to be an unacceptable situation.

pose that the law should be changed

to provide protection against such

action by enabling redress to be

sought in the courts. This might be

achieved in a number of different

ways, for example by excluding

Special exemption orders, September 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 restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special

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 September 30, 1979, according to the type of exemption granted were:*

exemption orders in respect of

employment in particular factories.

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young pe and 17	eople aged 16	All
	and over)	males	females	4 80.00-
Extended hourst	23.065	1,140	1,656	25.861
Double day shifts‡	40.899	3,544	2,937	47,380
Long spells	10,875	395	1,449	12,719
Night shifts	61,412	2,420	371	64,203
Part-time work§	14,949	154	274	15,377
Saturday afternoon work	6,168	284	239	6,691
Sunday work	53,017	1,327	2,046	56,390
Miscellaneous	6,089	352	170	6,611
Total	216,474	9,616	9,142	235,232

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.
 t "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Fac-tion of the orders.

tories Act for daily hours or overtime.

tories Act for daily hours or overtime. \$ Includes 19,086 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.

Public employment service

An MSC report, The Employment Service in the 1980s*, says that modern Jobcentres and employment offices find more people work more quickly and hence make savings in welfare benefits, lost taxes and National Insurance Contributions. The total current saving is estimated to be equivalent to a reduction in unemployment of about 12,000 people with consequent savings to the Exchequer of up to £40 million a year.

The report reviews progress since modernisation began. It shows that the service now carries more credibility with employers and jobseekers alike. Despite the steep rise in unemployment this has enabled the service to attract 40 per cent more vacancies and made 40 per cent more placings of people into work compared with 1975-76. This improvement had benefited longer term unemployed people as well as those out of work for a relatively short time.

The report examines the various services provided and recommends that the modernisation of the

employment service should be continued so as to ensure that the country's labour markets are well served by a network of Jobcentres geared to the needs of their local communities. It also proposes:

- developing low cost ways of giving more and better information about jobs, training and the labour market generally to jobseekers:
- provision for better and more systematic ways of giving advice and guidance to unemployed people who need it in order to get back to work;
- more ready access for employers to information and advice about recruitment and other manpower matters, especially where they face skill shortages or have other hard-to-fill vacancies;
- continuing improvements in cost effectiveness to enable the best possible services to be provided within the resources available.

The Employment Service in the 1980s, published by the Manpower Services Commission, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn London WC1Y 6PF.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at September 13,

A DEAL AND			
Section 1	Male	Female	All
Registered Unregistered	42,907 53,712	7,181 15,190	50,088 68,902
Section 2	Male	Female	All
Registered	6,690	1,493	8,183

2.866

890

3,756

Placings of disabled people from August 4, 1979 to September 7, 1979

		Male	Female	All
Registered disabled people Unregistered*	Section 1 Section 2	2,300 181	498 63	2,798 244
disabled people	Section 1	2,020	657	2,677
All placings	Dubai anti-sinini	4.501	1 218	5 719

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 16. 1979, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 and 1958 was 482.006. (c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the elegibility conditions for registration. but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

Corrections

Unregistered

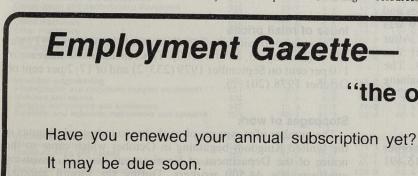
The following amendments should be incorporated in the article 'Regional industrial policy', published in September.

Page 884: column 1 (1) South Western DA. Plymouth TTWA consists of the following EOAs: Plymouth, Devonport, Plympton, Saltash, Tavistock

Page 885: column 2 (21) West Central Scotland SDA. Wishaw EOA should be bracketed with North Lanarkshire TTWA, not with Pais-

Page 886: column 2 (28) North West JA. Rawstenstall TTWA should read Rawtenstall

Two more workshops on the management of industrial relations training have now been arranged beginning February 25 and April 9 1980 at the Industrial Relations Resource Centre. These workshops are now running very successfully and have been attended by people from a wide range of employment. The purpose of the programme is to help employers organise and operate sound industrial relations training clearly linked to the needs and structure of their own organisations. The programme is designed for syndicates of personnel/training



A subscription form can be found on page 1129 of this issue.

Redundancy Fund

Redundancy Fund transactions for the period July 1 to September 30, 1979 concerned 58,773 employees; there were no government employees. They received payments totalling £51,111,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £28,193,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £22,918,000. The fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Analysis of the figure for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which highest numbers were recorded are (to the nearest 100) distributive trades (7,000) construction (6,100), mechanical engineering (5,100), metal manufacture (3,000), textiles (2,600), miscellaneous services (2,900), electrical engineering (4,000).

The Government therefore pro-

such action from the immunity in section 13 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (as amended in 1976) for inducing a breach of or interfering with a contract, or by amending the definition of "trade dispute" in section 29 of the same Act. The Government would intend to ensure that a legislative provision to afford protection against these coercive recruitment activities does not also cover disputes over recognition and demarcation and does not restrict primary action in disputes over

> The Government would welcome views on this proposal.

union membership.

Unemployment statistics

The introduction in September count, but that there will be only a of a new national scheme for claiming and paying unemployment benefit every two weeks rather than every week (see p. 1363 December 1978 and p. 745 August 1979 Employment Gazette) has had the effect of raising the level of the unemployment figures in Great Britain

Records at local employment and careers offices are largely kept up to date by information from unemployment benefit offices. With fortnightly benefit payment in some amount shown in the table below. cases it may take up to a week longer for the employment services to be notified of the end of a period of unemployment and for the corresponding registration to be cancelled.

It has been estimated that the increase of 20,000 in the October adjusted).

negligible effect on the change in the unemployment figures between one month and another after October. Comparisons with earlier periods (for example, year-on-year changes) will be affected.

In order to give as clear a guide as possible to the trend in unemployment, the following estimates have been made of the extra number of people left in the count for October, and seasonally adjusted figures for October have been reduced by the

As further information becomes available the estimates may be reassessed. Seasonally adjusted figures for all subsequent months will be similarly reduced. No adjustments have been made to the basic resulting spurious effect is an figures (that is, those not seasonally

allow and the particulation of the	All	Male	Female
South East	6,000	4.100	1.900
Greater London	3.000	2,100	900
East Anglia	600	400	200
South West	1,600	1,100	500
West Midlands	1,800	1.200	600
East Midlands	1.000	600	400
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,700	1.100	600
North West	2,600	1.700	900
North	1,100	600	400
Wales	1.100	700	400
Scotland	2,600	1.700	900
Great Britain	20,000	13.200	6,800

Industrial relations training

and line managers rather than individuals

It is project-based, important features being pre- and post-course visits to delegates to agree their organisation's project and ensure top management commitment to it.

Two residential two-day sessions allow for syndicate discussion of each project as it develops and for formal inputs on industrial relations policy and analysis as well as learning design. They also give delegates some idea of the training resources available to help on

in-company programmes.

A six-week interval between the two formal sessions allows ample time for development of the project so that by the end of the programme delegates are equipped to begin their own training programme.

The workshops will take place at the centre, at Ashridge Management College, on February 25-27 and April 1-2, 1980 (MIRT 7); and April 9-11, and May 28-30, 1980 (MIRT 8). Fee: £320 per delegate. Further details from Peter Swift at the centre, tel. 044-284 2511.

"the one the others quote"

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-September 1979 was 9,045,600 (6,774,800 males and 2,270,600 females). The total included 7,085,600 (5,002,200 males and 2,083,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,277,400 (1,175,500 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 17,400 lower than that for August 1979 and 62,500 lower than in September 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 19,500 lower than in August 1979 and 101,000 lower than in September 1978. The number in construction was 1,000 higher than in August 1979 and 35,500 higher than in September 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 87.9 (88.1 at mid-August) and for manufacturing industries 86.2 (86.6 at mid-August).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on October 11, 1979 was 1,238,802. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations and the effects of fortnightly payment of benefit (see page 1151), the number was 1,221,600, representing 5.2 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,204,100, in September 1979. In addition, there were 64,025 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,302,827. This total represents 5.5 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in October 1979, 230,457 (17.7 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 October 5, 1979 was 245,387; 6,123 lower than on September 7, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 236,200, compared with 241,900 in September 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 5, 1979 was 28,403; 2,761 lower than on September 7, 1979.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on October 11, 1979 was 15,491 a rise of 8,506 since September 1979.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended September 8, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was

1,413,200. This is about 27.8 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 9.0 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 12.68 millions (13.40 millions in August).

The short-time figures for September were affected by the fact that, on many returns in the engineering industries, operatives on strike were incorrectly reported as being on short-time. Days lost in this way are recorded in the statistics of industrial disputes. On the basis of enquiries so far made, some approximate estimates have been prepared to allow for these effects. These figures indicate that, in the week ended September 8, 1979, the number of operatives on short-time was about 79,000 (or 1 6 per cent of all operatives) and that on average each lost nearly 14 hours. Further enquiries are being made and revised figures may be published later.

Average earnings

In September 1979 the "New series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 14.4 per cent higher than in September 1978. The seasonally adjusted "Older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly inquiry before 1976 was 384.0 (January 1970 = 100) compared with $384 \cdot 8$ in August 1979 and was $13 \cdot 2$ per cent higher than in September 1978.

Basic rates of wages

At October 31, 1979 the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 10.7 per cent higher than at October 31, 1978. The index was $299 \cdot 7$ (July 31, 1972 = 100).

Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for October 16, 1979 was $235 \cdot 6$ (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.0 per cent on September 1979 (233.2) and of 17.2 per cent on October 1978 (201 · 1).

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 121, involving approximately 44,500 workers. During the month approximately 1,303,100 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 3,442,000 working days were lost, including 3,250,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Employees in employment: by industry

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-September 1979, for the two preceding months and for September 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

GREAT BRITAIN	Order or MLH	[Septen	ber 1978	1 8088	[July 19	79]	5	[August	1979]	215	[Septemb All Male		
SIC 1968	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Index of Production Industries	II-XXI	6,820·7	2,287 2	9,108-1	6,787 3	2,282.0	9,069 5	6,782 8	2,280.0	9,063 0	6,774-8	2,270.6	9,045.6
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	5,084·8	2,101.7	7,186.6	5,016-9	2,094 · 6	7,111.5	5,012.7	2,092 · 4	7,105 1	5,002 . 2	2,083 · 4	7,085.6
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	320 2 276 6	14·4 9·9	334·7 286·6	319·7 276·1	14·4 9·9	334 · 3 286 · 2	317 · 8 274 · 2	14·4 9·9	332 · 4 284 · 3	318·6 275·0	14·4 9·9	333 · 2 285 · 1
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries n.e.s. Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drinks industries Tobacco	III 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 217 218 217 229 231 229 231 232 239 240	419 3 15 7 65 7 16 5 53 5 41 7 8 7 33 6 28 4 21 5 5 5 5 5 7 19 8 56 4 16 7 20 6 14 8	281 • 2 4 • 9 37 • 1 26 • 8 49 • 0 15 • 3 2 • 9 40 • 3 32 • 2 4 • 8 14 • 4 13 • 0 9 • 2 13 • 9 16 • 0	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{700} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 73 \cdot 9 \\ 60 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 69 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	417 6 160 644 165 527 429 83 337 275 215 215 215 192 560 0174 211 146	282 · 2 4 · 9 37 · 9 27 · 2 50 · 3 16 · 4 2 · 8 40 · 1 31 · 0 4 · 8 13 · 2 12 · 7 10 · 2 14 · 0 13 · 1 15 · 1	699.8 20.9 102.3 43.7 103.0 59.3 11.2 73.8 58.5 26.1 7.4 32.4 68.7 27.6 35.1 29.7	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{420} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 64 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 53 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 56 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 56 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	283 5 4 9 37 8 27 2 51 0 16 2 2 8 40 1 31 8 4 7 13 1 12 8 9 9 14 2 15 1	704 1 20 8 102 3 43 8 104 7 59 3 11 2 74 0 60 4 26 1 7 5 32 4 69 0 27 2 35 6 29 8	415 • 5 15 • 9 64 • 1 16 • 4 452 • 4 41 • 8 8 • 4 33 • 8 27 • 8 27 • 8 27 • 8 27 • 8 19 • 3 56 • 0 16 • 8 21 • 1 14 • 6	280 2 4 9 37 7 27 1 49 8 15 5 2 8 40 4 31 2 4 7 1 6 13 0 12 8 9 9 14 2 15 1	695 7 20 8 101 8 43 5 102 3 57 3 11 22 74 2 59 0 26 0 7 4 32 3 68 8 8 26 2 35 3 29 7
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	IV 261 262 263	32 · 7 10 · 1 16 · 5 6 · 1	4 ⋅ 0 0 ⋅ 4 2 ⋅ 0 1 ⋅ 5	36·7 10·5 18·6 7·6	32 · 6 10 · 2 16 · 3 6 · 2	4 ⋅ 0 0⋅5 1⋅9 1⋅6	36 · 6 10 · 6 18 · 2 7 · 8	32·7 10·2 16·2 6·2	4 · 1 0 · 5 1 · 9 1 · 7	36·7 10·7 18·2 7·9	32 · 6 10 · 2 16 · 2 6 · 1		36 · 6 10 · 7 18 · 2 7 · 8
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics	V 271 272 273 274 275	309 · 7 114·6 42·0 9·0 19·8 10·5	124 · 6 22 · 4 33 · 0 15 · 3 7 · 4 6 · 7	434 · 3 137·0 75·0 24·4 27·2 17·1	309 9 115 1 41 7 9 0 19 6 10 7	123 · 6 22 · 7 32 · 8 15 · 4 7 · 1 6 · 9	433 • 4 137 • 8 74 • 5 24 • 4 26 • 8 17 • 6	311 · 1 115 · 5 42 · 1 9 · 1 19 · 8 10 · 7	124 · 2 22 · 5 33 · 1 15 · 4 7 · 2 7 · 1	435 · 3 138 · 0 75 · 3 24 · 5 27 · 0 17 · 8	310 .1 115.6 41.6 9.1 19.7 10.7	123 · 6 22 · 7 32 · 8 15 · 5 7 · 2 6 · 8	433 · 7 138 · 3 74 · 4 24 · 6 26 · 9 17 · 5
materials Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chémical industries	276 277 278 279	43·0 18·7 9·6 42·5	8·4 3·5 1·6 26·3	51 · 4 22 · 2 11 · 2 68 · 8	43·3 18·3 9·7 42·4	8·3 3·3 1·8 25·2	51 · 7 21 · 6 11 · 5 67 · 7	43·5 18·3 9·6 42·5	8·4 3·3 1·8 25·4	51 ·9 21 ·6 11 ·4 67 ·8	9.6	3·3 1·7	51 · 5 21 · 5 11 · 3 67 · 7
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323	405 0 200 6 41 7 68 5 42 6 34 0 17 6	52 · 7 19 · 3 6 · 6 6 · 8 7 · 4 8 · 4 4 · 3	457 6 219 ·9 48 ·3 75 ·2 49 ·9 42 ·4 21 ·9	393 2 193 0 40 1 66 8 42 3 34 1 16 9	6.3	444 · 7 211 · 8 46 · 4 74 · 0 49 · 4 42 · 4 20 · 7	39·8 66·3 42·4	7·2 7·1 8·3	443 • 4 211 • 4 46 • 1 73 • 5 49 • 5 42 • 3 20 • 6	192·5 39·7 66·2 42·3 33·8	18·7 6·3 7·2 7·0 8·3	442 5 211 2 46 0 73 4 49 3 42 1 20 5
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349	783 • 7 24 • 5 56 • 1 70 • 1 26 • 0 19 • 4 38 • 7 53 • 0 15 • 8 8 181 • 2 140 • 6 17 • 2 140 • 8	144 3 4 0 9 3 14 6 4 1 3 4 4 4 8 6 6 5 35 8 17 0 4 3 32 1	928 0 28 5 65 4 84 8 30 1 22 9 43 1 61 7 22 4 217 1 157 7 21 5 172 9	24 1 54 7 68 6 23 0 18 8 37 8 51 1 16 0 177 5 137 6 15 8	3 4 3 4 4 3 8 3 6 6 35 5 16 6 4 2	902 5 28 2 63 7 82 7 26 4 22 2 42 1 59 4 22 6 213 0 154 2 19 9 168 0	24.0 54.6 68.5 22.9 18.7 37.9 50.9 50.9 50.9 16.0 177.6 2 137.8	9 · 0 14 · 1 3 · 4 4 · 2 8 · 3 6 · 6 6 · 6 8 · 16 · 7 4 · 2	22.6 213.1 154.5 19.8	23 · 5 5 · 54 · 6 6 · 68 · 0 2 · 68 · 0 18 · 6 2 · 50 · 7 5 · 16 · 0 178 · 6 178 · 6 178 · 6 137 · 6 3 · 137 · 6 3 · 15 · 7	9 4.0 3 8.9 0 14.1 3 3.3 3 3.3 3 3.3 1 4.2 7 8.3 0 6.6 3 35.5 3 16.5 3 16.5 7 4.2	42-3 59-0 22-6 213-8 153-8 19-9
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	VIII 351 352 353 354	95 · 7 8 · 7 5 · 4 15 · 5 66 · 1		148 2 11 6 11 9 26 3 98 4	8·5 5·2 15·4	2·6 6·4 11·0	11·5 26·3	8·5 5·1 8 15·4	5 2·6 6·3 4 11·0	11·· 26·	1 8·3 4 5·1 5 15·	3 2·5 0 6·2 4 10·9	10·9 11·3 26·3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	IX 361 362 363 364	469 · 2 101 · 5 31 · 2 40 · 1 64 · 2		745 1 134 3 43 4 65 1 129 0	100·2 30·9 38·8	32·6 12·2 25·2	132 · 8 43 · 1 64 · 0	3 99·4 30·9 38·8	4 32·4 9 12·1 3 25·2	131 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	999 30 1 39	4 32·5 8 12·0 2 25·4	131-9 42-8 64-5
equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	365 366 367 368 369	23·9 34·0 68·5 41·8 64·1	27.2	49 · 7 46 · 6 95 · 7 63 · 2 118 · 1	34·9 69·3 40·7	13·0 26·9 21·5	47 · 96 · 62 ·	9 35 3 2 69 1 2 40 0	3 13·0 8 27·2 6 21·4	48 96 62	3 35· 9 70· 0 40·	5 13·1 5 27·1 0 21·3	48·6 97·6 8 61·3

are included and counted as full units.

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered 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 (cont.)

GREAT BRITAIN	Order	[Septem	ber 1978]		[July 19	79]		[August	1979]		Septen	nber 1979]	
SIC 1968	or MLH of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	161.1	13-3	174-4	152.5	13.0	165-5	151.8	12.9	164.7	151 · 4	13.0	164-4
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	XI 380 381 382 383 384 385	673 · 6 30 · 7 423 · 4 10 · 5 167 · 3 17 · 1 24 · 7	93 • 1 2 • 5 57 • 5 3 • 5 27 • 4 1 • 0 1 • 2	766 · 8 33 · 2 480 · 9 14 · 0 194 · 7 18 · 2 25 · 9	668-1 31-5 413-9 9-9 171-3 17-1 24-5	93 8 2 5 57 5 3 0 28 6 1 0 1 2	761 · 9 34 · 0 471 · 4 12 · 9 199 · 8 18 · 1 25 · 8	667 2 31 4 412 9 9 8 171 7 17 0 24 4	93 · 9 2 · 5 57 · 4 3 · 0 28 · 7 1 · 0 1 · 2	761 · 2 33 · 9 470 · 3 12 · 8 200 · 4 18 · 0 25 · 7	669 8 31 6 412 7 9 7 173 3 17 5 25 1	94·3 2·5 57·7 3·0 28·9 1·0 1·2	764 · 2 34 · 1 470 · 4 12 · 7 202 · 2 18 · 5 26 · 3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries n.e.s.	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399	388 5 49 2 13 1 8 0 23 9 28 1 18 2 14 2 233 9	150 · 1 12 · 3 5 · 9 4 · 9 9 · 8 7 · 8 13 · 2 8 · 0 88 · 1	538 6 61 5 19 0 12 8 33 8 36 0 31 4 22 2 321 9	382 · 5 48 · 5 12 · 7 7 · 4 23 · 5 27 · 6 17 · 6 13 · 9 231 · 4	146 · 5 12 · 2 5 · 8 4 · 4 9 · 4 7 · 7 12 · 3 7 · 4 87 · 3	529.0 60.7 18.5 11.8 32.9 35.3 29.9 21.3 318.7	382 · 1 48 · 4 12 · 5 7 · 3 23 · 4 27 · 5 17 · 6 13 · 9 231 · 6	145.9 12.1 5.7 4.4 9.3 7.7 12.2 7.4 86.9	528 0 60 5 18 2 11 7 32 8 35 2 29 8 21 3 318 5	381.0 48.0 12.5 7.0 23.4 27.3 17.7 13.8 231.3		526 · 5 60 · 2 18 · 1 11 · 5 32 · 8 35 · 0 29 · 9 21 · 2 317 · 9
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	XIII 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{251} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	208 · 9 4 · 3 19 · 9 14 · 8 34 · 3 2 · 8 2 · 7 7 6 · 7 2 · 8 11 · 1 7 · 0 13 · 4 13 · 3 5 · 9	460 6 30 6 45 9 36 9 78 3 8 2 5 2 114 2 5 4 32 3 12 9 21 4 45 3 23 9	247 · 2 26 · 2 23 · 8 22 · 0 42 · 7 5 · 5 2 · 6 37 · 3 2 · 7 21 · 0 5 · 7 8 · 1 31 · 6 18 · 0	206 · 3 4 · 2 19 · 5 14 · 8 33 · 2 2 · 8 2 · 5 76 · 2 2 · 5 11 · 0 7 · 1 13 · 9 13 · 0 5 · 6	453.6 30.5 43.3 36.8 75.9 8.3 5.1 113.6 5.2 32.0 12.7 22.1 44.6 23.5	23·2 21·8 42·5 5·4 2·5 37·3 2·7 20·6 5·6 8·3 31·5	205 • 4 4 • 2 19 • 4 14 • 9 32 • 8 2 • 8 2 • 5 75 • 8 2 • 5 10 • 9 7 • 0 14 • 0 13 • 0 5 • 6	449.9 29.6 42.6 36.7 75.3 8.2 5.0 113.0 5.1 31.5 12.6 22.3 44.5 23.3	242.7 25.5 22.8 21.7 42.0 5.4 2.6 37.0 2.6 37.0 2.6 20.4 5.5 8.3 31.3 17.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 75 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	446 4 29 · 8 41 · 6 36 · 5 74 · 4 8 · 2 5 · 2 112 · 5 5 · 1 31 · 3 12 · 3 22 · 0 44 · 3 23 · 1
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	XIV 431 432 433	22 · 1 13 · 9 6 · 0 2 · 2	17·5 4·0 11·8 1·7	39 · 6 17 · 9 17 · 8 3 · 9	21 · 5 13 · 6 5 · 8 2 · 1	17·4 4·2 11·6 1·7	38·9 17·8 17·4 3·7	13.6	17 · 1 4 · 0 11 · 4 1 · 7	38.6 17.7 17.2 3.7	21 · 3 13 · 5 5 · 7 2 · 1	4.0	38·1 17·5 16·8 3·8
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and gris' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries n.e.s. Footwear	XV 441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450	87 · 4 3 · 7 14 · 9 10 · 5 5 · 6 13 · 1 1 · 4 5 · 7 32 · 5	275 .6 14.2 54.1 28.8 31.2 77.6 3.5 24.0 42.2	362 · 9 17 · 9 69 · 0 39 · 3 36 · 9 90 · 7 4 · 9 29 · 7 74 · 6	87 8 3 6 14 9 10 4 6 0 13 6 1 4 5 7 32 3	281 0 13 8 56 1 29 2 32 4 79 3 3 3 24 3 42 5	368 8 17 5 71 0 39 6 38 4 92 9 4 7 30 0 74 7	3 · 7 14 · 7 10 · 4 6 · 0 13 · 4 1 · 4 5 · 7	279 9 13 8 56 0 29 1 32 3 79 1 3 4 24 1 42 2	367 4 17 4 70 7 39 5 38 3 92 5 4 8 29 8 74 6	86.8 3.6 14.6 10.2 5.9 13.2 1.4 5.7 32.1	13 · 8 55 · 8 29 · 3 32 · 4 78 · 7 3 · 3 24 · 3	366 6 17 4 70 4 39 5 38 2 91 8 4 7 30 0 74 5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials etc. n.e.s.	XVI 461 462 463 464 469	201 · 2 35 · 8 31 · 3 53 · 1 12 · 4 68 · 7	62 · 4 4 · 4 29 · 9 15 · 5 1 · 2 11 · 4	263 · 6 40 · 2 61 · 2 68 · 7 13 · 5 80 · 1	200 · 2 36 · 0 30 · 5 52 · 9 12 · 4 68 · 4	60.5 4.3 28.2 15.6 1.2 11.2	260 · 6 40 · 3 58 · 7 68 · 5 13 · 6 79 · 6	36·3 30·6 52·7 12·5	60.6 4.4 28.1 15.5 1.2 11.5	261 · 0 40 · 6 58 · 7 68 · 2 13 · 7 79 · 8	35·9 30·3 52·7 12·6	4·3 27·8 15·3 1·2	259 9 40 2 58 1 68 0 13 9 79 7
Timber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479	208 7 76 2 72 4 9 5 24 0 11 9 14 7	49 · 4 11·8 16·7 9·2 4·1 3·4 4·1	258 1 88 0 89 0 18 8 28 0 15 3 18 9	10·2 23·9	9·4 4·3	261 3 88 9 89 6 19 6 28 3 15 2 19 8	76.9 72.5 10.1 23.8 11.8	9·5 4·4 3·2	260 3 88 6 89 4 19 6 28 2 15 0 19 5	72·7 10·3 24·2 11·7	11.8 16.9 9.5 4.3 3.3	261 0 88 6 89 7 19 8 28 5 15 1 19 4
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	X VIII 481	365·1 52·2	176 0 10 3	541·1 62·5	363·7 51·0		542 · 0 61 · 0			542 · 4 60 · 4			541 · 4 59 · 8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board n.e.s. Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving,	482 483 484 485 486	50 · 9 20 · 0 14 · 9 59 · 0 41 · 3	28.8 16.2 9.6 17.9 20.6	79·7 36·2 24·6 76·9 61·9	14·7 59·2 41·5	16·2 9·2 18·4 21·1	80 6 36 8 23 9 77 6 62 6	20·5 14·8 59·3 41·6	9·2 18·5 21·3	80.4 36.8 24.0 77.8 62.9	20 - 5 14 - 5 59 - 3 41 - 6	5 16·3 9·2 8 18·4 5 21·4	79.8 36.8 23.7 77.7 63.0
etc.	489	126.6	72·5	199·2 330·5			199·5 326·9			200 · 1 325 · 9			323.9
2ther manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys games, children's carriages and sports equipmer Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products n.e.s. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	XIX 491 492 493 ht494 495 496 499	210 · 3 84 · 8 11 · 1 4 · 2 17 · 8 4 · 1 76 · 1 12 · 2	120 · 2 24 · 3 2 · 6 5 · 1 25 · 3 4 · 5 46 · 4 12 · 0	330 5 109 1 13 7 9 3 43 1 8 6 122 4 24 2	79·1 10·5 4·1 18·5 4·1 77·3	23.7 2.5 5.0 25.3 4.6 46.7	102 · 8 13 · 1 9 · 1 43 · 7 8 · 7 124 · 0 25 · 4	8 78.9 10.5 4.2 18.1 4.1 77.7	23.6 2.6 5.0 24.7 4.6 46.4	102 · 5 13 · 0 9 · 2 42 · 9 8 · 7 124 · 1 25 · 5	78- 10-4 4- 17-4 77-2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	102 · 2 13 · 0 9 · 2 42 · 0 8 · 7 123 · 7 25 · 1
Construction	500	1.140.0		1,241 9	1,173-5	101.9	1,275-4	1,174-5	101-9	1,276 4	1,175	5 101.9	1,277
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water	XXI 601 602 603	275 7 76 8 143 5 55 4	34.0	344 9 103 7 177 5 63 7	77.6 142.8	27·8 34·1	348-3 105-5 176-9 66-0	5 78·1 9 143·0	28·1 34·1	349 1 106 1 177 0 66 0	78·0 143·3	6 27·9 3 33·8	349 5 106 4 177 5 66 0

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

In the week ended September 8, 1979 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing all operatives), and that on average each lost nearly 14 hours. Further enquiries are being made and revised figures may be industries was 1,413,200, or about 27 · 8 per cent of all operatives, published later, including estimates for the engineering industries. each working $9 \cdot 0$ hours on average. The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers. The short-time figures for September were affected by the fact They are analysed by industry and by region in the table below. that, on many returns in the engineering industries, operatives on All figures relate to operatives, that is they exclude administrastrike were incorrectly reported as being on short-time. Days lost tive, technical and clerical workers. Hours of overtime refer to in this way are recorded in the statistics of industrial disputes. On hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. The the basis of enquiries so far made, some approximate estimates information about short-time relates to that arranged by the emhave been prepared to allow for these effects. These figures ployer and does not include that lost because of sickness, holidays indicate that, in the week ended September 8, 1979, the number or absenteeism. Operatives stood off by an employer for a whole of operatives on short-time was about 79,000 (or 1 · 6 per cent of week are assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each.

Week ended September 8, 1979

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	IE			SHORT	-TIME				The section and shares the section of				
	Opera- tives	Per- centage	Hours ove worked	rtime	Stood of whole w		Working	part of a	week	Stood of or part of	f for whole f week	le	ę pras tav	
	(Thou)	of all opera-	(Thou)	Average		Hours	Opera-	Hours los	it	Opera-	Per-	Hours lo	st	
(SIC 1968)		tives	ninga ninga diga bilana diga bilana ninga diga bilana ninga diga bilana ninga diga bilana ninga diga bilana diga bilana di diga bilana diga bilana diga bilana diga bilana dig	per opera- tive working overtime	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	tives (Thou)	centage of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time	
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	200 · 2 152 · 7 41 · 6 5 · 8	37 6 36 2 46 9 25 8	1,979 2 1,553 5 385 7 40 0	9 . 9 10.2 9.3 6.9	=	1 · 8 1 · 8 	0·3 0·1 0·2	1.8 0.7 1.1	7.0 10.7 5.7	0·3 0·1 0·2	0·1 0·3	3.6 0.7 2.9	10.5	
Coal and petroleum products	8.6	34 4	89.6	10.4	-	-	9 - 10 ,8	-1	-	86%.C		adapter a terr	1 (- 1)	
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	86 · 9 30 · 8	33 0 36 8	903 · 1 348 · 0	10·4 11·3	0·1 	2 ⋅ 2 0 ⋅ 2	0 · 2 0 · 2	1 · 8 1 · 8	10·3 10·3	0 · 2 0 · 2	0·1 0·2	4·1 2·0		
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	112·3 47·2 37·6 27·5	34 1 30 9 40 0 33 2	1,083 · 0 472 · 1 349 · 9 261 · 0	9.6 10.0 9.3 9.5										
Mechanical engineering	157-1	26 7	1,385 5	8.8										
Instrument engineering	22.4	25 2	150.0	6.7	Note: These									
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	94 · 7 13 · 3	20 7 16 0	775 8 123 4	8 • 2 9 • 3			ustries were the return:							
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	37 4	29.9	398-4	10.7										
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	102 · 8 69 · 3	18 9 18 9	796 2 515 7	7·7 7·4										
repairing (383)	10.3	9.7	81.9	8.0										
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	117.0	29 1	955-9	8.2		1.00.23	576,943					100		
Textiles Production of man-máde fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen	87·6 8·3	24 3 36 2	750·2 87·2	8.6 10.5	0.6	22.0	8·2 	87·0 	-	8·8 	2·4 — 3·6	32.	0 12·4	
and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	12·8 21·1 11·4	19 0 33 9 12 2	108·9 206·3 71·2	8·5 9·8 6·2	0·1 0·1 0·2	5.0 3.0 9.9	2·0 1·8	27·2 20·4 13·6	10.4	2·0 2·1	3 3 2 2	23 · 23 ·	4 11.4	
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.8	22.4	52.8	7.7	—	10 	() - , (-	—	- 200	-	-		
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	25·3 18·2 7·2	8 1 7 3 11 4	135 · 2 101 · 7 33 · 5	5.3 5.6 4.7	0 · 2 0 · 2	9·2 9·2	4·1 1·7 2·4	35·9 22·7 13·2	13.5	4 ⋅ 4 1⋅9 2⋅4	1 4 0 8 3 9	45 31 13	8 16.7	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	75.0	37.4	738·0	9.8	-	r 100 120 <u>-</u> 1	1.2	10.0	8.5	1.2	0.6	10	0 8.5	
Timber, Nrniture, etc	73.0	36 2	579-2	7 . 9	0.4	15-1	1.6	18-9	11.7	2.0	1.0	34	0 17.1	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	133 · 7 55 · 0 78 · 7	36 5 35 9 36 8	1,263 · 9 564 · 4 699 · 5	9.5 10.3 8.9	Ξ	1 · 6 1 · 3 0 · 4	0 ⋅ 3 0 ⋅ 1 0 ⋅ 2	2·7 1·2 1·5	2 14.4	0·3 0·1 0·2	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	4 2 1	5 21.6	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	72 ⋅ 3 24 ⋅ 6	29 3 32 3	654 · 8 213 · 1	9·1 8·7	0.2	7 ⋅ 8 0⋅4	1 .7 0.4	21 · 4 8 · 1		1 · 9 0 · 4	0 ∙8 0∙6		2 15 .7	
All manufacturing industries	1,413	2 27.8	12,690 8	9.0	9.0	350.0	70.0	750.0	0 10·7	79 ·0	1.6	1,100	0 13.0	
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	466 1 91 7 146 9 116 9 154 7	26 3	4,251 6 812 6 1,166 9 992 6 1,446 6	9 · 1 8 · 9 7 · 9 8 · 5 9 · 4	See note at	oove.								
North West North Wales Scotland	179·9 81·0 55·3 120·7		1,627 9 787 6 512 8 1,092 2	9.0 9.7 9.3 9.0										

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

Unemployed: area statistics

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas, certain employment office areas and counties, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. The composition of the assisted areas changed from July 18, 1979. A full description of the assisted areas is given on pages 883-889 of the September 1979 issue of Employment Gazette. 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 employment office areas at October 11, 1979.

	Male	Female	All unemploy	Percentage yed rate		Male	Female	All unemploye	Percentag d rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS	nods po	have been	of home	e weekare us	*Hertford *High Wycombe *Hitchin	456 1,379 1,029 3,830	214 545 582 2,330	670 1,924 1,611 6,160	1 7 2 1 3 0 4 7
South Western DA	17,184	8,388	25,572	8.8	*Luton Maidstone	1,617	750	2,367	3.0
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,272	954	4,226	12.6	*Newport (IoW) *Oxford	1,687 4,639	733 2,566	2,420 7,205	5·9 4·1
Hull and Grimsby DA	13,660	5,436	19,096	7.4	*Portsmouth *Ramsgate	6,758 1,916	3,270 741	10,028 2,657	5·0 7·6
Rotherham and Mexborough D/		2,738	7,730	8.5	*Reading	3,268 1,628	1,395 684	4,663 2,312	2·8 1·9
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,777	727	2,504	8.1	*Slough *Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	5,665 7,881	2,446 3,147	8,111 11,028	3·7 5·7
Wigan DA	3,569	2,502	6,071	8.6	*St. Albans Stevenage	1,236 882	478 512	1,714 1,394	1.9 3.6
Merseyside SDA	59,121	27,889	87,010	11.5	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	1,559 2,038	575 845	2,134 2,883	2·6 2·3
		38,208	117,187	8.4	*Worthing	1,543	529	2,072	3.6
Northern DA	78,979				East Anglia Cambridge	1,528	654	2,182	2.6
North East SDA	54,909	24,528	79,437	9.2	Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	1,900 2,941	760 1,236	2,660 4,177	7·2 3·9
West Cumberland SDA	2,572	1,938	4,510	7.6	Lowestoft	1,169	409	1,578 5,153	56 41
Velsh DA	49,525	27,074	76,599	8-1	*Norwich Peterborough	3,644 2,066	1,196	3,262	4.8
North West Wales SDA	3,738	1,719	5,457	10.3	South West Bath	1,787	751	2,538	5.5
South Wales SDA	13,114	8,153	21,267	9-1	*Bournemouth	4,427 12,516	1,704 5,131	6,131 17,647	4·4 5·5
Wrexham SDA	3,151	1,789	4,940	12.0	*Bristol *Cheltenham	1,841	880	2,721	3·8 4·4
Scottish DA	111,311	62,320	173,631	8.3	*Chippenham *Exeter	714 2,444	510 988	1,224 3,432	4.7
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	5,723	3,665	9,388	8.8	Gloucester *Plymouth	2,061 6,531	1,253 3,710	3,314 10,241	5·0 8·4
Girvan SDA	302	187	489	11.6	*Salisbury Swindon	986 2,541	652 1,514	1,638 4,055	4 2 5 1
Glenrothes SDA	625	560	1,185]		Taunton *Torbay	1.078 3,797	462 1,554	1,540 5,351	3·8 7·7
Leven and Methil SDA	852	526	1,378	7.3	*Trowbridge *Yeovil	613 972	406 613	1,019 1,585	4·0 3·9
Livingston SDA	923	964	1,887	9.8	West Midlands	0.2			
West Central Scotland SDA	67,397	35,844	103,241	9.7	*Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	30,799 831	13,288 430	44,087 1,261	6 3 3 4
		175,282	515,400	8.7	*Coventry *Dudley/Sandwell	9,833 9,081	6,250 4,309	16,083 13,390	6·6 4·6
All Development Areas	340,118	175,202	515,400	0.1	Hereford *Kidderminster	1,114 1,306	681 737	1,795 2,043	5-0 5-1
Development areas	215,699	108,716	324,415	10-1	Leamington	1,286 3,075	763 1,923	2,049 4,998	4·1 8·7
orthern Ireland	43,038	21,774	64,812	11-4	*Oakengates Redditch	987	667	1,654 1,718	4.9
NTERMEDIATE AREAS					Rugby Shrewsbury	1,013 1,146	705 509	1,655	4 0 3 5
South Western	4,414	1,820	6,234	7.8	*Stafford *Stoke-on-Trent	1,216 6,393	707 2,632	1,923 9,025	4.5
Oswestry	520	235	755	5 6	*Walsall *Wolverhampton	7,084 6,816	3,646 3,417	10,730 10,233	6·1 7·0
High Peak	730	380	1,110	2.8	*Worcester	2,189	931	3,120	4-4
		1,064	3,139	8.0	East Midlands *Chesterfield	3,314	1,342	4,656	5.7
North Lincolnshire	2,075				*Coalville	1,240 1,233	372 760	1,612 1,993	3·5 6·4
North Midlands	7,129	2,529	9,658	5.3	Corby *Derby	3,620 676	1,697 328	5,317 1,004	3.6 3.4
Yorks and Humberside	59,506	30,230	89,736	5-3	Kettering *Leicester	8,277	3,647	11,924 4,063	5·1 6·4
North West	73,407	34,482	107,889	5.4	Lincoln Loughborough	2,505 925	1,558 508	1,433	3.2
North Wales	899	431	1,330	6-8	Mansfield *Northampton	2,697 2,238	963 909	3,660 3,147	3.0
South East Wales	5,003	2,884	7,887	7.3	*Nottingham *Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,372 1,122	4,217 271	16,589 1,393	4·9 4·0
Aberdeen	3,278	1,580	4,858	3.9	Yorkshire and Humberside		4 007	5 450	6-8
Il intermediate areas	156,961	75,635	232,596	5-4	*Barnsley *Bradford	3,623 7,597	1,827 3,279	5,450 10,876	6.5
ocal areas (by region)					*Castleford *Dewsbury	2,570 2,296	1,261 829	3,831 3,125	6·1 4·8
South East *Aldershot	1,457	774	2,231	2.7	*Doncaster Grimsby	5,016 3,225	3,479 931	8,495 4,156	7·7 5·5
Aylesbury Basingstoke	610 916	307 553	917 1,469	2·7 2·1 3·2	*Halifax Harrogate	1,958 889	891 411	2,849 1,300	3.6 3.8
*Bedford *Braintree	1,644 717	1,068 473	2,712 1,190	3·3 3·4	Huddersfield	2,413 10,435	1,620 4,505	4,033	4·5 8·2
*Brighton	5,244	1,782	7,026	5.2	*Hull Keighley	980	533	14,940 1,513 17,802	5.1
*Canterbury *Chatham	1,377 4,455	629 2,518	2,006 6,973	5·1 5·9	*Leeds	12,166 1,869	5,636 1,130	17,802 2,999	5·2 9·9
*Chelmsford	1,424	636	2,060	3.0	Rotherham	3,123	1,608	4,731	7.8
*Chichester Colchester	1,402 1,658	616 950	2,018 2,608	4·2 4·5	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	1,903 9,809	1,402 4,394	3,305 14,203	5·2 4·8
*Crawley	2,437	1,088	3,525	2·2 3·4	*Wakefield	2,576	1,307	3,883	5·3 3·5
*Eastbourne *Guildford	1.088 1,457	327 535	1,415 1,992	2.1	York	1,925	1,010	2,935	9.9
*Harlow *Hastings	1,527 1,773	846 600	2,373 2,373	3·2 5·5	*Accrington	758	467	1,225	4.2

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain employment office

	Male	Female	All unemploy	Percentage ed rate		Male	Female	All unemploye	Percer d rate
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,818	1,328	4,146	4.4	†Counties (by region)		De contractor		1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 19
Birkenhead	10,853	5,707	16,560	10.6	South East		NA YO DOLL AND	CALL TON DOTO	19 10 Mar
Blackburn Blackpool	2,653 3,965	1,273 1,802	3,926 5,767	5·8 5·4	Bedfordshire Berkshire	5,309	3,326	8,635	4.1
Bolton	4,529	2,116	6,645	6.0	Buckinghamshire	5,537 3,525	2,390 1,930	7,927 5,455	3.0
Burnley	1,243	706	1,949	3.9	East Sussex	7,988	2,697	10.685	4.9
Bury	1,825	1,011	2,836	4.5	Essex	15,611	6.893	22,504 136,154	4.6
Chester	1,947 1,347	1,165 989	3,112 2,336	5 8 3 7	Greater London (GLC area)	100,420	35,734 7,243	136,154	3·6 4·0
Crewe Lancaster	2,003	1,103	3,106	6.6	Hampshire Hertfordshire	15,521 7,084	3,201	22,764 10,285	2.4
Leigh	1,652	1.007	2,659	6-2	Isle of Wight	1,687	733	2,420	5.9
Liverpool	41,885	17,904 10,221	59,789	12.4	Kent	17,012	7.781	24,793	4.8
Manchester	29,257 700	10,221 403	39,478	5 6 4 3	Oxfordshire	5,442	3,005	8,447	4.1
Nelson Northwich	1,161	861	1,103 2,022	5.1	Surrey West Sussex	5,636 4,801	2,081 1,979	7,717 6,780	2.8
Oldham	2,898	1,319	4,217	4.3	Host Gussex	1,001	11010	0	
Preston	4,592	2,767	7,359	5.1	East Anglia				
Rochdale	2,069 1,876	1,039 1,031	3,108 2,907	6·0 8·8	Cambridgeshire	5,378	2,807	8,185	3.7
Southport St. Helens	3,324	1,926	5,250	8.1	Norfolk	9,130	3,906	13,036	5·0 4·0
Warrington	2,723	1,921	4,644	5.9	Suffolk	6,365	2,749	9,114	4.0
Widnes	3,059	2,352	5,411	9.9	South West				
Wigan	3,569	2,502	6,071	8.6	Avon	16,071	6,782	22,853	5.7
orth	The seular ser	and a support of the	The el Satis	Vanishensy *	Cornwall	9,240	4,078	13,318	18.0
Alnwick	515	346	861	8.1	Devon Dorset	16,003 6,114	7,647 2,655	23,650 8,769	7·1 4·6
Carlisle	1,585 3,302	1,012 1,738	2,597 5,040	5·2 7·6	Gloucestershire	5,734	3,133	8,867	4.4
Central Durham Consett	2,267	1,194	3,461	11-1	Somerset	4,276	2,208	6,484	4.3
Darlington and S/West		and a state of			Wiltshire	5,283	3,391	8,674	4.5
Durham	3,349	1,921	5,270	6.5	West Midlands				
Furness	1,199	1,216	2,415	5.3	West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan	57,231	26,802	84,033	6.1
Hartlepool Morpeth	3,747 3,407	1,557 1,714	5,304 5,121	11·8 8·4	Hereford and Worcester	6,888	3,558	10,446	4.7
North Tyne	14,541	5,930	20,471	7.5	Salop	5,427	2,983	8,410	6.5
Peterlee	1,685	1,023	2,708	10.2	Staffordshire	12,705	6,409	19,114	4.1
South Tyne	13,521	5,858	19,379	10 9	‡Warwickshire	4,864	3,156	8,020	103119-43
Teesside Wearside	14,175 11,479	6,763 5,092	20,938 16,571	9·3 11·7	East Midlands				
Whitehaven	1,323	957	2,280	7.8	Derbyshire	11,357 11,080	4,633	15,990	4.2
Workington	1,249	981	2,230	7.3	Leicestershire	11,080	5,135	16,215	4.5
ales					Lincolnshire Northamptonshire	7,362 5,012	4,293 2,387	11,655 7,399	6·0 3·6
Bargoed	1,913	1,084	2,997	11.2	Nottinghamshire	16,602	5,899	22,501	5.0
Bargoed Cardiff	10,473	4,154	14,627	7.4					
Ebbw Vale Llanelli	2,351	1,243 1,208	3,594 2,681	11·8 7·4	Yorkshire and Humberside	22 010	12,720	36,630	6.3
Neath	1,473 1,185	875	2,060	7.9	South Yorkshire Metropolitan West Yorkshire Metropolitan	23,910 32,730	15,435	48,165	5.3
Newport	4,037	2,306	6,343	7.2	Humberside	16,820	7,538	24,358	5.3
Pontypool	2,264	1,432	3,696	7.4	North Yorkshire	6,475	3,438	9,913	4.3
Pontypridd Port Talbot	3,435 3,350	2,155	5,590 5,493	8·3 6·8	North Word				
Shotton	3,350	2,143 1,492	3,241	6.6	North West Greater Manchester Metropolitar	47 363	19,770	67,133	5.6
Swansea	5,220	3,065	8,285	7.7	Merseyside Metropolitan	57,461	26,071	83,532	11.5
Wrexham	3,151	1,789	4,940	12.0	Cheshire	12,407	8,745	21,152	5.9
					Lancashire	18,866	10,287	29,153	5.4
cotland Aberdeen	3,278	1,580	4,858	3.9	North				
Ayr	2,805	1,562	4,367	9.6	Cleveland	17,922	8,320	26,242	9.7
Bathgate	2,552	2,174	4,726	9.8	Cumbria	6,145	4,606	10,751	5.5
Dumbarton	1,929	1,270	3,199	10·6 6·2	Durham	12,664	6,934	19,598	8·0 7·6
Dumfries Dundee	1,254 5,313	850 3,221	2,104 8,534	8.8	Northumberland	4,869 37,379	2,550 15,798	7,419 53,177	9.5
Dunfermline	2,158	1,579	3,737	7.4	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	01,019	10,100	50,177	
Edinburgh	11,421	5,312	16,733	5.9	Wales			100	AND LOS
Falkirk	2,504	2,109	4,613	6·9 9·1	Clwyd	7,451	4,515	11,966	9.2
Glasgow	37,251	16,550	53,801 5,367	10.5	Dyfed	5,361	3,134 5,503	8,495 15,034	7·8 8·1
Greenock Irvine	3,463 3,721	2,141	5,862	14-6	Gwent Gwynedd	9,531 4,797	2,201	6,998	8.9
Kilmarnock	2,110	1,281	3,391	9.4	Mid-Glamorgan	10,218	6,012	16,230	8.8
Kirkcaldy	2,893	1,925	4,818	7.3	Powys	876	421	1,297	4.6
North Lanarkshire	9,653 4,559	6,975 2,657	16,628 7,216	11·4 7·8	South Glamorgan	9,322	3,482 5,121	12,804 12,992	7·4 7·4
'Paisley 'Perth	1,100	609	1,709	4.5	West Glamorgan	7,871	3,121	12,332	. 4
Stirling	1,899	1,309	3,208	6.8	Scotland				
and the second s					Borders	877	403	1,280	3.3
orthern Ireland	1 000	507	1 500	12.1	Central	4,403	3,418	7,821 4,179	6·9 7·8
Armagh Ballymena	1,029 3,190	507 2,051	1,536 5,241	12·1 11·1	Dumfries and Galloway Fife	2,518 5,546	1,661 3,951	4,179 9,497	7.2
Ballymena Belfast	18,782	10,001	28,783	9.4	Grampian	5,146	2,980	8,126	4.5
Coleraine	2,278	1,074	3,352	13 0	Highlands	4,416	2,089	6,505	8.8
Cookstown	857	430	1,287	21.2	Lothians	14,144	7,608	21,752	6.4
Craigavon	2,576	1,431	4,007	9.6	Orkneys	279	112	391	6 2 3 2
Downpatrick	1,281	838	2,119	11.9	Shetlands	137 68,819	90 36,567	227 105,386	3·2 9·7
Dungannon Enniskillen	1,460 1,545	688 734	2,148 2,279	19·8 14·0	Strathclyde Tayside	7,580	4,818	12,398	7.3
Londonderry	4,598	1,835	6,433	15.4	Western Isles	724	203	927	11.3
Newry	2,730	í,020	3,750	20.1	035 05 030 030 190 00 20 70 760				
Omagh	1,049	645	1,694	13.2					

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1976 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) except for Northern DA (Northern Region) for which the provisional mid-1979 estimates have been used. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ. • Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas.

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† The number unemployed in Counties are aggregates of figures for employment office areas. Where these straddle county boundaries, they have been allocated to counties on a "best fit" basis. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas. Rates calculated from June 1978 onwards take account of the review of travel-to-work areas—see pages 815, 816 and 836 of the July 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
‡ A proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating unemployment rate. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 5, 1979 was 245,387; 6,123 lower than on September 7, 1979.

From October 1979, the vacancy figures for North region are being compiled by computer and will be more accurate than the previous manual counts. In the light of evidence from parallel running of the two methods in recent months, the change in method is likely to have contributed a small increase, of the order of 250, to vacancies recorded between the September and October counts.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on October 5, 1979 was 236,200; 5,700 lower than that for September 7, 1979 and 15,400 lower than on July 6, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on October 5, 1979 was 28,403; 2,761 lower than on September 7, 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers and

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on October 11, 1979 was 15,491.

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.

Unemployed on October 11, 1979

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on October 11, 1979, was 1,238,802. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,221,600 (5 · 2 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 17,500 between the September and October counts, and by an average of 900 per month between July and October. The unadjusted October figures have been artificially

By region

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Unemployed (excluding Actual	school leav	ers) 131,817	29,232	89.376	122,519	71,110	112,270	189,376	109,729	80,123	169,030	1,238,802	59,481	1,298,283
Seasonally adjusted Number Percentage rates †	260,100 3 · 4	128,500 3 4	29,400 4·0	87.800 5 ·3	119,600 5 ·2	71,000 4 · 4	110,100 5 ·2	188,000 6 ·6	108,800 7·8	78,400 7 ·2	169,700 7 ∙5	1,221,600 5 ·2	60,400 10 6	1,282,000 5·3
School leavers (include	d in unemp	loyed)												12.710
Male Female	4,358 4,171	2,439 1,898	521 582	1,492 1,747	3,315 4,189	1,158 1,492	2,669 4,127	5,859 5,735	3,688 3,770	2,484 3,209	5,297 4,162	30,841 33,184	3,155 2,176	33,996 35,360
Unemployed All Male Female Married females ‡	274,566 195,573 78,993 27,412	136,154 100,420 35,734 10,752	30,335 20,873 9,462 3,729	92,615 62,721 29,894 11,462	130,023 87,115 42,908 17,230	73,760 51,413 22,347 9,381	119,066 79,935 39,131 15,562	200,970 136,097 64,873 26,263	117,187 78,979 38,208 18,171	85,816 55,427 30,389 13,974	178,489 114,589 63,900 32,751	1,302,827 882,722 420,105 175,935	64,812 43,038 21,774 10,698	1,367,639 925,760 441,879 186,633
Percentage rates † All unemployed Male Female	3·6 4·4 2·5	3 6 4 5 2 3	4·1 4·7 3·2	5·6 6·4 4·3	5·6 6·2 4·7	4·6 5·4 3·5	5 6 6 3 4 6	7 1 8 2 5 4	8·4 9·4 6·9	7·9 8·3 7·1	7·8 8·7 6·7	5 5 6 3 4 3	11·4 12·9 9·3	5·6 6·5 4·4
Length of time on regist	er													
up to 4 weeks over 4 weeks	58,862 215,704	27,070 109,084	7,189 23,146	19,280 73,335	20,202 109,821	13,037 60,723	21,610 97,456	28,653 172,317	18,392 98,795	14,888 70,928	28,344 150,145	230,457 1,072,370	8,728 56,084	239,185 1,128,454
Adult students (excluded	d from unen	nploved)												
Male Female	3,032 1,827	1,309 795	119 92	835 506	1,711 1,196	864 589	975 653	2,405 1,756	676 445	535 440	1,366 911	12,518 8,415	520 611	13,038 9,026

1 Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the provisional estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1979 except for Northern Ireland for which the provisional mid-1978 estimates have been used.
4 Included in females.

remaining unfilled on October 5, 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.

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on October 5, 1979 by region

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East Greater London	111,729 56,329	16,299 8,991
East Anglia	8,594	1,183
South West	17.153	1,453
West Midlands	14,490	2,197
East Midlands	15,262	1,821
Yorkshire and Humberside	16,114	1,589
North West	19,965	1,718
North	10,125	571
Wales	9,566	619
Scotland	22,389	953
Great Britain	245,387	28,403

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 claiming benefits on October 11, 1979 by region

Region	Male	Female	All
Sout East Greater London	7,155	400	7,555
East Anglia	157	8	165
South West	526	25	551
West Midlands	2,177	437	2,614
East Midlands	325	61	386
Yorkshire and Humberside	620	133	753
North West	314	107	421
North	328	26	354
Wales	71	59	130
Scotland	2,482	80	2,562
Great Britain	14,155	1,336	15,491

raised by the introduction of fortnightly payments of benefit; the seasonally adjusted figures have been reduced to remove this spurious effect.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on October 11, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 17.7 per cent.

Index of average earnings: whole economy (new) series Manual and non-manual employees (combined): monthly

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.

Туре	101 T	SIC Order	LATEST FI (Jan 1976		PERCEN	TAGECHAN	GEOVER 12 M	ONTHS END	NG	
			Aug 1979	[Sep] 1979	Sep 1978	Dec 1978	Mar 1979	June 1979	Aug 1979	[Sep] 1979
в	WHOLEECONOMY	I to XXVII	153 3†	153-3†	15.1	13.3	14.9	13.4	16-4†	14.4†
C A	Agriculture and forestry* Mining and quarrying	l II	163 9 166 2	169 7	10·4 25·7	12·7 29·2	8·7 16·4	11·5 15·5	16·0 16·8	17.4
C A A A A A A C	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	III to XIX III IV V VI VI VI	151 5 † 156 7 159 0 157 9 151 1† 147 9†	152 0† 161 9 156 4 173 0 151 5† 142 3†	15 .9 15.9 18.7 17.8 15.2 16.2	14 · 9 16 · 7 18 · 1 11 · 9 14 · 9 15 · 6	17 · 1 16 · 8 11 · 3 17 · 4 10 · 7 16 · 4	17 · 4 17 · 3 17 · 1 16 · 0 17 · 1 18 · 4	13 ·4† 16·6 17·5 19·0 16·2† 8·4†	11 · 8† 19 · 0 15 · 5 .27 · 1 9 · 7† 3 · 8†
A A C A A	Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	VIII IX X XI XI	157.9† 144.7† 139.9† 139.0† 150.5†	157 8† 146 7† 146 9† 127 9† 149 1†	18·2 15·6 17·6 15·6 13·5	15·5 14·4 12·9 13·4 12·8	19.6 16.6 24.9 20.3 17.3	16·3 14·2 15·0 19·5 18·1	14.6† 9.3† 11.2† 7.7† 11.5†	13·5† 9·3† 9·0† -0·7† 8·3†
A A A A A A	Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	XIII XIV XV XVI XVI XVII	154 3 146 6 151 8 158 7 150 3	155 5 148 7 158 4 156 0 156 6	15·8 16·5 12·5 15·3 16·4	14.0 10.8 14.8 16.9 15.4	18·0 14·8 14·1 16·0 16·6	14·0 15·9 14·6 18·6 17·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	14·4 11·6 17·3 16·9 15·9
CA	Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	XVIII XIX	165·3 154·2	168 5 157 8	19·0 13·6	17·3 16·1	19·0 15·7	20·1 18·8	19·9 17·0	18·9 17·9
C A C B B	Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking and finance	XX XXI XXII XXIII XXIV	153 6 171 7 151 5 158 3 154 0	157-3 155-7 154-9 159-4 150-8	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	13·2 17·0 11·5 13·4 10·8	15·9 20·5 17·7 15·5 14·8	16·1 -3·9 14·8 16·1 10·5	14·8 24·1 18·7 17·6 20·8	13·7 12·0 18·4 17·5 13·5
B C B	Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration	XXV XXVI XXVII	155-5 156-8 150-8	150-2 158-0 155-5	12·5 13·4 15·0	9·9 15·2 11·2	7.8 17.1 11.9	0·9 20·2 13·0	18·0 18·7 21·4	14·3 17·3 20·5

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. * England and Wales only. The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

Wages and salaries per unit of output: monthly index

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

Manufacturing industries

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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 1972 1973 1974 1975	54 · 0 56 · 8 58 · 0 66 · 2 89 · 3	55.0 * 58.3 67.3 90.8	55.3 57.8 59.2 67.9 93.3	55.2 57.7 59.7 69.9 96.2	54.8 57.7 60.2 71.2 98.0	55 · 2 58 · 0 60 · 5 73 · 8 100 · 3	55.6 58.4 60.9 75.5 102:3	56 · 1 58 · 8 61 · 7 78 · 0 104 · 1	56·4 58·7 62·4 80·5 105·1	56.6 58.6 63.4 83.5 105.5	56·4 58·3 64·6 86·4 107·1	56.6 57.9 65.6 87.9 108.5
1976 1977 1978 1979	109·9 119·2 134·6 154·5	110·4 119·9 136·4 155·2	110.6 121.6 137.6 151.5	110·7 122·5 138·7 152·8	111.7 124.4 139.8 154.2	113·0 124·9 140·8 156·0	115·2 126·1 141·2 159·0	115·8 126·0 142·2	116·4 127·6 144·4	116·4 130·0 146·7	117·4 131·6 148·3	118·3 133·3 153·4

* 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 output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of Employment Gazette, page 1204.

1975 = 100

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 October 31, 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

End-month	July 31,	1972 = 100	Percentage increa over previous 12 months		
	Basic	Normal	Basic	Basic	Basic
	weekly	weekly	hourly	weekly	hourly
	rates	hours	rates	rates	rates
1979 May June July	291·1 296·0 298·0	99-3 99-3 99-3	293·3 298·2 300·2	12·0 12·3 12·5	12·2 12·5 12·7
Aug	299-3	99-3	301 · 5	12·4	12.6
Sep	299-5	99-3	301 · 7	12·4	12.5
Oct	299-7	99-3	301 · 9	10·7	10.8

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.

Principal changes reported in October

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

Paper box making—Great Britain: Increases of amounts ranging from £7.25 to £8.25 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (August

Electricity supply-Great Britain: Increases in salaries of 8 percent for adult tional amounts for apprentices and young workers (October 1).

Post Office (All workers including engineering grades)—London: London weighting increased to £874 a year for inner London and £445 for outer London (April 1).

Post Office (Certain postal and telecommunications operational rank and file grades)—United Kingdom: National weekly rates payable at June 1, 1979 increased by varying amounts. Postmen higher grade scale shortened to a single rate (July 1). Consolidation of the 1976 and 1977 supplements into basic rates (July 22).

Government industrial establishments—United Kingdom: Increases in national minimum weekly rates of amounts ranging from \$5.05 to \$6.70, according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (July 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 October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 540,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,880,000, 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 October with operative effect from earlier months (430,000 workers and

£2,270,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,880,000 about £1,765,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,105,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions and £10,000 from statutory wages orders.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes. by industry group and in total, during the period January to October 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.

Industry Crous	Beele weekt		Normalia	THOUSAND
Industry Group	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements		Normal wee of work	ekly hours
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approxima number of workers affected by reductions	amount of reduction
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	290	1,835	5	5
Mining and quarrying	250	1,635	-	-
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	215 5	1,570 45	an Galerian	Taka Marine
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering		965	es <u>el</u> tine tatina Périgèné tatan	-
Instrument engineering	450	3,330		
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	450	3,330	90 20055 1010	
Metal goods not elsewhere-				
specified J Textiles	440	1,880		and the second
Leather, leather goods and fur	25	120	are den de	and the second second
Clothing and footwear	470	2,585	na <u>– a</u> no para da la	and the second second
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	100	685	brie on Broad	1
Timber, furniture, etc.	130	905		the state of the second se
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing indus-	295	2,570	and a head of the second	
tries Construction	50	295 6,750	nema bhu hail	e hand <u>—</u>
Gas, electricity and water	1,040	1,2.75		<u> </u>
Transport and communication	620	5,460	-	-
Distributive trades Public administration and pro-	780	5,100	Not the relation	
	1,380	4,885 7,880	30	180
All industries and services	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	a salasen teobri	Halley Would	an nan an
-Jan-Oct 1979	7,490	49,770	35	185
All industries and services —Jan-Oct 1978	8,310	62,615	2	2
Table (b)	an Harris	d dellas	AND ADDRESS	THOUSAND
	eekly rates of	wages or		weekly hours
ma las las sec			of work	
uldus out in two	m entitlements	3 CONTROLLARS	i a nd a con	Estimated
Approxi workers	mate number affected by:	3	Approxi- nt mate e number	amount of of reduction
Approxi workers	imate number	of Estimated net amour of increas	Approxi- nt mate e number workers affected	amount of of reduction in weekly by hours
Approxi workers increase	mate number affected by:	of Estimated net amour of increas	Approxi- nt mate e number workers	amount of of reduction in weekly by hours
Approxi workers increase 1978	mate number affected by:	of Estimated net amour of increas £ 55,115	Approxi- nate e number workers affected reductio	amount of of reduction in weekly by hours ns
Approxi workers increase 1978 Oct 2,420	mate number affected by:	s of Estimated net amour of increas <u>ξ</u> 55,115 7,500	Approxi- nt mate e number workers affected	amount of of reduction in weekly by hours
Approxi workers increase 1978	mate number affected by:	of Estimated net amour of increas £ 55,115	Approxi- nate e number workers affected reductio	amount of of reduction in weekly by hours ns
Approxi workers increase 1978 Oct 2,420 Nov 1,630 Dec 640 1979	mate number affected by:	content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content content conten	Approxi- mate number workers affected reductio	amount of reduction in weekly by hours ns 2 2
Approxi workers increase 1978 Oct 2,420 Nov 1,630 Dec 640 1979 Jan 1,950	mate number affected by:	of Estimated net amour of increas £ 55,115 7,500 7,685 3,520 14,295	Approxi- mate workers affected reductio	amount of reduction in weekly by hours 2 315
Approxi workers increase 1978 Oct 2,420 Nov 1,630 Dec 640 1979 Jan 1,950	mate number affected by:	of Estimated net amour of increas 55,115 7,500 7,685 3,520 14,295 4,160	Approxi- mate number workers affected reductio	amount of reduction in weekly by hours ns 2 2
Approxi workers increase 1978 Oct 2,420 Nov 1,630 Dec 640 1979 Jan 1,950 Feb 1,335 Mar R 390	mate number affected by:	s of Estimated net amour of increas 55,115 7,500 7,685 3,520 14,295 4,160 2,230	Approxi- mate workers affected reductio	amount of reduction in weekly by hours ns 2
Approxi workers increase 1978 Oct 2,420 Nov 1,630 Dec 640 1979 Jan 1,950	mate number affected by:	of Estimated net amour of increas 55,115 7,500 7,685 3,520 14,295 4,160	Approxi- mate workers affected reductio	amount of reduction by hours 2 315

5,650 4,**895** 795

610

870 1,195 165

110

50

July R Aug R Sep R

Oct

Retail prices, October 16, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on October 16, 1979 was $235 \cdot 6$ (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.0 per cent on September 1979 (233.2) and 17.2 per cent on October 1978 (201.1). The index for October 1979 was published on November 16, 1979.

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

	All items	ner ander soverning sounds	antifer the sea		All items except	seasonal foods	Construction of the second second
	ter nousenote	Percentage change	over	States and the	Percentage change of		hange over
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
78 June July	197-2 198-1 199-4	0·8 0·5 0·7	4·7 4·5 4·6	7·4 7·8 8·0	197 · 2 198 · 7 200 · 4	0.6 0.8 0.9	4·3 4·5 4·7
Aug Sep Oct Nov	200 · 2 201 · 1 202 · 5	0·4 0·4 0·7	4 · 4 3 · 3 3 · 5	7 · 8 7 · 8 8 · 1	201 · 4 202 · 4 203 · 8	0·5 0·5 0·7	4·7 3·8 3·9
Dec	204 - 2	0.8	3.5	8.4	205·1	0.6	4.0
Jan Feb Mar	207 · 2 208 · 9 210 · 6	1·5 0·8 0·8	4 · 6 4 · 8 5 · 2	9·3 9·6 9·8	207 · 3 209 · 1 210 · 6	1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 7	4 · 3 4 · 3 4 · 6
April May June	214 · 2 215 · 9 219 · 6	1 · 7 0 · 8 1 · 7	6·5 6·6 7·5	10·1 10·3 11·4	214-0 215-9 219-4	1 · 6 0 · 9 1 · 6	5·7 5·9 7·0
July Aug Sep	229 1 230 9 233 2	4·3 0·8 1·0	10·6 10·5 10·7	15 · 6 15 · 8 16 · 5	230 · 1 232 · 1 234 · 6	4 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 1	11 · 0 11 · 0 11 · 4
Oct	235 6	1.0	10.0	17.2	237 0	1.0	10.7

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by almost one per cent to 234.8 compared with 232.6 in September. There were increases in the prices of mary foods including tomatoes, pork, cakes, ice-cream, sweets and chocolates, butter and soft drinks. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for some fresh fruits and vegetables and home-killed lamb.

partially offset by lower prices for some tresh truits and vegetables and home-kined rame. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than one half of one per cent to 200.5, compared with 199.1 in September. Clothing and footwear: Increases in the prices of men's outerwear, haberdashery and footwear were mainly responsible for the increase of almost one per cent in the group index. Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of cars and cycles and in some provincial bus fares were partially offset by a slight fall in the level of petrol prices. The group index rose by one half of one per cent to 261.0, compared with 259.9 in September. Alcoholic drink: The group index rose by about one per cent to 231 · 1 due to increases in the prices of beer, wines and spirits. Miscellaneous goods: The group index rose by rather less than two per cent due mainly to increases in the prices of books and newspapers, some toiletries, soap, polishes and Tobacco: There were increases in the prices of many brands of cigarettes and tobacco causing the group index to rise by one per cent to 267.5, compared with 264.8 in Sep-

stationery.

Services: Increases in charges for entertainments and personal services caused the group index to rise by almost one per cent to 223 .8, compared with 221 .7 in September

Housing: The housing index rose by rather less than 1¹/₂ per cent due to increases in average rents, mortgage interest payments and costs of repairs and maintenance. Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increases in charges for meals at restaurants, cafes and canteens caused the group index to rise by almost 1½ per cent to 259.4, compared with 255.7 in September. Fuel and light: An increase of rather less than 11 per cent in the group index was due mainly to an increase in the average charge for electricity

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 1	00)	Percentage ch	ange over
	October 16, 1979	Lord and States	1 month	12 months
All items	235-6		1.0	17.2
All items excluding food	235-9		1.1	18.1
Food	234 8		0.9	14.2
Seasonal food	200 5		0.7	19.2
Other food	241.4		0.9	13.5
Alcoholic drink	231.1		1.1	16.5
Tobacco	267-5		1.0	15.8
Housing	219-5	and the second manufactures	1.3	21.6
Fuel and light	265-5		1.3	15.3
Durable household goods	212.7		1.0	14.4
Clothing and footwear	195-0		0.9	11.2
Transport and vehicles	261.0		0.4	23.2
Miscellaneous goods	252 4		1.8	18.7
Services	223 8		0.9	14.7
Meals out	259 4		1.4	21.7

The rise in the index in October was due mainly to increases in the prices of many foods, alcoholic drinks, cars, books, newspapers and periodicals and many other goods; to increases in average charges for electricity and in rents and other housing costs; and to increases in charges for restaurant meals.

Durable household goods: The group index rose by one per cent due to increases in the prices of many items of hardware and glassware, furniture, floor coverings, soft furnishing and electrical appliances.

Retail prices index, October 16, 1979

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

1000 1000 1000 1000		index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		The second Decision and the second seco	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentag change over 12 months
1	Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and	234 8	14	VI	Durable household goods	212.7	14
	cakes	238-2	13		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	222.7	17
	Bread	230 4	13		Radio, television and other househo		17
	Flour	218.2	4		appliances	191.2	10
	Other cereals	262.2	16		Pottery, glassware and hardware	247.9	20
	Biscuits	252·8	12		the second s		
	Meat and bacon	202.3	12	VII	Clothing and footwear	195 0	11
	Beef	233.7	15		Men's outer clothing	212.6	15
	Lamb Pork	197-8	1		Men's underclothing	251.7	15
	Bacon	191-1	8		Women's outer clothing	160-1	3
	Ham (cooked)	184 0 180 2	10 14		Women's underclothing Children's clothing	231 5 202 2	18
	Other meat and meat products	192.3	14		Other clothing, including hose,	202.2	8
	Fish	210 4	9		haberdashery, hats and materials	202.8	19
	Butter, margarine, lard and other	210 4	5		Footwear	203-1	16
	cooking fats	267-2	7		and the second se		10
	Butter	327.1	8	VIII	Transport and vehicles	261.0	23
	Margarine	204 6	2		Motoring and cycling	257-4	24
	Lard and other cooking fats	192 4	6		Purchase of motor vehicles	253-1	15
	Milk, cheese and eggs	230.0	21		Maintenance of motor vehicles	269-3	21
	Cheese Eggs	268 7	20		Petrol and oil	283 2	52
	Milk, fresh	130.4	29		Motor licences	199 0	0
	Milk, canned, dried, etc	270-3 283-9	20		Motor insurance	224.7	14
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	275.7	18 8		Fares Rail transport	281-8 283-1	15
	Tea	275.1	0		Road transport	281.5	12 17
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	336.7	4		riodd transport	201 0	17
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	326 0	19	IX	Miscellaneous goods	252 4	19
	Sugar	298.6	12		Books, newspapers and periodicals	274.5	13
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	254.7	10		Books	275.7	15
	Sweets and chocolates	326.9	22		Newspapers and periodicals	274-1	13
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen		24		Medicines, surgical, etc goods and	in souther a	
	Potatoes Other vegetables	310 2	46		toiletries	232.4	23
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	196.5	11		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches		and the second second
	Other foods	210.3	10		etc Seen and determents	273.6	19
	Food for animals	243 5 222 6	11		Soap and detergents Soda and polishes	247 8 317 9	16 24
		222.0	12		Stationery, travel and sports goods,	017.9	24
	Alcoholic drink	231.1	16		toys, photographic and optical		
	Beer	252.2	18		goods, plants, etc	240.8	20
	Spirits, wines, etc	202.0	14		0 11 1		_
	Tabaaaa			X	Services	223 8	15
1		267.5	16		Postage, telephones and telegrams	214.5	5
	Cigarettes Tobacco	267.5	16		Postage	284.3	15
	TODACCO	267·1	13		Telephones and telegrams	196-9	3
1	Housing	219 5	20		Entertainment	186.9	16
	Rent	184-3	22 11		Entertainment (other than TV)	237.0	21
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	104 0	11.0		Other services	274 7	20
	payments	203.7	46		Domestic help Hairdressing	293.5	17
	Rates and water charges	247.8	16		Boot and shoe repairing	278-0 286-0	22 27
	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	264-3	17		Laundering	251.2	20
	Fred and Back (Sector 11			XI	Meals bought and consumed outside		
		265 5	15		the home	259.4	22
	Coal and smokeless fuels	270.6	21	1		Cieves.	1. Starting of the
	Coal Smokeless fuels	274.2	21		All items	235 6	17
	Smokeless fuels Gas	257 1 190 2	20				
	Electricity	301.6	8				

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

Averages retail prices on October 16, 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 230 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

Average prices on October 16, 1979*

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price rang within which 80 per cent o quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)† Back ribs (with bone)† Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak†	777 748 795 505 601 748 815	113·3 206·7 159·9 111·5 105·0 101·3 220·3	99 -126 160 -255 148 -180 90 -140 88 -130 84 -126 180 -255
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast [†] Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	674 631 516 650 686	135 · 6 39 · 1 97 · 8 84 · 4 124 · 0	114 -168 28 - 56 56 -132 69 -120 110 -154
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast+ Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	466 453 394 482 488	100 · 8 30 · 6 77 · 9 68 · 5 106 · 1	88 -116 22 - 40 54 - 98 58 - 82 98 -118
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly† Loin (with bone)	703 722 792	87·5 64·5 107·3	74 -110 55 - 74 96 -140
Pork sausages Beef sausages	790 647	56·6 49·9	47 - 66 42 - 60
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	537 523	50 · 5 63 · 8	44 - 58 54 - 70
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Herrings Kippers, with bone	405 401 314 396 240 407	107 · 2 112 · 7 108 · 7 117 · 3 64 · 9 84 · 2	94 -120 95 -130 92 -130 100 -140 50 - 75 70 - 95
Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf Brown, per 400g loaf	743 431 521 621	30 · 0 32 · 3 20 · 5 21 · 7	26 - 32 29 - 35 18 - 22 21 - 24
Flour Self-raising, per 1½kg	708	36.6	29 - 43

* Per Ib unless otherwise stated. † Or Scottish equivalent.

Includes some quotations for 500g packs, the prices of which have been converted to a 1lb unit.
 Includes some quotations for 4-oz jars, the prices of which have been converted to a 100g unit.

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.

ltem	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables	al ano per tel	Course and the	War watt
Potatoes, old loose White	530	6.4	$5\frac{1}{2}-8$
Red Potatoes, new loose	254	7.2	6 - 8
Tomatoes	760 451	25·7 10·6	20 - 32 6 - 15
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	548 562	9·6 18·0	6 - 15 10 - 25
Brussels sprouts	614	16.0	12 - 20
Carrots Onions	746 772	8·9 12·6	10 - 17
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	684	21 · 2	18 - 24
Fresh fruit	742	15.0	12 - 18
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	768	18.2	14 - 24
Pears, dessert Oranges	666 619	18·1 21·8	12 - 26 18 - 30 22 - 28
Bananas	754	24.8	22 – 28
Bacon	105		67 06
Collar† Gammon†	405 481	82 · 8 118 · 4	67 - 96 100 -136
Middle cut, smoked† Back, smoked	391 321	99·9 115·9	87 -116 102 -130
Back, unsmoked	444	110·9 80·3	102 -130 98 -132 68 - 98
Streaky, smoked Ham (not shoulder)	265 651	152.4	122 -184
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	557	33.7	26 - 39 ¹
Canned (red) salmon, half-size car	667	89.8	79 - 99
Milk, ordinary, per pint	and the second	15.0	-
Butter Home-produced, per 500 g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	613 522 574	78 · 4 75 · 1 85 · 5	69 - 88 69 - 84 79 - 91
Margarine	148	15.9	14 - 17
Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	123	15.0	14 - 17 14 - 16
Lard‡	763	25.6	23 - 32
Cheese, cheddar type	740	86 · 9	79 – 96
Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	499	66.2	60 - 72 52 - 62
Size 2 (65–70g), per dozen Size 4 (55–60g), per dozen Size 6 (45–50g), per dozen	553 229	57-0 49-2	52 - 62 41 - 58
Sugar, granulated, per kg	811	33 · 1	31½- 35
Pure coffee instant, per 100g§	686	97.3	93 -110
Tea Higher priced per ¹ lb	217	25.8	24 - 30
Higher priced, per ¼lb Medium priced, per ¼lb	1,270	23·0 19·9	24 - 30 $21 - 2^{\circ}$ $19 - 2^{\circ}$

Stoppages of work

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

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 underrecording 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 on working days lost.

More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1978 on pages 661 to 670 of the July 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in October* which came to the notice of the Department, was 121. In addition, 80 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 1,303,100 consisting of 44,500 involved in stoppages which began in October and 1,258,600 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 800 workers involved for the first time in October in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 44,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in October 29,300 were directly involved and 15,200 indirectly involved

The aggregate of 3,442,000 working days lost in October includes 3,250,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during October

The national engineering pay dispute was settled on October 4. Agreement on a four year settlement provided new minimum pay 'rates and a 39 hour working week to be introduced in November 1981.

During the month a resumption of work began at a national newspaper company following an eleven month stoppage involving about 3,000 employees. The dispute was over issues which included the introduction of new technology, manning levels, negotiation of new disputes' procedures and restructuring of wages.

Independent television was back on the air on the 24 of the month following acceptance of a new pay deal. Both management and union officials agreed to settle outstanding local issues after the return to work.

A stoppage of work by about 600 paint shop workers, which began on October 2 at an Oxford car plant, caused 4,500 workers to be laid off. The dispute, which was over pay grades for relief men, ended on October 12. At a Coventry plant belonging to the same company, a four day stoppage over labour mobility began on October 26. Over 500 workers withdrew their labour causing 4,000 other workers to be laid off.

Industry group SIC 1968		Stoppage		Stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in
collected for the	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,	helow	navig :	DE TROD	in A w	and se	1 Saturday
fishing	line ton	eccentril -	telenera en	1	Ť	†
Coal mining	209	43,100	97,000	290	94,600	171,00
All other mining and						
quarrying	10	1,000	10,000	10	900	4,00
Food, drink and tobacco	76	54,100	733,000	104	35,400	259,00
Coal and petroleum						
products	5	2,500	46,000	4	1,100	8,00
Chemicals and allied						
industries	48	15,900	96,000	44	11,500	77,00
Metal manufacture	126	33,100	347,000	120	40,900	277,00
Engineering	327	1,635,900	17,469,000	347	125,600	961,00
Shipbuilding and						
marine engineering	35	21,700	181,000	41	29,900	157,00
Motor vehicles	145	143,200	1,264,000	166	218,200	2,516,00
Aerospace equipment	25	25,900	135,000	34	17,800	206,00
All other vehicles	12	4.600	22.000	15	18,300	216,00
Metal goods not	0101200	.,				
elsewhere specified	109	25,600	241,000	115	24,600	206,00
Textiles	37	12,400	70,000	58	13,500	104,00
Clothing and footwear	24	6.600	36,000	29	6,600	44.00
Bricks, pottery, glass		0,000	00,000	20	0,000	11,00
cement, etc	35	18,000	71,000	51	14,800	121.00
Timber, furniture, etc	19	2.900	18,000	27	4,600	17.00
Paper, printing and	15	2,500	10,000		4,000	17,00
publishing	37	21,600	771,000	70	12,900	118.00
All other manufacturing	57	21,000	771,000	10	12,000	110,00
industries	56	36.800	139,000	68	23.000	216.00
Construction	150	34,500	271,000	163	34,400	398.00
Gas, electricity and	150	34,500	271,000	105	34,400	350,00
water	15	8,700	20.000	14	5,400	62.00
	15	8,700	32,000	14	5,400	02,00
Port and inland water	56	16 600	02.000	60	22,500	95,00
transport	30	16,600	92,000	66	22,300	95,00
Other transport and	77	100.000	1 040 000		CE 900	177.00
communication	77	193,300	1,240,000	114	65,800	177,00
Distributive trades	36	6,300	48,000	52	7,100	50,00
Administrative,						
financial and pro-	~ .				75 400	100.00
fessional services		1,825,500	3,101,000	93	75,100	439,00
Miscellaneous services	30	21,900	660,000	26	3,500	44,00
All industries ±	1,787	-	27,189,000	\$2,103	908.000	6,945,00

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning ir	o Oct 1979		Beginning in the first ter months of 1979				
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved				
Pay-wage-rates and		36.0	Cheer a strengt	all and a state of the				
earnings levels —extra-wage and	66	16,100	1,048	3,712,500				
fringe benefits	5	1,300	40	8,000				
Duration and pattern of	0	100	0.4	6.800				
hours worked	2 3	100	24	44,000				
Redundancy questions	3	200	51	21,900				
Trade union matters	11	1,500	118	21,900				
Working conditions and supervision	7	1,900	118	18,900				
Manning and work allocation	17	4,100	212	36,700				
Dismissal and other				100 700				
disciplinary méasures	10	4,100	176	102,700				
Miscellaneous	and the second sec		-	Case Case				
All causes	§121	29,300	1,787	3,951,600				

Duration of stoppages ending in October 1979

Duration of st days	oppage in working	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers
Over	Not more than			involved
	1	14	2.300	3,000
1	2	11	2.800	6,000
2	3	14	3,700	12,000
3	6	26	7,300	37,000
6	12	27	8.600	89,000
12	<u> </u>	55	1,550,200	18,114,000
All stoppages		147	1,574,900	18,262,000

The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press, continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1202 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the source that one to work in the refore, agree with the totals shown.
I Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Less than ou workers of bold working days.
 Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
 Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.
 Includes five 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 severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions, are also excluded. The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence 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 industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups.

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

	The following standard symbols are used: not available
— —	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
[]	provisional
	break in series
R	revised
е	estimated
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification (1968)

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 1	01	and Alexander and	superior de seus			and the second second	un and a specific bag		THOUSAN
Quarter		Employee Male	s in employment Female	All employees	Self-em- ployed persons	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unem- ployed excluding	Working population
				employees	(with or without employees)			adult students	
	DKINGDOM	Contraction of the second	TTT A THAT HALLER	n		<u>Der Bine</u> Floren an	uning manifilia	n hanner	
Unadju 1975	sted for seasonal variation	10 500			HELEY, LOUG	heu haar	nellamente"		
1975	Mar June	13,536 13,536	9,094 9,174	22,631 22,710 22,720	1,895 1,886	338 336	24,864 24,932 24,946 24,880	803 866	25,667 25,798
	Sep Dec	13,548 13,456	9,172 9,198	22,720 22,655	1,886* 1,886*	340 339	24,946 24,880	1,145 1,201	26,091 26,081
1976	Mar	13,345	9,071	22,416 22,543	1,886*	337	24,639 24,765	1.285	25,924
	June [Sep]	13,392 13,449	9,152 9,172	22,621	1,886* 1,886*	336 338	24,845	1,332 1,456	26,097 26,301
1977	[Dec] [Mar]	13,419 13,321	9,251 9,182	22,670 22,502	1,886*	334	24,890	1,371 e	26,261
13/1	[June]	13,379	9,286	22,665	1,886* 1,886*	330 327	24,718 24,878 24,937 24,915	1,383 1,450	26,101 26,328 26,546
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,433 13,374	9,290 9,330	22,723 22,705	1,886* 1,886*	328 324	24,937 24,915	1,609 1,481	26,546 26,396
1978	[Mar] [June]	13,301 13,361	9,256 9,363	22,556 22,724	1,886* 1,886*	321 318	24,763	1,461	26,224
	[Sep]	13,415	9,400	22,815	1,886*	320	24,928 25,021	1,446 1,518	26,374 26,539
1979	[Dec] [Mar]	13,395 13,276	9,508 9,389	22,903 22,665	1,886* 1,886*	317 315	25,106 24,866	1,364 1,402	26,470
	[June]	13,343	9,527	22,870	1,886*	314	25,070	1,344	26,268 26,414
12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	d for seasonal variation								
1975	Mar June	13,601 13,549	9,132 9,164	22,733 22,713	1,895 1,886	338 336	24,966 24,935		25,762
	Sep Dec	13,494 13,432	9,164 9,166	22,658 22,598	1,886* 1,886*	340 339	24,884 24,823		25,845 25,975
1976	Mar	13,412	9,127		1,886*	337	24,762		26,035 26,054
	June [Sep]	13,402 13,392	9,139 9,166	22,539 22,541 22,558	1,886* 1,886*	336 338	24,763 24,782		26,133 26,169
	[Dec]	13,398	9,207	22,605	1,886*	334	24,825		26,217
1977	[Mar] [June]	13,390 13,386	9,248 9,271	22,638 22,657	1,886° 1,886°	330 327	24,854 24,870		26,254
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,377 13,354	9,284 9,281	22,661 22,635	1,886* 1,886*	328 324	24,875 24,845		26,355 26,405 26,353
1978	[Mar]	13,370	9,326	22,696	1,886*	321	24,903		
	[June] [Sep]	13,367 13,360	9,347 9,395	22,714 22,755	1,886* 1,886*	318 320	24,918 24,961		26,387 26,395 26,394
1979	[Dec] [Mar]	13,374	9,458	22,832	1,886*	317	25,035		26,431
1979	[June]	13,346 13,348	9,460 9,511	22,806 22,859	1,886* 1,886*	315 314	25,007 25,059		26,433 26,431
B. GREAT	BRITAIN								
Unadjus	ted for seasonal variation								
1975	Mar	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338 336	24,307	768	25,075
	June Sep	13,240 13,240 13,253	8,973 8,971	22,135 22,213 22,224	1,825 1,825*	340	24,307 24,374 24,389	828 1,097	25,202 25,486
1976	Dec Mar	13,161 13,050	8,997 8,870	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1370	June	13,097	8,951	21,920 22,048	1,825* 1,825*	337 336	24,082 24,209	1,235 1,278	25,317 25,487
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,156 13,128	8,970 9,048	22,126 22,176	1,825* 1,825*	338 334	24,289 24,335	1,395 1,316 e	25,684 25,651
1977	[Mar] [June]	13,031 13,091	8,977	22,008 22,172	1,825* 1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	[Sep]	13,145	9,081 9,082	22,227	1,825*	327 328	24,324 24,380	1,390 1,542	25,714 25,922
1978	[Dec] [Mar]	13,086 13,012	9,120 9,044	22,206 22,056	1,825* 1,825*	324 321	24,355 24,202	1,420	25,775 25,601
	[June] [Sep]	13,072 13,126	9,149 9,185	22.221	1,825* 1,825*	318 320	24,364 24,456 24,542	1,399 1,381 1,447	25,745
	[Dec]	13,106	9,294	22,311 22,400	1,825*	317	24,430	1,303	25,903 25,845
1979	[Mar] [June]	12,987 13,054	9,175 9,313	22,162 22,367	1,825* 1,825*	315 314	24,302 24,506	1,340 1,281	25,642 25,787
Adjusted	for seasonal variation	niwollon and lise	unhter the Clin	No.	.,		21,000	1,201	23,707
1975	Mar	13,305	8,932	22,237	1,834	338	24,409		25,170
	June Sep	13,253 13,199	8,963 8,963	22,216 22,162	1,825 1,825*	336 340	24,377 24,327		25,249 25,373
1070	Dec	13,137	8,965	22,102	1,825*	339	24,266		25,429
1976	Mar June	13,117 13,108	8,926 8,937 8,964	22,043 22,045 22,063	1,825* 1,825*	337 336	24,205 24,206		25,445 25,522
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,099 13,107	8,964 9,004	22,063 22,111	1,825* 1,825*	338 334	24,226 24,270		25,557 25,606
1977	[Mar]	13,100	9,043	22,143	1,825* 1,825*	330			25,642
	[June] [Sep]	13,098 13,089	9,066 9,077	22,164 22,166	1,825* 1,825*	327 328	24,298 24,316 24,319		25,740 25,786
1070	[Dec]	13,066	9,071	22,166 22,137	1,825* 1,825*	324	24,286		25,730
1978	[Mar] [June]	13,082 13,078	9,115 9,132	22,197 22,210	1,825* 1,825*	321 318	24,343 24,353		25,762 25,765
	[Sep] [Dec]	13,071 13,085	9,180 9,244	22,251 22,329	1,825* 1,825*	320 317	24,396 24,471		25,764 25,803
1979	[Mar]	13,057	9,246	22,303 22,355	1,825*	315	24,443		25,805
	[June]	13,059	9,296	22,355	1,825*	314	24,494		25,803

Standard region	Regional totals as	Numbers of	employee	s in employm	ent (Thousand)	energia en succession 19 Presidente anglé	and sufficient and some		dices of emp une 1974 = 1	
	percentage of Great Britain	All industrie	es and serv	rices	Agricul- – ture,	Index of Produc-	of which manufac-	Service Industries	Index of Produc-	Manufac- turing	Service industries
SIC 1968		All employees	Male	Female	forestry and fishing	tion	turing industries III–XIX	XXII– XXVII	tion industries II-XXI	industries	XXII– XXVII
South East and East Anglia 1977 (Dec) 1978 [Mar] [June] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	35 · 99 36 · 00 35 · 93 35 · 96 36 · 05 36 · 05 35 · 96	7,993 7,940 7,985 8,024 8,076 7,989 8,044	4,650 4,621 4,642 4,669 4,667 4,624 4,643	3,343 3,319 3,344 3,355 3,409 3,365 3,401	117 113 122 127 119 113 114	2,617 2,602 2,603 2,615 2,614 2,586 2,592	2,090 2,076 2,074 2,082 2,081 2,058 2,053	5,260 5,226 5,260 5,282 5,343 5,291 5,337	94 · 4 93 · 8 93 · 9 94 · 3 94 · 3 93 · 2 93 · 5	93 · 9 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 5 93 · 5 93 · 5 92 · 4 92 · 2	102 · 6 101 · 9 102 · 6 103 · 0 104 · 2 103 · 2 104 · 1
South West 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	6 · 81 6 · 95 6 · 95 6 · 95 6 · 91 7 · 03	1,513 1,502 1,544 1,550 1,540 1,540 1,532 1,572	894 890 907 910 903 899 910	619 612 637 639 637 633 661	46 45 49 48 47 46 46	568 564 566 570 571 570 571	438 434 435 439 439 439 438	899 893 929 931 922 917 955	97 · 0 96 · 3 97 · 4 97 · 6 97 · 3 97 · 6	97 · 7 96 · 9 97 · 2 97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 9 97 · 7	101 · 8 101 · 2 105 · 3 105 · 5 104 · 4 103 · 8 108 · 1
West Midlands 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	9 98 10 01 9 96 9 95 9 95 9 91 9 91 9 84	2,217 2,208 2,213 2,219 2,230 2,197 2,200	1,340 1,336 1,334 1,337 1,334 1,320 1,318	878 873 879 882 896 877 882	30 30 31 33 30 29 30	1,167 1,162 1,160 1,159 1,153 1,138 1,136	1,008 1,003 1,001 1,000 994 979 975	1,021 1,017 1,022 1,027 1,046 1,030 1,035	93 9 93 5 93 3 92 8 91 6 91 4	93 3 92 8 92 6 92 5 91 9 90 6 90 2	105 · 2 104 · 8 105 · 2 105 · 8 107 · 8 106 · 1 106 · 6
East Midlands 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	6 · 83 6 · 81 6 · 80 6 · 80 6 · 81 6 · 82 6 · 81	1,516 1,503 1,511 1,517 1,525 1,512 1,512 1,524	903 900 903 907 905 899 904	613 604 608 610 619 613 620	35 32 35 38 36 32 33	774 768 770 774 771 764 769	603 596 597 600 598 592 594	706 703 706 716 718 716 722	98 · 2 97 · 5 97 · 7 98 · 2 97 · 9 96 · 9 97 · 6	97 · 7 96 · 7 96 · 8 97 · 4 97 · 0 96 · 0 96 · 4	107 · 7 107 · 2 107 · 6 107 · 6 109 · 4 109 · 2 110 · 0
Yorkshire and Humberside 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar]	8 98 8 95 8 95 8 94 8 94 8 94 8 94 8 95	1,994 1,973 1,989 1,994 2,002 1,982	1,200 1,190 1,193 1,199 1,197 1,187 1,196	794 783 796 795 805 795 805	34 32 34 35 34 32 32	945 936 933 937 933 924 928	724 714 711 716 712 704 704	1,016 1,006 1,022 1,022 1,035 1,026 1,041	95 · 3 94 · 3 94 · 1 94 · 5 94 · 1 93 · 2 93 · 6	94 · 6 93 · 4 93 · 0 93 · 6 93 · 1 92 · 1 92 · 1	105 · 3 104 · 3 106 · 0 105 · 9 107 · 4 106 · 4 107 · 9
[June] North West 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	11 · 92 11 · 93 11 · 85 11 · 88 11 · 91 11 · 90 11 · 83	2,001 2,648 2,631 2,633 2,650 2,667 2,638 2,646	1,532 1,524 1,519 1,530 1,531 1,516 1,514	1,116 1,108 1,114 1,119 1,137 1,122 1,132	17 17 17 18 18 16 16	1,198 1,188 1,179 1,183 1,180 1,166 1,165	1,013 1,004 995 997 994 981 977	1,433 1,427 1,436 1,448 1,469 1,456 1,465	92 · 9 92 · 2 91 · 5 91 · 8 91 · 6 90 · 4 90 · 4	92 · 9 92 · 1 91 · 2 91 · 4 91 · 2 90 · 0 89 · 6	102 · 8 102 · 3 103 · 0 103 · 9 105 · 4 104 · 4 105 · 0
North 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	5 · 69 5 · 68 5 · 67 5 · 67 5 · 67 5 · 69 5 · 68 5 · 70	1,264 1,253 1,261 1,264 1,275 1,258 1,258 1,274	767 760 762 762 765 755 761	497 493 499 503 510 503 513	16 16 17 17 17 16 16	599 595 595 596 595 590 590 592	438 435 434 434 434 430 430	649 642 649 652 663 652 666	94 · 3 93 · 7 93 · 7 93 · 8 93 · 7 92 · 9 93 · 3	93 8 93 0 92 9 93 0 92 8 92 1 92 1 92 0	109 · 4 108 · 2 109 · 5 109 · 9 111 · 9 110 · 0 112 · 3
Wales 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	4 · 48 4 · 47 4 · 52 4 · 51 4 · 48 4 · 49 4 · 53	994 986 1,006 1,006 1,004 994 1,013	605 603 611 609 605 601 610	389 383 395 397 399 392 403	25 24 24 25 25 23 22	434 430 430 431 429 427 431	309 305 304 306 304 303 303	535 532 552 549 550 543 560	93 · 4 92 · 5 92 · 5 92 · 8 92 · 3 92 · 0 92 · 9	92 · 0 90 · 8 90 · 7 91 · 1 90 · 5 90 · 3 91 · 1	106 · 9 106 · 4 110 · 4 109 · 9 109 · 9 108 · 6 111 · 9
Scotland 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	9 · 31 9 · 33 9 · 36 9 · 36 9 · 29 9 · 29 9 · 36	2,068 2,058 2,079 2,088 2,081 2,059 2,093	1,195 1,190 1,202 1,203 1,199 1,185 1,199	872 868 877 885 882 874 894	49 49 48 49 48 48 48 48	838 837 839 843 841 830 835	611 610 611 614 612 603 602	1,181 1,172 1,192 1,197 1,192 1,181 1,210	92 · 3 92 · 1 92 · 4 92 · 8 92 · 6 91 · 4 91 · 9	90 · 3 90 · 2 90 · 3 90 · 7 90 · 5 89 · 2 89 · 1	105 · 0 104 · 2 105 · 9 106 · 4 105 · 9 105 · 0 107 · 6
Great Britain 1977 [Dec] 1978 [Mar] [June] [Sep] [Dec] 1979 [Mar] [June]	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00	22,206 22,056 22,221 22,311 22,400 22,162 22,367	13,086 13,012 13,072 13,126 13,106 12,987 13,054	9,120 9,044 9,149 9,185 9,294 9,175 9,313	368 357 377 391 373 356 357	9,140 9,081 9,076 9,108 9,089 8,995 9,021	7,232 7,176 7,161 7,187 7,167 7,089 7,079	12,698 12,619 12,768 12,813 12,938 12,811 12,989	94 · 4 93 · 8 93 · 8 94 · 1 93 · 9 92 · 9 93 · 2	93 9 93 1 92 9 93 3 93 0 92 0 91 9	104 · 0 103 · 3 104 · 5 104 · 9 105 · 9 104 · 9 106 · 3

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
 From June 1978 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
 From June 1974 the figures self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.
 Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data becomes available.

Note: 1. From June 1978 the figures for Wales include about 6,000 employees in the Welsh sector of the Chester employment office area which were previously included in the North West Regional indices of employment are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

EMPLOYMENT

Emp	loye	es in	emp	loym	ent
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EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: by industry

GRE	EAT TAIN	An 2010	Index tion in II-XXI	of Produc dustries*	echen	Manufa indust III-XIX	acturing ries	to a pice	Christian States of the second	and Ty save	MCOLUM Envio Press States	n bi sam ara dégiwes	eratur în Mai Line Ban	APANA P nabni B		landigat angla angla gasagat gasagat			USAN
SIC	1968	All Industries and services*	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted Index (av. 1970 =100)	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 =100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
975	Jan Feb Mar	22,135	9,549 9,490 9,437	9,567 9,516 9,478	93 · 2 92 · 8 92 · 4	7,612 7,555 7,503	7,620 7,573 7,533	93 · 0 92 · 5 92 · 0	370	347 348 350	728 719 710	40 40 40	440 438 436	512 511 510	973 970 966	159 157 157	809 802 797	176 175 175	786 779 771
	April May June	22,213	9,394 9,352 9,300	9,438 9,394 9,332	92 · 0 91 · 6 91 · 0	7,447 7,389 7,334	7,483 7,427 7,369	91 · 4 90 · 7 90 · 0	388	351 350 350	705 702 701	40 40 39	433 430 428	507 505 501	960 955 949	156 154 154	786 777 768	175 174 174	768 757 748
	July Aug Sep	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,288 9,256 9,218	90 · 5 90 · 2 89 · 8	7,318 7,304 7,280	7,319 7,288 7,253	89 · 4 89 · 0 88 · 6	391	349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742
	Oct Nov Dec	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193	9,189 9,166 9,153	89 · 6 89 · 3 89 · 2	7,253 7,239 7,214	7,218 7,193 7,177	88 · 1 87 · 8 87 · 6	361	348 348 347	707 709 705	39 39 39	425 423 423	489 487 485	938 936 932	152 151 151	756 753 748	177 177 176	737 736 738
976	Jan Feb Mar	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,134 9,119 9,108	89 · 0 88 · 9 88 · 8	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,157 7,140 7,130	87 · 4 87 · 2 87 · 1	358	348 347 346	692 685 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176 176	735 733 732
	April May June	22,048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,084 9,078 9,082	88 · 5 88 · 5 88 · 5	7,089 7,082 7,099	7,122 7,118 7,127	87 · 0 86 · 9 87 · 0	382	346 346 346	684 685 691	38 38 37	420 420 421	472 471 469	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 733
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]	22,126	9,098 9,110 9,119	9,084 9,081 9,094	88 · 5 88 · 5 88 · 6	7,142 7,156 7,172	7,135 7,136 7,152	87 · 1 87 · 1 87 · 3	390	345 345 345	709 712 704	38 37 38	423 425 425	470 472 475	919 919 925	148 149 148	732 732 735	176 175 177	735 738 745
	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	22,176	9,145 9,153 9,146	9,107 9,109 9,110	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 8	7,198 7,209 7,207	7,167 7,169 7,175	87 · 5 87 · 5 87 · 6	376	345 344 344	707 707 705	37 38 37	426 427 426	476 476 477	925 925 923	1 49 1 49 1 49	739 741 742	177 176 176	748 751 754
977	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	22,008	9,100 9,089 9,089	9,116 9,115 9,125	88 · 9 88 · 8 88 · 9	7,171 7,180 7,181	7,181 7,198 7,207	87 · 7 87 · 9 88 · 0	358	344 344 345	696 693 692	37 37 37	425 426 426	477 476 476	919 921 922	148 149 148	738 738 738	175 176 175	754 758 758
	[April] [May] [June]	22,172	9,097 9,100 9,119	9,139 9,139 9,139 9,145	89 · 1 89 · 1 89 · 1	7,185 7,189 7,205	7,218 7,226 7,232	88 · 1 88 · 2 88 · 3	381	346 346 347	- 692 694 702	37 37 37 37	426 427 427	477 476 476	924 923 923	149 149 149	739 737 737	175 176 175	757 757 759
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]	22,227	9,156 9,160 9,157	9,141 9,132 9,131	89 · 1 89 · 0 89 · 0	7,240 7,241 7,242	7,231 7,221 7,221	88 · 3 88 · 2 88 · 2	389	345 343 341	715 716 706	37 37 37 37	429 430 431	478 478 479	926 928 933	150 150 150	742 742 742	175 175 177	761 761 767
	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	22,206	9,150 9,151 9,140	9,112 9,108 9,104	88 · 8 88 · 8 88 · 7	7,241 7,241 7,232	7,210 7,202 7,200	88 · 0 88 · 0 88 · 0	368	341 341 341	704 704 702	37 37 37 37	430 430 431	477 477 476	934 933 934	150 150 149	743 744 744	177 177 176	771 770 772
978	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	22,056	9,098 9,093 9,081	9,114 9,119 9,117	88 · 8 88 · 9 88 · 9	7,191 7,187 7,176	7,201 7,204 7,202	88 · 0 88 · 0 87 · 9	357	341 341 342	694 689 689	37 37 37 37	428 428 429	473 472 470	932 929 928	149 149 148	741 742 741	175 175 175	769 770 769
	[April] [May] [June]	22,221	9,066 9,061 9,076	9,110 9,103 9,104	88 · 8 88 · 7 88 · 7	7,162 7,151 7,161	7,196 7,191 7,190	87 · 9 87 · 8 87 · 8	377	342 342 341	689 689 696	37 37 36	429 428 429	467 462 459	927 926 925	147 147 147	740 739 740	174 175 175	765 765 764
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]	22,311	9,114 9,112 9,108	9,101 9,090 9,083	88 · 7 88 · 6 88 · 5	7,194 7,191 7,187	7,187 7,176 7,166	87 · 8 87 · 6 87 · 5	391	340 336 335	708 709 701	37 37 37	432 434 434	458 458 458	925 924 928	148 148 148	742 744 745	174 174 174	765 764 767
	[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	22,400	9,102 9,102 9,089	9,064 9,060 9,053	88 · 3 88 · 3 88 · 2	7,178 7,178 7,167	7,147 7,140 7,135	87 · 3 87 · 2 87 · 1	373	335 334 333	700 698 694	37 37 37	433 433 433	455 454 454	924 923 922	148 149 149	747 747 745	174 174 173	767 765 763
	[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	22,162	9,043 9,003 8,995	9,059 9,029 9,031	88 · 3 88 · 0 88 · 0	7,119 7,100 7,089	7,129 7,118 7,115	87 · 0 86 · 9 86 · 9	356	334 334 334	682 676 677	36 36 36	430 430 430	452 449 448	918 915 912	149 149 148	742 741 739	172 171 169	761 759 758
	[April] [May] [June]	22,367	8,989 9,002 9,021	9,034 9,046 9,050	88 · 0 88 · 2 88 · 2	7,077 7,075 7,079	7,112 7,116 7,109	86 · 8 86 · 9 86 · 8	357	334 333 334	679 682 689	36 36 37	431 431 432	446 446 444	909 906 902	148 148 148	736 735 734	168 168 166	760 760 760
	[July] [Aug] [Sep]		9,070 9,063 9,046	9,058 9,044 9,020	88 · 3 88 · 1 87 · 9	7,111 7,105 7,086	7,105 7,093 7,063	86 · 8 86 · 6 86 · 2		334 332 333	700 704 696	37 37 37	433 435 434	445 443 443	902 901 901	149 149 148	737 737 736	166 165 164	762 761 764

REAT	GI BI														entra da la composición de la composicinda composición de la composición de la composición de la compo	1	N.T	RAND
			Public administration and defence†	Miscellaneous services*	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing Industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur	Textiles	Metal goods
1975	Marito Marito Marito Mau (2	Jan Feb Mar	1,587	2,027	3,433	1,081	2,699	1,500	343 343 343	1,246 1,244 1,241	343 336 333	579 574 572	263 263 263	284 283 281	395 392 389	42 42 42 42	516 510 503	569 564 558
		April May June	1,608	2,157	3,465	1,088	2,709	1,495	343 343 343	1,253 1,270 1,273	328 325 323	568 565 559	262 260 259	278 275 270	388 386 383	41 42 41	500 498 494	554 547 542
		July Aug Sep	1,613	2,188	3,495	1,091	2,703	1,492	344 345 347	1,283 1,281 1,276	323 322 321	558 556 555	258 259 260	269 269 266	381 380 378	42 42 42	492 491 486	540 537 535
		Oct Nov Dec	1,594	2,153	3,551	1,078	2,757	1,472	347 347 347	1,285 1,283 1,286	322 324 322	552 548 546	260 262 262	265 264 263	377 377 375	42 42 41	483 482 480	533 532 530
1976		Jan Feb Mar	1,583	2,154	3,565	1,069	2,671	1,450	346 347 346	1,274 1,279 1,274	319 318 318	542 539 537	260 261 260	260 258 257	370 367 365	41 41	478 477	526 524
		April May June	1,581	2,252	3,559	1,087	2,669	1,453	345 344 343	1,261 1,268 1,269	319 321 321	535 535 534 536	259 258 259	258 258 258	361 361 364	40 40 40 40	478 477 478 480	521 518 519
		[July]- [Aug] [Sep]	1,601	2,279	3,513	1,105	2,675	1,445	343 343 343	1,267 1,265 1,259	326 327 328	536 536 536	261 262 261	260 262 262	364 364 365	40 40 40 40	480 481 482 482	519 524 526 526
		[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	1,586	2,226	3,573	1,110	2,724	1,435	342 342 342	1,260 1,257 1,253	331 332 331	536 537 536	265 265 264	262 263 262	369 369 369	40 40 40	482 485 486	529 529 530
197		[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	1,578	2,214	3,576	1,104	2,661	1,428	342 341 341	1,243 1,224 1,222	329 331 332	533 533	262 262	260 260	366 368	41 41	484 483	527 529
		[April] [May] [June]	1,583	2,318	3,551	1,110	2,682	1,428	341 340 340	1,226 1,225 1,228	332 332 332	533 534 534 536	261 259 258 258	259 259 261 262	369 372 371 372	41 41 41 41	484 484 483 484	532 531 534 534
		[July] [Aug] [Sep]	1,586	2,337	3,510	1,134	2,682	1,433	340 341 342	1,231 1,235 1,232	334 334 332	539 539 539	257 258 259	265 265 263	371 368 369	40 40 40	484 482 479	538 536 540
		[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	1,572	2,264	3,577	1,135	2,728	1,423	341 340 339	1,227 1,228 1,227	334 332 329	538 537 538	260 261 260	264 264 264	370 370 368	41 41 41	476 475 475	538 539 540
197		[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	1,572	2,249	3,589	1,136	2,657	1,414	339 340 339	1,227 1,226 1,224	326 325 325	535 536 536	259 259 259	262 262 261	365 365 365	40 40 40	470 470 468	539 539 536
		[April] [May] [June]	1,586	2,364	3,575	1,134	2,683	1,426	339 340 340	1,223 1,228 1,233	326 325 328	536 536 537	258 257 259	261 262 263	364 364 365	41 40 40	465 463 464	536 536 537
		[July] [Aug] [Sep]	1,593	2,375	3,550	1,154	2,703	1,432	343 344 345	1,238 1,240 1,242	332 332 331	539 541 541	260 259 258	264 264 264	366 365 363	40 40 40	465 463 461	540 538 539
		[Oct] [Nov] [Dec]	1,586	2,343	3,623	1,162	2,792	1,432	346 346 346	1,244 1,244 1,243	332 331 329	541 541 542	260 263 263	263 263 263	363 364 364	40 40 40	460 460 459	537 537 537
19		[Jan] [Feb] [Mar]	1,586	2,307	3,630	1,160	2,700	1,429	347 346 346	1,245 1,222 1,226	325 325 325	540 539 538	261 261 261	262 260 260	362 364 363	40 40 39	456 456 455	533 531 530
		[April] [May] [June]	1,598	2,429	3,624	1,166	2,726	1,445	347 347 347	1,232 1,246 1,260	324 323 323	538 538 539	260 260 260	260 259 259	364 364 367	39 39 39	453 453 452	526 528 527
		[July] [Aug] [Sep]							348 349 349	1,275 1,276 1,277	327 326 324	542 542 541	261 260 261	261 261 260	369 367 367	39 39 38	454 450 446	529 528 527

Excludes private domestic service.
 † These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees.
 They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government services which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in the *Employment Gazette*.

NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOY	YMENT GAZETTE 1169
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UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary

ТАВ	LE 104													THOUSAND
	TED GDOM	UNEM	PLOYED				UNEM	PLOYED EXC	LUDING S	CHOOL LEAV	ERS			Adult students
		tage	- Numbe	r Male	Female	School leavers included	Actual	Number	ly adjuste Percen-	d‡ Change	Average	Male	Female	for vacation
		rate*	The angle			in un- employed	d	Number	tage rate*	since previous month	change over 3 months ended	Male	remaie	employment (not included in previous columns)
1974	Oct 14e Nov 11e Dec 9	2 · 7 2 · 8	640 · 8 653 · 0	529·3 539·4	111.5 113.6 	15·1 9·4	625 · 7 643 · 6	638 · 1 648 · 9	2·7 2·8	10·5 10·8	14·4 10·8	534 · 7 542 · 2	103·4 106·7	2.6
975	Jan 20e Feb 10 Mar 10	3 · 3 3 · 4 3 · 4	771 · 8 791 · 8 802 · 6	635 · 1 650 · 2 657 · 7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762 · 7 782 · 4 795 · 9	703 · 1 733 · 8 768 · 8	3 · 0 3 · 1 3 · 3	30·7 35·0		581 · 2 605 · 2 630 · 2	121 · 9 128 · 6 138 · 6	4 · 6 0 · 1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3 6 3 6 3 7	845 · 0 850 · 3 866 · 1	690·2 693·9 706·6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21 · 8 15 · 8 19 · 9	823 · 2 834 · 5 846 · 1	812 · 1 858 · 5 905 · 0	3 · 4 3 · 6 3 · 8	43·3 46·4 46·5	36·3 41·6 45·4	663 · 7 698 · 2 733 · 2	148·4 160·3 171·8	94·8
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	4 · 2 4 · 9 4 · 9	990 · 1 1,151 · 0 1,145 · 5	784 · 5 885 · 2 883:3	205 · 6 265 · 8 262 · 2	62 · 1 165 · 6 124 · 2	927 · 9 985 · 4 1,021 · 3	960 · 5 993 · 2 1,030 · 1	4 · 1 4 · 2 4 · 4	55.5 32.7 36.9	49 · 5 44 · 9 41 · 7	775 · 5 798 · 8 826 · 0	185.0 194.4 204.1	97 · 8 99 · 3 103 · 8
	Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11	4 · 9 5 · 0 5 · 1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888 · 8 909 · 0 940 · 5	258 · 5 259 · 9 260 · 3	43.8	1,077·6 1,125·1 1,165·8	1,088·7 1,129·4 1,166·5	4 · 6 4 · 8 4 · 9	58.6 40.7 37.1	42·7 45·4 45·5	865 · 9 895 · 4 923 · 1	222 · 8 234 · 0 243 · 4	18·1 10·7
976	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 11	5 5 5 5 5 4	1,303 · 2 1,304 · 4 1,284 · 9	1,017 · 4e 1,014 · 6 997 · 7	285 · 8e 289 · 8 287 · 2	30.1	1,262 · 6 1,274 · 3 1,261 · 5	1,196.6 1,227.9 1,243.6	5 · 0 5 · 1 5 · 2	30 · 1 31 · 3 15 · 7	36.0 32.8 25.7	942 · 3e 959 · 9 967 · 2	254·3e 268·0 276·4	127·1 0·1
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5 · 4 5 · 3 5 · 6	1,281 · 1 1,271 · 8 1,331 · 8	994 · 2 982 · 9 1,009 · 4	287 · 0 288 · 9 322 · 4	37.8	1,258 · 4 1,234 · 1 1,208 · 9	1,258·3 1,270·9 1,278·6	5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 4	14·7 12·6 7·7	20.6 14.3 11.7	975 · 7 982 · 0 984 · 3	282.6 288.9 294.4	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	6 · 1 6 · 3 6 · 1	1,463 · 5 1,502 · 0 1,455 · 7	1,071 ·2 1,093 ·2 1,059 ·8	392 · 2 408 · 8 395 · 9	203.4	1,255 · 0 1,298 · 6 1,305 · 9	1,281 · 5 1,292 · 5 1,297 · 7	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 4	2·9 11·0 5·2	7 · 7 7 · 2 6 · 4	981 · 4 983 · 8 983 · 7	300 · 1 308 · 8 314 · 0	108·8 122·7 131·8
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e	5·8 5·7	1,377 · 1 1,371 · 0	1,010·0 	367·1		1,294·4 1,320·0	1,296·9 1,317·5	5 · 4 5 · 5	-0·8 	-5·1 	980·3 	316·6 	9·1
977	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	6 · 0 5 · 9 5 · 7	1,448 · 2 1,421 · 8 1,383 · 5	1,074·1 1,055·5 1,028·5	374 · 1 366 · 3 355 · 0	41.8	1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,330 · 1 1,333 · 5 1,336 · 3	5.5 5.5 5.5	12·6 3·4 2·8	 6·3	994·2 995·1 994·8	335 · 9 338 · 4 341 · 6	10·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5 · 8 5 · 6 6 · 0	1,392 · 3 1,341 · 7 1,450 · 1	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359·9 347·4 399·2	45.1	1,338·7 1,296·6 1,301·1	1,344 · 0 1,339 · 7 1,376 · 5	5 · 6 5 · 6 5 · 7	7·7 -4·3 36·8	4·6 2·1 13·4	999 · 4 992 · 8 1,015 · 9	344 · 6 346 · 9 360 · 6	92·8 0·9 6·7
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	6 · 7 6 · 8 6 · 7	1,622 · 4 1,635 · 8 1,609 · 1	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489 · 6 492 · 3 484 · 8	231 . 4	1,369 · 0 1,404 · 4 1,433 · 5	1,395 · 1 1,396 · 8 1,417 · 5	5 · 8 5 · 8 5 · 9	18.6 1.7 20.7	17·0 19·0 13·7	1,023·3 1,024·0 1,035·3	371 · 8 372 · 8 382 · 2	133·4 130·3 145·2
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6 · 3 6 · 2 6 · 1	1,518·3 1,499·1 1,480·8	1,070·8 1,063·2 1,060·7	447.6 435.9 420.1	73.5	,419 · 7 ,425 · 6 ,422 · 4	1,421 ·9 1,423 ·6 1,421 ·0	5 · 9 5 · 9 5 · 9	4·4 1·7 -2·6	8·9 8·9 1·2	1,036 · 4 1,035 · 7 1,032 · 6	385·5 387·9 388·4	13·4
978	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	6 · 4 6 · 2 6 · 0	1,548·5 1,508·7 1,461·0	1,114·8 1,089·6 1,058·4	433 · 8 419 · 1 402 · 6	49.7 1	,487 · 4 ,459 · 0 ,420 · 7	1,421 · 7 1,413 · 9 1,411 · 4	5 · 9 5 · 8 5 · 8	0·7 -7·8 -2·5	-0.1 -3.2 -3.2	1,031 · 5 1,026 · 3 1,023 · 9	390·1 387·7 387·5	16·3 0·6 0·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8	6 · 0 5 · 7 6 · 0	1,451 · 8 1,386 · 8 1,446 · 1	1,045 · 4 1,001 · 1 1,022 · 9	406 · 4 385 · 7 423 · 1	48.2 1	,391 · 0 ,338 · 6 ,300 · 5	1,403 · 0 1,384 · 8 1,378 · 1	5 · 8 5 · 7 5 · 7		-6·2 -9·7 -11·1	1,012·8 999·9 990·3	390·2 384·9 387·7	53·0 1·2 6·8
	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	6.7	1,585 · 8 1,608 · 3 1,517 · 7	1,087·3 1,099·0 1,041·1	498 · 5 509 · 3 476 · 6	222.1 1	,342 · 5 ,386 · 2 ,378 · 5	1,370 · 2 1,373 · 4 1,360 · 2	5 · 7 5 · 7 5 · 6	-7·9 3·2 -13·2	-10.9 -3.8 -6.0	983 · 5 981 · 3 970 · 5	386 · 7 392 · 1 389 · 7	117·5 127·0 140·7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5.8	1,429 · 5 1,392 · 0 1,364 · 3	989·7 970·4 962·5	439 · 8 421 · 6 401 · 8	57.1 1	,347 · 5 ,334 · 9 ,321 · 1	1,349 · 9 1,331 · 7 1,319 · 6	5 · 6 5 · 5 5 · 5	-10·3 -18·2 -12·1	-6.8 -13.9 -13.5	962 · 1 949 · 3 941 · 1	387 · 8 382 · 4 378 · 5	21·3 1·1
79	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	6.0	1,455 · 3 1,451 · 9 1,402 · 3	1,034 · 8 1,039 · 5 1,005 · 5	420·5 412·4 396·8	39.4 1	,407 · 8 ,412 · 5 ,371 · 1	1,342 · 1 1,366 · 5 1,361 · 5	5 · 5 5 · 6 5 · 6	22.5 24.4 -5.0	-2·6 11·6 14·0	957 · 2 979 · 5 974 · 5	384 · 9 386 · 9 387 · 0	33·4 0·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5.4	1,340 · 6 1,299 · 3 1,343 · 9	959·2 922·1 930·2	381 · 4 377 · 2 413 · 7	39.3 1	,314 · 8 ,260 · 0 ,200 · 1	1,327 · 4 1,306 · 4 1,278 · 7	5 · 5 5 · 4 5 · 3	-34·1 -21·0 -27·7	$-4 \cdot 9$ $-20 \cdot 0$ $-27 \cdot 6$	944 · 9 924 · 3 897 · 5	382 · 5 382 · 1 381 · 2	56·3 0·4 9·8
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6.0	1,464 · 0 1,455 · 5 1,394 · 5	980 · 5 974 · 9 936 · 1	483 · 5 480 · 6 458 · 4	183.5 1	,248 · 6 ,272 · 0 ,280 · 2	1,278 · 7 1,264 · 7 1,263 · 9	5 · 3 5 · 2 5 · 2	-14·0 -0·8	$-16.2 \\ -13.9 \\ -4.9$	891 · 8 880 · 0 878 · 1	386 · 8 384 · 7 385 · 7	121·5 114·7 127·1
	Oct 11§	5.6	1,367 · 6	925 · 8	441 .9	69.4 1	,298 .3	1,282.0	5.3	18.1	1.1	891 · 4	390.6	22.1

GRE		UNEMP	LOYED	STATE 20			UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING S	CHOOL LEAV	ERS	MALANO		Adult
BRIT	AIN	Percen	- Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasona	lly adjuste	d‡	Total State	THE REAL PROPERTY OF	Print and	students registered
cupits silvetsi cablasi sinsi sinsi (u	loan tot sit soloane on Looj vaso st auvuloh	tage rate*	tion of the second seco	A apalant o acrit o acrit o dovice o dovice		leavers included in un- employed	14407 	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
1974	Oct 14e Nov 11e Dec 9	2 · 7 2 · 7	610·3 621·4	507·0 516·3	103·2 105·1	13·4 8·0	596 · 8 613 · 4	608·4 618·5	2.7 2.7	9·9 10·1	14·1 10·2	512·6 519·7	95 · 8 98 · 8	2.3
1975	Jan 20e Feb 10 Mar 10	3 · 2 3 · 3 3 · 3	738 · 0 757 · 1 768 · 4	610·0 624·6 632·8	128·0 132·5 135·6	8·0 8·4 5·8	730 · 0 748 · 7 762 · 6	672 · 3 701 · 2 735 · 7	2 · 9 3 · 0 3 · 2	28·9 34·5	5 ··· 5	558 · 5 581 · 4 606 · 3	113·8 119·8 129·4	4·0
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3 · 5 3 · 5 3 · 6	808·2 813·1 828·5	663 · 3 666 · 9 679 · 6	144 · 9 146 · 2 148 · 9	19·9 14·3 18·4	788 · 3 798 · 8 810 · 1	777 · 0 821 · 6 867 · 4	3 · 4 3 · 6 3 · 8	41 · 3 44 · 6 45 · 8	34 · 9 40 · 1 43 · 9	638 · 1 671 · 5 706 · 1	138·9 150·1 161·3	91·5 2·8
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	4 · 1 4 · 8 4 · 8	944 · 4 1,102 · 0 1,096 · 9	753 · 0 851 · 5 849 · 9	191·3 250·5 247·0	55·3 158·2 117·9	889 · 1 943 · 8 979 · 0	921 · 9 952 · 3 988 · 2	4 · 0 4 · 1 4 · 3	54·5 30·4 35·9	48·3 43·6 40·3	747 · 7 769 · 3 795 · 8	174·2 183·0 192·4	92·0 93·5 97·4
	Oct 9† Nov 13 Dec 11	4 · 8 4 · 9 5 · 0	1,098 · 6 1,120 · 1 1,152 · 5	855 · 1 875 · 0 906 · 6	243·5 245·2 245·9	65·3 40·4 32·1	1,033·3 1,079·7 1,120·4	1,043 · 6 1,083 · 8 1,120 · 8	4 · 5 4 · 7 4 · 9	55·4 40·2 37·0	40 · 6 43 · 8 44 · 2	833 · 6 862 · 8 890 · 6	210·0 221·0 230·2	15·6 10·5
1976	Jan 8e Feb 12 Mar 11	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 3	1,251 · 8 1,253 · 4 1,234 · 6	981 · 3e 978 · 8 962 · 5	270·5e 274·6 272·1	38·0 28·0 21·7	1,213·8 1,225·4 1,212·9	1,149·5 1,180·0 1,194·9	4 · 9 5 · 1 5 · 1	28·7 30·5 14·9	35·3 32·1 24·7	909 · 1 e 926 · 3 933 · 2	240 · 4e 253 · 7 261 · 7	120·6
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·3 5·2 5·5	1,231 · 2 1,220 · 4 1,277 · 9	959 · 1 947 · 1 972 · 4	272 · 1 273 · 3 305 · 5	21·3 35·1 118·2	1,209·9 1,185·3 1,159·7	1,209·5 1,220·8 1,227·6	5 · 2 5 · 2 5 · 3	14·6 11·3 6·8	20.0 13.6 10.9	941 · 6 947 · 2 948 · 9	267·9 273·6 278·7	172·3 0·3 4·6
	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	6 · 0 6 · 2 6 · 0	1,402·5 1,440·0 1,395·1	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	371 · 8 387 · 7 375 · 5	199·4 194·5 142·3	1,203·1 1,245·4 1,252·8	1,230 · 1 1,240 · 7 1,245 · 5	5 · 3 5 · 3 5 · 3	2·5 10·6 4·8	6·9 6·6 6·0	945 · 7 947 · 9 947 · 5	284 · 4 292 · 8 298 · 0	102∙0 116∙5 125∙0
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9e	5.7 5.6	1,320·9 1,316·0	972·2	348·8 	78·0 48·0	1,243·0 1,268·0	1,244·5 1,264·9	5·3 5·4	-1·0 	4·8 	943 · 9	300·6 	8·0
1977	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	5 · 9 5 · 8 5 · 6	1,390 · 2 1,365 · 2 1,328 · 1	1,034·0 1,016·0 989·5	356 · 2 349 · 1 338 · 6	48·2 39·4 31·3	1,342·0 1,325·8 1,296·8	1,276·7 1,280·2 1,282·8	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 4	11 · 8 3 · 5 2 · 6	6.0	957·0 957·9 957·2	319·7 322·3 325·6	9·5
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·7 5·5 5·9	1,335 · 6 1,285 · 7 1,390 · 4	992·5 954·6 1,009·4	343·1 331·1 381·0	50·4 42·0 142·7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,290·2 1,285·4 1,321·2	5.5 5.5 5.6	7·4 -4·8 35·8	4·5 1·7 12·8	961 · 7 954 · 5 977 · 0	328·5 330·9 334·2	91 ·0 0 ·9 5 ·4
	July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	6.6 6.7 6.5	1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8	1,087·3 1,097·9 1,079·6	466 · 2 469 · 1 462 · 3	241 · 6 220 · 4 166 · 2	1,311 ·9 1,346 ·6 1,375 ·7	1,338·8 1,340·5 1,360·9	5 · 7 5 · 7 5 · 8	17·6 1·7 20·4	16·2 18·4 13·2	984 · 1 984 · 7 995 · 9	354·7 355·8 365·0	127·1 124·6 138·4
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	6 · 2 6 · 1 6 · 0	1,456·6 1,438·0 1,419·7	1,028·7 1,021·5 1,018·5	427·9 416·5 401·2	92.6 68.6 54.3	1,364·0 1,369·4 1,365·4	1,365·3 1,366·7 1,363·2	5 · 8 5 · 8 5 · 8	4·4 1·4 -3·5	8·8 8·7 0·8	996·6 995·8 991·9	368·7 370·9 371·3	11·6 3·0
1978	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	6·3 6·1 5·9	1,484·7 1,445·9 1,399·0	1,070 · 2 1,045 · 2 1,014 · 4	414·5 400·7 384·6	57·4 46·6 37·6	1,427·3 1,399·2 1,361·3	1,363·3 1,355·0 1,351·8	5 · 8 5 · 7 5 · 7	0·1 -8·3 -3·2	-0.7 -3.9 -3.8	990·5 984·6 981·7	372·8 370·4 370·1	16·0 0·6 0·1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	5 · 9 5 · 6 5 · 9	1,387·5 1,324·9 1,381·4	999 · 9 957 · 4 978 · 1	387·6 367·4 403·3	56·7 44·7 139·2	1,330 · 8 1,280 · 2 1,242 · 2	1,342·3 1,325·0 1,317·9	5 · 7 5 · 6 5 · 6	-9·5 -17·3 -7·1	-7.0 -10.0 -11.3	969 · 9 957 · 9 948 · 2	372 · 4 367 · 1 369 · 7	52.6 0.9 4.7
	July 6 Aug 10 Sep 14	6 · 4 6 · 5 6 · 1	1,512·5 1,534·4 1,446·7	1,038 · 8 1,050 · 1 993 · 7	473 · 7 484 · 4 453 · 1	231 · 7 210 · 9 130 · 7	1,280·8 1,323·6 1,316·0	1,309·4 1,312·3 1,299·2	5.5 5.6 5.5	-8·5 2·9 -13·1	-11.0 -4.2 -6.2	941 · 4 939 · 0 928 · 2	368·0 373·3 371·0	110·6 120·1 133·6
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5 · 8 5 · 6 5 · 5	1,364·9 1,330·8 1,303·2	946 · 0 928 · 8 920 · 3	418·9 402·0 382·9	76·4 52·9 39·8	1,288·5 1,277·9 1,263·4	1,290 · 0 1,274 · 0 1,261 · 0	5 · 5 5 · 4 5 · 3	-9·2 -16·0 -13·0	-6·5 -12·8 -12·7	920·5 909·2 900·0	369·5 364·8 361·0	18.5
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 · 9 5 · 9 5 · 7	1,391 · 2 1,387 · 6 1,339 · 8	989·9 993·9 961·2	401 · 3 393 · 7 378 · 6	44·4 36·7 28·9	1,346·9 1,350·9 1,310·9	1,282 · 8 1,305 · 7 1,301 · 0	5 4 5 5 5 5	21 · 8 22 · 9 -4 · 7	-2·4 10·6 13·3	915·5 936·6 931·9	367·3 369·1 369·1	32·1 0·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 4 5 2 5 4	1,279·8 1,238·5 1,281·1	916·2 879·5 887·2	363·6 359·0 393·9	23·9 36·2 137·1	1,255·9 1,202·3 1,144·0	1,268·0 1,247·2 1,220·8	5 · 4 5 · 3 5 · 2	-33·0 -20·8 -26·4	-4·9 -19·5 -26·7	903·2 883·1 857·6	364 · 8 364 · 1 363 · 2	55.6 0.3 7.0
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	5 9 5 9 5 6	1,392·0 1,383·9 1,325·0	933 · 7 928 · 2 890 · 4	458·3 455·7 434·6	204·2 173·1 106·0	1,187·8 1,210·8 1,219·0	1,219·0 1,205·2 1,204·1	5 · 2 5 · 1 5 · 1	-1.8 -13.8 -1.1	-16·3 -14·0 -5·6	851 · 5 839 · 7 837 · 6	367 · 5 365 · 5 366 · 5	115.7 109.3 121.7
	Oct 11§	5.5	1,302 · 8	882.7	420.1	64.0	1,238.8	1,221.6	5.2	17.5	0.9	850.5	371.1	20.9

* † ‡ § see footnotes to table 104.

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate.

Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers anompervise are percentages to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the mid-year.
 † From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued.
 ‡ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 § From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Summary

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

all post i	No. of A	UNEMPL	OYED			CARLE STREET, SAN	UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS		and an owner of the second second	and the second se
		Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	1†	a and a second	and protocols	erenand anna M	 Adult students registered
		tage rate*				included in unem- ployed		Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)
	TH EAST‡ Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	4 · 0 3 · 9 3 · 7	303·7 293·0 284·2	219·7 213·9 210·1	84·0 79·1 74·2	10·0 6·4 4·4	293 · 6 286 · 6 279 · 9	293 · 8 286 · 7 281 · 1	3 · 9 3 · 8 3 · 7	-5·3 -7·1 -5·6	-3.5 -6.2 -6.0	217·5 213·2 209·3	76·3 73·5 71·8	5·0
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	4 · 0 4 · 0 3 · 8	305 · 4 302 · 6 292 · 4	227·6 226·4 218·9	77 · 8 76 · 2 73 · 5	4 · 2 3 · 6 2 · 8	301 · 2 299 · 0 289 · 6	284 · 2 287 · 5 287 · 0	3 · 7 3 · 8 3 · 8	3 · 1 3 · 3 -0 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} -3\cdot 2\\ 0\cdot 3\\ 2\cdot 0\end{array}$	212·1 215·4 214·4	72 · 0 71 · 1 72 · 6	9·5
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3 · 7 3 · 5 3 · 5	277 · 9 267 · 4 265 · 9	208·2 199·4 194·5	69·7 67·9 71·4	2·4 4·7 18·7	275·5 262·7 247·1	276 · 6 273 · 5 266 · 3	3.6 3.6 3.5	-10·4 -3·1 -7·2	-2.5 -4.7 -6.9	205·6 202·8 195·4	71 · 0 70 · 6 71 · 0	14·2 0·5
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3 8 3 8 3 7	290 · 0 292 · 4 280 · 9	204 · 9 206 · 1 198 · 5	85 · 1 86 · 3 82 · 4	32.0 27.2 15.8	258 · 0 265 · 2 265 · 1	266.6 262.1 257.7	3 · 5 3 · 4 3 · 4	0.3-4.5-4.4	-3·3 -3·8 -2·9	193·8 190·1 187·3	72 · 8 72 · 0 70 · 4	23·5 22·2 24·7
	Oct 11§	3 ∙ 6	274.6	195.6	79.0	8.5	266.0	260.1	3 · 4	2.4	-2.2	189.8	70.3	4.9
EAS ¹ 1978	T ANGLIA Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 5	33 · 3 33 · 1 32 · 9	23 · 6 23 · 7 23 · 9	9·7 9·5 9·0	1 · 3 0 · 8 0 · 6	32 · 0 32 · 3 32 · 3	32 · 8 32 · 8 32 · 3	4 · 5 4 · 5 4 · 4	-0.5 -0.5	-0.4 -0.4 -0.3	24 · 1 24 · 0 23 · 7	8·8 8·8 8·6	0.1 0.2
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	4 · 9 5 · 0 4 · 8	36 · 2 36 · 4 35 · 5	26.6 27.0 26.3	9·7 9·3 9·2	0·5 0·5 0·4	35·7 35·9 35·1	33 · 6 33 · 5 33 · 5	4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 6	1 · 3 -0 · 1 	0·3 0·2 0·4	24·5 24·6 24·6	9 · 1 8 · 9 8 · 9	1 · 2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	4 · 6 4 · 3 4 · 2	33 · 6 31 · 3 30 · 8	24·8 23·0 21·9	8·7 8·3 9·0	0·3 0·7 2·8	33·2 30·6 28·0	32·2 31·0 29·9	4 · 4 4 · 2 4 · 1	$-1 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 2$ $-1 \cdot 1$	$-0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ -1.2$	23.6 22.7 21.5	8.6 8.3 8.4	$2 \cdot 1$ 0 \cdot 1
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	4 3 4 3 4 1	31 · 9 31 · 6 30 · 3	21 · 8 21 · 7 20 · 7	10·1 9·9 9·6	3 · 8 3 · 0 1 · 8	28.0 28.5 28.5	29·7 29·4 29·3	4 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$-0.8 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2$	21 · 3 21 · 1 20 · 9	8 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 4	2·3 2·4 2·9
sou	Oct 11§ TH WEST	4 · 1	30.3	20.9	9.5	1 · 1	29.2	29.4	4.0	0 · 1	-0.1	21 · 1	8 · 4	0.5
1978	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	6 · 2 6 · 2 6 · 1	102 · 7 102 · 4 100 · 1	71 · 5 71 · 2 70 · 3	31 · 1 31 · 2 29 · 9	4 · 5 3 · 1 2 · 2	98·2 99·3 97·9	98 · 3 96 · 4 94 · 8	6 · 0 5 · 9 5 · 8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 9 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	-0.7 -1.6 -1.6	70 · 3 68 · 8 67 · 4	28·0 27·6 27·4	$\frac{1 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 1}$
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	6 · 4 6 · 3 6 · 0	106·3 105·2 99·9	75 · 0 74 · 6 70 · 6	31 · 3 30 · 6 29 · 3	2 · 1 1 · 7 1 · 4	104·2 103·5 98·5	96 · 3 96 · 7 94 · 0	5 · 8 5 · 8 5 · 7	1 · 5 0 · 4 -2 · 7	-0.7 0.1 -0.3	68·4 69·0 66·5	27·9 27·7 27·5	2·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 7 5 · 4 5 · 4	95·3 89·1 88·8	67 · 4 63 · 1 62 · 4	27 · 8 26 · 0 26 · 4	1 · 2 2 · 0 9 · 2	94·1 87·1 79·6	92 · 7 90 · 9 88 · 2	5.6 5.5 5.3	$-1 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 8$ $-2 \cdot 7$	$-1 \cdot 2$ -1 \cdot 9 -1 \cdot 9	$65 \cdot 5 63 \cdot 9 62 \cdot 2$	27·2 27·0 26·0	4·6
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	5 · 7 5 · 7 5 · 5	94 · 7 94 · 6 90 · 9	64 · 5 64 · 3 61 · 8	30 · 2 30 · 3 29 · 1	12·7 10·4 5·7	82.0 84.2 85.3	88.6 88.6 88.2	5·3 5·3 5·3	-0.4	$-1 \cdot 4$ $-0 \cdot 8$ $-0 \cdot 3$	62 · 0 61 · 8 61 · 4 61 · 1	26.6 26.9 26.8	7·8 7·6 8·6
WEO		5.6	92.6	62.7	29.9	3.2	89 · 4	87 · 8	9.9	-0.4	-0.3	01.1	26.6	1.2
	T MIDLANDS Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7	5 · 5 5 · 3 5 · 2	129·0 124·0 120·4	87 · 5 85 · 0 83 · 7	41 · 5 39 · 0 36 · 7	8·9 5·9 4·1	120·1 118·1 116·3	119·1 118·3 117·9	5 · 1 5 · 1 5 · 0	$0 \cdot 1$ $-0 \cdot 8$ $-0 \cdot 4$	$-0.3 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.4$	84 · 1 83 · 7 83 · 1	35·0 34·6 34·8	2·8 0·1
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 3	126·0 126·0 122·9	88 · 2 89 · 2 87 · 4	37 · 8 36 · 7 35 · 5	3·7 2·9 2·2	122·3 123·1 120·6	119·1 121·6 121·6	5 · 1 5 · 2 5 · 2	1·2 2·5	- 1 · 1 1 · 2	83 · 9 86 · 4 86 · 3	35·3 35·2 35·3	2·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	5 · 1 5 · 1 5 · 2	119·3 117·7 121·5	84 · 6 82 · 8 84 · 1	34 · 7 34 · 9 37 · 5	1 · 9 3 · 6 10 · 8	117·4 114·1 110·7	119·6 118·7 116·9	5 · 2 5 · 1 5 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} -2 \cdot 0 \\ -0 \cdot 9 \\ -1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$0 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 6$	84 · 6 83 · 5 82 · 1	35·0 35·2 34·8	$4 \cdot 1$ 0 \cdot 4
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	6 2 6 1 5 8	143 · 1 141 · 0 135 · 2	94 · 3 92 · 8 89 · 0	48 · 8 48 · 2 46 · 3	26·0 21·7 13·1	117·1 119·3 122·1	117·1 115·0 116·6	5·0 5·0 5·0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	-0.8 -1.2 -0.1	81 · 5 79 · 3 80 · 2	35·6 35·7 36·3	12·3 12·0 12·8
	Oct 11§	5.6	130.0	87·1	42.9	7.5	122.5	119.6	5 . 2	3.0	0.8	82.9	36.7	2.9

• † ‡ § See footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT

By region TABLE 106 (continued) UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SC Percen- Number Male tage rate* School leavers included in un-Female Actual Seasonally adjusted employed EAST MIDLANDS 1978 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7 4 · 8 4 · 7 4 · 7 77 · 0 74 · 7 74 · 1 54 · 0 53 · 0 53 · 4 23·0 21·7 20·7 3.0 1.9 1.3 74·0 72·9 72·8 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 4 9 4 9 4 8 78.5 78.8 77.2 57 · 2 57 · 9 57 · 1 21 · 3 20 · 9 20 · 1 77 · 3 77 · 8 76 · 3 1 · 2 1 · 0 0 · 9 April 5 May 10 June 14 4.5 4.4 4.7 72 · 1 70 · 9 74 · 5 52 · 9 51 · 5 52 · 6 19·3 19·4 21·9 0·7 1·5 8·6 71 · 5 69 · 4 65 · 9 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 4 · 9 4 · 9 4 · 6 79 · 0 78 · 4 74 · 1 53 · 9 53 · 6 50 · 9 25 · 1 24 · 8 23 · 3 11·4 9·0 4·8 22.3 4.6 73.8 51.4 2.7 Oct 11§ YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 1978 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7 124.0 120.2 118.0 38·2 36·0 34·2 5 · 9 5 · 7 5 · 6 85 · 8 84 · 2 83 · 8 8·0 5·2 3·8 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 125·5 125·4 122·6 89·9 90·8 88·7 35·6 34·6 34·0 5 9 5 9 5 8 3.6 2.8 2.3 5 · 5 5 · 3 5 · 5 83 · 5 80 · 4 80 · 3 32·2 32·6 36·6 April 5 May 10 June 14 115.7 112.9 117.0 1 · 9 3 · 9 14 · 4 129·4 128·5 122·6 85·2 84·1 81·1 44 · 1 44 · 3 41 · 4 22.6 19.0 12.2 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 6 · 1 6 · 1 5 · 8 79.9 39.1 6.8 5.6 119.1 Oct 11§ NORTH WEST 1978 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7 145·2 142·1 139·1 63 · 7 61 · 2 58 · 6 7 · 3 7 · 1 6 · 9 208 · 9 ·203 · 3 197 · 7 14·8 11·0 8·8 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 208 · 8 208 · 5 200 · 2 147·8 148·2 142·4 61 · 0 60 · 3 57 · 7 7 · 3 7 · 3 7 · 0 8·2 6·8 5·4 192·9 191·1 200·7 137·5 135·5 138·4 55·5 55·6 62·3 4·4 7·0 24·7 April 5 May 10 June 14 6 · 8 6 · 7 7 · 0 217.6 215.8 207.0 146 · 2 144 · 4 139 · 1 33·3 28·5 18·7 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 7 · 6 7 · 6 7 · 3 71 · 4 71 · 3 67 · 9 136.1 64.9 11.6 Oct 11§ 7.1 201.0 NORTH 1978 Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7 119·4 117·0 116·3 8 · 6 8 · 5 8 · 4 81 · 8 81 · 2 81 · 7 37.6 35.8 34.5 8·5 6·1 4·7 1979 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8 8 · 7 8 · 7 8 · 5 121 · 6 121 · 3 117 · 8 86 · 4 86 · 8 84 · 5 35·3 34·5 33·2 4·2 3·3 2·7 April 5 May 10 June 14 8 · 1 7 · 9 8 · 5 113·2 109·6 119·1 80 · 9 77 · 3 81 · 4 32·3 32·3 37·6 2·3 3·9 16·5 9 · 2 9 · 0 8 · 6 127 · 8 125 · 0 120 · 3 84 · 6 83 · 2 79 · 9 43 · 1 41 · 8 40 · 4 22·3 19·4 12·1 105·5 105·6 108·2 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

* † § See footnotes at end of table

Oct 11§

8.4

117.2

79·0

38.2

7.5

109.7

Number Percen-tage since change Male rate" previous over 3 month months ended employment (not included in previous columns) 74 · 9 74 · 1 73 · 8 $-0.4 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.3$ 54 · 2 53 · 5 53 · 5 20·7 20·6 20·3 1 · 4 _____ 4·7 4·7 4·6 0 · 2 -0 · 8 -0 · 3 73 · 8 75 · 2 75 · 2 53·7 55·0 55·4 20·1 20·2 19·9 2·6 _____ 4.6 4.7 4.7 -0·4 0·4 0·5 1.4 71 · 8 71 · 9 70 · 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 $-3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 6$ -0.7 -1.1 -1.6 $52 \cdot 3$ 51 $\cdot 9$ 50 $\cdot 5$ 19·5 20·0 19·8 3.9 0.1 67·6 68·4 **4·3** -1.9 -1.1 49.1 19.3 7.3

CHOOL LEA	VERS		
d†	give many	Constant of the second	
Change	Average	Male	Female

69·4 69·3	67 6 67 4	4 3 4 2 4 2	-0.8 -0.2	$-1 \cdot 1$ $-1 \cdot 4$ $-1 \cdot 0$	49.1 48.3 47.8	19·3 19·3 19·6	7·2 7·9
71 · 1	71 · 0	4.4	3.6	0 · 9	51 · 1	20.0	1 · 5
116·0 115·0 114·1	115-6 114-8 113-4	5 · 5 5 · 4 5 · 4	$-1 \cdot 7$ $-0 \cdot 8$ $-1 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	82 · 9 82 · 4 81 · 5	32·7 32·4 31·9	0 · 9
121 · 9 122 · 5 120 · 3	115·8 117·8 118·9	5 5 5 6 5 6	2·4 2·0 1·1	0 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 8	83 · 3 85 · 5 86 · 2	32 · 5 32 · 3 32 · 8	2 · 1
113·8 109·1 102·5	114·9 113·3 109·1	5 4 5 3 5 2	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 5 \\ -3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	82 · 9 80 · 8 77 · 1	32 · 1 32 · 5 32 · 0	4 · 7 0 · 8
106·7 109·5 110·4	110·7 109·4 108·2	5 · 2 5 · 2 5 · 1	1 · 6 -1 · 3 -1 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	77 · 3 76 · 0 75 · 4	33 · 4 33 · 5 32 · 8	13·7 12·2 13·2
112.3	110.1	5.2	1 · 9	-0.2	76.7	33 · 4	1.6
194 · 1 192 · 3 188 · 8		6 9 6 7 6 6	$-2 \cdot 4$ $-3 \cdot 4$ $-3 \cdot 8$	$-0.8 \\ -3.0 \\ -3.2$	139 · 4 137 · 0 134 · 4	55 · 9 54 · 9 53 · 7	2·9
200 · 6 201 · 7 194 · 8	196.1	6 · 8 6 · 9 6 · 8	4 · 5 3 · 5 −1 · 4	-0·9 1·4 2·2	137·4 140·2 138·9	55 · 2 55 · 9 55 · 8	4·5
188 · 5 184 · 0 176 · 0	189.8	6 · 7 6 · 7 6 · 5	$ \begin{array}{r} -5 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ -4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \\ -3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	134 9 134 6 130 0	$54 \cdot 5 \\ 55 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 4$	5.6 0.6
184 · 3 187 · 3 188 · 2	186.3	6 · 5 6 · 5 6 · 5	$0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ -1.3$	$-1 \cdot 1$ $-1 \cdot 2$ $-0 \cdot 1$	129·9 129·2 128·6	56 · 1 57 · 1 56 · 4	18.8 17.9 18.8
189 · 4	188.0	6.6	3.0	0.7	13.0.2	57.7	4.2
110·8 110·9 111·6	110·9 110·2 110·5		$-0.3 \\ -0.7 \\ 0.3$		78 · 3 78 · 1 78 · 7	32 · 6 32 · 1 31 · 8	$1 \cdot 0$ 0 \cdot 3
117·5 118·0 115·1	112·3 114·2 114·2	8 · 1 8 · 2 8 · 2	1 · 8 2 · 1 -0 · 2	0·5 1·4 1·2	80 · 0 82 · 0 81 · 9	32 · 2 32 · 5 32 · 2	2·0
110·9 105·8 102·6		8 · 0 7 · 9 7 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} -2 \cdot 6 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0\cdot 2\\ -1\cdot 7\\ -2\cdot 3\end{array}$	79 · 6 77 · 1 75 · 4	32 · 0 32 · 2 31 · 9	2 · 6 0 · 2

0 · 5 -1 · 4 1 · 0

1 · 4

 $-1 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 0$

0.3

75.4

33 · 1 32 · 8 33 · 3

33 · 4

8·0 6·9 8·4

1.1

107 · 8 106 · 4 107 · 4

108.8

7.8

THOUSAND

Adult students registered for vacation

UNEMPLOYMENT By region

. Theres	and an and an	and an and the second	UNEMPL	OYED	a up on ou	PANADON		UNEMPL	OYED EXC	LUDING SC	HOOL LEA	VERS		The A Providence Providence	Adult students
			Percen-	Number	Male	Female	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjusted	d†	smult in	Para		registered for vacation
	tink was proglesses frigg interesteres contentes contentes	Parmaka	tage rate*	Antonio antonio a tava e g santo c savo es tunon tunon tunon tunon	Charrig Charrig ghiote ghiote ghiotevite thorrus	(स्वर प्रस्त के स्व (स्वर प्रस्त (स्वर प्रस्त (स्वर प्रस्त (स्वर प्रस्त (स्वर प्रस्त (स्वर प्रस्त (स्वर प्रस्त के स्वर (स्वर प्रस्त के स्वर (स्वर प्रस्त के स्वर (स्वर प्रस्त के स्वर)	leavers included in unem- ployed	trees	Number	Percen- tage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	employment (not included in previous columns)
WAL	ES												50.0	05.4	INAL ROAD TO A
1978	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		8 · 4 8 · 2 8 · 0	91 · 4 89 · 2 87 · 9	61 · 6 60 · 1 60 · 3	29·8 29·2 27·6	6 · 8 5 · 0 4 · 0	84 · 5 84 · 2 83 · 9	84 · 0 83 · 0 82 · 0	7 · 7 7 · 6 7 · 5	-0.5 -1.0 -1.0	-0.4 -1.0 -0.8	58.6 57.5 57.1	25·4 25·5 24·8	1 ·0
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8·5 8·4 8·1	92 · 5 91 · 9 88 · 5	64 · 4 64 · 3 62 · 1	28·1 27·5 26·4	3.6 2.9 2.4	88 · 9 88 · 9 86 · 0	84·3 85·9 85·1	7 · 7 7 · 9 7 · 8	2·3 1·6 -0·8	0 · 1 1 · 0 1 · 0	59·1 60·4 60·1	25·2 25·5 25·1	1·3 — —
	April 5 May 10 June 14		7 · 7 7 · 6 7 · 3	84·2 83·0 80·0	58·7 56·7 54·1	25·5 26·3 25·9	2·1 3·9 5·7	82 · 1 79 · 1 74 · 3	82 · 0 81 · 4 79 · 1	7 · 5 7 · 4 7 · 2	$-3 \cdot 1$ -0 \cdot 6 -2 \cdot 3	$-0.8 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.0$	57 · 4 55 · 9 54 · 1	24·7 25·5 25·0	4.6 0.2
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		8 · 4 8 · 3 7 · 9	91 · 3 90 · 6 86 · 5	58·9 58·5 55·7	32·4 32·2 30·8	15·4 14·3 8·9	75·9 76·4 77·6	79 · 1 77 · 8 78 · 0	7 · 2 7 · 1 7 · 1	-1·3 0·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	53·4 52·3 52·3	25.6 25.4 25.7	9·5 8·9 10·0
	Oct 11§		7 · 9	85·8	55 · 4	30.4	5.7	80.1	78.4	7 · 2	0.4	-0.2	52 · 4	26.0	1.0
sco	TLAND														
1978	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		7 · 7 7 · 7 7 · 6	175.6 173.9 171.7	115·3 114·5 114·2	60·3 59·4 57·5	10·5 7·7 6·0	165 · 1 166 · 2 165 · 7	168·4 166·4 164·5	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 3	$0 \cdot 4 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 9$	-0·2 -0·7 -1·2	112·4 111·2 109·9	56 · 0 55 · 2 54 · 7	2·4
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		8 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 0	190·3 191·7 183·0	126·9 128·7 123·3	63 · 4 63 · 0 59 · 7	13.0 11.3 8.3	177 · 3 180 · 4 174 · 7	166 · 1 172 · 9 170 · 9	7 · 3 7 · 6 7 · 5	1 · 6 6 · 8 -2 · 0	-0.8 2.2 2.1	110·9 116·2 115·3	55·2 56·7 55·5	4·4 0·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14		7 · 7 7 · 3 8 · 0	175.6 165.4 182.8	117·7 109·7 117·5	57·9 55·7 65·3	6·7 4·9 25·5	168·9 160·5 157·2	169·1 165·9 164·5	7 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 2	-1.8 -3.2 -1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	113·3 110·1 108·2	55·8 55·8 56·3	9·4 0·3 4·0
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13		8 · 2 8 · 2 7 · 8	187·4 186·0 177·2	119·4 119·3 113·7	68 · 0 66 · 7 63 · 5	24·7 20·7 12·9	162·7 165·3 164·4	166 · 7 165 · 7 167 · 7	7 · 3 7 · 3 7 · 4	2·2 -1·0 2·0	$-0.8 \\ -0.1 \\ 1.1$	108·5 108·1 109·5	58·2 57·6 58·2	12.5 11.9 14.4
	Oct 11§	and and the second	7 · 8	178.5	114.6	63 . 9	9.5	169.0	169.7	7.5	2.0	1.0	110.7	59.0	2.3
NOR	THERN IR	ELAND								10.5				18.3	2.7
1978	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 7		11 · 4 10 · 8 10 · 8	64 · 6 61 · 2 61 · 1	43 · 7 41 · 7 42 · 2	20.9 19.6 18.9	5.6 4.2 3.4	59.0 57.0 57.7	59·9 57·7 58·6	10 5 10 2 10 3	$ \begin{array}{c} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	-0.3 -1.1 -0.8	41 · 6 40 · 1 41 · 1	17.6 17.5	Ξ
1979	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8		11 · 3 11 · 3 11 · 0	64 · 1 64 · 2 62 · 4	44 · 9 45 · 5 44 · 3	19·2 18·7 18·2	3·1 2·7 2·3	61 · 0 61 · 6 60 · 2	59·3 60·8 60·5	10 4 10 7 10 7	0·7 1·5 -0·3	-0·2 1·0 0·6	41 · 7 42 · 9 42 · 6	17.6 17.8 17.9	1 · 3 — —
	April 5 May 10 June 14		10·7 10·7 11·1	60 · 8 60 · 8 62 · 8	43 · 0 42 · 6 43 · 0	17·8 18·2 19·8	1 · 9 3 · 1 6 · 7	58·9 57·7 56·1	59·4 59·2 57·9	10 · 5 10 · 4 10 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	-0·5 -0·9	41 · 7 41 · 2 39 · 9	17·7 18·0 18·0	0·7 0·1 2·7
	July 12 Aug 9 Sept 13		12 · 7 12 · 6 12 · 2	72 · 0 71 · 6 69 · 6	46·8 46·7 45·8	25·2 24·9 23·8	11·2 10·4 8·3	60 · 8 61 · 2 61 · 3	59·7 59·5 59·8	10 5 10 5 10 5	1 · 8 -0 · 2 0 · 3	0·1 0·1 0·6	40·3 40·3 40·5	19·3 19·2 19·2	5·8 5·4 5·5
	Oct 11		11.4	64.8	43.0	21.8	5.3	59·5	60.4	10.6	0.6	0.2	40.9	19.3	1.1

Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of provisional estimates of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year except for Northern Ireland for which the provisional mid-1978 estimates have been used.
 The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 Includes Greater London.
 From October 1979 the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this.

		GREAT BR	ITAIN*	54 ⁻	provide the fig	in not	UNITED KI	NGDOM*			
	uring uring and the state	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	All unemployed	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	All unem- ployed
974	Sep 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	166 154	9 9 	354 372	91 92	620 627	172 160	9 9 	377 397	93 94 	651 660
975	Jan 20 Feb 10 Mar 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	10 9	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
	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
	Aug 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166
	Sep 8	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165
	Oct 9	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150
	Nov 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169
	Dec 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201
976	Jan 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310
	Feb 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304
	Mar 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
	Aug 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
	Sep 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	240	10 	946 	125 	1,321 1,316	248 	10 	992 	127 	1,377 1,371
1977	Jan 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448
	Feb 10	201	10	1,028	126	1,365	208	10	1,076	128	1,422
	Mar 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
	Aug 11	257	12	1,178	120	1,567	265	12	1,237	122	1,636
	Sep 8	232	10	1,175	125	1,542	241	10	1,231	127	1,609
	Oct 13	243	10	1,079	125	1,457	251	10	1,130	127	1,518
	Nov 10	220	10	1,083	125	1,438	227	10	1,135	127	1,499
	Dec 8	192	9	1,092	126	1,420	200	9	1,144	128	1,481
1978	Jan 12	190	9	1,156	130	1,485	197	9	1,241	132	1,549
	Feb 9	194	9	1,114	129	1,446	201	9	1,167	131	1,509
	Mar 9	180	9	1,082	128	1,399	187	9	1,135	130	1,461
	April 13	211	9	1,041	127	1,387	220	9	1,094	129	1,452
	May 11	176	9	1,015	125	1,325	182	9	1,069	127	1,387
	June 8	267	9	983	123	1,381	277	9	1,035	125	1,446
	July 6	357	9	1,024	122	1,512	374	9	1,078	125	1,586
	Aug 10	241	9	1,160	124	1,534	251	9	1,222	127	1,608
	Sep 14	211	9	1,102	125	1,447	220	9	1,161	128	1,518
	Oct 12	225	10	1,006	124	1,365	233	10	1,060	127	1,43
	Nov 9	195	8	1,004	124	1,331	202	8	1,056	126	1,39
	Dec 7	183	8	988	124	1,303	191	8	1,040	126	1,36
1979	Jan 11	193	8	1,063	127	1,391	200	8	1,117	130	1,45
	Feb 8	192	8	1,061	127	1,388	199	8	1,115	130	1,45
	Mar 8	168	8	1,038	126	1,340	175	8	1,090	129	1,40
	April 5	159	7	989	125	1,280	165	7	1,042	127	1,34
	May 10	152	8	957	121	1,239	159	8	1,008	124	1,30
	June 14	258	8	898	117	1,281	269	8	947	120	1,34
	July 12	327	8	941	117	1,392	343	8	994	119	1,46
	Aug 9	225	7	1,034	118	1,384	234	7	1,094	121	1,45
	Sep 13	204	8	994	119	1,325	213	8	1,053	121	1,39
	Oct 11	222	9	953	118	1,303 e January and July 1	231	9	1,007	120	1,36

TABLE 107

• The distributions by age are all estimated up to and including September 1978, apart from the January and July figures for Great Britain. From October 1978 for Great Britain and January 1979 for the United Kingdom, age and duration analysis are compiled in January, April, July and October; figures for other months are estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Duration and age

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT

By industry*: excluding school leavers

TABLE 108

GRE BRIT			Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous services	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	All unem- ployed
SIC	1968	1890.2074	58, ast 1 50 - 50	000 II 755 - 56			XXI	XXII	XXIII		XXVII		
			Number (t	housand)									
1975	Aug Nov		16·8 20·5	16.6 17.0	293 · 4 318 · 0	163 6 184 7	6 · 9 7 · 7	48 · 6 56 · 8	95·2 107·3	148·3 191·1	45·3 52·7	123 · 6 123 · 7	943 · 8 1,079 · 7
1976	Feb May Aug Nov		24 · 4 22 · 0 21 · 9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357 1 353 6 350 2	221 · 7 206 · 6 193 · 8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64 · 4 60 · 3 58 · 8	128·8 125·8 131·0	209·0 192·8 202·8	56 · 8 56 · 6 60 · 9	136·9 141·8 199·5	1,225 · 4 1,185 · 3 1,245 · 4
1977	Feb May Aug Nov		26 · 7 23 · 7 23 · 1 25 · 9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342 · 3 330 · 6 342 · 3 337 · 4	227 · 4 204 · 1 196 · 0 203 · 1	9.6 9.2 9.4 9.2	64 · 1 59 · 7 58 · 2 61 · 9	141 · 0 131 · 7 137 · 7 138 · 0	234 · 9 211 · 6 223 · 2 252 · 7	70 · 0 68 · 7 73 · 5 78 · 5	192 · 6 187 · 8 262 · 4 240 · 7	1,325 · 8 1,243 · 7 1,346 · 6 1,369 · 4
1978	Feb May Aug Nov		28 8 24 1 22 3 23 5	22 · 7 22 · 1 24 · 1 24 · 5	344 · 8 333 · 7 337 · 2 318 · 2	221 · 8 186 · 5 168 · 3 166 · 1	8 · 9 8 · 6 8 · 5 8 · 3	64 · 2 58 · 4 54 · 9 56 · 4	145·9 132·7 132·8 125·8	249 · 8 219 · 0 218 · 2 237 · 2	80 · 2 76 · 2 76 · 4 77 · 5	232 · 0 218 · 9 280 · 6 240 · 5	1,399 · 2 1,280 · 2 1,323 · 6 1,277 · 9
979	Feb May Aug		27 · 2 21 · 8 19 · 6	24·7 23·3 24·1	331 · 4 314 · 0 310 · 9	205 · 0 160 · 0 139 · 2	8 · 7 7 · 7 7 · 3	61 · 0 54 · 3 50 · 8	137·9 122·8 122·0	241 · 8 209 · 1 209 · 3	79 · 8 72 · 3 69 · 9	233 · 4 216 · 8 257 · 8	1,350·9 1,202·3 1,210·8
			Percentag		2.0	11 E	2.0	2.2	2.4		2.7		
975	Aug Nov		4 · 2 5 · 1	4·5 4·7	3 9 4 2	11 · 5 13 · 0	2 · 0 2 · 2	3 · 2 3 · 7	3 · 4 3 · 8	2 · 2 2 · 8	2 · 7 3 · 2	···	4·1 4·7
976	Feb May Aug Nov		6 1 5 5 5 4	4 · 8 4 · 7 4 · 7	4 · 8 4 · 8 4 · 7	15 1 14 1 13 2	2 5 2 4 2 6	4 · 3 4 · 0 3 · 9	4 · 6 4 · 5 4 · 7	2 · 9 2 · 7 2 · 9	3 · 5 3 · 5 3 · 7	··· ·· ··	5 3 5 1 5 3
977	Feb May Aug Nov		6 · 6 5 · 9 5 · 7 6 · 4	4 · 7 4 · 6 5 · 8 6 · 1	4 · 5 4 · 4 4 · 5 4 · 5	15 9 14 3 13 7 14 2	2 · 8 2 · 6 2 · 7 2 · 6	4 · 3 4 · 0 3 · 9 4 · 2	5 · 0 4 · 7 4 · 9 4 · 9	3 · 3 2 · 9 3 · 1 3 · 5	4 · 2 4 · 2 4 · 5 4 · 8		5 · 6 5 · 3 5 · 7 5 · 8
978	Feb May Aug Nov		7 2 6 0 5 6 5 9	6 · 2 6 · 1 6 · 6 6 · 7	4 6 4 5 4 5 4 2	15 6 13 1 11 9 11 7	2 · 6 2 · 5 2 · 4 2 · 4	4 · 3 3 · 9 3 · 7 3 · 8	5 · 2 4 · 7 4 · 7 4 · 5	3 · 4 3 · 0 3 · 0 3 · 3	4 · 8 4 · 6 4 · 6 4 · 7	 	5 · 9 5 · 4 5 · 6 5 · 4
979	Feb May Aug		6 · 8 5 · 4 4 · 9	6 · 8 6 · 4 6 · 6	4 · 4 4 · 2 4 · 1	14 · 4 11 · 3 9 · 8	2 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 1	4 · 1 3 · 7 3 · 4	4 · 9 4 · 4 4 · 3	3 · 3 2 · 9 2 · 9	4 · 8 4 · 4 4 · 2	 	5·7 5·1 5·1
975	Aug		Number, s	easonally adj	usted (thous 292 · 8	and)‡ 172·4	6.9	51.3	96·2	156.8	46.4	108.8	952·3
	Nov		20.6	16.8	327 · 1	190·2 204·8	7·7 8·6	57·1 60·8	110·5 122·7	182·8 197·8	51 · 6 55 · 2	124·0 141·7	1,083·8
976	Feb May Aug Nov		22 · 1 22 · 8 23 · 6	17·2 17·9 16·8	349 · 1 355 · 4 348 · 1	204 · 8 208 · 4 203 · 8	8.6 8.8 9.3	61 · 1 61 · 5	128·2 131·8	204 8 212 1	55.2 58.3 61.9	155 · 1 171 · 8	1,220 8 1,240 7
977	Feb May Aug Nov		24·2 24·6 24·8 25·9	16·8 17·5 20·7 21·8	334 · 7 333 · 0 339 · 7 344 · 9	209 · 1 206 · 3 206 · 8 208 · 7	9 · 5 9 · 4 9 · 4 9 · 2	60 · 4 60 · 6 60 · 9 61 · 9	134·5 134·6 138·3 140·9	223 · 1 224 · 6 233 · 0 241 · 4	68·3 70·6 74·5 77·2	199.6 204.2 232.4 234.8	1,280 · 2 1,285 · 4 1,340 · 5 1,366 · 7
978	Feb May Aug Nov		26·2 25·0 24·0 23·4	22 · 6 23 · 0 23 · 7 24 · 1	337 · 5 336 · 4 334 · 4 325 · 4	202 · 8 188 · 9 179 · 5 171 · 5	8 · 8 8 · 8 8 · 4 8 · 3	60 · 5 59 · 4 57 · 7 56 · 2	139·2 135·9 133·4 128·6	237 · 8 232 · 6 228 · 2 225 · 3	78 · 4 78 · 3 77 · 4 76 · 2	241 · 2 236 · 7 245 · 6 235 · 0	1,355 0 1,325 0 1,312 3 1,274 0
979	Feb May Aug		24·6 22·8 21·3	24.6 24.2 23.7	324·2 316·9 307·9	185·7 162·5 150·6	8.6 7.9 7.2	57·3 55·3 53·6	131 · 1 126 · 2 122 · 5	229 · 7 223 · 1 219 · 4	78·0 74·4 70·9	241 ·9 233 ·9 228 ·1	1,305·7 1,247·2 1,205·2

Classified by industry in which last employed.
 The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). The latest available, the provisional estimate for mid-1978 has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1978 onwards.
 The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non- manual occupa- tions†	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
MALE 1976 June Sep Dec	56,787 65,013	74,202 83,773	23,640 24,860	141,193 137,903	361,428 374,066	230,633 231,679	887,883 917,294
1977 Mar June Sep Dec	64,069 70,053 81,801 77,250	80,607 76,662 86,430 82,035	26,592 25,969 27,352 27,720	153,581 143,324 142,279 145,715	379,340 368,032 390,725 391,649	247,363 227,579 233,194 241,241	951,552 911,619 961,781 965,610
1978 Mar June Sep Dec	72,446 65.545 75,100 70,827	79,503 75,141 80,501 75,114	27.749 24.999 25.147 24.557	151,425 127,391 120,936 119,473	394,500 370,703 379,214 372,326	247,567 217,964 214,152 215,673	973,190 881,743 895,050 877,970
1979 Mar June Sep	70.239 63.054 71.260	75,017 68,594 72,886	25,615 21,997 22,326	136.214 106.436 101.221	387,000 344,910 350,700	231,800 189,320 188,782	925,885 794,311 807,175
1976 June Sep Dec	Percentage of nur 6·4 7·1	8 4 9 1 	2 · 7 2 · 7	15 · 9 15 · 0	40 · 7 40 · 8	26 · 0 25 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0
1977 Mar June Sep Dec	6 · 7 7 · 7 8 · 5 8 · 0	8 · 5 8 · 4 9 · 0 8 · 5	2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 9	16 · 1 15 · 7 14 · 8 15 · 1	39 · 9 40 · 4 40 · 6 40 · 6	26 · 0 25 · 0 24 · 2 25 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1978 Mar June Sep Dec	7 · 4 7 · 4 8 · 4 8 · 1	8 · 2 8 · 5 9 · 0 8 · 6	2 · 9 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8	15 6 14 4 13 5 13 6	40 · 5 42 · 0 42 · 4 42 · 4	25 4 24 7 23 9 24 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1979 Mar June Sep	7 · 6 7 · 9 8 · 8	8 · 1 8 · 6 9 · 0	2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8 2 · 8	14 · 7 13 · 4 12 · 5	41 · 8 43 · 4 43 · 4	25 · 0 23 · 8 23 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
F EMALE 1976 June Sep Dec	16.216 24.011	77,624 97,455	31,488 36,021	7,765 8,168	53,526 60,539	52,596 59,024	239,215 285,218
1977 Mar June Sep Dec	23,899 25,353 38,619 35,328	100,401 97,480 116,712 110,914	42,366 40,631 44,984 46,951	8,391 8,300 9,482 9,266	62,173 62,554 70,473 69,871	66,520 63,546 70,124 74,534	303,750 297,864 350,394 346,864
1978 Mar June Sep Dec	31.840 27.931 38.928 34.860	107,358 98,487 112,235 103,623	48,963 45,497 46,937 47,392	9,558 9,682 9,876 9,037	71,037 69,095 75,161 72,011	74,163 69,100 74,049 74,302	342,919 320,092 357,186 341,225
1979 Mar June Sep	33,487 29,272 38,485	104,306 96,515 112,564	49,969 43,975 47,071	9,289 9,043 9,243	73,063 68,592 73,379	75,694 68,639 73,642	345,808 316,036 354,384
1976 June Sep Dec	Percentage of nur 6 8 8 4	nber unemployed 32 · 4 34 · 2 . ·	13 2 12 6	3 · 2 2 · 9	22 · 4 21 · 2	22 · 0 20 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0
1977 Mar June Sep Dec	7 · 9 8 · 5 11 · 0 10 · 2	33 · 1 32 · 7 33 · 3 32 · 0	13 9 13 6 12 8 13 5	2 · 8 2 · 8 2 2 · 7	20 · 5 21 · 0 20 · 1 20 · 1	21 · 9 21 · 3 20 · 0 21 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1978 Mar June Sep Dec	9·3 8·7 10·9 10·2	31 · 3 30 · 8 31 · 4 30 · 4	14 · 3 14 · 2 13 · 1 13 · 9	2 · 8 3 · 0 2 · 8 2 · 6	20 · 7 21 · 7 21 · 0 21 · 1	21 · 6 21 · 6 20 · 7 21 · 8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1979 Mar June Sep	9·7 9·3 10·9	30 · 2 30 · 5 31 · 8	14 · 4 13 · 9 13 · 3	2 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 6	21 · 1 21 · 7 20 · 7	21 · 9 21 · 7 20 · 8	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0

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 balliffs, etc.
 Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.
 Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.
 Solutions in CODOT (and Key List) groups with varying degrees of skills.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

UNEMPLOYMENT

By age

ODEAT BOITAN		104.10	001 01	05 4 . 0 4	05.4			· · · · ·	THOUSAN
GREAT BRITAIN	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1976 Jan	57 5	73.0	166 · 8	221 · 4	145.2	127 · 1	58.8	131.6	981 · 3
July	146·6	70·3	155·2	206 · 9	137·2	123·3	58·6	132·5	1,030.7
977 Jan	62·9	72·5	170·4	236 · 9	152·5	134·1	66·1	138·6	
July	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,034 · 0 1,087 · 3
978 Jan	67 · 0	75·4	175.0	247 · 3	158·0	137 · 0	73.0	137.6	1,070 · 2
July	159 · 3	75·9	145.2	203 · 3	132·1	123 · 4	69.5	129.9	1,038 · 8
Oct	71 · 1	70·7	145.4	201 · 1	129·5	123 · 2	72.2	132.9	946 · 0
979 Jan	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
July	140·0	67 · 3	130 · 2	175 · 2	115·6	111·5	71 · 2	122 · 8	933 · 7
Oct*	62.0	66.6	139.0	182 · 1	118.6	114.8	73.8	125.7	882.7
976 Jan July	Percentage 5 · 9 14 · 2	of number unem 7 ⋅ 4 6 ⋅ 8	ployed 17 0 15 1	22 6 20 1	14 · 8 13 · 3	13 · 0 12 · 0	6 · 0 5 · 7	13 · 4 12 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0
977 Jan	6 · 1	7 · 0	16 · 5	22 9	14 · 7	13·0	6 · 4	13 · 4	100 · 0
July	15 · 3	7 · 1	14 · 8	20 2	13 · 1	11·6	6 · 1	11 · 7	100 · 0
978 Jan	6 · 3	7 0	16 · 4	23 1	14 · 8	12 · 8	6 · 8	12 · 9	100 · 0
July	15 · 3	7 3	14 · 0	19 6	12 · 7	11 · 9	6 · 7	12 · 5	100 · 0
Oct	7 · 5	7 5	15 · 4	21 3	13 · 7	13 · 0	7 · 6	14 · 0	100 · 0
979 Jan	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
July	15 · 0	7 · 2	13 9	18 · 8	12 4	11 · 9	7 · 6	13 2	100 · 0
Oct*	7 · 0	7 · 5	15 · 7	20 - 6	13 · 4	13.0	8 · 4	14-2	100.0
EMALE									
976 Jan	48.6	45·5	62·2	43 · 9	24·0	29·5	15·8	1 · 1	270 · 5
July	121.8	51·6	69·7	49 · 9	27·8	32·7	17·0	1 · 3	371 · 8
977 Jan	59 · 5	57 · 4	84 · 5	62 · 3	32 · 8	38·5	19·9	1 · 4	356·2
July	1 46 · 5	66 · 7	91 · 0	66 · 4	34 · 8	39·5	19·8	1 · 4	466·2
978 Jan	67 · 9	64 · 6	101 4	76 1	37 · 6	42 · 8	22·7	1 · 4	414 · 5
July	137 · 0	68 · 7	93·2	72 6	35 · 5	42 · 1	23·2	1 · 3	473 · 7
Oct	70 · 8	64 · 7	99·9	78 3	36 · 4	43 · 0	24·4	1 · 4	418 · 9
979 Jan	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
July	118+7	63·9	95 · 3	78 · 8	35 · 5	40 · 1	24·7	1 · 3	458 · 3
Oct*	61.8	61 · 7	103 1	86.3	37.8	41 · 8	26.2	1 · 4	420-1
976 Jan July	Percentage (18 0 32 8	of number unemp 16·8 13·9	23 · 0 18 · 7	16 · 2 13 · 4	8 · 9 7 · 5	10·9 8·8	5 · 8 4 · 6	0 · 4 0 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0
977 Jan	16·7	16·1	23 · 7	17 · 5	9 · 2	10 · 8	5 6	0 · 4	100 · 0
July	31·4	14·3	19 · 5	14 · 2	7 · 5	8 · 5	4 3	0 · 3	100 · 0
978 Jan	16 · 4	15 6	24 · 5	18 · 4	9 · 1	10 · 3	5 · 5	0 · 3	100 · 0
July	28 · 9	14 5	19 · 7	15 · 3	7 · 5	8 · 9	4 · 9	0 · 3	100 · 0
Oct	16 · 9	15 4	23 · 8	18 · 7	8 · 7	10 · 3	5 · 8	0 · 3	100 · 0
979 Jan	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
July	25 9	13 · 9	20 · 8	17 · 2	7 · 7	8 · 7	5·4	0 · 3	100 · 0
Oct*	14.7	14 7	24.5	20.5	9.0	10.0	6.2	0.3	100.0

* From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit.

GREA	AT BRITAIN	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	All unemployed
MALE	AND FEMALE		A STATE AND	R	tene (Reven) menoret ber	the then	× 1		
1976	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
	Oct	136 · 4	113·4	166·9	151 · 5	262·8	225·3	264 · 6	1,320·9
1977	Jan	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
	Oct	135.2	117 · 3	177·2	172.8	297 · 0	232 · 8	324·3	1,456 · 6
1978	Jan	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
	Oct	126·7	108·7	161 · 9	153·2	260 · 9	220 · 4	333 · 1	1,364 · 9
979	Jan	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
	July	164.3	170·4	204·3	112∙0	188 · 9	211.6	340 · 5	1,392 · 0
	Oct*	121.8	109.7	164.7	145.1	230 · 4	194·2	337.0	1,302.8
1976	April	Percentage of n 9-8	umber unemploy 7·4	ed 12·4	12.3	20 · 3	20 . 9	17.1	100.0
1970	July	15·2	10 · 2	14 · 7	10 2	15 9	17·4	16·4	100 · 0
	Oct	10·3	8 · 6	12 · 6	11 5	19 9	17·1	20·0	100 · 0
1977	Jan April July Oct	9 0 9 5 12 2 9 3	5 · 8 7 · 2 12 · 9 8 · 1	12 · 9 11 · 4 14 · 8 12 · 2	13 · 2 11 · 4 9 · 7 11 · 9	20 · 1 18 · 7 15 · 0 20 · 4	18·5 19·7 15·6 16·0	20 · 5 22 · 2 19 · 8 22 · 3	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1978	Jan April July Oct	7 · 8 8 · 3 14 · 2 9 · 3	5·5 7·5 10·0 8·0	12 · 0 10 · 7 14 · 2 11 · 9	12 · 8 10 · 7 8 · 8 11 · 2	20 · 7 18 · 3 15 · 0 19 · 1	18-6 20-5 16-1 16-1	22 · 5 23 · 9 21 · 7 24 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0
1979	Jan	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
	July	11 8	12 2	14 · 7	8 · 0	13·6	15·2	24 · 5	100 · 0
MALE	FOct*	9 · 3	8 · 4	12 · 6	11-1	17 · 7	14-9	25 . 9	100-0
	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
	Oct	95 · 5	77 · 8	114 · 7	105·2	181.5	169 · 7	227-8	972 · 2
1977	Jan	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
	Oct	92 · 0	78.5	116 · 9	116·6	194.1	165·7	264 · 9	1,028 · 7
1978	Jan	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
	Oct	84 · 3	71·2	104·9	100·2	167·9	150 · 9	266 · 7	946 · 0
1979	Jan	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
	July	97 · 8	102·1	126 · 2	73·0	122 · 3	143 · 5	268 · 8	933 · 7
	Oct*	79.2	70.0	104.2	93.2	143.0	128.1	265.0	882 · 7
FEMA 1976	April July Oct	31 · 1 78 · 4 40 · 9	23·7 48·0 35·5	40 · 5 64 · 6 52 · 3	39·8 40·0 46·3	59·2 58·3 81·3	53 · 1 54 · 4 55 · 6	24 · 8 28 · 0 36 · 8	272 · 1 371 · 8 348 · 8
1977	Jan	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
	Oct	43·2	38 · 8	60 · 2	56 · 2	102 9	67·1	59 · 4	427 · 9
1978		38 · 0 36 · 0 84 · 3 42 · 4	25 · 1 35 · 2 57 · 4 37 · 5	50 · 9 46 · 2 77 · 2 57 · 0	57 · 2 46 · 3 43 · 0 52 · 9	96 · 2 76 · 1 74 · 9 93 · 1	85 7 85 9 72 7 69 5	61 · 4 61 · 9 64 · 2 66 · 4	414 · 5 387 · 6 473 · 7 418 · 9
1979	Jan	37 · 8	25 · 1	51 · 0	54 · 1	87 · 8	79 · 6	66 0	401 · 3
	April	25 · 6	26 · 4	44 · 7	47 · 7	70 · 8	78 · 4	69 9	363 · 6
	July	66 · 6	68 · 3	78 · 0	39 · 0	66 · 7	68 · 0	71 7	458 · 3
	Oct*	42.6	39.7	60.5	51.9	87.3	66 · 1	72.0	420 · 1

* From October 1979, the figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit.

UNEMPLOYMENT

By duration

UNEMPLOYMENT

Notes

By entitlement to benefit

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

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).

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UNEMPLOYMENT

THOUSAND

Selected countries: national definitions

TABLE 113

	United I	Kingdom*†	Bel- gium‡	Den- mark§	France*	Ger- many*	Ireland‡	ltaly∥	Nether- lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway	* Spain*	Sweden¶	Switzer- land*	Austra- lia*	Japan¶	Canada¶	United States¶
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	- 4000																
NUMBERS UNEMPL	OYED					- Kinger	201 100		- <u></u>		56.51					-			
Annual averages 1974 1975 1976	615** 978 1,359**	600** 929 1,270**	105 177 229	50 124 126	498 840 933	583 1.074 1.060	48 75 84	997 1.107 1.182	135 195 211	41 55 55	27 35 28	10·7 19·6 19·9	150 257 376	80 67 66	0·2 10·2 20·7	122 269 282	740 1,000 1,080	521 690 727	5,076 7.830 7,288
1977 1978	1,484 1,475	1,378 1,376	264 282	164 190	- 1.073 1.167	1.030 993	82 75	1.380 1.529	204 206	51 59	28 31	16·1 20·0	540 817	75 94	12·0 10·5	345 406	1,100 1,240	850 911	6,856 6,047
Quarterly averages 1978 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1,506 1,428 1,571 1,395	1,456 1,343 1,369 1,335	292 274 271 293	216 182 173 190	1.108 1,047 1,179 1.334	1.179 930 904 945	82 76 71 69	1.562 1.475 1.488 1.569	216 186 209 212	84 47 37 67	44 23 20 36	21 · 1 15 · 3 18 · 0 25 · 6	741 786 837 903	99 86 106 84	13.6 9.3 7.9 11.2	429 396 388 410	1,343 1,240 1,203 1,163	1,001 933 881 829	6,705 5,823 6,055 5,605
1979 Q1 Q2 Q3	1,436 1,328 1,438	1,397 1,258 1,267	299 284 288	203 152	1,337 1,261 1,328	1.088 805 780		1.691 1.590 1.540	222 193 214	87 46 34	48 21 18	32·0 22·2 20·2	947 1,015 1,071	100 85 93	14·5 10·3 8·1	475	1,277 1,153 1,140	969 859 761	6,360 5,683 6,013
Monthly 1979 May June July Aug Sep	1,299 1,344 1,464 1,455 1,395	1.260 1.200 1.249 1.272 1.280	285 276 289 288 287	149 136 131 143	1.259 1.233 1.257 1.303 1.423	775 763 804 799 737		1.575 1.578 1.572 1.516 [1.531]	188 198 211 218 213	47 34 34 33 36	19 17 18 17 18	21 · 2 18 · 5 18 · 5 22 · 2 20 · 0	1.009 1.030 1.052 1.065 1.095	72 97 86 103 89	10 · 6 9 · 3 8 · 6 8 · 1 7 · 7	425 410 397 390	1,110 1,110 1,160 1,180 1,080	836 798 793 772 719	5,253 6,235 6,104 6,137 5,798
Oct	1,368	1,298	296		1,480	762					23			78					5,781
Percentage rate atest month	5 · 6		10.9	5 · 4	7.9	3 . 3	10.6++	7 · 1	5.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	8.3	1.8	0 · 3	6·1	1.9	6 · 4	5.6
UMBERS UNEMPLO	OYED, SEAS	SONALLY A	DJUSTED																
Quarterly averages 1978 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		1,416 1,389 1,368 1,334	279 285 284 281	183 184 186 188	1,061 1,139 1,234 1,224	1.011 1.000 995 952	78 76 74 72		205 202 206 209	58 58 59 60	30 28 30 35	17.0 18.4 20.8 23.8	725 781 852 907	88 97 107 85			1,173 1,251 1,288 1,251	901 922 921 900	6,179 6,028 6,027 5,908
979 Q1 Q2 Q3		1,357 1,304 1,269	287 296 301 e	172 156	1,285 1,369 1,388	920 875 871 e			211 210 211 e	60 57 56 e	34 27 e 28 e	27 · 9 25 · 3 23 · 0 e	937 1,015 1,088 e	88 94 93			1,118 1,162 1,220 e	882 855 802	5,878 5,880 5,994
Monthly 979 May June July Aug Sep Oct		1,306 1,279 1,279 1,265 1,264 1,282	296 298 300 303 301 e 298 e	153 151 150 149	1,376 1,393 1,404 1,406 1,355 1,340	870 882 881 875 857 e 832 e			210 214 212 210 211 e	59 54 55 55 55 57 e	26 e 28 e 29 e 27 e 27 e 31 e	25 · 5 23 · 3 23 · 9 23 · 4 21 · 8 e	1,005 1,049 1,074 1,079 e 1,111 e	87 107 99 97 83 76 e			1,130 1,133 1,273 1,250 1,138 e	853 831 802 809 794	5,929 5,774 5,848 6,149 5,985 6,182
ercentage rate latest month		5 · 3	11·0 e	5.6	7.1	3.6 e	10.0++		5 · 1 e	2 · 0 e	2·2 e	1 · 2 e	8·5 e	1.8			2.0	7 · 1	6·0

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 *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
 (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;

 (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
 2 Source: SOEC Statistical Telegram for Italy. OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom. supplemented by labour attacher reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data. *

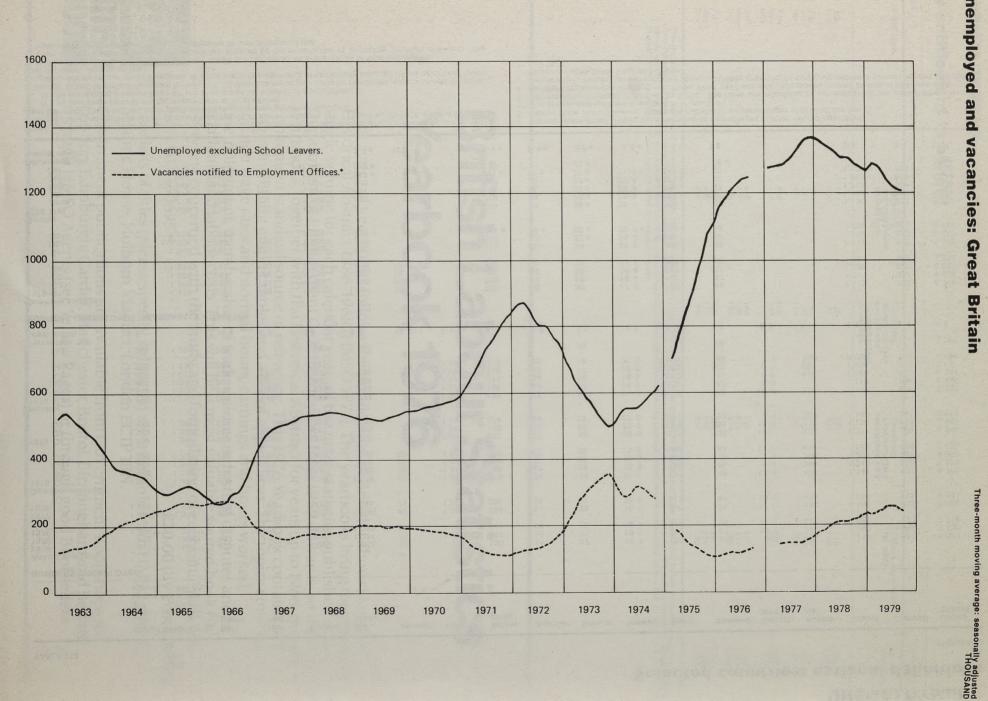
Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. † From October 1979 the unadjusted figures are affected by the introduction of fortnightly payment of benefit. The seasonally adjusted figures have been adjusted to take account of this.

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total inductor population. The annual averages are averages of 11 months. Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force. Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period and rates calculated

as percentages of the total labour force. tt Jan 1979

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	UNEMPI	LOYMENT				herrier and herrier and An ann	na ser en ser en de la ser de l La ser de la	energia de la comp		VACANC	IES	
Average of 3 months ended	Joining	register (infl	1		register (ou			of inflow ove		Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over
	Male	Female	_ <u>All</u>	Male	Female		Male	Female	_ <u>All</u>		The second s	outflow
1974 Sep 9	239	86	325	231	83	314	8	3	11	208	216	-8
Oct 14	238	86	324	229	84	313	9	3	12	204	213	-9
Nov 11 Dec 9 1975 Jan 20	240 	87 	327 	232 	85 	317 	*8 	2	10 	201	211 	-10
Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14	4 5 		 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 		 	 	 	
May 12 June 9 July 14	258 264	102 110	360 375	225 228	94 98	319 326	34 36	 8 13	41 49	159 157	179 173	-20 -16
Aug 11	264	113	377	230	100	330	34	13	47	160	167	-8
Sep 8	266	117	383	236	104	340	30	13	43	163	167	-4
Oct 9	264	118	383	239	108	347	25	11	36	161	165	-5
Nov 13	260	119	379	235	109	344	25	10	35	155	161	-6
Dec 11	254	116	371	226	106	332	29	11	39	148	154	-5
1976 Jan 8	246	112	357	215	99	314	31	12	43	146	147	-1
Feb 12	242	110	352	217	99	315	25	12	37	148	144	4
Mar 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
Aug 12	248	128	376	248	118	367		9	9	180	176	4
Sep 9	244	129	373	245	119	364	1	10	9	186	180	6
Oct 14	242	129	371	246	124	370	4	5	1	188	185	3
Nov 11 Dec 13 1977 Jan 13	6 13	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		···	···· ···	··· ··· ··	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··	··· ···	··· ··		····
Feb 10 Mar 10 April 14	231	122	 354	236	122	358	 -5	··· ···	 -5			
May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6 6 6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192 192	197 198 196	6 4
Aug 11	245	139	384	237	129	366	8	10	17	193	195	-2
Sep 8	245	141	386	241	131	372	5	10	14	192	194	-2
Oct 13	245	141	386	243	137	379	2	4	6	199	198	1
Nov 10 Dec 8 1978 Jan 12	248 245 229	145 143 129	393 388 358	243 244 229	141 143 129	384 387 357	4 1 1	4 	9 1 1	196 198 195	196 193 185	5 10
Feb 9	222	125	347	227	126	353	-5	-1	-6	200	186	15
Mar 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 June 8 July 6	229 232 241	135 138 149	363 369 391	239 240 249	139 140 145	379 380 394	-11 -9 -7	-5 -3 4	-16 -11 -3	218 221 229	215 221 231	3 -2
Aug 10	240	150	390	247	144	391	-7	6	-1	232	231	1
Sep 14	237	151	388	244	146	390	-7	5	-1	233	231	2
Oct 12	236	151	387	244	151	395	-8	—	-8	238	232	7
Nov 9	238	155	393	245	156	401	-7	-2	-8	237	233	4
Dec 7	239	151	390	244	155	399	-5	-4	-9	235	232	3
1979 Jan 11	226	134	361	226	136	363	-	-2	-2	219	215	3
Feb 8	224	130	354	217	130	347	7	—	7	210	206	5
Mar 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
May 10	215	131	345	235	137	372	-20	-6	-26	233	227	6
June 14	219	137	356	237	142	379	-19	-4	-23	238	236	2
July 12	229	151	381	240	145	385	-11	7	-4	235	240	-6
Aug 9	236	157	393	247	150	397	-11	7	-4	241	248	· -7
Sep 13	235	158	393	240	150	391	-5	8	+3	236	245	-9

• 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 4 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).

VACANCIES

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled: by region

TABLE 118

THOUSAND Wales Scotland Great Northern Britain Ireland Yorkshire and Humber-side North United Kingdom South West North West South East* East Anglia West Midlands East Midlands Notified to employment offices 161·2 155·5 159·0 $163.2 \\ 157.5 \\ 161.0$ 1977 July 8 Aug 5 Sep 2 66 · 6 63 · 6 64 · 0 9·2 9·8 10·6 10·7 10·3 10·3 $13 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 6$ 13·6 12·8 12·8 9·2 9·1 9·6 6·7 6·1 6·2 16·9 16·9 18·1 2·0 2·0 2·1 9·3 9·2 5·2 5·5 13·0 12·4 11·6 13·3 12·6 12·6 18·3 15·4 15·7 166 · 9 157 · 9 152 · 6 169·1 159·9 154·4 Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2 9·3 8·8 7·9 6·4 5·8 5·9 2·1 2·0 1·8 10·9 10·1 10·4 11·3 10·6 10·2 70 · 6 69 · 2 65 · 3 5·0 4·8 4·8 8·9 8·2 8·1 157·2 170·2 184·2 158·9 172·1 186·1 8·8 9·1 10·1 1978 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 3 66 · 2 73 · 2 77 · 9 10·4 11·6 11·9 12·1 12·4 12·9 13·2 14·1 14·9 6·3 6·5 8·4 15.717.120.01 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 9 8.5 9.7 10.8 11 · 4 11 · 5 11 · 8 4.8 202·3 214·0 225·9 204 · 1 215 · 9 227 · 9 8·8 8·7 9·2 22·3 22·9 23·0 April 7 May 5 June 2 12·8 14·2 16·2 12·3 12·5 13·2 12·8 13·4 13·7 $15.6 \\ 15.1 \\ 16.0$ 15·9 16·7 17·3 $10.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 11.1$ 1 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 9 85 · 1 93 · 3 99 · 4 6 · 1 6 · 7 6 · 8 216·9 212·3 231·2 218.6 213.9 232.8 9·0 8·2 8·9 21 · 9 21 · 0 21 · 8 June 30 Aug 4 Sep 8 96·5 93·1 104·4 12·7 12·8 14·2 13·4 13·3 14·5 15·8 15·2 16·3 15·8 16·9 18·0 10·3 10·7 11·0 1 · 7 1 · 6 1 · 6 6·8 6·6 7·4 14·8 14·5 14·6 239 · 9 230 · 2 219 · 4 241 · 4 231 · 6 220 · 5 Oct 6 Nov 3 Dec 1 110·2 105·8 101·1 15·9 15·6 15·1 16·4 16·4 15·6 18·7 18·2 17·3 $11 \cdot 0$ $10 \cdot 5$ $10 \cdot 0$ 8·9 8·0 7·8 21 · 9 20 · 1 18 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 2 $7 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 6$ 14·9 14·2 13·4 $14.6 \\ 14.3 \\ 13.6$ 213·6 214·8 226·1 214·7 216·0 227·3 Jan 5 Feb 2 Mar 2 98·4 100·7 104·8 14·9 14·2 15·1 16·9 16·8 18·3 7·3 7·9 8·8 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 2 6·2 6·1 6·4 13·0 13·4 14·5 13·6 12·9 13·6 $15 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 6$ 9.6 9.6 10.4 18·1 18·6 19·7 1979 250 · 1 267 · 9 277 · 0 20·8 21·8 22·5 21 · 7 23 · 9 24 · 3 248 · 6 266 · 4 275 · 4 16.6 18.2 18.7 111 · 6 118 · 5 122 · 4 16·4 16·8 16·4 10·9 11·5 12·1 9 · 8 11 · 6 11 · 9 1·5 1·6 1·5 Mar 30 May 4 June 8 7 · 8 8 · 5 9 · 6 17·4 19·6 21·3 15·5 16·1 16·2 17·4 16·9 16·6 20·8 20·6 21·3 10·9 10·2 9·9 22 · 6 22 · 6 23 · 7 258 · 9 246 · 3 251 · 5 260·3 247·6 252·9 July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7 9·3 8·9 8·9 18·7 17·4 18·1 $15 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 4$ $15.6 \\ 15.2 \\ 15.4$ 11 · 8 11 · 0 10 · 7 1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 4 116.5 108·0 111·5 1.3 9.6 22.4 245.4 246.7 20.0 10.1 Oct 5 111.7 8.6 17.2 14.5 15.3 16.1 Notified to careers offices 20·8 20·4 21·1 21 · 2 20 · 8 21 · 6 1 · 0 0 · 9 1 · 0 1·2 1·2 1·2 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 6 1977 July 8 Aug 5 Sep 2 0·5 0·5 0·6 1·3 1·2 1·4 8·5 8·4 8·9 3·9 3·7 3·5 1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 2 1.1 1.8 18·8 18·0 16·7 19·3 18·4 17·1 Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2 2·3 2·0 1·7 $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 1$ 0·8 0·6 0·5 0·9 0·8 0·9 0·5 0·4 0·3 9·1 9·4 8·9 0·8 0·7 0·6 0.4 0.5 1.2 0.9 16·9 18·9 24·1 17·2 19·2 24·4 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 3 9·0 10·0 12·6 1 · 2 1 · 4 1 · 8 0·5 0·6 0·7 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·5 0·9 0·7 0·9 1·1 1 ·6 1 ·7 2 ·2 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 7 1978 1.2 0.8 25·8 33·6 30·9 25·4 33·2 30·6 1 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 4 0.6 1.2 0.9 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·9 1·2 1·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 April 7 May 5 June 2 13·2 15·7 15·6 0·9 1·1 0·9 2·4 4·4 4·2 1 · 9 2 · 8 1 · 8 2·0 2·1 2·5 1.4 28 · 1 27 · 0 30 · 5 27 · 8 26 · 7 30 · 0 2·2 1·9 1·9 3·4 3·0 2·8 1.6 1.6 1.9 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 7 0·7 0·7 0·8 0·5 0·5 0·7 1 · 2 1 · 2 1 · 3 0·3 0·3 0·5 June 30 Aug 4 Sep 8 14·9 14·1 16·2 0 · 8 0 · 9 1 · 1 1 · 5 1 · 4 1 · 6 29·7 27·7 27·0 29·3 27·4 26·8 0·4 0·3 0·3 Oct 6 Nov 3 Dec 1 0·7 0·6 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·4 $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 0$ 16·2 15·7 16·0 1 · 1 0 · 9 0 · 9 1 · 6 1 · 5 1 · 4 2·8 2·3 2·0 $1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 5$ 1.6 25 · 4 23 · 4 27 · 7 25·2 23·2 27·5 0·2 0·3 0·3 Jan 5 Feb 2 Mar 2 0·5 0·5 0·5 0·4 0·4 0·4 $14 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 0$ 0 · 8 0 · 8 1 · 1 2·0 2·1 2·6 $\begin{array}{c}1\cdot 4\\1\cdot 4\\1\cdot 6\end{array}$ 1·5 1·4 2·1 1 · 5 1 · 6 1 · 9 $1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 0$ 1979 $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 4$ 17·8 19·7 19·3 34 · 0 41 · 0 37 · 2 34·2 41·3 37·5 2·9 4·3 2·9 2·2 2·6 1·8 0.6 0.7 0.6 0·7 0·8 0·8 0·3 0·3 0·2 2·3 2·7 2·3 Mar 30 1·5 1·7 1·6 1 · 9 2 · 2 1 · 8 May 4 June 8 1.6 4.7 34·2 31·3 31·5 34 · 0 31 · 0 31 · 2 July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7 18·3 16·3 17·0 1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 7 1 · 8 3·6 3·4 2·6 2·1 2·2 2·2 2.6 1.9 2.0 1 · 8 1 · 8 1 · 8 0·5 0·5 0·7 0·7 0·7 0·7 1·3 1·2 1·1 0·3 0·3 0·3 28.7 0.6 1.0 28.4 0.3 1.6 1.7 0.6 Oct 5 16.3 1.2 1.5 2.2 1.8

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.

Notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally discont a dix

TABLE 119	Courth	Fart	Courth	West	Feet	Verla	North	North	Walsa	Continue	Crost	Northan	United
in the second	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1974 Oct 9e Nov 6e Dec 4	129·5 121·6	9·2 8·3	20·9 18·5 17·6	20.8 17.9 16.3	16·9 16·5 15·0	21 · 0 19 · 7 18 · 0	23 · 7 21 · 8 20 · 5	13·2 12·2 11·7	8 · 9 8 · 7 8 · 0	22·2 21·7 21·7	286 · 4 267 · 5	4 · 2 3 · 7 3 · 7	290 · 6 271 · 4
1975 Jan 8 Feb 5 Mar 5	86 · 9 81 · 6	5·7 6·0	13·7 13·3	12·2 10·4	11 · 1 10 · 3	15·4 14·5	16·0 14·9	11 · 1 11 · 1	6·4 6·7	18·0 19·1	195·1 188·0	3.6 3.9 3.6	199.0 191.6
April 9	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
May 7	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
June 4	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
July 9	53 · 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
Aug 6	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
Sep 3	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
Oct 3	47 · 3	3.6	8·3	5·5	6·7	8·1	10·3	7 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	14·8	116.8	2·4	119·2
Nov 7	43 · 1	3.4	7·6	5·5	6·5	7·6	10·8	7 · 8		14·8	111.8	2·4	114·2
Dec 5	43 · 0	3.5	7·9	5·3	6·3	8·0	10·3	7 · 9		14·7	110.8	2·3	113·1
1976 Jan 2	42 · 3	3·4	8·4	5 · 1	6 · 6	7·4	9·9	7 · 1	4 · 6	14·2	108 · 9	2·3	111 · 2
Feb 6	44 · 0	3·4	8·5	5 · 5	6 · 5	8·2	10·2	7 · 2	4 · 6	14·3	111 · 2	2·2	113 · 4
Mar 5	45 · 8	3·6	8·0	5 · 9	6 · 8	8·3	10·5	7 · 1	4 · 7	14·4	115 · 2	2·1	117 · 3
April 2	45 · 7	3.6	7·9	6 · 2	6 · 8	8·8	10·2	7 · 4	4 · 9	13·9	115·5	2·2	117·7
May 7	44 · 0	3.5	8·1	6 · 2	6 · 6	9·2	10·0	7 · 0	5 · 0	14·3	113·7	2·3	116·0
June 4	43 · 7	3.3	7·0	6 · 1	6 · 6	8·7	9·6	7 · 3	4 · 6	14·4	111·3	2·1	113·4
July 2	45 · 6	3·4	7 · 7	6 · 4	7 · 0	9·8	10·3	8·2	5·1	14·5	118·2	2·1	120·3
Aug 6	49 · 6	3·5	8 · 2	6 · 9	7 · 8	10·4	10·7	8·0	5·5	14·8	125·8	1·9	127·7
Sep 3	50 · 6	3·4	8 · 4	7 · 4	8 · 1	10·6	11·3	8·0	5·8	14·6	128·3	2·2	130·5
Oct 8 Nov 5 Dec 3	50·7 	3·7 	7·9 	7·4 	7·8 	10·7 	11·2 	8·2	5·5 	13·7 	127·2	1 · 9 1 · 9 1 · 9	129·1
1977 Jan 7 Feb 4 Mar 4	60·0 61·8	4 · 0 3 · 9	9·1 9·3	9·1 9·5	9·9 10·1	11·9 12·1	12·8 12·8	9·2 9·0	6·1 6·0	14·7 15·1	145·7 149·6	2 · 1 1 · 8 1 · 8	147·5 151·4
April 6	62 · 6	4 · 1	8·9	9·3	10·7	11.8	12·5	8·8	6 · 0	15·9	150·5	1 · 8	152·3
May 6	65 · 1	4 · 0	8·6	9·5	10·6	12.7	12·6	9·2	6 · 0	15·6	154·2	1 · 7	155·9
June 1	63 · 8	4 · 3	8·5	9·2	10·2	12.7	12·4	8·6	6 · 3	16·5	152·7	1 · 9	154·6
July 8	62 · 8	4 · 8	8·4	9 · 3	10·5	12·5	13·1	8·8	6 · 2	16·7	153·2	2·0	155·2
Aug 5	63 · 5	4 · 8	8·5	9 · 8	10·4	12·4	12·4	8·7	6 · 1	16·8	153·5	2·1	155·6
Sep 2	60 · 1	4 · 8	8·2	9 · 8	10·0	12·0	11·9	8·9	5 · 8	16·9	148·5	1·9	150·4
Oct 7	64 · 5	4 · 6	8·9	10·3	10·5	12·5	12·7	9 · 1	6 · 4	17·5	157·0	2 · 0	159·0
Nov 4	68 · 3	5 · 0	9·4	10·1	10·3	12·6	12·7	9 · 4	6 · 4	15·8	160·7	2 · 0	162·7
Dec 2	70 · 6	5 · 3	10·0	10·8	10·8	12·6	13·4	9 · 3	6 · 8	17·4	167·1	2 · 0	169·1
1978 Jan 6	74·6	5·5	11 · 3	11 · 8	11·2	13.6	14·9	10·1	7 · 0	18·4	178·2	2·0	180·2
Feb 3	78·8	5·6	11 · 5	11 · 8	12·3	13.5	15·3	9·6	7 · 1	18·9	183·4	1·9	185·3
Mar 3	81·9	5·9	11 · 2	12 · 0	12·3	13.5	15·4	9·9	8 · 5	20·1	190·4	1·9	192·3
April 7	85 · 1	6 · 2	11 · 8	12·4	12·5	15·1	15·8	10·1	8 · 2	21 · 0	198.0	1 · 8	199·8
May 5	89 · 7	6 · 4	12 · 4	12·5	13·0	14·0	15·9	10·1	8 · 1	21 · 4	203.8	1 · 8	205·6
June 2	93 · 5	6 · 3	13 · 7	13·2	13·4	14·9	16·1	10·5	8 · 5	21 · 4	211.6	1 · 8	213·4
June 30	93 · 1	6·2	13.6	12·9	13·2	15·1	15·3	9·8	8·5	21 · 6	209·4	1 · 7	211 · 1
Aug 4	93 · 2	6·2	13.7	12·8	13·3	15·2	16·5	10·2	8·2	20 · 9	210·2	1 · 6	211 · 8
Sep 8	100 · 8	6·8	13.6	13·4	14·2	15·7	17·2	10·3	8·6	20 · 6	221·3	1 · 5	222 · 8
Oct 6	104·4	7 · 1	15.0	14·0	15·6	15·5	18·1	10·8	8·9	21 · 3	230 · 4	1 · 4	231 · 8
Nov 3	105·0	7 · 3	15.5	14·4	16·2	15·8	18·4	11·1	8·7	20 · 5	233 · 5	1 · 4	234 · 9
Dec 1	106·6	7 · 1	15.3	14·1	16·3	16·2	18·1	11·4	8·7	20 · 8	234 · 6	1 · 3	235 · 9
1979 Jan 5	106 · 8	7 · 1	15·7	14·0	16·2	16·4	18.6	10·9	8·1	20·9	234 · 4	1 · 3	235·7
Feb 2	106 · 1	6 · 8	15·2	13·2	15·2	15·3	17.9	10·1	8·5	20·4	227 · 8	1 · 1	228·9
Mar 2	108 · 6	6 · 7	14·9	13·7	15·0	15·6	18.7	10·2	9·0	19·7	231 · 9	1 · 2	233·1
Mar 30	111 · 5	7·9	16·5	15·5	16·2	16·1	20.6	10·4	9·2	20·3	243·8	1 · 5	245·3
May 4	114 · 8	8·2	17·8	16·1	16·3	17·1	21.0	10·9	10·9	22·4	255·8	1 · 5	257·3
June 8	116 · 4	9·2	18·9	16·1	16·1	17·7	21.3	11·5	11·2	22·7	261·0	1 · 4	262·4
July 6	113·4	8 · 7	17·5	15·5	15·5	16·7	20·3	11 · 4	10·4	22·3	251 · 6	1 · 4	253 · 0
Aug 3	108·1	8 · 5	16·6	15·5	15·3	16·8	20·3	10 · 5	10·2	22·4	244 · 2	1 · 4	245 · 6
Sep 7	108·1	8 · 3	17·2	14·6	15·1	16·0	20·5	10 · 1	9·6	22·5	241 · 9	1 · 2	243 · 1
Oct 5	106.0	8.2	17.2	13.9	14.5	15.8	19.4	9.9	9.6	21.7	236.2	1.2	237.4

Note: The figures relate only to the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled and include some that are suitable for young persons. * The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of Employment Gazette.

VACANCIES

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

GRE	AT TAIN	OVERTI	ME			arta del Martinasta de	SHORT	TIME	Starte Start				Har Bay		and and a second
			and the second	Hours of	overtime w	orked	Stood o week*	ff for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part v	ff for whole week		
					1		ALT A			Hours lo				Hours lo	st
Wee	k ended	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Actual (millions)	Seasonally adjusted (millions)	/ Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1975	Feb 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
	Mar 15	1,729	31 · 6	8·2	14·14	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
	Aug 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
	Sep 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
	Oct 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
	Nov 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
	Dec 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	Jan 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
	Feb 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
	Mar 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
	[Aug 14]	1,507	29 · 2	8.5	12·86	14.10	6	227	42	391	9·3	48	0 · 9	618	13·0
	[Sep 11]	1,695	32 · 7	8.6	14·58	14.48	3	103	52	486	9·4	54	1 · 0	589	10·9
	[Oct 16]	1,836	35 · 1	8.6	15·77	15·11	3	125	43	375	8·8	46	0 · 9	501	10·9
	[Nov 13]	1,858	35 · 4	8.5	15·88	15·16	3	133	30	313	10·6	33	0 · 6	446	13·6
	[Dec 11]	1,904	36 · 3	8.6	16·47	15·41	2	90	41	559	13·9	43	0 · 8	649	15·1
1977	[Jan 15]	1,720	33 · 0	8·3	14·23	15.53	8	332	33	282	8.6	41	0 · 8	614	15.0
	[Feb 12]	1,840	35 · 2	8·6	15·85	16.06	5	189	36	434	12.0	41	0 · 8	623	15.3
	[Mar 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
	[Aug 13]	1,625	30 · 8	9·0	14·58	15.92	24	936	26	238	9·2	50	0 · 9	1,174	23·8
	[Sep 10]	1,777	33 · 7	8·7	15·41	15.35	22	869	41	457	11·1	63	1 · 2	1,326	21·1
	[Oct 15]	1,878	35 · 8	8·7	16·25	15.61	13	498	36	339	9.6	48	0 · 9	837	17·5
	[Nov 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
	[Dec 10]	1,885	36 · 0	8·7	16·43	15.33	4	145	27	272	10.0	31	0 · 6	417	13·5
1978	[Jan 14]	1,748	33 · 6	8·4	14·70	15.99	4	176	43	573	13·5	47	0 · 9	749	16·0
	[Feb 11]	1,823	35 · 0	8·6	15·67	15.80	4	170	41	522	12·9	45	0 · 9	692	15·4
	[Mar 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
	[Aug 12]	1,568	30 · 1	8·8	13·75	15.15	3	126	21	216	10·1	25	0 · 5	342	13.9
	[Sep 16]	1,793	34 · 4	8·7	15·64	15.61	9	358	22	195	9·1	31	0 · 6	553	18.1
	[Oct 14]	1,824	35 · 5	8·7	15·90	15·22	4	173	28	278	10·1	32	0 · 6	450	14·1
	[Nov 11]	1,841	35 · 8	8·6	15·86	15·26	7	264	35	441	12·6	42	0 · 8	704	17·0
	[Dec 9]	1,882	36 · 7	8·7	16·35	15·23	4	138	35	434	12·5	38	0 · 7	572	15·0
1979	[Jan 13]	1,631	32 · 0	8·2	13·39	14.68	10	379	62	745	12·1	71	1 · 4	1,124	15.8
	[Feb 10]	1,740	34 · 2	8·5	14·85	14.93	18	706	45	470	10·5	62	1 · 2	1,176	18.9
	[Mar 10]	1,851	36 · 5	8·7	16·03	15.81	6	225	33	367	11·0	39	0 · 8	592	15.2
	[April 7]	1,888	37 · 2	8·7	16·33	16·38	6	236	26	257	9 · 8	32	0 · 6	493	15·3
	[May 5]	1,863	36 · 8	8·4	15·67	15·32	4	160	28	258	9 · 3	32	0 · 6	418	13·2
	[June 9]	1,838	36 · 3	8·6	15·75	16·17	2	74	29	266	9 · 0	31	0 · 6	339	10·9
	[July 7] [Aug 4] [Sep 8]†	1,828 1,308 1,413	35 · 9 25 · 7 27 · 8	8·9 9·2 9·0	16·18 11·97 12·69	15.88 13.40 12.68	4 3 9 e	169 121 350 e	35 21 70 e	437 178	12.6 8.4 10.7 e	39 24 79 e	0 · 8 0 · 5 1 · 6 e	606 299	15.6 12.4 13.9 e

• Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each. † See page 1155 for detailed analysis. e These figures are partly estimated. I ney make approximate allowance for returns having incorrectly reported days lost in the engineering dispute as short-time working. Further revisions may be made in the light of more information.

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TABLE 121

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX C	F WEEKLY HO	OURS WOR	KED BY ALL	OPERATIVES	;*	INDEX OF	AVERAGE WE	EEKLY HOUP	S WORKED	PER OPERA	TIVE*
	All manu industrie	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrical goods,	Vehicles ing,	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuf industries	facturing s	Engin- eering shipbuildir electrical goods,	Vehicles ng,	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
13. 1812.122	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods	· 加尔 			Actual	Seasonally adjusted	metal goods			
958 959 960	100 4 100 9 103 9		96 · 5 96 · 3 99 · 4	101 6 104 9 107 9	108 3 108 6 110 1	100 1 99 1 100 1	102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4		102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7	103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7	103 · 0 104 · 5 104 · 8	102 · 5 102 · 0 101 · 7
961 962 963 964 965	102 · 9 100 · 0 98 · 4 100 · 7 99 · 8		101 9 100 0 97 6 101 7 101 9	102 · 9 100 · 0 99 · 1 99 · 1 96 · 2	104 7 100 0 98 2 98 8 95 6	100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6	101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4		101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8	100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4	101 1 100 0 100 5 101 4 100 3	100 · 4 100 · 0 99 · 9 99 · 9 99 · 0
966 967 968 969 970	97 · 3 92 · 4 91 · 5 92 · 4 90 · 2	nationality interaction	101 · 0 96 · 8 94 · 6 96 · 1 94 · 3	91 · 5 86 · 1 87 · 0 88 · 3 86 · 7	91 · 7 84 · 4 83 · 3 83 · 6 78 · 3	95 · 2 92 · 8 90 · 4 90 · 8 89 · 3	97 · 8 97 · 1 97 · 9 98 · 0 97 · 0		97 · 4 96 · 6 96 · 8 97 · 3 96 · 1	95 · 7 95 · 7 96 · 9 97 · 4 95 · 4	98 · 5 97 · 3 98 · 3 97 · 7 96 · 9	98 · 1 98 · 0 98 · 3 98 · 4 97 · 5
971 972 973 974 975	84 4 81 3 83 2 81 0 75 4		87 · 2 82 · 7 85 · 8 84 · 7 80 · 2	82 · 1 79 · 8 82 · 6 79 · 3 75 · 1	74 · 0 71 · 7 71 · 2 66 · 1 60 · 9	85 · 9 84 · 5 85 · 4 87 · 2 82 · 0	95 · 1 94 · 7 96 · 5 93 · 8 92 · 8		93 4 92 6 94 9 92 4 91 3	93 · 2 92 · 8 95 · 1 91 · 8 92 · 5	96 · 3 95 · 6 96 · 7 94 · 8 93 · 7	96 · 6 96 · 7 97 · 6 96 · 8 95 · 4
976 977 978	73 · 8 75 · 1 74 · 1		76 · 5 77 · 8 76 · 8	74 · 5 77 · 1 77 · 9	58 · 9 59 · 6 58 · 1	79 · 8 80 · 3 79 · 7	93 · 1 94 · 0 93 · 7		91 · 1 92 · 2 92 · 0	93 · 7 93 · 3 92 · 3	93 · 8 94 · 2 94 · 0	95 · 1 95 · 8 95 · 6
Week ended	75 · 8	73 7	80 · 6	75·9	61·6	83 · 8	92 · 5	92 · 4	90·7	93·0	93 · 2	95·6
Oct 18	75 · 1	73 · 1	80 · 2	75 6	60 · 9	83 · 0	92 4	92 · 3	90 · 6	93 · 3	92 · 8	95 · 5
Nov 15	74 · 9	73 · 0	78 · 4	75 0	60 · 0	80 · 9	92 5	92 · 3	90 · 8	93 · 4	93 · 1	95 · 5
Dec 13	75 · 1	73 · 2	78 · 8	74 4	60 · 1	80 · 6	93 1	92 · 9	91 · 5	94 · 3	93 · 5	95 · 7
976 Jan 10	73 · 6	72 · 9	76 · 5	74 · 2	60 · 0	78 · 4	91 · 4	92 · 4	89 · 2	92 · 8	92 · 7	94 · 0
Feb 16	73 · 8	73 · 1	77 · 0	75 · 1	59 · 8	77 · 2	91 · 7	92 · 5	89 · 8	93 · 1	92 · 9	93 · 6
Mar 13	73 · 2	72 · 6	76 · 1	74 · 7	58 · 8	77 · 0	92 · 1	92 · 6	90 · 1	93 · 5	92 · 9	94 · 1
April 10	73 · 8	72 · 8	76 · 9	74 · 7	59 · 2	78 · 3	92 · 7	92 · 8	91 · 7	93 · 5	93 · 6	95 · 0
May 15	74 · 6	73 · 3	77 · 6	75 · 5	59 · 7	79 · 3	93 · 0	92 · 8	91 · 1	94 · 0	93 · 9	94 · 9
June 12	75 · 2	73 · 7	77 · 6	76 · 1	60 · 6	80 · 4	92 · 9	92 · 9	90 · 6	93 · 9	93 · 9	95 · 1
July 10*	71 · 6	74 0	74 · 3	66 9	55 · 6	81 · 6	93 · 7	93 · 0	91 · 3	95 · 7	94 · 3	96 · 1
Aug 14*	62 · 7	74 3	64 · 2	65 5	47 · 8	74 · 4	94 · 1	93 · 2	91 · 6	93 · 6	94 · 4	96 · 5
Sep 11*	76 · 5	74 4	78 · 9	77 2	60 · 9	83 · 0	93 · 4	93 · 3	91 · 2	93 · 6	93 · 8	95 · 5
Oct 16*	77 · 0	74 9	79·3	78 · 4	61 · 3	82 · 8	93 8	93 · 6	91 · 7	94 6	94 · 2	95 · 3
Nov 13*	77 · 0	75 1	79·5	78 · 2	61 · 4	82 · 8	93 9	93 · 7	92 · 1	93 7	94 · 4	95 · 3
Dec 11*	77 · 0	74 9	79·7	77 · 4	61 · 6	82 · 4	94 2	93 · 8	92 · 5	92 8	94 · 7	96 · 0
1977 Jan 15*	76 0	75 2	78 · 3	78 · 1	61 · 3	80·3	93 · 2	94 · 2	91 · 4	93 · 0	94 · 1	94 · 6
Feb 12*	76 4	75 6	79 · 4	77 · 6	61 · 7	79·8	93 · 8	94 · 6	92 · 4	92 · 1	94 · 6	95 · 0
Mar 12*	76 4	75 7	79 · 5	77 · 8	61 · 5	79·9	93 · 8	94 · 3	92 · 3	92 · 6	94 · 5	94 · 9
April 23*	76 · 4	75 4	79 · 3	77 · 0	61 · 7	80 · 1	93 · 8	94 0	92 · 0	93 · 1	94 · 4	95 · 3
May 14*	76 · 7	75 4	79 · 8	79 · 2	61 · 6	80 · 3	94 · 2	94 1	92 · 7	94 · 0	94 · 4	95 · 6
June 18*	76 · 7	75 2	79 · 0	79 · 2	61 · 6	81 · 6	93 · 9	94 0	91 · 8	93 · 5	94 · 2	96 · 1
July 16*	72 8	75 · 2	75 · 8	69 · 5	55 · 8	81 · 5	94 · 6	93 · 9	92 · 9	95 · 4	94 · 3	96 · 4
Aug 13*	63 0	74 · 8	64 · 4	67 · 5	47 · 8	73 · 7	95 · 0	94 · 2	93 · 1	92 · 8	94 · 5	97 · 4
Sep 10*	76 7	74 · 7	79 · 0	79 · 1	60 · 5	81 · 6	93 · 6	93 · 6	91 · 7	92 · 8	93 · 6	95 · 6
Oct 15*	77 · 0	74 · 9	79·9	80 · 2	60 · 4	81 · 1	94 · 0	93 · 9	92 · 1	93 · 5	93 · 9	96 · 0
Nov 12*	76 · 5	74 · 6	79·5	77 · 6	60 · 8	81 · 7	93 · 8	93 · 7	92 · 0	92 · 9	94 · 0	96 · 2
Dec 10*	77 · 1	75 · 0	77·9	81 · 9	60 · 7	81 · 8	94 · 2	93 · 7	92 · 4	93 · 9	94 · 0	96 · 9
978 Jan 14*	76 · 0	75 · 2	79 · 0	79·9	59 · 8	79 · 7	93 · 1	94 0	91 6	91 · 4	93 · 5	95 · 1
Feb 11*	75 · 8	74 · 9	78 · 9	79·9	59 · 8	79 · 0	93 · 2	93 9	91 7	91 · 7	93 · 4	95 · 1
Mar 11*	75 · 6	74 · 9	78 · 6	80·3	59 · 7	79 · 3	93 · 8	94 2	92 2	92 · 9	94 · 0	95 · 7
April 15*	74 · 7	74 · 7	78 · 7	80·7	59·7	79 · 3	93 · 8	94 · 0	92 2	93 · 2	94 · 0	95 · 5
May 13*	75 · 7	74 · 4	78 · 4	81·0	59·4	79 · 9	93 · 9	93 · 8	92 0	93 · 7	94 · 0	95 · 6
June 10*	75 · 5	74 · 0	78 · 1	79·4	59·8	81 · 1	93 · 5	93 · 6	91 6	91 · 9	94 · 1	96 · 0
July 8*	71 · 5	73 · 9	74 · 5	68 6	54 · 7	80 · 4	94 · 4	93 · 7	92 4	94 · 6	94 · 4	95 · 8
Aug 12*	62 · 0	73 · 7	63 · 4	67 6	47 · 2	73 · 2	94 · 3	93 · 5	92 2	91 · 2	94 · 6	96 · 6
Sep 16*	75 · 7	73 · 7	78 · 2	79 4	59 · 2	81 · 7	93 · 7	93 · 7	91 9	92 · 1	94 · 1	95 · 7
Oct 14*	75 · 5	73 · 5	78 · 0	79 5	59 · 2	81 · 6	93 · 7	93 · 8	92 · 0	91 · 7	94 · 1	95 · 5
Nov 11*	75 · 3	73 · 5	78 · 0	78 9	59 · 1	80 · 4	93 · 6	93 · 5	92 · 1	91 · 4	94 · 0	94 · 9
Dec 9*	75 · 3	73 · 3	77 · 9	79 2	59 · 2	80 · 5	93 · 9	93 · 5	92 · 3	92 · 1	94 · 2	95 · 6
979 Jan 13*	73 6	72 · 7	76 · 2	78 · 3	58·3	77 · 1	92 · 2	93 · 1	90 · 6	91 · 0	93 · 1	93 · 3
Feb 10*	73 7	72 · 8	76 · 5	78 · 2	58·4	77 · 7	93 · 0	93 · 7	91 · 5	91 · 8	93 · 5	94 · 8
Mar 10*	74 3	73 · 6	76 · 7	79 · 3	58·6	78 · 4	93 · 7	94 · 0	91 · 9	93 · 1	93 · 9	95 · 2
April 7*	74 · 4	73 · 4	76 4	79 · 8	58 · 5	79 · 2	94 · 0	94 · 2	92 · 2	93 · 6	94 · 2	95 · 8
May 5*	74 · 4	73 · 2	76 1	80 · 4	58 · 7	79 · 7	93 · 8	93 · 7	91 · 6	93 · 8	94 · 1	95 · 7
June 9*	74 · 6	73 · 2	76 2	79 · 7	59 · 1	80 · 8	93 · 9	94 · 0	91 · 8	92 · 8	94 · 2	95 · 9
July 7*	70 · 7	73 · 1	72 · 6	71 · 0	54 · 1	79 · 5	94 · 5	93 · 9	92 · 2	95 · 8	94 · 4	95 · 7
Aug 4*	60 · 8	72 · 4	61 · 1	67 · 3	46 · 6	73 · 2	93 · 5	92 · 7	90 · 7	90 · 8	94 · 1	96 · 7
Sep 8*	73 · 7 e	71 · 8 e	74 · 2 e	77 · 3 e	58 · 4	81 · 6	92 · 4 e	92 · 5 e	89 · 4 e	89 · 4 e	93 · 7	95 · 7

* The index of total weekly hours worked is subject to revision from July 1976 when the results of the June 1977 Census of Employment become available. Both indexes are subject to revision from November 1978 to take account of the October 1979 enquiry into the hours of manual workers and the proportion of operatives to total employees. e footnote to table 120.

HOURS OF WORK

Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers TABLE 122

SIC 1968	-			The search and		1	1-	Part Inder		Fl	JLL-TIME MI	EN (21 YEAR	S AND OVER
UNITED KINGDOM Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemical and allied indus- tries	s Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Weekly ear 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (£) 60 · 29 66 · 81 72 · 46 83 · 91	69 · 74 76 · 75 82 · 36 95 · 65	63 · 10 71 · 72 77 · 80 90 · 78	62 · 50 73 · 72 79 · 40 91 · 93	58.86 66.11 73.38 83.39	53·35 61·64 67·93 76·41	56 · 79 63 · 48 69 · 13 80 · 35	67 · 53 72 · 09 76 · 37 88 · 64	62 · 52 72 · 48 75 · 59 84 · 88	56·12 64·90 70·65 81·69	53.65 61.19 65.32 75.96	50 · 76 55 · 89 61 · 91 71 · 20	48 · 16 53 · 30 61 · 61 67 · 50
Hours work 1975 1976 1977 1978	46 · 2 45 · 9 46 · 4 46 · 2	42 · 6 42 · 9 43 · 0 43 · 0	42 · 7 44 · 1 44 · 4 44 · 6	41 · 9 44 · 0 43 · 8 43 · 7	42.6 42.9 43.3 43.0	42.0 42.7 43.0 42.5	42·2 42·3 42·6 42·9	43·9 43·4 43·7 43·8	41 · 4 42 · 6 42 · 2 41 · 4	42·1 43·2 43·1 43·1	42 · 4 43 · 4 43 · 1 43 · 6	43·7 43·1 42·9 43·4	40 · 5 40 · 9 41 · 3 41 · 3
Hourly earn 1975 1976 1977 1978	nings (pen 130 · 5 145 · 6 156 · 2 181 · 6	163 · 7 178 · 9 191 · 5 222 · 4	147.8 162.6 175.2 203.5	149·2 167·5 181·3 210·4	138·2 154·1 169·5 193·9	127 · 0 144 · 4 158 · 0 179 · 8	134.6 150.1 162.3 187.3	153·8 166·1 174·8 202·4	151 · 0 170 · 1 179 · 1 205 · 0	133·3 150·2 163·9 189·5	126 · 5 141 · 0 151 · 6 174 · 2	116 · 2 129 · 7 144 · 3 164 · 1	118·9 130·3 149·2 163·4
Oct		Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Weekly earn 975 976 977 977		61 · 07 68 · 82 75 · 15 87 · 48	55.83 61.48 67.66 77.85	65 · 17 73 · 88 82 · 09 96 · 79	58.06 66.27 71.04 83.51	59 · 74 67 · 83 73 · 56 84 · 77	59 · 82 66 · 36 74 · 96 84 · 52	60 · 38 65 · 80 72 · 91 81 · 77	60 · 45 68 · 42 72 · 72 87 · 78	63 · 81 71 · 22 76 · 96 88 · 03	50 · 71 57 · 36 63 · 31 72 · 39	49 · 88 53 · 97 59 · 04 67 · 15	59 · 58 66 · 97 72 · 89 83 · 50
lours work 975 976 977 978		44 · 5 45 · 3 45 · 7 45 · 4	43·1 42·8 43·0 43·0	42 · 4 43 · 6 44 · 5 44 · 6	42·5 43·3 43·4 43·3	42·7 43·5 43·6 43·5	47 · 2 46 · 4 47 · 2 47 · 2	45 · 2 44 · 3 44 · 7 44 · 9	42·3 42·8 42·4 42·8	47 · 3 47 · 5 48 · 0 48 · 8	43·2 43·0 43·3 43·5	43·2 42·7 42·9 43·2	43.6 44.0 44.2 44.2
lourly earn 975 976 977 978	i ings (pen	ce) 137 ·2 151 ·9 164 ·4 192 ·7	129·5 143·6 157·3 181·0	153·7 169·4 184·5 217·0	136.6 153.0 163.7 192.9	139·9 155·9 168·7 194·9	126.7 143.0 158.8 179.1	133.6 148.5 163.1 182.1	142·9 159·9 171·5 205·1	134·9 149·9 160·3 180·4	117 · 4 133 · 4 146 · 2 166 · 4	115.5 126.4 137.6 155.4	136.7 152.2 164.9 188.9
SIC 1968										FULL	TIME WOME	N (18 YEARS	AND OVE
Oct	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Veekly earn 975 976 977 978	nings (£) 37 ·28 43 ·69 47 ·51 53 ·85	42 · 91 48 · 46 55 · 97 59 · 54	37 · 40 44 · 11 48 · 64 54 · 85	35 · 41 43 · 58 47 · 21 54 · 33	38 · 94 46 · 77 51 · 14 56 · 79	35 · 48 42 · 32 45 · 49 52 · 06	36 · 38 43 · 54 47 · 04 53 · 96	39 · 19 46 · 08 49 · 55 56 · 59	42 · 33 50 · 43 53 · 68 60 · 50	34 · 40 42 · 21 45 · 28 52 · 04	31 · 76 37 · 93 40 · 95 46 · 02	28 · 13 32 · 61 36 · 90 42 · 03	28 · 70 33 · 59 38 · 08 41 · 94
lours work 975 976 977 978	ed 37 · 7 37 · 9 38 · 1 37 · 9	38 · 6 36 · 5 37 · 7 38 · 7	37 · 9 38 · 4 38 · 2 38 · 2	36 · 7 37 · 7 37 · 3 37 · 8	37 · 5 38 · 0 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 4 37 · 6 37 · 7 38 · 3	37 · 1 37 · 6 37 · 8 37 · 9	37 · 0 37 · 4 38 · 1 37 · 9	37 · 5 37 · 8 38 · 0 37 · 4	36 · 8 37 · 5 37 · 0 37 · 2	36 · 1 36 · 7 36 · 4 36 · 7	36 · 5 36 · 4 36 · 2 36 · 7	35 · 5 36 · 0 36 · 1 36 · 1
lourly earn 975 976 977 978	ings (pend 98.9 115.3 124.7 142.1	ce) 111 · 2 132 · 8 148 · 5 153 · 9	98.7 114.9 127.3 143.6	96 · 5 115 · 6 126 · 6 143 · 7	103 8 123 1 135 3 149 8	94·9 112·6 120·7 135·9	98 · 1 115 · 8 124 · 4 142 · 4	105 · 9 123 · 2 130 · 1 149 · 3	112·9 133·4 141·3 161·8	93·5 112·6 122·4 139·9	88.0 103.4 112.5 125.4	77 · 1 89 · 6 101 · 9 114 · 5	80 · 9 93 · 3 105 · 5 116 · 2
ct		pottery,	etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industrie covered
Veekly earn 975 976 977 978	nings (£)	35 · 20 42 · 22 45 · 59 52 · 12	36 · 77 42 · 14 46 · 20 53 · 62	38 · 51 45 · 20 48 · 87 55 · 33	32 · 94 39 · 49 43 · 44 49 · 15	34 · 23 40 · 71 44 · 45 50 · 08		30 · 45 36 · 11 39 · 14 42 · 97	38 · 76 43 · 43 47 · 94 58 · 10	44.07 50.23 53.25 63.79	26 · 59 31 · 69 35 · 16 40 · 11	38 · 64 43 · 62 46 · 41 52 · 98	34·19 40·61 44·31 50·03

94·3 103·3 111·6

109·5 119·3 133·2 157·9

95·9 109·3 117·8 131·5

92.4 108.6 118.5 133.8

 Hourly earnings (pence)

 1975
 98

 1976
 115

 1977
 123

 1978
 142
 98 · 1 115 · (123 · 9 142 · (99·4 113·0 124·2 143·0 101 · 0 117 · 1 126 · 9 145 · 2

Hours worked

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

88·3 105·9 115·8 132·8

93.0 109.4 119.5 134.6

Ξ

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

UNITED KINGDOM	Oct 1976			Oct 1977			Oct 1978	a the second second	S. Bullins
SIC 1968	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hours worked	Hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	2		pence	£		pence	£		pence
Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	67 · 83 40 · 71 22 · 06 37 · 75 26 · 87	43 · 5 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 0 37 · 6	155 · 9 109 · 4 102 · 1 94 · 4 71 · 5	73 · 56 44 · 45 23 · 90 41 · 16 29 · 90	43.6 37.2 21.5 40.0 37.6	168.7 119.5 111.2 102.9 79.5	84.77 50.08 27.13 47.96 33.33	43 · 5 37 · 2 21 · 6 40 · 0 37 · 6	194 · 9 134 · 6 125 · 6 119 · 9 88 · 6
All industries covered† Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	66 · 97 40 · 61 21 · 50 37 · 94 26 · 70	44 · 0 37 · 4 21 · 2 40 · 5 37 · 5	152·2 108·6 101·4 93·7 71·2	72 · 89 44 · 31 23 · 14 41 · 30 29 · 74	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 0 40 · 5 37 · 6	164·9 118·5 110·2 102·0 79·1	83 · 50 50 · 03 26 · 20 46 · 98 33 · 18	44 · 2 37 · 4 21 · 1 40 · 6 37 · 6	188.9 133.8 124.2 115.7 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 ransport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

TABLE 123

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTU	RING INDUSTRIES		ALL INDUST	RIES AND SERVICES	and the second
4	FULL-TIME A	DULTS: MEN (21 year	s and over) WOMEN (18 ye	ears and over)		
April	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	110 - 7 122 - 3 135 - 9 152 - 1 191 - 8	112 · 5 124 · 9 139 · 9 165 · 2 226 · 7	111 · 0 122 · 7 136 · 5 154 · 3 197 · 5	111 · 5 124 · 1 137 · 3 155 · 3 195 · 0	112 2 125 8 139 8 161 8 224 0	111 7 124 5 138 0 157 0 202 9
1976 1977 1978 1979	225 · 6 248 · 0 287 · 3 328 · 5	276 · 2 310 · 0 353 · 4 402 · 4	233 · 9 258 · 1 298 · 1 340 · 6	232 6 253 6 287 2 322 4	276 · 6 304 · 5 334 · 5 373 · 5	244 · 5 267 · 3 300 · 0 336 · 2
Weights	689	311	1,000	575	425	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 TABLE 125

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3 minus col. (4))
and the second second second second	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
963 April	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.4
Oct	5.3	4.1	3.6	2.3	1.3
964 April	9.1	7.4	6.5	4.9	1.6
Oct	8.3	8.2	8.1	5.7	2.4
965 April	7.5	8.4	8.0	5.3	2.7
Oct 966 April	8.5	10.1	9.5	7.3	2.2
	7.4	9.8	9.7	8.0	1.7
Oct 967 April	4.2	6.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	0.3
Oct 968 April	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	-0.3
968 April Oct	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.6	-0.9
	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.7	0.3
969 April Oct	7.5	7 · 1	6.9	5.4	1.5
000 Oct	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.5	2.5
Oct	13.5	15.3	16.0	12.4	3.6
72 Oct	11.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	2.1
973 Oct	15.7	15.0	14.6	18.1	-3.5‡
974 Oct	15.1	14.1	13.6	12.1	1.5
975 Oct -	20.0	21.4	21.9	20.6	1.3
076 Oct	23.4	26.9	28.6	26.5	2.1
977 Oct	13.2	12.1	11.6	16.5	-4·9§
978 Oct	8.6	8.4	8.2	4.6††	3.611
	13.8	13.8	13.8	19.811	-6.0++

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular surveys into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly-hours;
Autiplying this difference by 1 (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
Adding the resulting figures to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates index.
The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates index.
The engineering and construction industries had large wage rates increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.
These figures have been affected by nationally negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT		STRIES		na dina di la sa	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND	SERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£	:)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£	:)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose p y absence	ay was	T LOB COLUMN			those whose p y absence	
	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by	excluding those whose pay was affected by	Time to	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over	absence	absence		-	-	absence	absence	2 <u>15-00</u> 545.		
Manual occupations 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8		32 · 1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1
1973 1974 1975	38.6 43.6 54.5	39·9 45·1 56·6	46·4 46·2 45·0	86.0 97.4 125.8	83·7 95·2 123·1	37·0 42·3 54·0	38·1 43·6 55·7	46.7 46.5 45.5	81 · 7 93 · 5 122 · 2	79.2 91.1 119.2
1976 1977 1978 1978 1979	65 · 1 71 · 8 81 · 8 94 · 5	67·4 74·2 84·7 97·9	45 · 1 45 · 6 45 · 8 46 · 0	149·2 162·6 184·8 212·8	146.3 160.0 181.8 208.7	63·3 69·5 78·4 90·1	65 · 1 71 · 5 80 · 7 93 · 0	45·3 45·7 46·0 46·2	143 · 7 156 · 5 175 · 5 201 · 2	141 · 0 154 · 3 172 · 8 197 · 5
Non-manual occupations 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3		43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8
1973 1974	48·4 54·1	48·7 54·5	39·2 39·1	122·4 137·7	122·4 137·8	47·8 54·1	48·1 54·4	38·8 38·8	121.6 137.9	121.7 138.1
1975 1976	68·2 80·2	68·7 80·9	39·2 39·1	173·2 204·3	173·3 204·4	67·9 81·0	68·4 81·6	38·7 38·5	174·3 210·3	174.6 210.6
1977 1978 1979	88·2 102·4 116·8	88·9 103·0 117·7	39·2 39·4 39·6	223·4 258·1	223 · 8 258 · 9	88·4 99·9	88·9 100·7	38·7 38·7	227·2 257·1	227 · 9 257 · 9
All occupations	110.0	117.7	39.0	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5
1972 1973 1974 1975	36 · 2 41 · 1 46 · 3 58 · 1	37 · 1 42 · 3 47 · 7 60 · 2	43 · 9 44 · 5 44 · 3 43 · 4	83 · 7 94 · 5 106 · 9 137 · 7	93·5 106·1 136·5	36 · 0 40 · 9 46 · 5 59 · 2	36·7 41·9 47·7 60·8	43 · 4 43 · 8 43 · 7 43 · 0	83·7 94·3 107·6 139·9	83·3 93·7 107·2 139·3
1976 1977 1978 1979	69 · 2 76 · 1 87 · 3 100 · 5	71 · 4 78 · 5 90 · 0 103 · 7	43 · 4 43 · 8 44 · 0 44 · 2	163 · 2 177 · 7 202 · 9 233 · 1	162.0 177.1 202.2 231.8	70·0 76·8 86·9 98·8	71 · 8 78 · 6 89 · 1 101 · 4	42 · 7 43 · 0 43 · 1 43 · 2	166 · 8 181 · 1 204 · 3 232 · 2	166.6 181.5 204.9 232.4
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations										
1972 1973	17·0 19·6	17·7 20·5	40·0 40·0	44·4 51·2	50.7	16·6 19·1	17·1 19·7	39·9 39·9	43·0 49·6	42.6 49.1
1974 1975	23·1 30·9	24·1 32·4	39·9 39·5	60·6 81·8	60·1 81·4	22·8 30·9	23.6 32.1	39·8 39·4	59·3 81·6	58·7 81·1
1976 1977 1978 1979	38·5 43·0 49·3 55·4	40·3 45·0 51·2 57·9	39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9	102·0 113·4 128·5 145·4	101 · 5 112 · 7 127 · 5 144 · 2	38 · 1 42 · 2 48 · 0 53 · 4	39 · 4 43 · 7 49 · 4 55 · 2	39·3 39·4 39·6 39·6	100.7 111.2 125.3 139.9	100 · 2 110 · 7 124 · 4 138 · 7
Non-manual occupations 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3		22 · 1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
1973 1974 1975	21 · 8 25 · 6 35 · 2	21 · 8 25 · 8 35 · 4	37·3 37·3 37·1	58·5 69·0 95·2	58·3 68·8 95·0	24.5 28.3 39.3	24·7 28·6 39·6	36·8 36·8 36·6	66·2 76·9 106·1	66 · 1 76 · 7 105 · 9
1976 1977 1978 1979	42 · 8 48 · 1 54 · 9 62 · 3	43 · 1 48 · 4 55 · 2 62 · 8	37 · 1 37 · 1 37 · 2 37 · 2	115·9 130·1 148·0 168·5	115.6 129.8 147.5 168.0	48.5 53.4 58.5 65.3	48·8 53·8 59·1 66·0	36·5 36·7 36·7 36·7 36·7	132.0 143.8 158.1 176.8	131 · 8 143 · 7 157 · 9 176 · 6
All occupations 1972					100 0					
1973 1974 1975	17·8 20·3 23·9 32·4	18·4 21·0 24·8 33·6	39.0 39.0 38.9 38.5	47.0 53.9 63.8 87.2	53·5 63·4 86·9	20 · 1 22 · 6 26 · 3 36 · 6	20·5 23·1 26·9 37·4	37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 8 37 · 4	54.0 60.5 70.8 98.5	53.9 60.3 70.6 98.3
1976 1977 1978 1979	40 · 1 44 · 9 51 · 3 57 · 9	41 · 5 46 · 4 52 · 8 60 · 0	38·5 38·7 38·8 38·8	107.6 120.0 136.1 154.6	107·2 119·6 135·4 153·7	45·3 50·0 55·4 61·8	46 · 2 51 · 0 56 · 4 63 · 0	37 · 3 37 · 5 37 · 5 37 · 5 37 · 5	122.6 134.0 148.2 166.0	122·4 133·9 148·0 165·7
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
1972 1973 1974 1975	31 · 7 36 · 0 40 · 8 52 · 1	32 · 7 37 · 3 42 · 3 54 · 2	42 · 6 43 · 1 43 · 0 42 · 3	76 · 4 85 · 7 97 · 6 127 · 2	84·1 96·1 125·4	31 · 4 35 · 5 40 · 6 52 · 7	32·0 36·4 41·7 54·0	41 · 8 42 · 1 42 · 0 41 · 3	75.8 85.2 97.8 128.9	75.0 84.1 96.8 127.7
1976 1977 1978 1979	62 · 5 68 · 9 78 · 8 90 · 4	64·7 71·3 81·5 93·7	42·3 42·7 42·8 43·0	151.8 165.8 188.7 216.7	150.0 164.3 187.0 214.2	62·7 68·7 77·3 87·4	64 · 2 70 · 2 79 · 1 89 · 6	41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5	154.7 168.0 188.6 213.6	153.8 167.5 187.9 212.4
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over									2.00	212 4
All occupations 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	83 · 1	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9
1974 1975	40·3 51·5	41 · 8 53 · 6	43·0 42·3	96·4 125·8	95·0 124·1	40·1 52·0	41 · 1 53 · 4	42·0 41·4	96.6 127.3	95·5 126·0
1976 1977 1978 1979	61 · 8 68 · 0 77 · 8 89 · 1	64 · 0 70 · 4 80 · 5 92 · 5	42·5 42·7 42·8 43·0	150·1 163·8 186·5 213·9	148·3 162·3 184·7 211·3	61 · 8 67 · 8 76 · 3 86 · 2	63 · 4 69 · 3 78 · 1 88 · 4	41 · 1 41 · 3 41 · 4 41 · 5	152.6 165.7 186.1 210.7	151.6 165.1 185.3 209.3

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

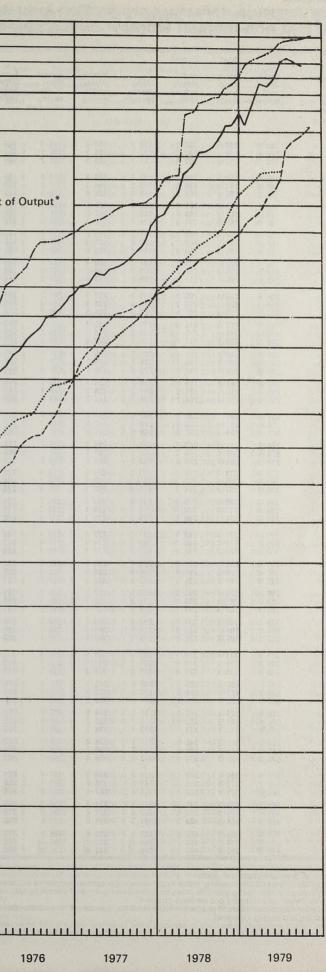
Earnings, wage rates, retail prices

Log scale

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1975

Average 1970 = 100



EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

TABLE 127

GREAT		Coal	Chemi-	N. T. Y. S.S.	a lange a	· ····································		Ship-		Metal	Trans a state					And a sub-	and the second second	And the state of the
BRITAIN SIC 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	and petro- leum pro-	cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	Timber, furni- ture, etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- facturing indus- tries	Agricul- ture*
JAN 1970 = 100		And the second s							- Alian				Areast				1 (50) 2017 3	3-242
1973 Oct Nov Dec	160 · 7 165 · 8 170 · 3	153 · 0 148 · 7 152 · 8	155 · 2 161 · 1 162 · 3	154 · 9 157 · 5 155 · 2	156 6 158 9 159 5	153 · 5 155 · 7 160 · 2	158 · 5 161 · 1 161 · 6	148 4 154 7 145 2	155 · 5 157 · 8 157 · 0	154 2 158 4 155 5	159 · 3 161 · 6 157 · 4	160 · 2 161 · 8 157 · 9	157 · 1 159 · 2 159 · 4	159 · 7 162 · 7 163 · 0	165 7 166 6 163 5	156 1 160 2 155 8	158 9 163 3 163 1	167 · 4 172 · 5 167 · 5
1974 Jantt Febtt	166 - 3 165 - 3	150-6 151-0	159 2 169 5	145 2 153 6	150 5 154 1	154 6 157 9	155 4 157 3	142 · 8 148 · 2	144 6 144 4 160 3	145 6 149 0 163 3	142 9 146 0 168 6	159 6 164 4 176 1	141 · 0 145 · 8 170 · 4	155·3 157·5	157 · 7 160 · 8	153 · 9 155 · 3	151 · 7 154 · 6	170-5 184-0
Mar April May	169 0 170 2 176 0	160 · 2 163 · 0 164 · 2	162 3 161 9 165 6	159 5 159 3 163 7	165 · 0 158 · 5 167 · 2	166-6 159-9 166-9	162 9 162 2 168 8	158 · 5 159 · 0 159 · 2	155 6 164 9	157 · 7 165 · 0	166 · 6 175 · 5	172 · 8 180 · 0	167·7 169·6	166-2 167-2 171-4	173 · 0 172 · 3 172 · 9	162 9 162 3 165 6	172 · 3 168 · 7 172 · 4	194 · 0 202 · 3 206 · 8
June July	181 · 9 186 · 2	169-6 184-0	174 8 185 2	174 · 7 181 · 2 180 · 5	179-1 180-5 181-8	175 · 0 176 · 9 176 · 9	178 · 5 183 · 1 182 · 6	176 · 3 176 · 8 170 · 5	174 · 7 174 · 0 178 · 7	175-6 180-0 177-4	185 1 188 4 187 5	184 · 5 199 · 2 190 · 1	175 · 9 176 · 6 175 · 6	178-6 180-1 181-8	183 · 0 185 · 2	169 6 175 9	181 8 184 4	203 · 3 213 · 9
Aug Sep Oct	188 6 193 6 197 4	197 1 197 6 200 2	188 · 1 190 · 8 199 · 2	184 8	185·5 190·4	182 · 1 188 · 6	190.8	178-2	180 · 2 183 · 5	182 · 1 187 · 9	187 3	196 · 1 197 · 6	184 · 0 190 · 4	188-5 192-1	183 · 9 192 · 9 198 · 1	174 · 9 183 · 7 186 · 0	183 · 7 188 · 4 190 · 4	230 4 229 0 217 3
Nov Dec 1975	209 2 218 6	203 · 4 206 · 1	209 2 211 3	195 0 200 8	198-3 198-5	197 · 2 199 · 3	199 1 204 3	187 · 1 191 · 8	204 · 5 201 · 6	196 · 4 196 · 9	197.6 199.6	207 · 0 206 · 3	194 · 4 197 · 0	199 · 4 203 · 0	204 · 2 202 · 4	190 8 191 1	198 6 201 9	215 9 218 9
Jan Feb Mar	214 8 214 5 233 0	212 1 209 1 219 3	205 5 213 2 207 6	203 · 6 214 · 4 220 · 0	203 · 7 205 · 3 208 · 8	201 · 2 204 · 4 209 · 2	204 0 208 4 212 2	197 8 202 8 211 3	196 9 200 2 199 3	201 0 203 8 209 4	200 · 7 203 · 7 203 · 7	214 · 5 209 · 1 215 · 8	198 · 1 202 · 3 204 · 7	204 · 9 207 · 0 206 · 0	212 · 4 220 · 3	194 · 0 193 · 6 199 · 4	203 7 212 2 207 6	225 · 7 232 · 5 236 · 1
April May	220 · 8 225 · 4	213 · 0 215 · 6	210 8 215 4	212 9 221 2	215 4 215 5	210 5 215 2	217 5 222 0	221 · 4 218 · 7	200 · 7 198 · 8	209 · 1 210 · 7	208 · 5 218 · 5	215 · 1 216 · 9	210 · 5 210 · 5	210 · 8 213 · 2	223 · 4 223 · 6 222 · 6	199 9 202 7	213 · 4 217 · 3	249 · 1 259 · 2
July Aug	233 · 1 237 · 2 241 · 0	223 · 2 240 · 9 242 · 9	217 · 5 251 · 4 249 · 7	222 5 225 6 225 8	220 5 230 1 226 7	224 · 2 231 · 5 228 · 7	226 · 8 237 · 8 236 · 9	232 2 217 3 200 1	207 · 5 213 · 5 219 · 9	218 6 227 8 224 9	225 · 7 233 · 2 230 · 1	219 6 227 7 225 9	215-3 219-7 213-0	220 · 1 224 · 9 224 · 6	231 · 8 241 · 7 234 · 8	210 4 216 3 215 6	221 · 1 227 · 7 226 · 7	257 · 7 259 · 4 280 · 1
Sep Oct	245 0 248 1	245 · 1 247 · 2	245 · 5 246 · 6	229 · 6 236 · 3	230 · 2 234 · 7	232 · 9 236 · 1	241 · 1 244 · 7	236 1 238 5	217·0 223·0	228 · 2 232 · 8	233 · 4 238 · 8 242 · 9	232 1 236 6 238 5	220 · 5 228 · 6 232 · 0	231 · 7 236 · 5	241 · 8 247 · 0	221 6 224 5	232 1 237 1	290 · 1 275 · 4
Nov Dec 1976	254 7 263 5	250 6 252 8	255 · 9 264 · 2	241 · 3 235 · 0	239 8 241 2	238 4 248 3	248 · 4 255 · 4	244 · 4 239 · 7	227 · 3 230 · 3	239 · 7 240 · 8	242·5 242·5 250·6	237 · 9	236 · 8 240 · 2	242 · 2 246 · 6 247 · 7	249 · 8 248 · 6	230 7 227 6	241 7 243 5	267 · 4 259 · 5
Jan Feb Mar	257 0 255 6 277 0	251 1 251 4 260 8	256 0 256 0 258 8	241 · 2 249 · 1 249 · 9	243 6 242 9 247 9	244 · 2 245 · 3 252 · 9	251 4 253 0 259 8	244 8 249 6 251 3	234 · 0 237 · 7 236 · 7	243 · 7 243 · 8 249 · 9	250·0 251·6 256·3	248 · 1 241 · 4 242 · 2	238 · 7 245 · 6	247 · 1 250 · 4	254 · 7 259 · 3 258 · 3	231 3 232 7 237 3	249 7 257 5 259 9	273 4 288 0 301 9
April May June	265 8 274 6 273 5	262 3 265 4 265 7	260 8 266 3 275 6	257 · 7 264 · 1 259 · 5	250 · 0 257 · 7 258 · 3	250 · 7 254 · 7 258 · 0	262 · 4 268 · 9 271 · 0	248 3 255 0 255 7	237 2 249 7 249 9	251 8 258 5 260 6	252 6 268 2 268 8	240 · 2 245 · 4 245 · 9	246 1 252 2 250 6	253 9 259 5 264 1	256 · 0 259 · 6 262 · 8	242 4 249 0 251 2	258 3 261 6 267 4	307 · 7 298 · 1 312 · 1
July Aug	275 7 277 6	271 · 4 265 · 6	274 · 7 273 · 7	271 · 3 260 · 7	261 · 5 259 · 1	260 9 260 7	271 · 3 270 · 5	246 · 8 254 · 3	253 0 248 7	263 · 0 260 · 5	269 · 5 269 · 1	257 · 7 253 · 6	252 · 6 249 · 6	261 · 3 259 · 8	269 3 264 6	250 · 2 250 · 2	268 9 268 0	325 3 333 5
Sep Oct Nov	276 · 3 276 · 3 286 · 0	267 4 269 9 276 0	274 8 276 5 288 6	263 5 271 0 273 5	260 6 264 8 269 5	263 8 265 7 272 2	273 0 274 9 279 8	258 7 258 1 266 3	250 3 256 2 256 1	263 · 2 269 · 5 276 · 2	269 9 275 0 278 4	257 6 258 2 263 1	253 6 260 5 266 9	264 · 7 265 · 8 270 · 7	270 · 1 272 · 9 276 · 0	254 5 255 4 259 5	270 · 3 275 · 8 279 · 2	307 4 300 9 302 0
Dec 1977 Jan	291 · 2 286 · 4	278·3 277·4	286 0 282 6	273 · 2 277 · 9	271 · 7 272 · 5	271 · 8 275 · 4	282 · 0 280 · 8	265 · 7 273 · 5	256 · 8 259 · 6	275·2 276·7	279 · 1 283 · 2	269 0 279 2	269·7 270·8	275 · 6 269 · 4	282 · 4 281 · 3	256 9	278 9	308 8 298 5
Feb Mar	285 5 308 4	277 · 2 284 · 7	283 · 9 285 · 9	282 · 7 281 · 3	274 · 4 277 · 8	277 · 9 285 · 9	282 · 2 288 · 7	270 · 6 265 · 8	253 · 2 256 · 7	278 · 4 283 · 2	284 · 8 286 · 6	272 1 276 5	276 6 276 8	272 · 2 275 · 8	281 · 5 284 · 5 286 · 5	260 6 266 6	286 8 288 4	312 · 2 322 · 6
April May June	291 0 301 9 297 9	282 9 289 9 288 9	286 5 291 8 296 3	279 7 288 6 283 5	280 · 5 285 · 9 283 · 9	279 · 3 283 · 2 284 · 4	288 5 290 5 287 7	271 · 1 281 · 0 278 · 4	260 · 3 270 · 3 268 · 1	282 9 285 7 284 8	287 6 293 4 291 5	278 · 9 278 · 3 278 · 3	277 · 8 278 · 8 279 · 3	280 · 0 285 · 1 289 · 5	281 · 7 283 · 4 282 · 1	271 5 275 6 275 6	288 2 291 0 288 0	329 8 323 3 326 7
July Aug Sep	298 4 293 4 301 7	296 · 2 291 · 0 286 · 4	293 · 2 290 · 6 295 · 7	303 8 281 9 289 2	287 · 2 283 · 1 287 · 3	285 · 2 286 · 3 287 · 0	289 · 2 291 · 6 291 · 7	277 · 0 269 · 8 272 · 7	266 · 8 265 · 5 260 · 5	291 6 285 5 295 6	292 · 5 291 · 0 294 · 0	283 · 7 281 · 7 283 · 5	280 · 5 278 · 7 288 · 2	282 · 4 280 · 4 286 · 6	289 · 3 290 · 2 295 · 7	273 · 9 269 · 9	291 0 284 9 294 2	340 · 5 339 · 1
Oct Nov	309 · 7 326 · 0	286 · 6 294 · 1	304 · 2 328 · 2	292 · 9 290 · 3	294 · 1 301 · 9	296 · 3 304 · 0	296 · 2 315 · 8	265 · 8 290 · 2	267 · 4 280 · 6	300 · 7 307 · 5	299 · 0 303 · 2	296 · 1 297 · 5	296 · 3 302 · 8	293 · 0 298 · 2	301 · 9 306 · 7	275 9 281 6 287 2	294·2 305·1	368 · 5 347 · 1 326 · 1
Dec 1978 Jan	322 6 321 8	302·7 311·6	330 · 6 320 · 1	298 · 0 299 · 5	307 · 8 307 · 6	312 · 1 312 · 0	307 · 8 311 · 9	279 · 1 292 · 8	287 · 0 287 · 9	308 · 9 312 · 7	307 · 4 311 · 8	296 · 4 308 · 9	300 · 8 308 · 2	306 · 8 306 · 3	307 · 2 312 · 1	284 1 288 3	300 · 4 307 · 6	326 · 8 318 · 4
Feb Mar	322 · 5 330 · 5	315·5 333·8	319 6 325 8	305 2 321 0	311 0 315 4	314 · 7 318 · 1 331 · 9	313 2 322 6 328 4	287 · 7 306 · 1 348 · 0	291 6 289 7 299 6	313 7 316 2 326 3	315 0 312 4 321 9	303 · 3 304 · 6 308 · 4	306 · 5 310 · 6 317 · 6	305 9 307 1 319 5	321 · 0 317 · 6	294 · 7 300 · 9	317 1 316 2	343 6 265 4
April May June	337·1 344·2 347·1	339 8 327 4 328 0	323 · 7 328 · 8 344 · 8	340 · 6 337 · 8 334 · 4	325 · 1 327 · 3 329 · 9	336·3 333·5	334 6 340 0	321 · 2 324 · 8	305 9 309 2	326 · 3 328 · 1 331 · 5	330 · 9 338 · 8	308 · 1 312 · 2	316·3 317·7	320·0 328·8	325 6 327 8 331 8	311 8 321 5 321 4	323 9 325 3 332 5	368 2 363 3 372 9
July Aug Sep	348 0 345 4 349 6	344 4 339 8 339 9	342 · 5 339 · 8 348 · 5	350 · 2 313 · 7 333 · 1	334 · 0 333 · 9 334 · 7	347 · 0 336 · 5 339 · 2	337 · 3 332 · 7 337 · 1	327 · 1 311 · 7 327 · 0	307 · 1 301 · 8 301 · 2	334 6 328 7 335 4	338 · 7 338 · 4 340 · 5	325 · 2 324 · 1 330 · 4	322 · 5 319 · 7 324 · 2	326 · 2 325 · 9 330 · 5	341 · 0 334 · 3 344 · 0	323 4 319 8 329 1	328 8 328 9 334 2	364 · 0 387 · 7 407 · 5
Oct Nov Dec	352 · 3 366 · 9 376 · 5	341 · 0 346 · 9 357 · 7	345 · 6 354 · 9 370 · 0	337 · 1 333 · 7 342 · 4	339 · 8 350 · 7 356 · 4	345 · 1 354 · 5 360 · 5	347 9 351 6 352 1	415 · 2 346 · 7 317 · 7	310 · 2 309 · 7 325 · 3	342 · 1 350 · 5 348 · 5	345 1 349 4 350 3	330 · 8 329 · 8 328 · 4	329 · 3 337 · 1 345 · 4	338 · 8 343 · 6 358 · 5	347 · 2 350 · 2 354 · 5	333 3 332 5 334 1	339 6 350 3 348 8	417 · 8 381 · 4 368 · 9
1979 Jan Feb	361 4 372 7	359 · 0 377 · 5	349 · 5 356 · 8	324 · 0 347 · 0 355 ² 4	350 · 0 356 · 0 367 · 6	357 · 4 371 · 7 380 · 6	351 7 358 5 376 0	329 · 7 330 · 0 387 · 9	323 · 0 340 · 1 348 · 4	346 · 4 356 · 3 371 · 0	347 · 5 350 · 8 368 · 6	338 0 350 4 349 7	345 6 350 1 354 3	340 · 5 348 · 7 356 · 3	353 · 1 363 · 2	330 · 8 342 · 0	344 1 355 2	362 · 6 382 · 6
Mar April May	386 · 2 382 · 0 401 · 4	371 4 375 8 376 6	382 4 375 3 372 0	355 4 372 8 399 4	307 · 0 371 · 1 377 · 6	380 0 379 7 385 6	378-0 369-8 379-9	352 · 2 372 · 8	348 4 338 9 352 8	370 · 9 377 · 3	362 · 4 377 · 3	365 · 4 352 · 8	362 · 7 365 · 2	369 · 4 379 · 3	370 · 4 370 · 8 370 · 5	358 2 358 7 376 2	365 · 8 368 · 5 378 · 8	397 · 1 407 · 6 395 · 2
June July	407 · 0 408 · 4	384 0 404 7	400 · 0 401 · 6	391·7 402·3	391 · 5 392 · 9	387 · 9 396 · 2	388 · 4 385 · 3	371 · 2 369 · 0	369 · 5 357 · 0	391 · 4 388 · 3	386 · 2 383 · 8	361 · 7 365 · 2	364 · 2 369 · 9	389 · 9 385 · 8 203 · 1	388 · 4 391 · 9	387 · 0 386 · 7	394 9 391 6	416 · 2 434 · 4
Aug Sep	402 8 416 0	399 1 392 6	404 · 2 442 · 8	364 · 5 365 · 3	361 · 2 346 · 6	385 · 5 385 · 2	363 · 7 368 · 6	342 0 354 4	325 · 0 299 · 2	366 · 7 363 · 2	386 · 4 389 · 5	363 6 368 7	364 · 4 380 · 2	393 · 1 386 · 4	382 · 7 398 · 7	384 6 391 2	384 8 393 9	449 · 8 **

England and Wales only.
Except sea transport and postal services.
Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index. "all industries and services covered".
Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index. "all industries and services covered".
If The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.
The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

Timber, furni-	Paper, printing and	Other manu- facturing	Agricul- ture*	Mining and	Con- struc-	Gas, elec-	Trans- port	Miscel- laneous services‡	All manuf industries		All indust services of		GREAT BRITAIN
ture, etc	publish- ing	indus- tries		quarry- ing	tion	tricity and water	and com- munica- tion†	services‡	Un- adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Un- adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	SIC 1968
									JAN 1970	= 100			1973
165 · 7	156 1	158 9	167 4	153 · 1	169 4	160 · 2	159 · 2	158 · 4	157-4	157 · 3	159 · 1	157 ·8	Oct
166 · 6	160 2	163 3	172 5	139 · 1	169 9	160 · 2	160 · 7	158 · 7	160-6	158 · 6	160 · 9	158 ·8	Nov
163 · 5	155 8	163 1	167 5	139 · 8	168 4	156 · 8	155 · 9	157 · 9	159-8	161 · 4	159 · 7	160 ·9	Dec
157 · 7 160 · 8 173 · 0	153 9 155 3 162 9	151 · 7 154 · 6 172 · 3	170·5 184·0 194·0	139 · 2 § 191 · 3	163 · 3 166 · 8 174 · 2	160 · 2 163 · 8 177 · 1	157 · 2 157 · 4 161 · 8	162 · 7 163 · 1 172 · 2	151 · 7 154 · 8 165 · 0	152 ·0 155 ·1 165 ·2	153·9 156·9 167·6	154 ·0 156 ·8 166 ·6	1974 Jantt Febtt Mar
172 · 3	162 · 3	168 · 7	202 · 3	189 · 1	174 · 3	170·7	162 · 6	172 · 3	162 · 7	163 · 1	166 · 1	165 · 2	April
172 · 9	165 · 6	172 · 4	206 · 8	187 · 3	175 · 6	176·6	168 · 8	170 · 6	168 · 6	173 · 9	171 · 0	174 · 9	May
183 · 0	169 · 6	181 · 8	203 · 3	195 · 3	189 · 3	186·0	171 · 7	183 · 4	177 · 9	176 · 7	180 · 0	177 · 5	June
185 · 2	175 · 9	184 · 4	213 9	198 · 3	192 3	185 2	177 · 9	188 5	181 · 5	180.0	183.6	181 ·0	July
183 · 9	174 · 9	183 · 7	230 4	199 · 0	188 3	196 0	184 · 6	185 4	182 · 1	184.1	184.9	185 ·7	Aug
192 · 9	183 · 7	188 · 4	229 0	204 · 1	196 8	204 4	186 · 5	190 7	186 · 9	187.8	189.9	188 ·8	Sep
198 · 1	186 · 0	190 · 4	217 · 3	208 2	200 9	202 0	189 4	193 5	190 · 6	190 · 8	193.0	191 ·9	Oct
204 · 2	190 · 8	198 · 6	215 · 9	214 5	203 3	206 8	205 4	198 8	200 · 2	198 · 0	201.7	199 ·2	Nov
202 · 4	191 · 1	201 · 9	218 · 9	215 9	205 7	221 3	234 2	194 2	202 · 4	203 · 8	206.6	207 ·7	Dec
212 · 4 220 · 3 223 · 4	194 · 0 193 · 6 199 · 4	203 · 7 212 · 2 207 · 6	225 7 232 5 236 1	215 · 5 218 · 2 253 · 0	204 · 7 217 · 4 219 · 1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214 · 1 214 · 6 215 · 7	209 · 6 208 · 9 220 · 6	203 · 6 207 · 3 210 · 8	203 · 8 207 · 7 210 · 7	205 · 7 210 · 2 214 · 2	205 · 6 210 · 1 212 · 7	1975 Jan Feb Mar
223 · 6	199 · 9	213 · 4	249 · 1	261 · 6	225 · 6	219 · 5	219 · 2	223 · 7	212·2	212·9	217·1	216 ·2	April
222 · 6	202 · 7	217 · 3	259 · 2	256 · 9	223 · 2	227 · 8	225 · 0	220 · 5	214·9	217·4	219·6	220 ·8	May
231 · 8	210 · 4	221 · 1	257 · 7	262 · 3	231 · 7	249 · 9	223 · 8	237 · 4	221·2	220·0	226·0	223 ·4	June
241 · 7	216 3	227 · 7	259 · 4	260 · 2	241 · 6	287 0	227 · 8	242 · 7	229 · 5	227 · 5	234 · 3	230 ·9	July
234 · 8	215 6	226 · 7	280 · 1	258 · 7	235 · 9	262 9	232 · 7	238 · 6	228 · 5	230 · 8	232 · 8	233 ·4	Aug
241 · 8	221 6	232 · 1	290 · 1	261 · 4	244 · 9	257 4	256 · 1	240 · 5	232 · 5	233 · 7	239 · 0	237 ·6	Sep
247 · 0	224 5	237 1	275 4	263 5	248 9	256 6	241 6	244 · 3	236 ·9	237 · 4	240 · 9	239 ·8	Oct
249 · 8	230 7	241 7	267 4	265 6	248 9	255 5	244 6	244 · 4	242 ·2	239 · 1	244 · 6	241 ·1	Nov
248 · 6	227 6	243 5	259 5	267 3	252 8	258 6	245 6	244 · 0	244 ·4	245 · 2	246 · 6	247 ·2	Dec
254 · 7 259 · 3 258 · 3	231 · 3 232 · 7 237 · 3	249 · 7 257 · 5 259 · 9	273 4 288 0 301 9	268 · 1 268 · 3 288 · 0	245 8 248 3 254 3	261 0 261 9 270 2	253 3 250 9 252 2	256 · 5 259 · 3 271 · 0	245 · 9 247 · 6 252 · 7	246 · 1 248 · 3 252 · 3	248 · 2 250 · 1 255 · 7	248 · 1 250 · 1 253 · 7	1976 Jan Feb Mar
256 · 0	242 · 4	258·3	307 · 7	286 · 1	251 · 0	274 · 4	253 5	266 · 0	253 · 3	253 · 4	255 · 9	254 · 5	April
259 · 6	249 · 0	261·6	298 · 1	281 · 0	255 · 5	278 · 0	258 9	268 · 2	261 · 0	258 · 5	262 · 0	258 · 7	May
262 · 8	251 · 2	267·4	312 · 1	282 · 4	261 · 8	280 · 9	259 1	267 · 1	262 · 4	261 · 0	263 · 9	261 · 1	June
269 · 3	250 2	268 9	325 · 3	285 0	264 6	299 · 7	261 2	273 2	264 · 5	262 · 4	267 ·0	263 · 1	July
264 · 6	250 2	268 0	333 · 5	282 8	264 7	288 · 0	260 8	284 5	262 · 5	265 · 9	266 ·0	267 · 1	Aug
270 · 1	254 5	270 3	307 · 4	287 3	271 8	287 · 2	263 6	281 3	264 · 7	267 · 1	268 ·3	267 · 4	Sep
272 9 276 0 282 4	255 4 259 5 256 9	275 · 8 279 · 2 278 · 9	300 · 9 302 · 0 308 · 8	290 · 1 292 · 8 295 · 7	272 · 3 278 · 1 280 · 2	287 · 7 286 · 0 286 · 5	265 · 3 281 · 3 265 · 5	282 · 8 282 · 5 284 · 8	268 · 3 273 · 3 274 · 5	269 · 2 270 · 7 274 · 2	270 · 8 276 · 2 275 · 5	269 ·8 272 ·8 275 ·3	Oct Nov Dec 1977
281 · 3	260 9	282 · 2	298 · 5	297 · 4	274 · 0	291 · 7	274 · 9	294 · 7	276 · 1	276 · 5	278 · 1	278 · 3	Jan
284 · 5	260 6	286 · 8	312 · 2	297 · 0	278 · 3	295 · 2	270 · 8	295 · 8	276 · 8	278 · 0	278 · 8	279 · 2	Feb
286 · 5	266 6	288 · 4	322 · 6	317 · 3	290 · 4	299 · 6	272 · 9	312 · 4	281 · 6	281 · 2	285 · 3	283 · 1	Mar
281 · 7	271 5	288 · 2	329 · 8	304 · 0	283 · 3	297 · 6	275 · 0	305 · 4	281 · 3	281 · 3	284 ·0	282 · 4	April
283 · 4	275 6	291 · 0	323 · 3	300 · 1	291 · 1	299 · 9	278 · 4	301 · 5	287 · 1	284 · 1	288 ·9	284 · 9	May
282 · 1	275 6	288 · 0	326 · 7	302 · 1	293 · 0	305 · 1	281 · 8	305 · 0	285 · 6	284 · 1	288 ·9	285 · 9	June
289 · 3	273 9	291 · 0	340 · 5	306 1	293 7	305 3	282 · 4	304 4	288 · 1	285 · 8	290 ·8	286 · 6	July
290 · 2	269 9	284 · 9	339 · 1	305 7	288 7	301 1	281 · 5	304 1	283 · 9	287 · 8	287 ·3	288 · 8	Aug
295 · 7	275 9	294 · 2	368 · 5	308 2	300 1	300 7	285 · 2	314 3	288 · 0	291 · 0	292 ·4	291 · 8	Sep
801 · 9 806 · 7 807 · 2	281 6 287 2 284 1	294 · 2 305 · 1 300 · 4	347 · 1 326 · 1 326 · 8	312 · 0 313 · 0 318 · 4	302 · 4 305 · 5 307 · 7	306 7 311 6 305 5	285 · 2 293 · 6 288 · 3	313 · 8 311 · 2 308 · 4	293 · 7 304 · 2 305 · 6	294 · 6 301 · 7 304 · 5	296 · 6 304 · 5 304 · 8	295 ·6 301 ·2 304 ·1	Oct Nov Dec 1978
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	Jan
321 · 0	294 7	317 · 1	343 · 6	347 · 2	303 · 8	309 · 9	301 · 4	327 · 5	310 ·3	311 · 9	311 · 0	311 · 5	Feb
317 · 6	300 9	316 · 2	265 · 4	382 · 9	308 · 7	308 · 0	307 · 0	338 · 5	315 ·3	314 · 9	317 · 3	314 · 6	Mar
325 · 6	311 8	323 9	368 · 2	376 · 4	313 9	325 · 7	311 9	344 · 6	325 · 4	325 ·2	325 ·9	324 · 1	April
327 · 8	321 5	325 3	363 · 3	369 · 7	315 3	405 · 0	313 4	342 · 9	328 · 7	325 ·1	330 ·9	326 · 2	May
331 · 8	321 4	332 5	372 · 9	380 · 7	327 3	406 · 3	325 3	351 · 2	332 · 4	330 ·6	336 ·6	333 · 0	June
341 · 0	323 4	328 · 8	364 · 0	385 · 5	333 8	366 3	328 · 1	355 · 6	334 · 6	332 · 1	338 ·0	333 ·2	July
334 · 3	319 8	328 · 9	387 · 7	381 · 4	329 9	360 9	324 · 8	344 · 0	328 · 6	333 · 5	332 ·8	334 ·7	Aug
344 · 0	329 1	334 · 2	407 · 5	387 · 5	342 1	362 8	328 · 1	355 · 9	334 · 3	338 · 0	339 ·6	339 ·2	Sep
147 · 2 150 · 2 154 · 5	333 3 332 5 334 1	339 · 6 350 · 3 348 · 8	417 · 8 381 · 4 368 · 9	397 · 6 398 · 9 411 · 3	343 6 346 9 348 4	361 8 363 5 357 6	329 4 331 0 324 7	357 · 8 355 · 0 369 · 1	342 · 2 345 · 5 351 · 2	343 · 3 343 · 2 349 · 7	345.6 347.9 351.2	344 · 5 344 · 5 350 · 1	Oct Nov Dec 1979
153 · 1	330 8	344 1	362 · 6	407 · 7	328 6	360 · 1	321 4	381 · 6	345 · 0	345 · 5	344 · 4	344 · 7	Jan
163 · 2	342 0	355 2	382 · 6	412 · 3	336 9	367 · 2	338 5	387 · 0	355 · 4	357 · 3	354 · 9	355 · 6	Feb
170 · 4	358 2	365 8	397 · 1	445 · 9	357 7	371 · 2	374 9	405 · 4	369 · 7	369 · 0	372 · 6	369 · 3	Mar
870 · 8	358 7	368 · 5	407 6	446 · 3	357 · 7	370 7	358 · 5	403 · 4	368 · 3	368 · 0	370 · 2	368 · 1	April
870 · 5	376 2	378 · 8	395 2	435 · 1	359 · 6	373 7	371 · 8	405 · 3	379 · 7	375 · 3	378 · 6	373 · 2	May
888 · 4	387 0	394 · 9	416 2	439 · 6	379 · 7	390 6	383 · 1	415 · 9	390 · 5	388 · 2	390 · 8	386 · 6	June
391 · 9	386 · 7	391 6	434 · 4	446 · 7	387 · 9	393 · 3	392 · 1	430 · 7	389 · 6	386 · 8	393 · 4	387 · 8	July
382 · 7	384 · 6	384 8	449 · 8	445 · 6	378 · 7	448 · 0	388 · 7	410 · 1	372 · 6	378 · 3	382 · 4	384 · 8	Aug
398 · 7	391 · 2	393 9	**	454 · 8	388 · 8	406 · 4	397 · 4	413 · 3	373 · 5	377 · 8	384 · 3	384 · 0	[Sep]

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of *Employment Gazette*. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula: monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to December 1978. Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: production industries and some services (older series) Manual and non-manual employees (combined)

June

Jan

June

Jan

EARNINGS

TABLE 128

GREAT

Industry group

Indices of earnings by occupation: manual men in certain manufacturing industries

JAN 1964 = 100 Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium Average weekly earnings including overtime premium June June June Jan June Jan June June

SIC 1968	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*	inga ang ang ang	appen and the	eurof (1 BELLY	2						pence
Timeworkers Skilled Labourers All timeworkers	446 · 7 492 · 3 470 · 8 477 · 1	473 · 0 506 · 8 534 · 5 503 · 4	501 · 6 550 · 1 591 · 4 540 · 1	530 · 5 603 · 8 661 · 0 580 · 3	591-4 645-2 715-7 637-5	100·37 89·91 95·27 96·69	493 · 4 499 · 0 530 · 7 517 · 3	506 · 5 512 · 4 578 · 7 535 · 3	553 · 6 553 · 7 654 · 2 585 · 5	591 · 3 608 · 8 698 · 1 631 · 5	650·6 672·0 697·6 693·0	213 · 9 180 · 6 171 · 8 200 · 4
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-results workers	430 · 8 469 · 1 423 · 7 438 · 6	450 · 4 484 · 7 457 · 4 458 · 6	481 · 2 502 · 1 509 · 4 486 · 3	498 · 3 532 · 5 533 · 4 507 · 8	548 2 577 8 592 9 556 0	100 · 71 87 · 40 93 · 12 96 · 24	449 · 0 494 · 1 479 · 3 458 · 7	464 9 507 2 497 4 474 3	496 · 7 539 · 7 527 · 7 504 · 4	534 5 573 5 576 9 542 2	586-6 639-0 663-6 598-1	225 · 1 185 · 3 190 · 5 210 · 6
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	429 · 5 480 · 8 447 · 1 442 · 9	451 · 4 496 · 6 490 · 3 465 · 2	479 · 0 526 · 5 543 · 3 494 · 4	501 · 2 569 · 1 588 · 7 523 · 7	554 9 612 6 644 9 574 5	100 · 53 88 · 81 94 · 19 96 · 48	450 · 3 486 · 3 509 · 5 464 · 9	464 · 7 500 · 7 536 · 9 481 · 2	498 · 4 534 · 8 588 · 1 515 · 4	534 3 579 1 635 5 555 0	585-9 641-6 680-3 609-7	219.0 182.6 180.8 205.0
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	449 · 3 433 · 5 446 · 0	468 · 2 461 · 0 467 · 6	503 · 7 489 · 3 501 · 1	522 · 6 519 · 7 523 · 4	567·0 554·9 565·1	96 · 12 104 · 43 98 · 23	503 · 7 467 · 7 496 · 7	534 · 1 500 · 1 528 · 1	565 · 1 525 · 9 557 · 7	605 · 1 562 · 6 597 · 2	644 0 605 6 637 4	213·9 228·0 217·5
Payment-by-results workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-results workers	418 · 6 412 · 0 413 · 7	448 · 7 430 · 4 442 · 0	469 · 3 467 · 9 466 · 5	477 · 1 505 · 1 480 · 4	582·0 551·8 574·0	103.50 110.28 104.89	424 · 4 416 · 3 418 · 7	444 · 7 431 · 7 438 · 3	472 · 6 462 · 9 467 · 5	509 · 9 487 · 2 502 · 2	570 9 545 9 563 1	219·0 233·3 221·9
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	439 · 1 423 · 2 435 · 5	459 · 2 449 · 5 457 · 6	492 · 2 478 · 0 489 · 4	509·5 508·4 510·4	561 6 544 7 558 3	97 · 14 105 · 07 99 · 11	473 · 2 443 · 0 465 · 7	501 · 0 472 · 9 494 · 6	529 · 9 497 · 8 522 · 4	568 · 2 531 · 7 559 · 6	609·1 574·7 601·0	214.7 228.6 218.1
ENGINEERING‡						June 1979						June
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	373 · 4 397 · 6 407 · 9 390 · 0		424 · 7 444 · 0 461 · 1 440 · 4		497 0 512 6 536 3 512 6	£ 96.85 88.58 75.09 91.66	410 · 6 444 · 0 456 · 2 431 · 8		472 · 3 502 · 9 520 · 3 493 · 8		548-4 1 571-7 601-1 568-5	1979 pence 213·4 195·1 164·3 201·8
Payment-by-results workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-results workers	367 6 356 2 385 9 363 0		416 1 400 1 445 6 409 3		484 7 458 4 514 8 473 0	97·28 85·27 76·55 90·66	401 · 0 338 · 6 435 · 6 396 · 5		457 9 443 6 498 9 452 2		531-2 503-3 583-9 519-3	226.8 200.5 172.5 211.9
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	370 · 0 376 · 5 402 · 8 376 · 4		420 · 0 421 · 3 458 · 0 424 · 8		490 6 484 9 531 7 493 1	97 · 01 87 · 20 75 · 45 91 · 27	402 · 7 412 · 0 451 · 9 412 · 3		461 8 468 4 516 4 471 0		535 7 532 0 598 4 541 7	218·3 197·3 166·3 205·6

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 * 370 · 1

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Index o	f average	earnings:	manu
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Table 129 (ne	Index w version)									Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
GREAT BRITAIN	Jan	Feb	Mar	April 	May 	June	July	Aug	[Sep]				average§
	S: unadjusted	: Jan 1976 =	= 100										
Whole econo	00 0 100 ∙ 0 110 • 9	100.6 111.0	102 · 2 113 · 3	103 · 3 113 · 1	105·5 114·9	106 · 7 115 · 4	107·8 117·0	107·8 115·7	108·3 116·6	108·5 117·9	110·6 120·1	111 · 3 121 · 7	106-0 115-6
1977 1978 1979	121.5 135.7	122 · 7 141 · 1	125 · 0 143 · 7	127 · 2 144 · 3	129 · 4 146 · 9	133 · 1 150 · 9	133 · 6 155 · 6	131.7 153 3∥	134 · 2 [153 · 5]∥	135 · 2	136 · 1	138.0	130.6
	IES: SEASON		STED: Jan 1	1970 =100									
1967 1968	79 · 4 85 · 4	79 · 8 86 · 1	80 · 2 86 · 3	80 · 4 86 · 2	80 · 6 87 · 6	81 · 2 87 · 5	82 · 4 88 · 2	82 · 2 89 · 1	83 · 1 89 · 6	83·7 90·0	84.6 91.1	84 · 2 91 · 9	81 · 8 88 · 2 95 · 2
1969 1970	92 · 2 100 · 0	91.7 101.8	92 · 7 103 · 0	94 · 0 103 · 8	93 · 4 104 · 9	95.0 106.3	95·3 106·9	95.7 108.9	96.7 109.3	97.5 110.6	98·2 112·0	99.6 113.1 123.3	106 · 7 118 · 7
1971 1972 1973	114 · 2 124 · 4 143 · 1	114.6 * 144.4	115 8 128 3 145 9	116 0 129 4 148 3	117.6 130.5 149.5	117 · 8 132 · 1 152 · 8	119-4 132-8 153-4	120 · 7 134 · 1 154 · 2 185 · 7	121 · 1 137 · 8 155 · 8 188 · 8	122 · 0 140 · 2 157 · 8 191 · 9	122 · 2 141 · 7 158 · 8 199 · 2	142 5 160 9 207 7	134 0* 152 1 179 1†
1974 1975	154 · 0† 205 · 6	156 · 8† 210 · 1	166 · 6 212 · 7	165-2 216-2	174 · 9 220 · 8	177 · 5 223 · 4 261 · 1	181 · 0 230 · 9 263 · 1	233 · 4 267 · 1	237 · 6 267 · 4	239 · 8 269 · 8	241 · 1 272 · 8	247 · 2 275 · 3	226 · 6 261 · 8
1976 1977 1978	248 · 1 278 · 3 306 · 7	250 · 1 279 · 2 311 · 5	253 · 7 283 · 1 314 · 6	254 · 5 282 · 4 324 · 1 368 · 1	258 · 7 284 · 9 326 · 2 373 · 2	285 · 9 333 · 0 386 · 6	286 · 6 333 · 2 387 · 8	288 8 334 7 384 8	291 · 8 339 · 2 [384·0]	295 · 6 344 · 5	301 · 2 344 · 5	304 · 1 350 · 1	288 · 5 330 · 2
1979 All manufac	344 · 7 turing indust	355·6 ries	369-3	300.1	575-2	300 0			[004 0]]				
1967 1968	78 · 3 84 · 8 91 · 8	79.0 85.5 91.5	79 · 4 85 · 9 92 · 5	79 5 85 6 93 7	80 · 0 87 · 1 93 · 1	80·3 87·4 94·4	81 · 5 88 · 0 94 · 8	81 · 6 88 · 5 95 · 5	82 · 6 89 · 1 96 · 5	83 · 3 89 · 3 97 · 3	84 · 0 90 · 4 98 · 1	83 · 9 91 · 7 99 · 6	81 · 1 87 · 8 94 · 9
1969 1970 1971	100·0 114·4	101·3 115·0	103·0 115·7	103 · 8 116 · 2	104·7 118·1	106·5 118·0	107·5 119·3	109·5 120·6	109 · 7 121 · 4	111 · 2 122 · 2	112 · 7 122 · 6	113.7 123.6	107·0 118·9
1972 1973 1974	125 4 142 1 152 0†	143 · 7 155 · 1†	128 · 2 145 · 5 165 · 2	130 · 1 147 · 7 163 · 1	131 · 2 148 · 9 173 · 9	132 · 9 152 · 0 176 · 7	133 · 9 152 · 3 180 · 0	135 · 1 153 · 3 184 · 1	138 · 2 155 · 3 187 · 8	139·7 157·3 190·8	140 · 7 158 · 6 198 · 0	141 · 0 161 · 4 203 · 8	134 · 2* 151 · 5 177 · 5†
1975 1976	203 · 8 246 · 1	207 · 7 248 · 3	210 · 7 252 · 3	212 · 9 253 · 4	217 · 4 258 · 5	220 · 0 261 · 0	227 · 5 262 · 4	230 · 8 265 · 9	233 · 7 267 · 1 291 · 0	237 · 4 269 · 2 294 · 6	239 · 1 270 · 7 301 · 7	245 · 2 274 · 2 304 · 5	223 · 8 260 · 7 287 · 6
1977 1978 1979	276 · 5 308 · 0 345 · 5	278 · 0 311 · 9 357 · 3	281 · 2 314 · 9 369 · 0	281 · 3 325 · 2 368 · 0	284 · 1 325 · 1 375 · 3	284 · 1 330 · 6 388 · 2	285 · 8 332 · 1 386 · 8	287 · 8 333 · 5 378 · 3∥	338 · 0 [377 · 8]	343.3	343 - 2	349.7	329.6
	GE INCREAS		REVIOUS 12	MONTHS									
Whole econ	S: unadjustee												
1977 1978 1979	10·9 9·5 11·7	10·3 10·5 15·0	10·8 10·4 14·9	9·4 12·4 13·5	9·0 12·6 13·5	8·2 15·4 13·4	8·5 14·2 16·5	7·3 13·9 16·4∥	7 · 7 15 · 1 [14 · 4]∥	8·7 14·7	8·6 13·3	9·4 13·3	9·1 13·0
	RIES: SEASOI												
All industrie	es and servic 3·1	es covered 3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6 7.8
1968 1969 1970	7.6 7.9 8.5	7·9 6·5 11·0	7.5 7.5 11.2	7·3 9·1 10·4	8·7 6·6 12·4	7.8 8.5 11.9	7·1 8·0 12·2	8·3 7·4 13·8	7.8 7.9 13.0	7·5 8·4 13·4	7.7 7.9 14.0	9·0 8·4 13·6	7·8 12·1
1971 1972	14·2 9·0	12·5	12·4 10·8	11·8 11·5	12·1 11·0	10·8 12·2	11.7 11.3	10·8 11·1	10·9 13·8 13·0	10·3 14·9 12·5	9·2 15·9 12·1	8·9 15·6 12·9	11·3 12·9 13·5
1973 1974	15·0 7·7†	8.61	13·7 14·2	14·6 11·3	14·5 17·1	15.6 16.2 25.9	15·5 18·0 27·6	15·0 20·4 25·7	21·2 25·9	21·6 25·0	25·4 21·1	29·1 19·0	17·8 26·5
1975 1976 1977		28 e 19·0 11·6	27·7 19·3 11·6	30·9 17·7 11·0	26·2 17·1 10·1 14·5	16·8 9·5 16·5	14·0 8·9 16·3	14·5 8·1 15·9	12.5	12·5 9·5 16·5	13·1 10·4 14·4	11 · 4 10 · 5 15 · 1	15·8 10·2 14·4
1978 1979	10·2 12·4 cturing indus	11.6 14.1	11·2 17·4	14·8 13·6	14.3	16.1	16.4	15.0	[13·2]				
1967	2.2	2·3 8·3	2·1 8·2	1·3 7·6	1 · 5 8 · 8	1·9 9·0	3·4 7·9	3·3 8·4		5·9 7·1	7·3 7·6	6·8 9·3	3.6 8.2
1968 1969 1970	8·2 8·9	7·1 10·7	7.7 11.4	9·4 10·9	6·9 12·5	8·0 12·8	7·8 13·4	7·9 14·6	8·3 13·6	9·0 14·3	8·5 14·9	8.6 14.1	8·1 12·7
1971 1972 1973	13.3	13·5 * *	12·3 10·8 13·4	11.9 11.9 13.6	12·8 11·1 13·5	10·8 12·7 14·4	10·9 12·2 13·7	10·2 12·0 13·5	10.7 13.8 12.3	9·9 14·3 12·6 21·3	8·7 14·8 12·7 24·8	8·8 14·0 14·4 26·3	11 · 2 12 · 8 12 · 9 17 · 2
1974 1975	7·0† 25 e	7·9† 26½ e	13·5 27·6	10·4 30·6	16·8 25·0	16·2 24·5	18·2 26·4	20·1 25·4	21·0 24·4	21·3 24·4 13·4	24·8 20·8 13·2	20·3 11·8	26·1 16·7
1976 1977 1978	20.8	19.6 12.0 12.2	19·8 11·5 12·0	19·0 11·0 15·6	18·9 9·9 14·4	18.6 8.9 16.3	15·3 8·9 16·2	15·2 8·3 15·9	14·3 8·9 16·2 [11·8]	13·4 9·4 16·5	13·2 11·5 13·8	11·1 14·8	10·3 14·6

Notes: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures. The seasonal adjustments (older series) are based on data up to December 1978. * As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—that is excl. February. 1 The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation. 1 The figures reflect abnormally low earnings due to the effects of the national dispute in the engineering industries.

EARNINGS

^{† 271-273; 276-278} ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370 ·2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers

Gas,

XXI

215 216

233 250

267 267

268 268

268 273

275 290

298 298

298 299

40.0

97 . 4

220 222

240 257

274 274

275 275

275 280

283 298

306 306

306 307

electricity

and water

Distributive

trades

XXIII

272

258

260 260

266 266

288 300

303 303

311 312

325 325

40.9

97 . 7

258 265

267 267

272 272

284 284

295 307

310 310

319 319

333 333

Transport

communi

and

XXII

1 034

232

215 215

221 223

234 234

236 236

236 236

255 259

266 266

272 272

40.6

99.6

215 215

221 223

234 234

236 236

236 237

256 260

267 267

273 273

cation

Construc-tion

XX

273 273

275 275

275 301

301 301

301 301

302 302

302 333

334 334

40.0

99.7

215 248

291

274 274

276 276

276 301

301 301

302 302

303 303

303 334

335 335

TABLE 131 (continued)

Other

XIX

183 207

213 213

214 214

216 220

-+

39.3

__+

183 207

213 213

214 214

216 220

-+

manu-facturing industries

Paper, printing

publishing

print

XVIII

403

213 213

218 218

232 232

236 236

243 243

247 247

275 275

281 281

39.6

100.0

213 213

218 218

232 232

236 236

243 243

247 247

275 275

281 281

† As explained in the May 1978 issue of Employment Gazette (page 584), this series has been discontinued.
 † The weights within the manufacturing sector were changed from July 1978 when the index for "Other manufacturing industries" was discontinued: The weights are used in compiling the general basic weekly wage rates indices for all manufacturing industries and for all industries and services. Those used for the corresponding indices of hourly rates and hours are slightly different.

Notes: (1) The indices are based on minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours laid down in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers in representative industries and services. Minimum entitlements mean basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be together with any general supplement payable under the agreement or order. (2) The indices relate to the end of the month. Figures published in previous issues of *Employment Gazette* have been revised, where necessary, to take account of change

reported subsequently. (3) Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account and the method of calculation are given in the February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, and September 1972 issues of *Employment Gazette*. • Average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

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

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Professional services and public adminis-	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries§	All industries and services§		
tration XXV and XXV	IIXXVI	XIX			SIC 1968
756	576	5,138	10,000	Basic weekly rate Weights: up to Jun	Card and the second
182	163	174 - 4	178.7		luly 1978
214 230 252	212 233 253	209 · 0 218 · 9 258 · 8	213 · 2 227 · 3 259 · 3	Annual	1975 1976 1977 1978
229	232	220 · 9	229·0	Sep	1977
229 237 249	238 238 243	221 · 1 222 · 0 222 · 0	229 · 4 231 · 2 232 · 9	Oct Nov Dec	
249 249 249	245 248 248	225 6 226 0 226 6	236 6 237 9 238 7	Jan Feb Mar	1978
249 249 249	248 248 252	262 · 0 263 · 8 265 · 7	258 · 5 259 · 9 263 · 5	April May	
251	252	265 . 9	264 . 8	June July	
251 251	252 252	268 · 6 269 · 1	266 · 2 266 · 5	Aug Sep	
251 258 269	261 261 264	276 · 6 277 · 9 278 · 0	270 8 273 0 275 1	Oct Nov Dec	
269 274 274	302 311 311	283 · 7 284 · 7 285 · 1	283 · 0 285 · 2 286 · 4	Jan Feb Mar	1979
274 274 274	311 311 321	288 · 6 291 · 2 293 · 7	289 · 2 291 · 1 296 · 0	April May June	
276 278 278	321 321 321	294 0 296 0 296 4		July Aug Sep	
278	321	296-4	299·7	Oct	
40.0	41 · 3	40.0	40.2	Normal weekly ho	urs*
100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	97 · 0 96 · 9 96 · 9 96 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99.4	Annual averages	1975 1976 1977
100.0	96.9	100.0	99 · 4 99 · 3	J Oct	(1978) 1979
			s art in Tele	Basic hourly rate	
182 214	168 218	174 · 5 209 · 1	179 8 214 5).	(1975
230 252	240 261	219 · 0 259 · 0	228 · 6 260 · 8	Annual ∫ averages	1976 1977 1978
229	240	221 . 1	230 . 4	Sep	1977
229 237 249	245 246 250	221 · 2 222 · 1 222 · 1	230 · 8 232 · 5 234 · 3	Oct Nov Dec	
249 249 249	253 256 256	225 · 8 226 · 1 226 · 7	238 1 239 3 240 2	Jan Feb Mar	1978
249 249 249	256 256 261	262 · 2 264 · 0 265 · 8	260 · 1 261 · 4 265 · 1	April May June	
251 251 251	261 261 261	266 · 1 268 · 7 269 · 2	266 · 4 267 · 8	July Aug	
251 258	269 269	276 · 8 278 · 0	268 · 1 272 · 4 274 · 6	Sep Oct Nov	
269 269	273 312	278 1 283 8	284 . 8	Dec Jan	1979
274 274	321 321	284 9 285 3	287 · 2 288 · 5	Feb Mar	B1 glot.
274 274 274	321 321 331	288 · 7 291 · 3 293 · 9	291 · 3 293 · 3 298 · 2	April May June	
278	331 331 331	294 · 1 296 · 2 296 · 6	300 · 2 301 · 5 301 · 7	July Aug Sep	
278	331	296 [.] 6	301-9	Oct	

Publication of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number. As explained in articles in the May 1977 (page 463) and May 1978 (page 584) issues of *Employment Gazette*, movements in these indices up to March 1979 were influenced considerably by nationally-negotiated rates of wages for engineering workers remaining unchanged between February 1976 and April 1978.

RETAIL PRICES General* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

TABLE 132 UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD†								All items except	All items except	Goods	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United I	y manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the	services mainly			
Anno 36		AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	which show significant seasonal variations	show significant seasonal	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations	produced by national- ised industries‡	bemus abistuo anon esti		
JAN 16, 1962 = 100 Weights 1968 1969 1970	1,000 1,000 1.000	263 254 255	44.0-45.5	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0 207·5-209·0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6	5 51 4	57.6 54.0 55.7	737 746 745	952·0-953·6 954·5-956·0 952·5-954·0	95 93 92	63 64 66	66 68 64	121 118 119
1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	250 251 248 253	39·6-41·1 41·3-42·5	206 · 8-208 · 3 209 · 6-211 · 4 205 · 5-206 · 7 204 · 2-205 · 5	39·9-41·1 38·0-38·9	61 · 7-62 · 3 58 · 9-59 · 2	104 · 8–106 · 3 101 · 6–103 · 4 96 · 9–98 · 1 96 · 3–97 · 6	4 50·3 53·3	54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	750 749 752 747	956 · 8–958 · 3 958 · 6–960 · 4 957 · 5–958 · 7 951 · 2–952 · 5	91 92 89 80	65 66 73 70	59 53 49 43	119 121 126 124
1968 1969 1970 Annual 1971 averages 1972 1973 1974	125 · 0 131 · 8 140 · 2 153 · 4 164 · 3 179 · 4 208 · 2	123 · 2 131 · 0 140 · 1 155 · 6 169 · 4 194 · 9 230 · 0	121 · 7 136 · 2 142 · 5 155 · 4 171 · 0 224 · 1 262 · 0	123 · 8 130 · 1 139 · 9 156 · 0 169 · 5 189 · 7 224 · 2	118 · 9 126 · 0 136 · 2 150 · 7 163 · 9 178 · 0 220 · 0	126 1 133 0 143 4 156 2 165 6 171 1 221 2	123 · 5 130 · 5 140 · 8 154 · 3 165 · 2 174 · 2 221 · 1	130 2 136 8 145 6 167 3 181 5 213 6 212 5	119 0 123 8 133 3 149 8 167 2 198 0 238 4	125 7 132 2 140 3 152 8 162 7 174 5 201 2	125 · 2 131 · 7 140 · 2 153 · 5 164 · 1 177 · 7 206 · 1	135 0 140 1 149 8 172 0 185 2 191 9 215 6	127 1 136 2 143 9 152 7 159 0 164 2 182 1	125 5 135 5 136 3 138 5 139 5 141 2 164 8	141 3 147 0 158 1 172 6 190 7 213 1 238 2
1968 Jan 16	121.6	121 . 1	121.0	121 · 3	115 . 9	120.9	119-2	128 · 2	119-3	121 · 9	121 . 7	133 . 0	125.0	120 - 8	138-6
1969 Jan 14	129 - 1	126 · 1	124 · 6	126 . 7	121 · 7	129 6	126.7	133 · 4	121 · 1	130 - 2	129.3	139-9	134.7	135 1	143.7
1970 Jan 20	135 - 5	134 · 7	136.8	134 . 5	130.6	137.6	135-1	140.6	128 · 2 139 · 3	135·8 147·0	135-5 147-1	146 · 4 160 · 9	143 0 151 3	135-8 138-6	150 6 164 2
1971 Jan 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147·8 165·4	146·2 158·8	151·6 163·2	149·7 161·8	153·4 176·1	163-1	157 4	159.1	179-9	154 1	138-4	178 8
1972 Jan 18 1973 Jan 16	159·0 171·3	163 · 9 180 · 4	158·5 187·1	179.5	170.8	168 . 8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168 - 4	170.8	190-2	163 3	141 6	203 · 8
1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15	191 - 8	216.7	254 4	209.8	196 - 9	191 - 9	193 - 7	224 . 5	227 · 0	184 · 0	189 · 4	198 9	166 0	142 . 2	225 - 1
JAN 15, 1974 = 100 Weights 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2–205·5 193·9–198·3	5 39·2-40·0 3 40·4-41·6	57 · 1–57 · 6 66 · 0–66 · 6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·	48·7 2 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951 · 2–952 · 5 961 · 9–966 · 3	80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108
1976 1977 1978 1979	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 232 232	44.0 46.7	186 · 0-188 · 8 200 · 3-202 · 8 119 · 5-202 · 6 [197 · 6]	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	92 · 8-94 · 2 100 · 0-101 · 101 · 8-103 · [100 · 0]	2 53.0	42 · 1-43 · 9 47 · 0-48 · 7 46 · 1-48 · 0 [45 · 1]	753	958.0-960.8 953.3-955.8 966.5-969.2 [965.6]	90 89 93 89	81 83 85 77	46 46 48 44	112 112 113 120
1974 1975 Annual 1976 averages 1977 J 1978	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 108\cdot 5\\ 134\cdot 8\\ 157\cdot 1\\ 182\cdot 0\\ 197\cdot 1 \end{array} \right.$	106 · 1 133 · 3 159 · 9 190 · 3 203 · 8	103 · 0 129 · 8 177 · 7 197 · 0 180 · 1	106 · 9 134 · 3 156 · 8 189 · 1 208 · 4	111 · 7 140 · 7 161 · 4 192 · 4 210 · 8	115 9 156 8 171 6 208 2 231 1	114 2 150 2 167 4 201 8 222 9	94 7 116 9 147 7 175 0 197 8	105 · 0 120 · 9 142 · 9 175 · 6 187 · 6	109 3 135 2 156 4 179 7 195 2	108 · 8 135 · 1 156 · 5 181 · 5 197 · 8	108 · 4 147 · 5 185 · 4 208 · 1 227 · 3	109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0	115 9 147 7 171 3 209 7 226 2	105 8 125 5 143 2 161 8 173 4
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106 · 6	121 · 1	128 · 9	143.3	137 · 5	98·1	113.3	120 · 4	120.5	119-9	118.2	124 · 0	110.3
1976 Jan 13	147 · 9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151 · 2	162 4	157 . 8	137.3	132 4	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9	172 · 8 198 · 7	149.0	162.6	134.8
1977 Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15	172 · 4 174 · 1 175 · 8	183 · 2 184 · 5 186 · 5	214 · 8 216 · 8 215 · 7	177 · 1 178 · 5 181 · 0	178 · 7 179 · 8 185 · 1	189 · 7 192 · 7 197 · 8	185-2 187-5 192-7	169 · 6 169 · 1 168 · 9	165 · 7 167 · 3 167 · 9	171 · 1 172 · 6	172 · 5 174 · 3	198 · 7 119 · 3	173 · 7 176 · 4 179 · 3	193 · 2 194 · 3 193 · 7	154 · 1 154 · 6 155 · 7
April 19 May 17 June 14	180·3 181·7 183·6	189-6 189-9 193-7	223 · 9 213 · 7 219 · 4	183 · 2 185 · 4 189 · 0	189 · 7 191 · 8 192 · 2	200 · 6 205 · 0 206 · 8	196 2 199 6 200 8	168 · 9 169 · 9 177 · 5	169·7 170·9 174·5	177 · 6 179 · 3 180 · 8	178 · 7 180 · 5 182 · 4	208 · 0 211 · 4	181 · 2 183 · 9 184 · 0	206 · 5 206 · 5 216 · 1	166 · 3 164 · 3 164 · 3
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	183 · 8 184 · 7 185 · 7	192 · 0 191 · 9 192 · 5	194 · 1 182 · 2 176 · 9	191 · 8 193 · 8 195 · 6	196·3 196·9 198·3	210 2 214 9 216 9	204 · 5 207 · 6 209 · 4	178 · 4 178 · 8 179 · 7	177 · 5 179 · 3 182 · 1	181 · 5 182 · 7 183 · 8	183 · 5 184 · 9 186 · 2	211 · 4 209 · 6	184 · 6 185 · 7 187 · 4	216 · 1 217 · 6 217 · 6	163 · 3 164 · 3 164 · 8
Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	186 · 5 187 · 4 188 · 4	192 · 3 192 · 9 194 · 8	168 · 1 166 · 9 171 · 1	196 · 9 197 · 5 198 · 9	199 0 200 3 201 1	219 0 220 5 224 1	211 0 212 3 214 8	179·9 179·5 179·9	184 · 0 184 · 2 184 · 5	184 · 9 185 · 9 186 · 6	187 · 3 188 · 2 189 · 0	215 4	188 · 3 188 · 3 188 · 3	218 · 2 218 · 2 218 · 2 218 · 2	163 · 3 163 · 3 163 · 8·
1978 Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	189·5 190·6 191·8	196 · 1 197 · 3 198 · 4	173 · 9 174 · 5 179 · 0	200 4 201 7 202 2	202 · 8 205 · 1 206 · 1	222 · 4 223 · 9 224 · 4	214 · 5 216 · 3 217 · 0	186 · 7 188 · 1 189 · 9	183 · 9 184 · 2 182 · 7	187 · 6 188 · 8 189 · 9	190 · 2 191 · 4 192 · 4	221 · 3 221 · 9	188 9 191 0 194 8	222 · 8 222 · 8 222 · 8	164 · 3 162 · 1 162 · 3
April 18 May 17	194 · 6 195 · 7 197 · 2	201 · 6 203 · 2 206 · 7	186 3 187 5 200 8	204 · 7 206 · 3 207 · 9	209 · 3 209 · 7 210 · 4	228 · 0 229 · 5 230 · 3	220 · 4 221 · 5 222 · 3	192 · 5 195 · 6 198 · 2	183 · 1 184 · 3 186 · 4	192 · 7 193 · 6 194 · 5	195-0 196-1 197-2	226 · 0 227 · 9	196-6 196-6 196-6	224 · 2 224 · 2 224 · 2	170 · 6 171 · 0 172 · 1
July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12	198 · 1 199 · 4 200 · 2	206 · 1 206 · 2 206 · 3	185 5 177 9 173 1	210.0 211.7 212.6	211 · 9 212 · 5 212 · 9	232 · 1 235 · 0 236 · 5	224 · 0 225 · 9 227 · 0	200 · 3 201 · 2 202 · 1	189-2 191-0 191-9	195 9 197 6 198 6	198 · 7 200 · 4 201 · 4	230 · 2 230 · 4	197 · 5 197 · 5 197 · 5	224 · 2 227 · 0 229 · 2	174 · 1 177 · 8 178 · 6
Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	201 · 1 202 · 5 204 · 2	205 · 6 207 · 9 210 · 5	168 · 2 171 · 4 183 · 0	212 · 7 214 · 7 215 · 8	215 · 0 216 · 4 217 · 2	236 0 236 8 238 0	227 · 5 228 · 6 229 · 6	202 · 1 207 · 9 209 · 0	191-3 191-1 191-9	199 8 201 1 202 4 204 3	202 · 4 203 · 8 205 · 1 207 · 3	232 · 7 232 · 3	198 · 4 198 · 4 198 · 4 198 · 9	231 · 1 231 · 1 231 · 1 231 · 1	180 · 5 181 · 4 185 · 4
1979 Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 13	207 · 2 208 · 9 210 · 6	217 · 5 218 · 7 220 · 2	207 · 6 208 · 2 215 · 3	219 · 5 220 · 8 221 · 3	220 · 3 220 · 1 222 · 6	240 · 8 241 · 6 242 · 2	232 · 5 233 · 7 234 · 2	212 · 8 213 · 0 212 · 9	197 · 1 199 · 7 200 · 7	204 - 3 206 - 2 207 - 9 212 - 1	207-5 209-1 210-6 214-0	235 · 4 236 · 1	200 · 1 203 · 9 206 · 7	231 · 5 231 · 5 231 · 5 231 · 9	190·3 191·4 192·7 205·0
April 10 May 15 June 12	214 · 2 215 · 9 219 · 6	221 · 6 224 · 0 230 · 0	221 · 6 222 · 1 229 · 3	221 · 9 224 · 6 230 · 3	223 · 8 225 · 0 225 · 9	243 · 3 248 · 0 252 · 7	235 · 4 238 · 7 241 · 8	213 · 0 215 · 4 228 · 6	200 · 6 202 · 7 204 · 7	213 · 7 216 · 7	215 · 9 219 · 4	238-6 239-8	209 · 2 209 · 8	231 · 9 231 · 9	205 · 0 206 · 9 211 · 2
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 18	229 · 1 230 · 9 233 · 2	231 · 2 231 · 8 232 · 6	208 · 0 201 · 0 199 · 1	235 · 8 237 · 9 239 · 2	236 · 2 239 · 8 241 · 1	261 · 1 263 · 6 265 · 2 268 · 0	251 · 1 254 · 0 255 · 4 258 · 9	231 · 8 232 · 3 233 · 2 233 · 6	205 · 9 208 · 1 209 · 2 211 · 2	228 · 6 230 · 6 233 · 4 235 · 9	230 · 1 232 · 1 234 · 6 237 · 0	249 · 1 255 · 2	224 4 226 2 228 5 231 1	256 · 7 256 · 7 264 · 8 267 · 5	214 0 215 4 216 7 219 5
Oct 16	235 6	234 · 8	200.5	241 · 4	245.5	268.0	230.9	200.0	211.2	200 3				201 0	213-0

TABLE 132 (continued)

Fuel and light

62 61 61

132 . 6

138 . 4

145.3

152 . 6

168-2

178.3

188.6

52 53

124 .9

168.7

198-8 198-0 198-7

202 · 9 210 · 4 214 · 5

216 6 217 3 217 5

220 · 8 220 · 3 220 · 0

219 9 221 1 222 0

223 · 6 226 · 4 228 · 9

230 6 230 6 230 6

230 · 3 233 · 7 232 · 8

233 · 1 234 · 4 236 · 3

237 · 2 238 · 0 241 · 3

251 · 6 257 · 2 262 · 1

265 . 5

166 · 8 169 · 1 170 · 7

172 · 2 173 · 8 174 · 7

193-3 194-6 196-3

206 · 7 208 · 5 210 · 6

212.7

ousing

* 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.

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RETAIL PRICES General* index of retail prices

Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
59 60 60	89 86 86	120 124 126	60 66	- <u></u> 56 57	41 42	JAN 16, 1962 = 100 1968 Weights 1969
61 58 58 64	87 89 89 91	126 136 139 135 135	65 65 65 63	55 54 52 53 54	43 44 46 46 51	1970 1971 1972 1973
113 · 2 118 · 3 126 · 0 135 · 4 140 · 5 148 · 7 170 · 8	113 · 4 117 · 7 123 · 8 132 · 2 141 · 8 155 · 1 182 · 3	119 · 1 123 · 9 132 · 1 147 · 2 155 · 9 165 · 0 194 · 3	124 - 5 132 - 2 142 - 8 159 - 1 168 - 0 172 - 6 202 - 7		$ \begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 126 \cdot 9 \\ 135 \cdot 0 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \\ 165 \cdot 0 \\ 180 \cdot 3 \\ 211 \cdot 0 \\ 248 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	1974 - Annual 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
110.2	111 · 9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	Jan 16 1968
116.1	115 · 1	122 · 2	130 · 2	140 · 2	130 - 5	Jan 14 1969
122 · 2	120 · 5	125 · 4	136 - 4	147 . 6	139 · 4	Jan 20 1970
132 3	128 - 4	141 · 2	151 - 2	160 · 8	153 · 1	Jan 19 1971
138-1	136.7	151.8	166-2	174.7	172.9	Jan 18 1972
144-2 158-3	146 · 8 166 · 6	159·4 175·0	169·8 182·2	189 6 212 8	190·2	Jan 16 1973
100 0	100 0	175 0	102.2	212.0	229.5	Jan 15 1974 JAN 15, 1974 = 100
64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 Weights 1975
75 63 64 64	84 82 80 82	140 139 140 143	74 71 70 69	57 54 56 59	47 45 51 51	1976 1977 1978 1979
107 9 131 2 144 2 166 8 182 1	109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0	111 0 143 9 166 0 190 3 207 2	111 2 138 6 161 3 188 3 206 7	106 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0	108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8	Annual averages 41975 1976 1977 1978
118.3	118.6	130.3	125 · 2	115.8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
140.8	131.5	157.0	152 · 3	154.0	146 - 2	Jan 13 1976
157 · 0 160 · 1 162 · 0	148 5 151 1 153 4	178 · 9 181 · 3 182 · 4	176 · 2 178 · 5 180 · 9	166 · 8 167 · 7 168 · 1	172 · 3 173 · 8 176 · 5	Jan 18 1977 Feb 15 Mar 15
163 · 7 165 · 2 166 · 0	153 8 154 6 155 7	189 1 192 2 193 2	185 · 9 187 · 2 187 · 8	170.0 171.9 173.3	178 · 8 182 · 0 184 · 0	April 19 May 17 June 14
166 · 8 169 · 1 170 · 7	157 4 160 4 161 8	193 · 8 192 · 9 193 · 7	189 · 9 190 · 9 192 · 5	172 9 174 4 173 3	186 · 4 188 · 7 194 · 7	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13
172 · 2 173 · 8 174 · 7	163 · 3 164 · 4 164 · 7	194-3 195-6 196-4	195.6 196.9 197.5	176 · 9 180 · 6 184 · 0	195·9 197·4 198·0	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13
175 · 2 177 · 1 178 · 8	163 6 167 1 167 9	198 · 7 201 · 1 201 · 8	198 · 6 199 · 8 200 · 5	186 6 187 7 188 8	199·5 200·6 201·7	Jan 17 1978 Feb 14 Mar 14
180 · 1 181 · 0 181 · 7 181 · 8	169 · 1 169 · 8 170 · 3 170 · 9	203 · 3 204 · 8 206 · 3 207 · 9	203 · 4 204 · 7 205 · 2	190 1 190 7 191 2	203 · 9 205 · 4 206 · 7	April 18 May 16 June 13
183.9	172 · 5 174 · 0 175 · 3	209 · 6 210 · 8	207 9 209 0 210 3	191 · 8 192 · 4 194 · 2	208 · 9 211 · 1 211 · 4	July 18 Aug 15 Sep 12
187 · 0 188 · 2 187 · 3	175 · 6 176 · 3 176 · 1	211 · 8 214 · 3 215 · 7 218 · 5	212.6 213.7 214.6	195-2 196-0 199-0	213 · 2 215 · 1 215 · 7	Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12
190-3 191-8 193-3	178 · 6 180 · 1 180 · 8	218-5 221-7 223-8 227-6	216 · 4 218 · 7 220 · 2	202·0 202·9 203·9	218 · 7 220 · 1 221 · 7	Jan 16 1979 Feb 13 Mar 13
194 · 6 196 · 3 206 · 7	181 · 6 183 · 7 191 · 8	230-2 236-6	225.6 227.1 228.7	205 · 4 206 · 4 207 · 6	225 · 4 227 · 3 231 · 0	April 10 May 15 June 12
208·5 210·6	191 · 8 192 · 4 193 · 2 195 · 0	254 · 2 257 · 7 259 · 9 261 · 0	243 · 6 245 · 6 248 · 0 252 · 4	217 · 0 218 · 3 221 · 7 223 · 8	246 · 1 248 · 4 255 · 7	July 17 Aug 14 Sep 18

RETAIL PRICES

General* index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier

TABLE 132 (continued)

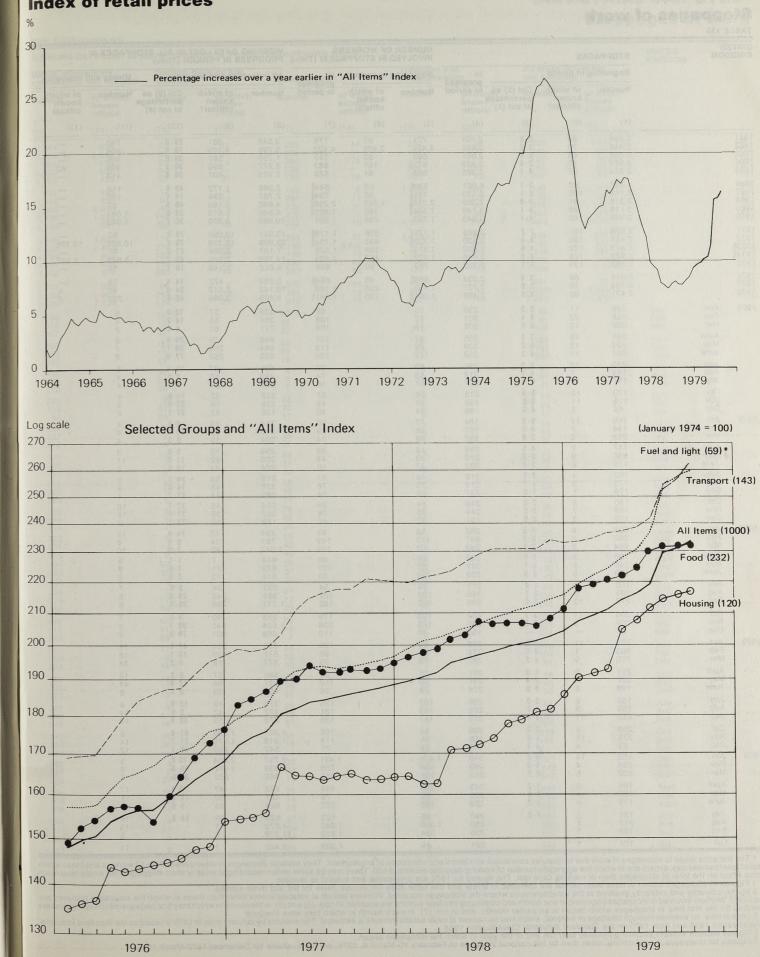
UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1971 Jan 19 1972 Jan 18 1973 Jan 16 1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18	8 8 12 20 23 17	9 11 10 20 18 25 23	6 2 6 2 18 26 17	-2 0 2 0 24 31 19	9 9 14 10 10 22 14	5 10 6 25 35 18	8 4 10 18 19 12	7 6 7 13 19 11 13	13 8 5 10 30 20 14	11 10 2 7 25 22 16	9 9 9 12 16 33 8	10 13 10 21 19 23 18	10 12 6 5 20 44 15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
Feb 14	9	7	8	15	5	12	11	11	11	12	12	15	11
Mar 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
Aug 15	8	7	6	4	8	6	9	8	9	9	10	12	9
Sep 12	8	7	5	5	8	6	8	8	9	9	12	9	10
Oct 17	8	7	5	6	11	4	8	7	9	9	10	9	8
	8	8	5	6	11	6	8	7	10	9	9	9	8
	8	8	5	6	13	6	8	7	10	9	8	9	7
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
Feb 13	10	11	5	4	18	6	7	7	10	9	8	10	6
Mar 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
May 15	10	10	6	3	21	5	8	7	12	11	8	11	6
June 12	11	11	7	3	23	5	8	8	15	11	9	12	5
July 17	16	12	14	14	23	9	14	12	22	17	13	18	7
Aug 14	16	12	15	13	21	12	13	12	23	18	13	18	8
Sep 18	16	13	16	16	21	14	14	11	23	18	14	21	11
Oct 16	17	14	16	16	22	15	14	11	23	19	15	22	12

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

TABLE 132(a) Index for UNITED KINGDOM Two-person pensioner households General index of retail prices One-person pensioner households Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q4 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{JAN 16, 1962} = 100\\ 8 & 125 \cdot 3\\ 2 & 131 \cdot 8\\ 0 & 141 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ 120 · 2 128 · 1 134 · 5 123 · 2 130 · 0 137 · 3 123 · 8 130 · 2 139 · 0 122 · 9 129 · 4 136 · 9 124 · 0 130 · 8 139 · 3 124 · 3 130 · 6 140 · 3 122 · 7 129 · 6 137 · 0 124 · 3 131 · 3 139 · 4 124 · 6 131 · 4 140 · 6 126 · 7 133 · 8 144 · 0 1968 1969 1970 126 · 8 133 · 6 144 · 1 153 4 163 7 181 1 208 8 156 2 166 7 183 0 214 5 146 · 0 157 · 4 168 · 7 190 · 7 150 · 9 159 · 5 173 · 8 201 · 9 153 · 1 162 · 4 176 · 6 208 · 0 1971 1972 1973 1974 148 · 5 162 · 5 175 · 3 199 · 4 153 · 4 164 · 4 180 · 8 207 · 5 156 5 167 0 182 5 214 1 159 3 171 0 190 3 225 3 148 4 161 8 175 2 199 5 158 6 170 3 190 6 225 2 154 9 165 5 182 6 218 1 5, **1974** = 100 JAN 107·5 134·5 110.7 101 · 1 121 · 3 105 · 2 134 · 3 108 · 6 139 · 2 114 · 2 145 · 0 114·1 144·4 101·5 123·5 1974 1975 101 · 1 121 · 0 105 · 8 134 · 0 108·7 139·1 116 1 145 7 156 · 6 184 · 2 199 · 3 217 · 7 160 · 4 187 · 6 202 · 4 233 · 1 168 · 0 190 · 8 205 · 3 1976 1977 1978 1979 152 · 3 179 · 0 197 · 5 214 · 9 158 3 186 9 202 5 220 6 161 · 4 191 · 1 205 · 1 231 · 9 171 · 3 194 · 2 207 · 1 151 · 5 178 · 9 195 · 8 213 · 4 157 · 3 186 · 3 200 · 9 219 · 3 160 · 5 189 · 4 203 · 6 233 · 1 170 · 2 192 · 3 205 · 9 151 · 4 176 · 8 194 · 6 211 · 3 TABLE 132(b) Group indices: annual averages Meals bought and consumed All items (excluding housing) Services UNITED KINGDOM Food Alcoholic Tobacco Fuel and Durable Clothing Transport Misceldrink household and and laneous goods footwear vehicles goods outside the home INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS JAN 15, 1974 = 100 108 · 8 133 · 1 159 · 5 188 · 6 209 · 8 114 5 147 7 171 6 201 1 221 3 106 · 7 134 · 4 155 · 1 168 · 7 185 · 3 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 107 · 3 135 · 0 160 · 8 187 · 8 203 · 1 110 0 135 8 160 2 185 2 197 9 115 9 147 8 171 5 209 8 226 3 109 · 9 145 · 5 179 · 9 205 · 2 224 · 8 108 5 131 0 145 2 169 0 184 8 109 5 124 9 137 7 155 4 168 3 109 0 144 0 178 0 204 6 228 0 104.0 129 · 5 156 · 3 187 · 5 199 · 6 INDEX FOR TWO-I 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 P-PERSON PENS 107 · 4 134 · 6 159 · 9 186 · 7 201 · 6 EHOLDS 110 · 0 135 · 7 160 · 5 186 · 3 199 · 8 IONER HO 104 · 0 128 · 9 155 · 8 184 · 8 196 · 9 116 0 148 1 171 9 210 2 226 6 111 0 145 4 171 4 194 9 211 7 113 · 3 144 · 6 168 · 2 197 · 4 217 · 8 106 · 7 135 · 4 157 · 1 171 · 2 188 · 5 108 · 8 133 · 1 159 · 5 188 · 6 209 · 8 110 · 0 146 · 0 180 · 7 207 · 7 226 · 0 108 · 2 132 · 6 146 · 3 170 · 3 186 · 1 109 7 126 4 139 7 158 5 172 7 **GENERAL INDEX** 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 COF RETAIL PRI 108-9 136-1 159-1 184-9 200-4 ICES 108 · 2 132 · 4 157 · 3 185 · 7 207 · 8 109 · 7 135 · 2 159 · 3 183 · 4 196 · 0 115 · 9 147 · 7 171 · 3 209 · 7 226 · 2 107 9 131 2 144 2 166 8 182 1 109 · 4 125 · 7 139 · 4 157 · 4 171 · 0 111 · 0 143 · 9 166 · 0 190 · 3 207 · 2 111 · 2 138 · 6 161 · 3 188 · 3 206 · 7 110 · 7 147 · 4 182 · 4 211 · 3 227 · 5 106 · 1 133 · 3 159 · 9 190 · 3 203 · 8 135 · 5 159 · 5 173 · 3 192 · 0

Index of retail prices

Per cent



*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Stoppages of work

TABLE 133

UNITE		STOPPAG	GES				OF WORKER	RS GES‡ (Thou)		DAYS LOST	T IN ALL STO D§ (Thou)	PPAGES IN	
		Beginnin	g in period		In	Beginning	g in period‡	In	All indust	ries and ser	vices	Mining an	d quarrying
		Number	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	progress in period	Number	of which known official	progress in period	Number	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Number	of which known official
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965		2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354	60 78 49 70 97	2 · 2 3 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 8 4 · 1	2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365	771 4,420 590 872∥ 868	80 3,809 80 161 94	779 4,423 593 883 876	3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925	861 4,109 527 690 607	28 · 3 70 · 9 30 · 0 30 · 3 20 · 8	740 308 326 309 413	
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970		1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906	60 108 91 98 162	3 1 5 1 3 8 3 1 4 1	1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943	530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793	50 36 1,565 283 296	544 734 2,258 1,665 1,801	2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980	1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320	48 · 9 14 · 1 46 · 9 23 · 6 30 · 2	118 108 57 1,041 1,092	
971 972 973¶ 974¶ 975		2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922 2,282	161 160 132 125 139	7 2 6 4 4 6 4 3 6 1	2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946 2,332	1,171 1,722 1,513 1,622 789	376 635 396 467 80	1,178 1,734 1,528 1,626 809	13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 6,012	10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 1,148	74 · 2 76 · 2 27 · 9 47 · 7 19 · 1	65 10,800 91 5,628 56	10,726 5,567
1976 1977 1978		2,016 2,703 2,471	69 79 89	3 · 4 2 · 9 3 · 6	2,034 2,737 2,498	666 1,155 1,001	46 205 120	668∥ 1,166 1,041∥	3,284 10,142 9,405	472 2,512 3,996	14 4 24 8 42 5	78 97 201	4 2
1975	Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug	189 235 220 261 229 257 235 149	11 22 13 19 12 11 10 7 10	5 8 9 4 5 9 7 3 5 2 4 3 4 3 4 7 6 4	239 301 302 335 339 352 330 218 218	70 97 76 87 76 112 63 48		89 109 108 121 118 150 92 74 56	339 388 711 668 864 935 631 469 300	37 55 63 179 265 252 97 10 21	10 · 9 14 · 2 8 · 9 26 · 8 30 · 7 27 · 0 15 · 4 2 · 1 7 · 0	6 4 2 6 7 8 5 4 4	
1976	Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan	157 170 115 65 166	10 11 3 11	5 · 9 9 · 6 4 · 6 6 · 6	207 213 158 88 184	37 58 30 34 77		67 44 40 80	352 220 135 324	52 74 42 13	14 · 8 33 · 6 31 · 1 4 · 0	4 3 2 4	
	Feb Mar April May	154 203 157 156	7 6 7 9	4 · 5 3 · 0 4 · 5 5 · 8	197 252 219 213	58 68 48 39		69 74 68 49	240 304 298 200	80 19 15 22	33 · 3 6 · 3 5 · 0 11 · 0	4 4 3 11	
	May June July Aug Sep	175 162 172 179	6 4 3 1	3 · 4 2 · 5 1 · 7 1 · 0	213 233 219 210 237	47 44 70 69		56 57 78 94	224 219 321 385	44 53 45 45	19·6 24·2 14·0 11·7	3 5 6 4	
1077	Oct Nov Dec	190 199 103	5 7 3	2.6 3.5 2.9 3.5	248 249 161	44 65 37 88		59 76 46 95	254 327 188 434	45 39 52 72	17 · 7 11 · 9 27 · 7 16 · 6	10 18 5 15	
1977	Jan Feb Mar April May June July	228 260 264 196 240 170 150	8 8 3 5 5 3	3 · 5 3 · 1 3 · 0 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 9 2 · 0	262 347 349 288 317 239 217	115 93 68 87 66 39		95 149 142 86 101 93 54	434 781 1,042 619 678 514 299	54 82 7 11 13 24	6 · 9 7 · 9 1 · 1 1 · 6 2 · 5 8 · 0	10 6 8 6 7	
	Aug Sep Oct	295 277 300	9 10 11	3 · 1 3 · 6 3 · 7	346 395 404	108 150 138		122 182 179	868 1,277 998	248 466 90	28 · 6 36 · 5 9 · 0	5 8 7	
978	Nov Dec Jan Feb	236 87 201 203	9 11 1	3.8 	340 153 228 274	173 40 79 61	199.9	238 110 120 90	1,624 1,008 836 571	645 801 394 109	39 · 7 79 · 5 47 · 1 19 · 1 4 · 2	8 9 15 18 34	
	Mar April May June	212 211 207 198	9 9 7 6	4 · 2 4 · 3 3 · 4 3 · 0	287 271 281 274	76 75 90 76		95 96 110 96	377 595 527 452	16 37 68 39	6 · 2 12 · 9 8 · 6	18 44 8	
	July Aug Sep	152 169 252	6 8 11	3 · 9 4 · 7 4 · 4	209 226 313	107 103 117		125 131 135	379 472 878	49 42 359	12 · 9 8 · 9 40 · 9 67 · 8	4 14 14 8	
979	Oct Nov Dec Jan	298 275 93 203	6 11 4 14	2 · 0 4 · 0 4 · 3 6 · 9	398 369 177 248	84 95 38 1,471		166 174 71 1,491	1,857 1,918 542 2,737	1,259 1,375 250 2,004	71 · 7 46 · 1 73 · 2	14 12 5	
	Feb Mar April May	206 223 165 138	4 5 2 4	1 · 9 2 · 2 1 · 2 2 · 9	296 313 245 203	239 198 260 55		358 256 446 78	1,839 962 922 487	1 012 255 47 92	55 · 0 26 · 5 5· 1 18 · 9	3 7 17 11	
	June July Aug	179 181 212	4 5 †	2 · 2 2 · 8	228 240 283	198 65 1,306		227 123 1,342	624 629 4,272	35 93 †	5.6 14.8	17 16 15 5	
	Sep Oct	159 121	†		255 201	354 45	100 Miles	1,612 1,303	11,276 3,442	+ 0	Ga	11	

 Oct
 121
 T
 201
 45
 1,303
 3,442
 1
 11

 * 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 for 1979 are provisional and subject to revision.
 1

 * Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 * Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
 § Loss of time, for example through 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* 1968.

 # 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.

	UNITED KINGDOM	an and a second s				0§ (Thou)	S IN PERIOD	ROGRES	AGES IN PF	LL STOPPA	DAYS LOST IN A	WORKING
	KINGDOM		All other in and service		Transport a communica	on	Constructi	nd	clothing ar	Textiles, of footwear	ineering, g and vehicles	Metals, en shipbuildi
	E ECONOMY M. employment m A contence qual	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	vn	of wh know offici	Number	of which known official	Number
196	<u> 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 </u>	(22) 	- (21) 305	(20) 	(19) 230	<u>(18)</u>	(17) 285	<u></u>	<u>(16)</u> <u>14</u>	(15)	- (14) 624	13)
196 196 196 196		100 49 29 95	241 122 160 257	275 7 117 20	431 72 312 305	61 279 16	222 356 125 135		21 4 	37 25 34 52	3,652 189 501 455	4,559 854 1,338 1,763
196 196 196 196 196		93 26 112 274 2,076	183 202 438 862 3,409	906 136 41 90 590	1,069 823 559 786 1,313	6 17 31 12 10	145 201 233 278 242		4 10 6 7 58	12 31 40 140 384	163 205 2,010 1,229 587	871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540
19 19 ¶19 ¶19 19		225 301 887 794 172	586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006	6,242 576 102 33 23	6,539 876 331 705 422	21 3,842 15 22 69	255 4,188 176 252 247		10 129 82 23 70	71 274 193 255 350	3,552 2,654 923 602 814	6,035 6,636 4,799 5,837 3,932
197 197 197 197	Jan	71 1,498 1,200	461 3,050 2,264 86	5 12 16	132 301 360 27	185 18 15	570 297 416 13		4 19 27	65 264 179 12	209 962 2,735	1,977 6,133 5,985 195
	Feb Mar April May June		81 109 128 132 207		27 218 66 24 11		38 32 35 29 16			10 23 12 13 53		228 327 420 658 640
	July Aug Sep Oct Nov		97 51 31 50 25		9 10 8 7 11		4 6 7 23 22			38 27 38 8 51		468 370 213 261 108
19	Dec Jan Feb Mar April		10 16 64 24 43		5 17 3 17 15		11 31 39 37 65			64 9 2 4 12		44 247 127 218 161
	May June July Aug Sep		38 45 32 28 38		7 18 13 7 11		31 50 46 46 59			7 5 8 5 5		105 103 115 230 268
19	Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb		52 52 30 56 180		7 11 7 17 12		75 67 25 19 40			3 1 4 5 10		108 178 116 322 531
	Mar April May June July		146 79 132 49 59		12 58 46 12		46 26 37 20 27			9 10 26 6 3		819 441 429 420 198
	Aug Sep Oct Nov		239 610 204 623 674		6 31 32 44 24 8		12 23 28 16 2			7 54 67 41 28		575 550 649 913 287
19	Jan Feb Mar	an a	375 109 67		44 12 7		24 33 30			17 9 16		361 390 224
	July Aug		88 145 90 81 98		35 44 12 29 41		47 55 56 28 18			18 13 13 8 11		389 226 273 227 290 646
19	Oct Nov Dec Jan		138 219 495 357 1,297		8 41 70 18 1 036		57 50 16 2 32			16 26 30 4		1,513 1,293 152 362
			1,243 517 540 210 294		48 32 32 39 75		24 13 21 14 23			6 27 11 7 10		515 366 300 206 205
			291 397 569 359		25 18 9 19		47 54 24 24			9 17 6 8		242 3,772 0,663 3,021

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

11075 -

TABLE 134

TAB	LE 134		- Chief Millions	The main your	distance with	A STATE S		Sig John S	The second	[19]	75 = 100] .	TABLE
	APODONIA Bagana estato por vesto pro	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974 Q2 C
1 1a 1b 1c	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	92 · 1 99 · 7 92 · 4	93 · 7 99 · 4 94 · 3	95 0 97 6 97 3	98 · 0 98 · 3 99 · 7	103 · 8 100 · 4 103 · 4	101 · 9 100 · 7 101 · 2	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 2 [99 · 5] [102 · 7]	104 · 8 [99 · 8] [105 · 0]	107 · 8 [100 · 2] [107 · 6]	102 · 9 100 · 6 102 · 3
1d 1e 1f	Cost per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	47 · 7 45 · 3 44 · 8	51 · 2 49 · 6 49 · 2	56 · 8 54 · 3 53 · 7	62 · 4 59 · 1 58 · 4	67 · 1 63 · 4 62 · 6	78 · 5 77 · 7 77 · 0	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	113 · 7 109 · 3 110 · 7	127 · 2 118 · 7 120 · 2	140 8 131 7 133 2	74 · 4 73 · 0 72 · 2
2 2a 2b 2c	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	99 · 7 110 · 8 90 · 0	99 · 9 109 · 3 91 · 4	100 · 0 106 · 1 94 · 2	102 · 1 103 · 4 98 · 7	109 · 5 104 · 7 104 · 6	105 · 1 104 · 4 100 · 7	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	102 · 0 [97 · 6] [104 · 5]	105 · 8 [97 · 9] [108 · 1]	109 · 8 [97 · 4] [112 · 7]	107·6 1 104·5 1 103·0 1
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and Salaries Labour costs	43 · 9 43 · 0	49 · 0 48 · 1	53 · 2 52 · 3	56 · 8 55 · 8	60 · 8 59 · 7	76 · 6 75 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0	111 · 5 112 · 0	118 · 7 120 · 9	130 · 4 133 · 3	
3a 3b 3c	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97 · 7 111 · 3 87 · 7	98 1 111 0 88 3	97 · 5 107 · 4 90 · 8	100 · 1 103 · 9 96 · 3	108-3 104-5 103-6	106 · 5 104 · 7 101 · 8	100 0 100 0 100 0	101 · 4 [97 · 0] [104 · 6]	102 · 8 [97 · 8] [105 · 1]	103 · 7 [97 · 4] [106 · 5]	109·0 1 105·0 1 103·8 1
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	45 · 2 43 · 9	50·8 49·5	55 · 6 54 · 4	58 · 0 57 · 0	61 · 2 60 · 2	75 · 6 74 · 9	100 · 0 100 · 0	113 8 114 4	125 · 6 128 · 3	142 · 0 145 · 4	71 · 6
	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	123 · 9 124 · 2 99 · 8	119 1 116 6 102 2	119 · 1 112 · 6 105 · 7	100 2 107 9 92 9	110 1 102 8 107 1	89 · 9 99 · 3 90 · 5	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	125 ⋅ 8 [99 ⋅ 0] [127 ⋅ 1]	187 · 7 [98 · 5] [190 · 6]	232 · 3 [97 · 1] [239 · 2]	98-3 1 99-1 99-2 1
4d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	31 · 8 29 · 2	34 · 3 31 · 5	35 · 2 32 · 3	51·7 47·1	49·5 45·7	84 · 7 77 · 7	100·0 100·0	84 · 1 84 · 0	61 · 4 62 · 0	60 1 61 1	
4e	METAL MANUFACTURE	131	01.0	52 5	47 1	40 1		100 0		02.0		
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	125 · 3 118 · 1 106 · 1	124 · 9 118 · 9 105 · 1	114 · 0 111 · 9 101 · 9	114 · 1 103 · 9 109 · 8	125 · 1 103 · 8 120 · 5	114 · 6 102 · 2 112 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	106.9 [95·0] [112·5]	102 · 0 [95 · 5] [106 · 8]	100 · 6 [92 · 5] [108 · 8]	117·9 1 101·8 1 115·8 1
5d 5e	Cost per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	35 · 9 34 · 7	42 · 3 40 · 5	47 · 8 45 · 9	49 · 8 47 · 9	51 · 0 49 · 5	68 · 4 67 · 4	100·0 100·0	106 · 5 106 · 9	122 · 0 123 · 9	138 · 5 141 · 9	
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL											ave.
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86 · 9 109 · 7 79 · 2	89 · 5 110 · 8 80 · 8	89 · 0 106 · 8 83 · 3	88 · 7 102 · 0 87 · 0	98 · 4 102 · 6 96 · 0	102 · 3 104 · 3 98 · 1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	96 · 5 [96 · 1] [100 · 4]	97 · 3 [96 · 6] [100 · 7]	99 · 4 [96 · 6] [102 · 9]	102 · 2 1 104 · 3 1 98 · 0 9
6d 6e	Cost per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	50·9 49·5	56 · 6 55 · 4	61 · 5 60 · 5	62 · 7 62 · 1	64 · 8 63 · 8	77 · 3 76 · 4	100 · 0 100 · 0	118·9 119·5	135 · 1 137 · 0	152 · 5 156 · 1	Contraction of the second s
7a 7b 7c	/EHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	112 · 5 109 · 7 102 · 6	105 · 3 110 · 4 95 · 3	105 · 5 107 · 1 98 · 5	109 · 5 103 · 4 105 · 9	113 3 104 6 108 3	108 · 9 104 · 2 104 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	97 · 0 [98 · 2] [98 · 8]	100 · 9 [101 · 3] [99 · 6]	98 · 6 [101 · 8] [96 · 9]	113-4 1 104-2 1 108-8 1
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	38 · 2 36 · 8	45 · 4 44 · 1	49 · 6 48 · 1	53 · 4 52 · 3	60 · 2 59 · 4	71 ⋅ 8 71 ⋅ 6	100·0 100·0	118-0 118-5	125 · 7 127 · 0	146 · 9 150 · 3	the second
8a 8b 8c	EXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	110-0 133-3 82-6	109 · 8 127 · 9 85 · 9	110 · 5 118 · 2 93 · 5	113 · 0 113 · 2 99 · 8	117 · 1 112 · 4 104 · 1	105·9 109·8 96·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	103·0 [96·9] [106·3]	100 · 9 [97 · 0] [104 · 0]	99 · 3 [93 · 8] [105 · 9]	111-4 1 110-9 1 100-5 9
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	48·3 47·2	51·2 50·3	53 · 9 53 · 3	56·0 55·4	66 · 8 65 · 8	79.6 79.9	100·0 100·0	113 · 1 113 · 8	127 · 5 129 · 4	142 · 4 144 · 0	100
(Cabour costs CAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed Output, temployment Output per person employed	80 · 9 114 · 3 70 · 8	84 · 1 110 · 1 76 · 4	87 · 4 105 · 6 82 · 7	93 · 6 100 · 4 93 · 2	99 · 3 97 · 6 101 · 7	99 · 2 98 · 2 101 · 0	100 0 100 0 100 0	102 · 9 [99 · 9] [103 · 0]	107 · 1 [98 · 9] [108 · 3]	110 · 2 [99 · 3] [111 · 0]	98.7 10 97.9 9 100.8 10
	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	51·6 50·1	55 · 5 53 · 8	60·0 58·0	62 · 8 60 · 6	61 · 1 59 · 7	78 · 2 76 · 6	100 · 0 100 · 0	106·9 107·9	111 · 9 113 · 0	127·0 128·9	- cm

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 1159 of this issue.
 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 = 100 for the chart following table 126.

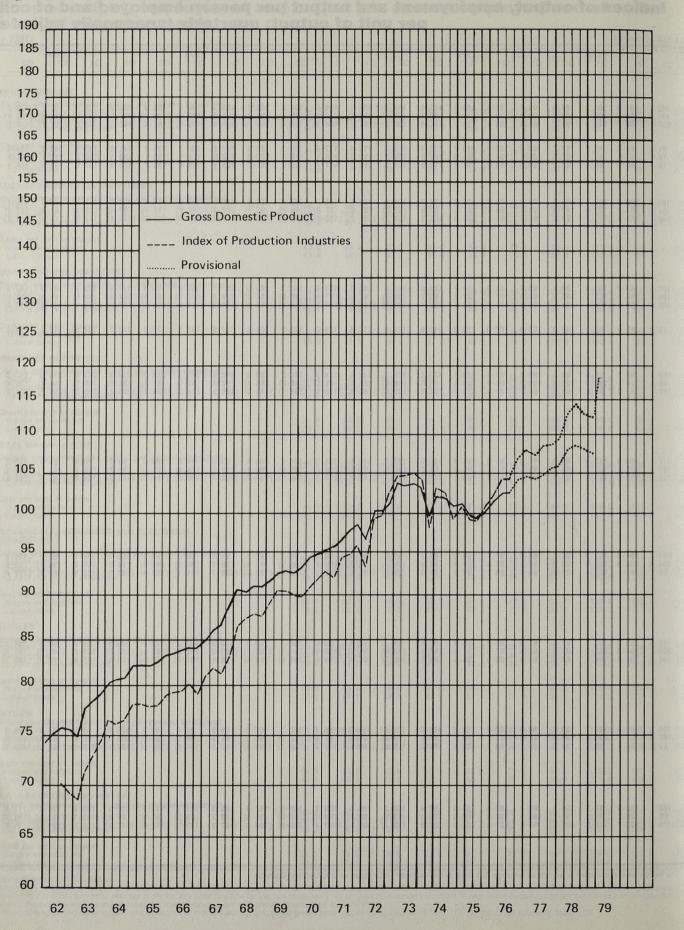
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: guarterly (seasonally adjusted)

1974	E 134 (C	ontinued	⁷⁾ 1975				1976				1977		1.1.1.	hadred a faired	1070				1070	[1975	= 1
02	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1978 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1979 Q1	Q2	
102 · 9 100 · 6 102 · 3	103 · 2 101 · 0 102 · 2	100.7	101 · 2 100 · 3 100 · 9	99 · 8 100 · 1 99 · 7	99 · 2 99 · 9 99 · 3	99 · 8 99 · 7 100 · 1	101 · 1 99 · 4 101 · 7	101 · 8 99 · 4 102 · 4	102 · 0 [99 · 5] [102 · 5]	199./1	104 · 6 [99 · 8] [104 · 8]	99.9	99.9	[QQ.8]	[100.0]	[100.1]	[100.2]	[100.5]	[100.4]	1100 61	1 4
74 · 4 73 · 0 72 · 2	81 · 5 78 · 9 78 · 4	86 · 2 86 · 6 86 · 0	92 · 9 95 · 1 94 · 4	97 · 7 97 · 6 97 · 8	103 · 0 103 · 1 103 · 3	106 · 3 104 · 2 104 · 4	108 · 7 106 · 5 107 · 3	112 · 4 108 · 9 110 · 5	115 · 1 110 · 2 111 · 8	118-6 111-5 113-3	122 · 6 116 · 1 117 · 4	125 · 3 116 · 4 118 · 1	129 · 9 120 · 0 121 · 7	131 · 0 122 · 2 123 · 8	136 · 7 128 · 1 129 · 4	138 · 7 130 · 1 131 · 7	142 · 8 132 · 3 133 · 9	145 · 0 136 · 2 137 · 9	148 · 1 141 · 6 143 · 2	154 · 8 144 · 9 146 · 9	1
04 . 5	106 · 8 104 · 1 102 · 6		101.9	99 · 5 100 · 4 99 · 1	98 · 4 99 · 4 99 · 0	99 · 5 98 · 4 101 · 1	100 · 2 97 · 9 102 · 3	101 · 7 97 · 5 104 · 3	[97.4]	[97.6]	105 · 7 [97 · 8] [108 · 1]	[98.1]	[97.9]	[97.6]	[97.7]	110 · 7 [97 · 7] [113 · 3]	[07.4]	[07.1]	[07.0]	115 · 7 [97 · 1] [119 · 2]	1 0
)5 · 0)3 · 8	107 · 9 104 · 9 102 · 9	104 · 7 104 · 1 100 · 6	101 - 1	99 · 2 100 · 7 98 · 5	98 · 1 98 · 9 99 · 2	98 · 9 97 · 7 101 · 2	99 · 2 97 · 0 102 · 3	101 · 6 96 · 7 105 · 1	[96.9]	[97.3]	104 · 0 [97 · 6] [106 · 6]	[98.0]	[98.0]	102 · 1 [97 · 7] [104 · 5]	[97.7]	[97.6]	104 · 8 [97 · 4] [107 · 6]	106.01	101 · 9 [96 · 6] [105 · 5]	107 · 9 [96 · 5] [111 · 8]	1 1
71.6	78.0	85 · 9	91.1	98-2	103.8	107.0	110.3	111.8	115.8	117 · 4	120 · 2	123 · 9	126 · 6	131 · 6	136 · 2	139 · 8	142 · 6	149.5	153 · 7	154 · 3	:
98 · 3 99 · 1 99 · 2	102 · 4 99 · 4 103 · 0	99 · 7 99 · 7 100 · 0	95.5 100.0 95.5	98 · 2 100 · 2 98 · 0	98-6 100-0 98-6	107 · 7 99 · 9 107 · 8	110 · 1 99 · 5 110 · 7	120 · 1 98 · 9 121 · 4	[98.9]	[98.8]	174 · 8 [98 · 8] [176 · 9]	[99.0]	[98.4]	[98.0]	[97.9]	228 · 7 [97 · 7] [234 · 1]	235 · 9 [96 · 6] [244 · 2]	255 · 0 [96 · 1] [265 · 3]	275 · 8 [95 · 7] [288 · 2]	293 · 8 [96 · 4] [304 · 8]	1 /
1.8	118 · 4 102 · 2 115 · 9	102.6	113.6 102.3 111.0	98-8 101-4 97-4	91 · 8 99 · 1 92 · 6	95 · 8 97 · 1 98 · 7	95.6	110 · 0 94 · 7 116 · 2	107-6 [94-6] [113-7]	[95.1]	105÷0 [95÷4] [110÷1]	[95.8]	[95.8]	95 · 8 [95 · 1] [100 · 7]	[94.4]	106 · 3 [93 · 1] [114 · 2]	99 · 2 [91 · 7] [108 · 2]	98 · 9 [90 · 7] [109 · 0]	100.11	110 · 2 [89 · 6] [123 · 0]	1 0
12 · 2 14 · 3 8 · 0	104 · 5 104 · 9 99 · 6	104 · 4 104 · 3 100 · 1	102.9	101 · 3 100 · 9 100 · 4	98 · 3 98 · 9 99 · 4	97 · 1 97 · 4 99 · 7	96 · 0 96 · 4 99 · 6	97 · 2 96 · 0 101 · 3	95 · 8 [95 · 9] [99 · 9]	97 · 0 [96 · 0] [101 · 0]	98 · 2 [96 · 2] [102 · 1]	96 · 1 [96 · 7] [99 · 4]	97 · 4 [96 · 8] [100 · 6]	97 · 4 [96 · 7] [100 · 7]	98 · 0 [96 · 9] [101 · 1]	99 · 1 [96 · 8] [102 · 4]	[96.6]	196.31	98 · 7 [96 · 1] [102 · 7]	105.51	1 4
4.2	104 . 2	109 · 0 104 · 2 104 · 6	103.1	97 · 4 100 · 8 96 · 6	97 · 6 98 · 6 99 · 0	97 · 8 97 · 5 100 · 3	95 · 7 97 · 3 98 · 4	97 · 1 97 · 6 99 · 5	96 · 7 [98 · 6] [98 · 1]	[99.4]	99 · 8 [100 · 4] [99 · 4]	[101.1]	[101.7]	[102.0]	[102.0]	[102.1]	[102.0]	[101.2]	[100 · 7] [98 · 8]	[101.4]	1 -
1 · 4 D · 9 D · 5	109.8	101 · 6 107 · 2 94 · 8	103 . 4	100.7	98.6	97.2	102 · 2 96 · 9 105 · 5	96.7	102 · 5 [96 · 8] [105 · 9]	97.5	[97.8]	[97.7]	[8. 30]	[05.8]	[05.1]	10. 101	[02.2]	99 · 5 [92 · 9] [107 · 1]	95 · 8 [92 · 5] [103 · 6]	99 · 9 [91 · 9] [108 · 7]	1 0
7.9	103 · 1 98 · 4 104 · 8	99.2	99 · 3 99 · 5 99 · 8	100-6 99-7 100-9	100.3	100.4	103·5 100·5 103·0	100.1	100 · 3 [99 · 6] [100 · 7]	105·3 [99·2] [106·1]	106 · 3 [99 · 0] [107 · 4]	108·5 [99·0] [109·6]	107 · 8 [99 · 0] [108 · 9]	105 · 8 [98 · 7] (107 · 2)	107 · 7 [98 · 5]	111·7 [98·9]	112·6 [99·8]	108 · 8 [100 · 1]	120 · 7 [100 · 5]	117·6 [100·9]	0.00

NOVEMBER 1979 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 1205

Note: The series was introduced in an article on page 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of Employment Gazette.

Output per person employed



 relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.

 WORKING POPULATION
 SEASONALI

 All employed and registered unemployed persons.
 Adjust

 HM FORCES
 MEN

 Serving, UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's
 Males

Services, including those on release leave.

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

DEFINITIONS

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

VACANCY

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

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.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
MEN	
	Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise sta
WOM	1EN
	Females aged 18 years and over.
ADU	LTS
	Men and women.
BOYS	
	Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise sta
GIRL	
	Females under 18 years of age.
YOU	NG PERSONS
	Boys and girls.
YOU	
	Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males a 21 and over).
OPEI	RATIVES
	Employees, other than administrative, technical and cle employees in manufacturing industries.
MAN	TUAL WORKERS
	Employees, other than administrative and clerical eloyees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
PAR	T-TIME WORKERS
	Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a we except where otherwise stated.
NOR	MAL WEEKLY HOURS
Est t.	Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements,
WEE	EKLY HOURS WORKED
	Actual hours worked during the week.
OVE	RTIME
	Work outside normal hours.
SHO	RT-TIME WORKING
	Arrangements made by an employer for working less
	normal hours.
STO	PPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
	Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer that
	workers and those which last for less than one day, excep
	in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceed

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency (Table number		Page	Earnings and hours (contd.)	Frequency (Table number	Latest) issue	Pag
Norking Population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (101)	Nov 79:	1166	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	А	Oct 79:	96
Employees in Employment				Time series	M (126)	Nov 79:	119
By Industry: GB				Average weekly and hourly earnings and			
All industries: by MLH	Q	Oct 79:	1014	hours worked (manual workers)			1000
: time series, numbers and indices	M (103)	Nov 79:	1168	Manufacturing and certain other industries Industry: By broad category, annual	M (123) M (122)	Nov 79: Nov 79:	118 118
Manufacturing: by MLH	M	Nov 79:	1153	October survey (latest)	A	Feb 79:	12
By Occupation				April survey (latest)	A	Aug 79:	79
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	А	Dec 78:	1398	Percentage changes Manufacturing: indices of hours	M (125) M (121)	Nov 79: Nov 79:	118 118
Local authorities manpower	â	Nov 79:	1100	Agriculture	Six-monthly	Oct 79:	101
Occupations in engineering	А	May 79:	470	British Rail	Six-monthly	Aug 79:	79
By Region: GB By industry	Q	Oct 79:	1017	Chemical industries Coal mining	Six-monthly A	Nov 79: Feb 79:	113
By sector: numbers and indices,	ŭ	00179.	1017	Éngineering	Â	Nov 79:	113
quarterly	M (102)	Nov 79:	1167	London Transport	A	Feb 79:	15
Innual Census of Employment				Shipbuilding	Six-monthly	Nov 79:	113
Key results	A	Nov 77:	1206	Basic wage rates and normal hours of work (manual workers)			
GB regions by industry MLH UK by industry MLH	A A	Dec 77 Dec 77:	1351 1355	Changes in rates of wages and hours	A	May 79:	45
ccidents at Work	Q	July 79:	640	Changes in rates of wages and hours	M	Nov 79:	116
isabled in the public sector	А	Nov 79:	1126	Index: time series by industry	M (131)	Nov 79:	119
xemption orders from restrictions to ours worked: women and young persons	м	Nov 79:	1150				
abour Turnover in manufacturing	Q	Nov 79:	1097	Overtime and Short time: operatives			
rade Union membership	А	Jan 79:	26	in manufacturing Latest figures	м	Nov 79:	115
ork Permits issued recent numbers	A Six-monthly	June 79: Nov 79:	553 1130	Time series	M (120)	Nov 79:	118
Inemployment and vacancies	Six-montiny	100 /9.	1130	Output and hard had had here in the second s			
Unemployment				Output per head and labour costs			
Summary: UK, GB	M (104/105)	Nov 79:	1170	Output per head: indices, quarterly	M (134)	Nov 79:	120
	and the second se		1171	and annual Wasse and Selected pay up to fourtout			
Age and duration: GB	M (107)	No. 70	1175	Wages and Salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	м	Nov 79:	115
By broad category: GB, UK By detailed category	M (107) Q	Nov 79: Nov 79:	1175 1131	Quarterly and annual indices	M (134)	Nov 79:	120
By region: summary	Q	Nov 79:	1132	EEC Labour Costs Survey: summary results	Triennial	Sep 77:	92
Age time series quarterly	M (110)	Nov 79:	1178	: by region	Triennial	Dec 77:	135
(six-monthly prior to July 1978)	0	Sep 79:	890				
: estimated rates Duration: time series, quarterly	Q M (111)	Sep 79: Nov 79:	1179	Prices and Expenditure			
Region and area	a second of	NO COUL		Retail Prices			
Latest figures: by region	м	Nov 79:	1158	General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	м	Nov 79:	116
: assisted areas, counties, local areas Time series summary	M M (106)	Nov 79 Nov 79:	1156 1172	: percentage changes	M	Nov 79:	116
By occupation	Q	Nov 79:	1114	Recent movements and the index	М	Nov 79:	116
Age and duration: summary	Q	Nov 79:	1157	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series and weights	M (132)	Nov 79:	119
Industry				Changes on a year earlier: time series	M (132)	Nov 79:	120
Latest figures: GB UK Number unemployed and percentage	Q M (108)	Sep 79:	896 1176	Annual summary	A	Mar 79:	24
rates' GB	WI (100)	Nov 79:	1170	Revision of weights	А	Mar 79:	23
Occupation: by unit groups	Q	Nov 79:	1103	Pensioner Household Indices All items excluding housing; quarterly	M (132a)	Nov 79:	120
by broad category; time series quarterly	M (109)	Nov 79:	1177	Group indices: annual averages	M (132b)	Nov 79:	120
Flows GB, time series Minority group workers: by region	M (117) Q	Nov 79: Sep 79:	1183 877	Revision of weights	А	Apr 79:	36
Benefit entitlement: GB	ŭ	Sep 79.	0//	Food Prices	м	Nov 79:	116
Recent figures	Three times	Feb 79:	161	London Weighting: Cost indices	A	June 79:	56
then administrative and the	a year	Inlam-		Family Expenditure Survey	0	July 70.	65
Time series Disabled workers: GB	M (112) M	Nov 79:	1180	Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures	Q A	July 79: Aug 79:	65 78
International comparisons	M (113)	Nov 79: Nov 79:	1151 1181	: final detailed figures	Â	Nov 79:	113
emporarily stopped: GB	L. M. K.			FES and RPI weights	A	Mar 79:	23
Latest figures : by region	М	Nov 79:	1158	Stoppage of work due to interview			
acancies (remaining unfilled)				Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes			
By region	nd to Arnity	(Hasard		Summary: latest figures	м	Nov 79:	116
Latest figures Time series	M M (118/9)	Nov 79: Nov 79:	1158 1184	: time series	M (133)	Nov 79:	120
	10/9/	1100 /9.	1185	Latest year and annual series	A	Jan 79:	3
By industry: GB	Q	Sep 79:	901	Industry Monthly			
By Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: GB	0	Nex 70	1100	Cumulative months of year	м	Nov 79:	1164
<i>unit groups: GB</i> by region summary	0	Nov 79: Nov 79:	1103 1114	By broad sector: time series	M (133)	Nov 79:	1203
Flows: GB, time series	M (117)	Nov 79:	1183	Annual		lan 70	-
nemployment and Vacancy Flows: GB	M (117)	Nov 79:	1183	Provisional Detailed	A A	Jan 79: July 79:	3 66
Irnings and hours				Major stoppages	Â	July 79:	663
verage earnings				Main causes of stoppage			
Whole economy (new series) index				Cumulative	M	Nov 79:	116
Recent figures by industry	M	Nov 79:	1159	Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	А	July 79:	66
Time series and percentage changes Production industries and some services	M (129)	Nov 79:	1195	Duration in days			
(older series) index				Stoppages ended in current month	м	Nov 79:	1164
Time series by industry	M (127)	Nov 79:	1192	Stoppages beginning in latest year	A	July /9:	668
Time series and percentage changes	M (129)	Nov 79:	1195	Aggregate days lost Number of workers involved	A	July 79: July 79:	668 669
Manual workers: by occupation in	M (128)	Nov 79:	1194	Days lost per 1000 employees in	-	3019 79:	009
certain manufacturing industries; indices Non manual workers: production industries	A	Apr 79:	348	recent years by industry	А	Jan 79:	33
			040	International Comparisons	A	Jan 79:	28

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