



# EMPLOYMENT

October 1979

Volume 87 No 10

# GAZETTE

Department of Employment

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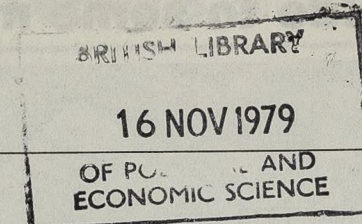
The pattern of pay, April 1979: key results of the New Earnings Survey

Skill shortage indicators

Industrial democracy in the Netherlands



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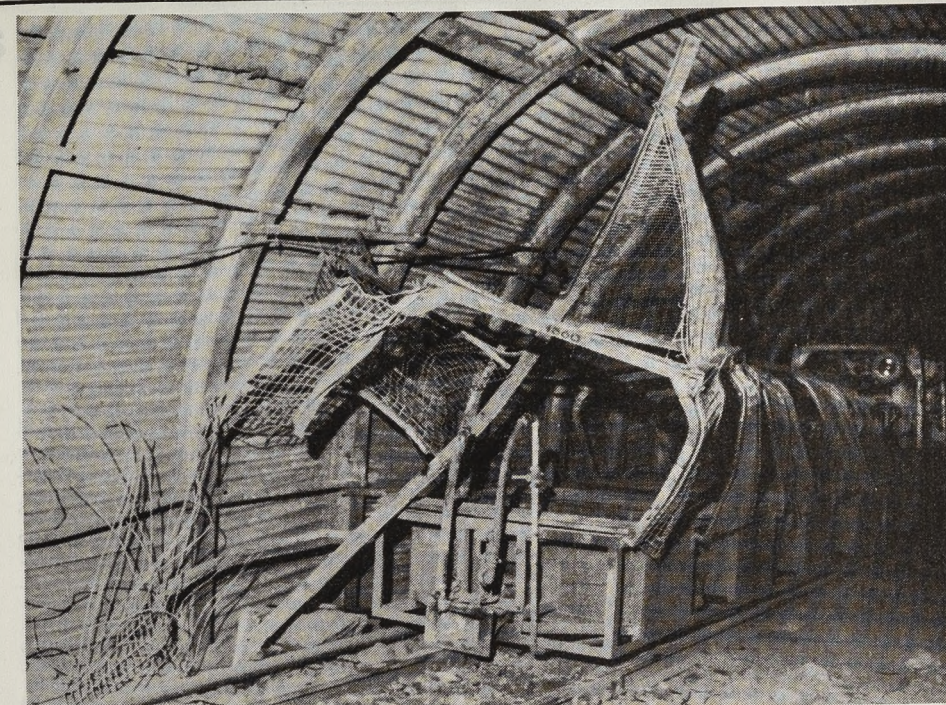
## News and Notes

### Report criticises everyone at scene of Bentley accident

There was widespread failure to comply with the mine's transport rules at Bentley Colliery near Doncaster when seven men were killed and three more seriously injured in November last year, when an underground train ran out of control.

The report of the accident investigation by the Mines Inspectorate of the Health and Safety Executive says "no-one who was there at the time, whether official or workman, should feel satisfied with his conduct."

Inadequate training of the train's driver and conductor, failure to follow recognised procedures and lack of discipline amongst personnel were all contributory factors to the accident, says the report.



The wreckage of the pit train

At 4.45 in the morning on November 21 last year, 65 men were returning to the shaft bottom at the end of their shift when the train they were travelling on ran out of control for about 800 feet down a steep incline. It was derailed on a curve at the foot of the incline and crashed into the steel roadway support.

An arresting device on the track, designed to stop runaway vehicles had been deliberately fixed in the lowered position and so could not stop the train. Usually a red light would have been showing when the arrestor was in this position, but owing to poor maintenance the red light had been permanently on for several weeks.

#### Confusion

The train's conductor was selected as a result of a confusion over names and was given a job for which he had not been trained. Misunderstanding directions given to him, says the report, he sat in a part of the train from where he could not operate the emergency brakes. Although part of the track had been found to exceed the maximum allowable gradient some months before, this had not been remedied at the time of the accident.

In addition to a number of important technical recommendations, the report stresses that management and trade unions should ensure full compliance with operational procedures and that the certification and authorisation of locomotive drivers should relate to the vehicles on which they were trained.

### Chief Inspector's report underlines the lessons of Bentley Colliery

During 1978, 63 people were killed and 494 badly hurt in British coal mines compared with 40 deaths and 501 serious injuries in 1977—the safest year on record.

The annual report of HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries\*, published by the Health and Safety Executive, adds that indiscipline is an increasing feature of accidents, and the report expresses concern that it is often condoned by supervising officials. This is particularly prevalent in accidents involving illegal manriding. Many accidents emphasise the need for permit-to-work systems, and improvisation, often devised and supervised by under officials, frequently causes accidents.

Transport operations continued to be the major cause of accidents. There was virtually no change in the total number of casualties, but a considerable increase in the number of fatal accidents. "The failure to make any impression on this category of accident despite the NCB's initiative in declaring 1978 a 'Haulage and Transport Safety Year' should act as a spur to everyone concerned to make an even greater effort to reduce transport accidents in the coming year", says outgoing chief mines inspector Mr Dennis Rhydderch in his final report.

The lowest figure ever, two people killed and 28 seriously injured, was recorded for machinery accidents underground.

Increased effort as a result of the NCB's productivity incentive scheme has not led to a corresponding increase in accidents and the report says "it is hoped that this satisfactory trend will continue so as to provide further evidence that safety and productivity can co-exist."

Twelve people were killed and 97 seriously injured from falls of ground compared with six and 110 respectively in 1977. This represents a six per cent improvement in total accidents but the report says it is disturbing to note that the number of fatal accidents doubled compared with 1977, although the figure for that year was the lowest ever recorded.

#### Underground transport

In underground transport accidents 29 people were killed and 162 seriously injured compared with 18 and 171 in 1977. These accounted for 40 per cent of all underground accidents and 34 per cent of all reportable accidents at coal mines, about the same proportions as last year.

On the surface of mines 17 people were killed and 67 seriously injured compared with six and 57 in 1977. The number of fatal accidents trebled and surface accidents accounted for 15 per cent of all fatal and serious reportable accidents.

\* Coal Mines: Health and Safety 1978, HMSO £1.50 plus postage.



## News and Notes

## Advisory committee unable to identify safe asbestos dust levels

The final report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos\* (ACA) states that the committee has been unable to identify any safe level of exposure to asbestos dust for workers.

It therefore suggests replacing the present hygiene standards (which imply safe levels) with "control limits" which more accurately reflect current information, medical evidence and the control ability of employers.

These would be based on identifying the concentration of dust at the workplace below which any further effort at reduction would be out of proportion to the likely drop in the risk of asbestos-related disease.

However, the report also concludes that there is no quantitative evidence of a risk to the general public.

The report has been published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC). Its 41 recommendations also include:

- a statutory ban on new applications of blue asbestos (crocidolite);
- tighter control limits for exposure to dust from white (chrysotile) and brown (amosite) asbestos from December 1, 1980
- an explicit obligation on anybody who produces specifications for or carries on a process involving asbestos or any product containing it to consider its substitution by other materials, so far as is reasonably practicable, taking into account relative advantages, potential health risks, production, performance and other costs;
- more specific controls over asbestos dust emissions from workplaces, with the possibility of scheduling a class of asbestos works;
- after the Government's monitoring programme on asbestos in the general environment is complete, assessment of the data in the light of medical evidence to determine any necessary further action; and
- raw asbestos fibre and other loads liable to produce asbestos dust should only be transported in a way that prevents its escape.

The ACA had wide terms of reference to review the risks from asbestos to work people and the public and to make any necessary recommendations.

It identified as particularly important, work on thermal and acoustic insulation and sprayed coatings, and the measurement and monitoring of asbestos in air. (HSE has already published a draft Code of Practice

and Guidance Notes on sprayed coatings and insulation work.)

Reports on both these subjects were published in June 1978 and a summary of their recommendations and those in the latest report are available†.

The ACA rejects an across-the-board ban on asbestos preferring control of any useful but hazardous material to prohibition.

For example, says the committee, it ignores the possibility that such action may directly result in an increase in health or safety risks, such as fire, which asbestos either prevents or reduces. It also ignores substitution by materials which appear suitable now, but may later be found to constitute a health risk.

Prohibition may sometimes be justified, particularly where there is evidence of serious risk or potentially ineffective controls, such as with the spraying of asbestos in thermal insulation.

There are obvious advantages, says the ACA, in using an alternative for asbestos provided the alternative is significantly less hazardous. However, because caution is needed here, the committee recommends that anybody who produces specifications for or carries on a process involving asbestos in any way should be obliged to consider its substitution so far as it is reasonably practicable. Guidance should be given and published by the HSC or HSE on the general principles involved.

## Control limits

The report discusses the various asbestos-related diseases such as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma, their relative frequency, and the medical effects of various fibre types. As mentioned above, it recommends the new concept of "control limits", with a single control limit for each type of asbestos in most cases averaged over a four-hour period.

It proposes that exposure to crocidolite dust should be subject to a control limit of 0.2 fibres/ml for a four-hour sampling period as opposed to the ten-minute period recommended in 1969. The report says that, in view of the special precautions taken with crocidolite, this "relaxation" is more apparent than real.

The committee also recommends that the current standard of two fibres/ml for chrysotile and amosite should be reduced to one fibre/ml and 0.5 fibres/ml respectively

(when averaged over a four-hour sampling period) with legal backing from December 1, 1980.

In the longer term, the committee recommends that its report be referred to the Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances (ACTS) to take on broader and continuing research in view of any future scientific, technological or medical developments.

The committee reports there is no quantitative evidence of a risk to the general public from their exposure to asbestos dust. There is no need, for example, to recommend the removal of asbestos from existing buildings.

It does, however, recognise that there has been increasing interest in the relationship between the use of asbestos at work and the effects which this might have on people not directly involved, so the committee seeks more effectively to identify and control emissions of asbestos dust into the atmosphere after appropriate consultations with industry.

The committee notes that a programme to evaluate exposure to asbestos in the non-occupational environment, as recommended in its second report, has been started by the Department of the Environment and the HSE and proposes that any further recommendations should await its results.

Other sections of the report include methods of reducing atmospheric concentrations of and exposure to asbestos dust; removal, dismantling, stripping and demolition of asbestos; measuring dust outside the workplace and in buildings; disposal of asbestos waste; labelling of consumer products containing asbestos; the present legal and administrative controls for both workplaces and the general public, and industry's estimates of the likely impact of reducing the control limits for chrysotile and amosite.

The conclusions of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos have important implications for future policy on asbestos. Comments are therefore being invited on the report, and should be sent to: Miss S. C. Newton, Health and Safety Executive, 25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DT, not later than January 24, 1980.

\* *Asbestos: Volume 1—Final Report of the Advisory Committee*; HMSO; £5 plus postage. *Asbestos: Volume 2—Papers prepared for the Advisory Committee*; HMSO; £5 plus postage.

† *Asbestos*, free from area offices of the HSE, or the General Enquiry Point, HSE, Baynards House, Chesplotow Place, London W2 4TF.

## News and Notes

## Pathogen labs: health and safety checks complete

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has completed its nationwide series of inspections of laboratories handling the dangerous category A pathogens such as smallpox, Lassa fever, rabies and Marburg viruses.

The inspection programme planned as part of the HSE's programme of inspecting priorities among 'new entrants' not previously covered by health and safety legislation was accelerated after widespread public concern about the death of a photographer employed at the Birmingham University Medical School. As a result the HSE served a total of five notices that work should be stopped and one improvement notice in respect of four diagnostic laboratories.

Of the 14 operational laboratories visited, four were undertaking research with dangerous pathogens on a full-time basis and ten were diagnostic. Diagnostic laboratories only operate when a person is suspected of having a highly contagious infection. Samples are taken from the patient, then tested and analysed to assist in diagnosis.

On each visit one of the HSE team of specialist microbiological inspectors was accompanied by a representative from either the Department of Health and Social Security or the Scottish Home and Health Department, together with a representative from the Dangerous Pathogens Advisory Group. At laboratories handling rabies virus, a Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Foods official was present.

Health and Safety Executive inspectors consider that nothing has been encountered which could not be successfully dealt with by good microbiological practice. As in all accident prevention, effectiveness depends on a constant awareness of health and safety hazards by all those involved in such work. Laboratories that handle these pathogens must be equipped and above all managed to the highest standards because if they are not, it is not only doctors and scientists, who are likely to be familiar with the hazards, who could be at risk, but also other work-people.

At the laboratories where it was necessary to stop work with dangerous pathogens, the inspectorate has assisted the authorities in their task of making alternative arrangements to carry out essential work.

Later this year the Health and Safety Commission will publish a consultative document on proposed regulations requir-



New noise meter: scope for better enforcement

Britain's Factory Inspectorate will shortly begin using a new noise meter, specially adapted for their needs and one of the most advanced in the world. Able to give readings of the total amount of noise to which work-people are exposed over a given period, it means inspectors can carry out their advisory and enforcement role more effectively and take on-the-spot action.

The new hand-held, integrating sound

meter has only recently become commercially available. It not only measures constant sound levels but also fluctuating and impulsive noises such as are caused by drop forge hammers and power presses.

Manufactured by Computer Engineering Ltd of Hitchin, 140 meters will be brought into use in the Inspectorate's 21 areas over the coming months.

## Short circuit led to death of three at Golborne colliery

Sparks from a short circuit in electrical switchgear ignited a firedamp/air mixture which caused an explosion at Golborne Colliery on March 18, 1979, in which three men were killed and seven died subsequently in hospital. This is the conclusion of a report\* by the Health and Safety Executive, following an investigation by the Mines and Quarries inspectorate assisted by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment. The investigation eliminated other possible causes of ignition and also concluded that coal dust did not play a substantial part in spreading the flame.

## Unacceptable

At Ruchill Hospital in Glasgow the HSE's inspectors said that the type of cabinet being used in the laboratory was unacceptable and a notice was issued stopping work there. Ninewell's Hospital's laboratory in Dundee had inadequate containment facilities and a notice stopping work was also issued. Now a new laboratory is being built there. And at the Public Health Laboratory in Newcastle upon

Tyne ventilation faults were found resulting, too, in a notice banning all further work.

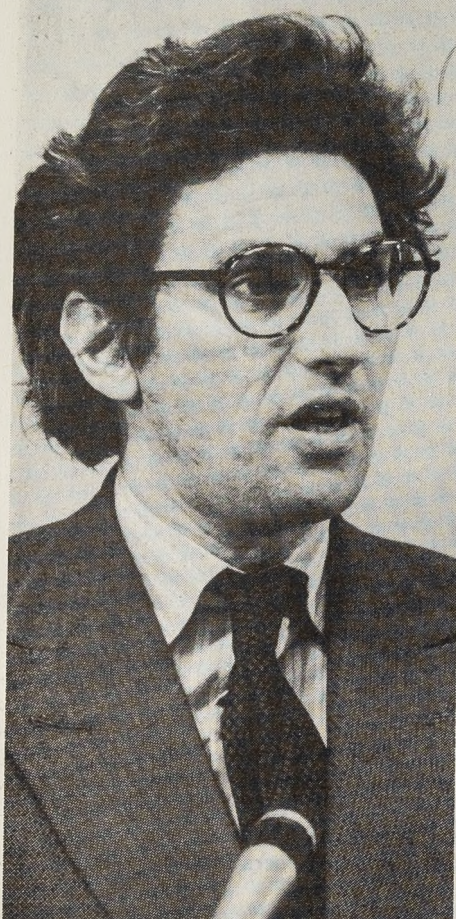
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\* "The Explosion at Golborne Colliery, Greater Manchester County, 18 March, 1979"; HMSO, £1.75 plus postage.



## News and Notes



Gowrie: no blanket exemption

## Government is not seeking to create two classes of worker says Gowrie

The Government wants to create jobs not attack employment protection through its proposals for change in industrial relations law, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, told a meeting of businessmen in Ealing, West London recently.

Lord Gowrie said that the Government's proposals on maternity provisions and new firms appeared to have attracted particular interest.

On the maternity proposals, Lord Gowrie said that there was a feeling that the present maternity provisions worked against the interests of women. "There is little point in protecting women with legislation if the effect of this is to rob them of jobs: not so much secretarial jobs where temps or substitutes are easy to find, but in the higher grades of work in which women can and should be employed.

"We are not proposing a blanket exemption for firms of under 20 employees from the obligation to reinstate women after having a baby. We are suggesting that in order

### Industrial relations

## Managers and unions must work out their own solutions

The need for voluntary co-operation to improve industrial relations was stressed by junior Employment Minister Patrick Mayhew addressing an Industrial Society seminar last month.

He said legislative proposals were no excuse to abandon voluntary efforts to improve industrial relations. The law, he said, was needed as a safety net to be brought into operation when voluntary procedures were ignored or failed.

Mr Mayhew cited the particular problem of the picket line where often those who caused the most trouble were not members of a trade union and did not come within any voluntary restraints which might be applied.

"Our proposals", he said, "do not mean that managers and trade unions can consult the statute book but not each other. On the contrary they reinforce the need for managers, workers and trade unions to work out and agree their own solutions to their own problems."

### Out of perspective

The minister warned of the danger of getting the Government's legislative aims out of perspective, the purpose of which were to create a framework of law in which unions and employers could bargain responsibly.

to secure exemption from this provision, it will be for the employer to satisfy an industrial tribunal that it was not reasonably practicable for him to reinstate the woman."

Lord Gowrie went on to say that it was in the light of the Government's policy not to create two classes of employee that it had suggested that the exemption from the unfair dismissal provisions should apply to firms of less than 20 during their first two years of trading.

"Any enterprise just setting up has enough to face in becoming a viable concern," he said, "and we are suggesting that employees of such firms should put their rights to complain of unfair dismissal 'on ice' for two years. After the two years those rights come out of cold storage, and the time already put in counts towards the employee's reckonable length of service. It is the difference between being out of work, or working for a progressive and growing concern, I would have thought that was not too much to ask," he concluded.

"There has always been law associated with industrial relations. Over the years it has been necessary to create the right balance of power in industry between employers and employees which is the foundation of good industrial relations. But



Mayhew: law a safety net

recently that balance has been upset and helped to worsen industrial relations."

Mr Mayhew told the conference that there was insufficient evidence that voluntary procedures alone worked reliably. Even where voluntary procedures were working effectively they could not ensure protection for individuals in every case.

### Voluntary procedures

"There will always be some people," he said, "who refuse to follow the voluntary procedures or indeed do not regard themselves as falling within their jurisdiction."

● Minister of State for Industry Lord Trenchard has also called for the strife between management and worker to stop and for all in industry to accept that the preservation of jobs depends on British industry being competitive in world markets.

He said there were no alternatives for industry or trades unionists getting together to make large gains in productivity.

### World markets

"The question that matters for British industry is how to beat foreign rivals in world markets. It is no good talking about long-term intractable problems. It is time for the talking to stop and the action to begin."

## News and Notes

## Employment Department to organise conferences on quality of working life

The impact of new technology on jobs will be given special attention at two one-day conferences being organised by the Department of Employment. The conferences will discuss new developments in work organisation designed to improve the quality of working life.

Aimed at managers, directors and trades union representatives, the conferences will show how developments can be applied in participants' own organisations.

Emphasis will be placed on the ways changes can be initiated, and examples given of companies where changes have been introduced. Apart from new technology, the implications of change on management, supervisory roles and payment systems will be considered.

The courses will be held at The Dragonara Hotel, Neville Street, Leeds, on November 1; and at The Grand Hotel,

Grandby Street, Leicester, on November 29.

The courses are organised by the Work Research Unit of the Department and taking part will be unit director Oliver Tynan, John Rogers and Reg Sell, who are all on secondment from BL.

The conference fee, including VAT, is £17.25 and covers lunch and refreshments.

## British firms should emulate Japanese quality: minister urges

British companies should learn from Japanese industrial success by emulating their reputation for maintaining high quality in their products according to one Government minister.

Speaking at the Institute of Directors' conference on the "Japanese Approach to Quality Control" recently, Mr Reginald

Eyre, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Consumer Affairs, said:

"To those of us in the West the performance of Japanese industry in the last decade has been remarkable. There are clear reasons for this achievement. First, the industrial strength is partly based on Japan's excellent export performance. Second, this strength undoubtedly owes much to the quality and reliability of their products, often sold at a great distance from the manufacturing unit in Japan. Third, and this is the lesson we must learn from the Japanese, the performance owes much to the importance the Japanese attach to quality control.

"Quality management should now have a central role in business management and its significance is being increasingly recognised in all industrialised countries.

"The need for this recognition in Britain is emphasised by the strength of sterling which is forcing British manufacturers to concentrate on product quality especially reliability, good design and performance.

"With intensifying world-wide competition in so many sectors of industry and the growing discrimination of consumers both at home and abroad we can expect in the years ahead that successful British companies will fail if they do not ensure that their quality management is of the highest calibre. And never let it be forgotten that Britain has to continue to export a far greater percentage of her GDP than other industrialised countries.

"Against this background, it is vitally important for British industry to share the experience of our successful overseas competitors, despite difficulties of language and different business methods."

He concluded: "The pooling of Japanese and British ideas and experience on quality control should help the UK gain economic strength. I am convinced improved quality control is vital to our economic and industrial recovery."

## The content of the British closed shop

DESPITE continued public interest in the closed shop, no comprehensive study of it has appeared since 1964 when Dr W E J McCarthy (now Lord) published his work *The Closed Shop in Britain*. Since then it has often been argued that major changes have occurred in the coverage and operation of such practices. With a view to meeting the increasing need for up-to-date information in this area, the Department of Employment last year commissioned a major study of contemporary closed-shop arrangements from a research team based in the Industrial Relations Department of the London School of Economics.

As part of their overall programme of inquiries, the researchers have collected a large number of written agreements — now commonly known as 'union membership agreements' from companies, employers' associations, public authorities and trade unions. The agreements represent a wide range of industries and occupations in which closed shops operate.

An article by three members of the research team — John Gennard,

Stephen Dunn and Michael Wright — looking in detail at the form and content of these agreements will appear in the November issue of *Employment Gazette*. It looks at:

- whether there have been changes in the coverage of closed shop agreements in recent years;
- the increasing formalization of collective agreements dealing with union membership;
- the protections offered in agreements to existing non-members and new employees who object to compulsory union membership; and
- the procedures adopted by the parties for resolving disputes about these matters.

### Also next month:

*Education and training in the eighties* is a personal view by Dr Ron Johnson, the Manpower Services Commission's Director of Training and visiting professor at the Department of Adult Training at the University of Surrey. He looks ahead at the forces that will shape systems and methods over the next decade.



## News and Notes

## Companies

## British firms to be protected from foreign trade laws

The Government intends to legislate to give better protection to British companies and individuals against attempts by any other country—particularly the United States—unilaterally to impose their own domestic economic policies and regulations on British companies.

This was reaffirmed by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, in Canberra during his recent visit to Australia.

Mr Nott said that he was particularly concerned with the attempt to apply United States law—designed for the conditions of the United States—outside that country.

He said: "One particular example of concern to both Australia and the United Kingdom—and Canada as well—is the current anti-trust case alleging a cartel of non-American uranium producers including four Australian and two British companies.

"Last year the Australian Parliament wisely passed legislation to prohibit Australian companies from providing any information to the United States courts. This year your Parliament passed a further law designed to make foreign anti-trust judgments unenforceable in Australia.

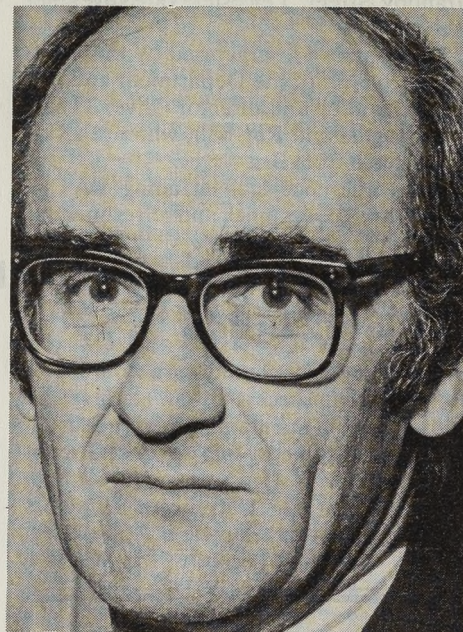
"The British Government now intends to follow your lead. I announced in Los Angeles at the beginning of this overseas visit that, when our Parliament reassembles next month, I intend to introduce new legislation which will be designed to give better protection to British companies and individuals against attempts by any other country—particularly the United States—unilaterally to impose their own domestic economic policies and regulations on our companies."

One effect of this legislation would be to give an automatic safeguard to Australian assets in the United Kingdom. In the UK, companies who come from overseas to work are subject to British law.

Mr Nott said both Britain and Australia shared the problem of American companies wishing to do the right thing in those countries, but who were subject to compelling requirements imposed at a distance by Washington.

"US anti-trust legislation practice is designed for the largely internal US economy—seven times the size of the UK market, 20 times the size of the Australian market—but with a much lower dependence on external trade.

"Account must be taken of the interests of others and, friendly as we are with the United States, we must both talk to Washington frankly on this issue."



Nott: talk frankly to Washington

## Proposals would ease information burden on small companies

Trade Secretary Mr John Nott and Mr Reginald Eyre, minister with special responsibility for companies, have announced new proposals for easing the burden of small firms in the disclosure of financial and accounting information under the Companies Acts.

## Green Paper

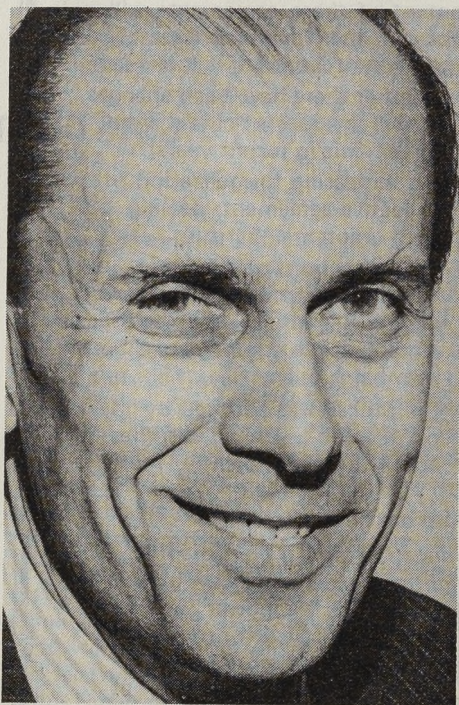
Launching a Government Green Paper\*, *Company Accounting and Disclosure*, Mr Nott said:

"It is our policy to reduce the statutory burden on these companies as far as practicable so that they can get on with their job of actually doing business."

He invited comment on the Green Paper by the end of this year.

\*Company Accounting and Disclosure, Cmnd 7654, HMSO, £2.50.

## Minister urges more trade with Czechoslovakia



Tebbit: closer industrial links

Speaking to the Czechoslovak Business Conference in London, Mr Tebbit said: "We are serious in our efforts to get our trading relationships with Czechoslovakia into a higher gear so that the results reflect more adequately the potential for trade between our two countries."

## Bilateral trade

He said that the present position of our bilateral trade was neither wholly good nor wholly bad. Our trade was increasing, with UK exports to Czechoslovakia for 1978 totalling some £73 million Czechoslovak exports to the UK totalling some £86 million. For the first eight months of this year, Czechoslovak imports had risen to £64 million compared with £55 million for the same period for 1978 with UK exports increasing from £43 million to £48 million. However, given the nature of the economies of our two countries there was still much room for improvement and a much more rapid expansion of trade. He emphasised that many people in the UK believed that Czechoslovakia's long industrial tradition made her a natural business partner for many more UK firms than was the case at present. In some industries such as the automotive industry, machine tools and chemicals a number of UK firms had shown themselves most keen to develop closer industrial links with Czechoslovakia.

The Government's continued support for the development of trade with Czechoslovakia and other East European countries has been confirmed by Trade Minister Mr Norman Tebbit.

## News and Notes

## Trade Secretary issues new list of acceptable mergers

Mr John Nott, Trade Secretary, has decided on the information at present before him, not to refer the following mergers or proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

*Grand Metropolitan Ltd/Societe Nouvelle du Grand Hotel SA*  
*Elkem-Spigerverket AS/Bidston Steel Ltd*

*Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings) Ltd/Reed International Trading Ltd*

*Smith and Nephew Associated Companies Ltd/Anchor Continental Inc.*  
*John Swire and Sons Ltd/Blyth, Greene, Jourdain and Company Ltd*  
*BTR Ltd/Blyth, Greene, Jourdain and Company Ltd*

The IK interest of *Young and Rubicam Inc*/the UK interests of *Marsteller Inc*

*Stelrad Group Ltd*/the heating businesses of *Aga AB*

*Rediffusion Ltd/Telsys Corporation*  
*Lead Industries Group Ltd*/certain assets of *NL Industries Inc*

*Burnett and Hallamshire Holdings Ltd/The Mining Investment Corporation Ltd*

*Britannia Arrow Holdings Ltd/Siemens Hunter Ltd*

*McDonnell Douglas Corporation/Computer Machinery Company Ltd*

*Dickinson Robinson Group Ltd*/the remaining shares in *Papeteries de la Couronne* which it did not already own

*Mr T. P. A. Norman, Caparo Group Limited, and Charterhouse Japhet Limited/Berwick Timpo Limited*

*Gasco Investments Limited*/a substantial minority shareholding in *Saint Piran Limited*

*Hanson Trust Ltd/Lindustries Ltd*  
*The Burton Group Ltd/Dorothy Perkins Ltd*

*Carlo Engineering Group Ltd/The English Card Clothing Company Ltd*  
*Dalgety Ltd/Spillers Ltd*

He has also decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the proposed acquisition by *Reliance Group, Inc* of a minority interest (20.1 per cent) in *Rothschild Investment Trust Ltd* to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission

under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

## Public interest

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has concluded that the acquisition of *Averys Ltd (Averys)* by the *General Electric Company Ltd (GEC)* would not be against the public interest. The Commission found that GEC and Averys did not provide the same goods or the same services and so there was no question of a direct increase in market concentration in the United Kingdom.

## Health and safety legislation to go metric

Proposals to metricate health and safety legislation have been sent out for consultation by the Health and Safety Commission.

Representatives of employers and trades unions, and other bodies concerned, have been told that the Commission intends to produce draft regulations to metricate the following items of legislation which specify the precautions to be taken to avoid becoming infected with anthrax during the processing of certain animal products:

- *The Wool, Goat-hair and Camel-hair Regulations 1905;*
- *The Horsehair Regulations 1907;*
- *The Hides and Skins Regulations 1921.*

## Comments

Comments on the Commission's proposals should be sent to Mr N Quirke, Health and Safety Executive, Room 12.4, 25 Chapel Street, London NW1 5DT by November 9, 1979. Copies of the proposed draft regulations may be obtained from him at the above address.

## NCB grants for miners' higher education

Educational grants for National Coal Board employees and their dependants in 1980 are being offered by the Miners' Welfare National Educational Fund.

The grants help people throughout the industry in the pursuit of high educational standards across a wide range of subjects.

## More capital investment likely in 1980

The volume of investment through capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (except shipping) is likely to rise to a record level in 1979 with the possibility of a further rise in 1980, says the Government's latest investment intentions survey. The survey measures expenditure at 1975 prices, based on information from contributors' estimates of expected capital expenditure in 1979 and further indications of investment in 1980, received up to mid-September.

For manufacturing, the present survey indicates some reduction in planned investment since the previous survey published in June. The implication of that survey was for a rise in 1979 of between two and five per cent. The latest survey suggests that investment in 1979 may fall by up to three per cent from the 1978 level of £3,853m at 1975 prices. Tentative indications for 1980 indicate a fall, possibly by as much as seven per cent, between 1979 and 1980.

## More uncertain

Results for individual industries are more uncertain than for all manufacturing but indicate 20 per cent increases or more for the vehicles and coal and petroleum products industries and a further large fall for iron and steel.

In the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) information from the previous survey gave rise to the expectation that the increase in this sector in 1979 compared with 1978 would probably be in the range of five to seven per cent. But the results of the latest survey indicate that the outcome is likely to be nearer eight per cent with a further small increase next year.

- Information provided by large exporting companies suggest that the volume of total UK exports in 1979 will increase by about three per cent over the 1978 level. This compares with a three and a half per cent rise between 1977 and 1978.

Full details and application forms can be obtained from Mr J. Kenning, Secretary, Miners' Welfare National Educational Fund, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE. Candidates should state if they wish to apply for a full-time or Open University course.



News and Notes



"Experience clearly shows that disability does not mean inability to work and more and more firms are finding that disabled people can bring substantial economic benefits," said Employment Secretary Mr James Prior at the launch of the "Fit for Work" exhibition train and Awards Scheme for Disabled People last month.

Mr Prior said that the case histories on display amply demonstrated that there were genuine economic reasons for fulfilling society's responsibility to employ disabled people. Disabled employees had the advantage of loyalty, reliability and a strong will to learn and to succeed.

Mr Prior welcomed the strong support of the TUC and CBI for the "Fit for Work" campaign. "Clearly it is necessary for top people in a company to take the lead. But it is absolutely vital that their lead is understood and followed by management down the line.

"Trade unions too have a vital role to play in breaking down the invisible wall of fear and misunderstanding which often separated disabled workers and their colleagues," he said.

Mr Prior explained that often it would be in a company's best interests to recruit or promote an able-bodied person in preference to a disabled person, when the first was better qualified, more experienced or overall best suited to the real demands of the job. He said "All I would ask is that an employer considers a disabled person on the suitability for the job—on their real merits.

"Our aim is not only to see more disabled people in jobs but to help them to realise their full potential. The benefits are threefold: the employer has a worker contributing fully to the firm's profitability, the disabled people themselves have job satisfaction and their colleagues will come to admire their achievement in overcoming disability."

The picture shows (left to right) Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the MSC; Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry; Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; Sir John Methven, director general of the CBI and Mr Reg Prentice, Minister of State for the disabled at the DHSS. They are grouped around a chair lift—one of the many aids made available to employers by the MSC's Disability Resettlement Service.

Contributions from European Fund

Contributions of £31.4m from the European Regional Development Fund towards projects in the United Kingdom have been announced by the European Commission. This brings total contributions to UK projects since the inception of the Fund in 1975 to £322m.

This is the third allocation this year. The £31.4m relates to seven industrial and 94 infrastructure projects in Assisted Areas. (Infrastructure items cover public authority projects such as roads, power supplies, drainage and sewerage).

Social security agreement

British retirement and widow pensioners living in Portugal will for the first time get an increase in their pensions this November, at the same time as the benefits go up in this country.

This is because the reciprocal social security agreement between Britain and Portugal, signed in London last November, has now been ratified by both Governments and is due to come into force on October 1 1979.

The agreement benefits pensioners living in Portugal and assists people who move from one country to work or live in the other. It covers benefits provided under the national insurance and industrial injuries schemes in the United Kingdom and the corresponding schemes in Portugal. A protocol to the agreement enables medical treatment to be obtained through the state services of both countries.

Employment agencies

We regret that the news item on page 862 of the September issue concerning the operation of the Employment Agencies Act contained two errors.

The number of employment agency and employment business (staff contracting) premises licensed by the end of June 1979 was 6,135.

Sixteen prosecutions, all successful, were brought during the year, involving 14 charges of carrying on an employment agency or business without a licence and 17 charges concerning other breaches of the Act and Regulations.

Productivity study on paper

Industry Minister Lord Trenchard has welcomed a productivity study proposed by the Paper and Board Sector Working Party. He said that net output per head in the UK appeared to have grown by only 72 per cent in the ten years to 1973—but in Germany it grew by 115 per cent, Italy by 140 per cent, Spain by 195 per cent and Sweden 92 per cent.

"Paper and board imports account for a higher proportion of consumption in the UK than in any of these countries. Those extra imports mean lost jobs. It is essential that we increase productivity and efficiency not just in paper and board but throughout manufacturing industry if we are to secure a prosperous future," said Lord Trenchard.

**NELSON  
BEETHOVEN  
JULIUS CAESAR  
MILTON  
LEONARDO DA VINCI  
SARAH BERNHARDT  
ROOSEVELT  
HELEN KELLER**

Did you know all these people were disabled?

No-one would question their ability to contribute. And that's true of most disabled workers today – disabled they might be, unable they're not.

Yet their chances of finding the kind of employment that allows their full abilities to be used are well below average.

That's why the Manpower Services Commission has created the Fit for Work Award Scheme – a project wholeheartedly supported by the Government, the TUC and the CBI.

Starting in 1980, the Fit for Work Award will be presented publicly each year to those 100 firms (large or small) who best carry out constructive policies towards the employment and career development of disabled workers.

The award will consist of the trophy, pictured here, a wall plaque and a citation in a presentation case. And it's for the firm as a whole – both management and employees – to acknowledge the part everyone plays in carrying out good employment policies.

Could your firm win the Fit for Work Award?

If you send us the coupon, we'll send you a wallet containing details of the scheme and how to apply. The wallet also gives case histories of firms who have successfully employed

disabled people, and information about the financial and advisory help the MSC provides.

One of these wallets has already been sent to most major employers, but you are welcome to additional copies.

For the record, Milton was blind, Beethoven was deaf, Helen Keller was blind and deaf, and Leonardo and Caesar had the hidden disability of epilepsy. Roosevelt, Bernhardt, and Nelson were examples of major or partial physical disability.

Yet their disabilities are scarcely the first thing one remembers about them.

Today's disabled worker no more deserves to be categorised than they do.

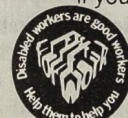
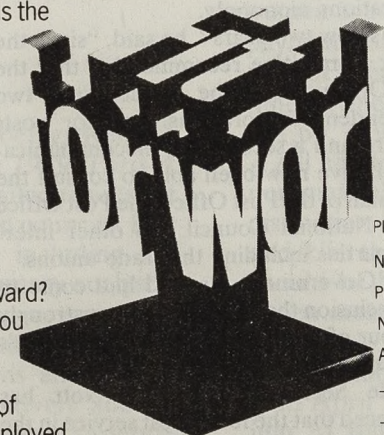
Could your firm win the Fit for Work Award?

Find out by sending this coupon to the following address: Manpower Services Commission, Box 101, Gunwharf, 128 Wapping High Street, London E1.

Please send me ..... copies of the Fit for Work Award Scheme wallet.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block capitals  
 Position in firm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of firm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

EGI



Employment Service Manpower Services Commission MSC



## News and Notes

## Schools' insight into industry

"Before, I thought there was only one sort of job in a factory".

"It has given me a clearer idea of what I would be capable of".

"In the factory I got a feeling of responsibility that I never felt in school".

Those are reactions of some of the Stevenage schoolchildren that took part in a day-release venture organised by British Aerospace to give pupils an experience of industry.

That experiment is one of many taking place up and down the country and described in a recently published Department of Industry booklet *Case Studies of Industry/Education Links*.

The booklet aims to increase co-operation between people in industry and education at local level and gives examples of successful initiatives including:

- a project in Plymouth schools to give students a better understanding of local industry including its wealth-creating role;
- a four-day work exposure programme by Metal Box Ltd for boys from Eton College which included a day on the road with a salesman, tours of factories, discussions and playing the company's *In Tray* business game;
- an introduction to engineering in higher education and industry for first year sixth formers, run by King's College, London, involving typical lectures and a taste of the domestic side of undergraduate life, plus discussions with professional engineers from companies.

The Department of Industry has also produced a complementary booklet *A Short Guide to Industry/Education Links* which introduces some of the organisations, projects and local activities in this field.

Both booklets are available free from the Industry/Education Unit, Department of Industry, room 357, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-212 0681 (Case Studies booklet) 10-212 0458 (Short Guide booklet).

## Energy saving seminars to continue

The Department of Industry's one-day seminars to encourage more efficient use of energy in manufacturing industry will continue in the autumn.

Organised by the department's Energy Conservation Unit and the appropriate research associations, each seminar will cover a specific sector of industry and include practical examples of what can be achieved and the findings of the Industrial Energy Thrift Scheme.

Events arranged for November include:

*Energy saving in the chemical industry*, November 14 at Runcorn Euro Crest Hotel, Runcorn, Cheshire; contact: Mr A. E. Eagles, Rubber and Plastics Research Association, Shawbury, Shrewsbury SY4 4NR.

*Energy saving in the pottery industry*, November 21 at British Ceramic Research Association, Stoke-on-Trent; contact: Mr R. W. Cox, British Ceramic Research Association, Queens Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 7LQ.

*Energy saving in the aluminium industry*, November 28 at Stratford Hilton Hotel; contact: Mr N. Whitter, BNF Metals Technology Centre, The Grove Laboratories, Denchworth Road, Wantage, Oxon OX12 9BJ.

## Post Office under scrutiny

The Government intends to separate the Post Office into two corporations one for posts and giro, and the other for telecommunications, Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph MP, has announced.

He said that the Government will also begin consultations with a view to early relaxation of the Post Office's telecommunications monopoly.

"It is now two years", he said, "since the Carter Committee recommended that the Post Office should be divided into two independent corporations, one for posts and giro and a second for telecommunications. I have now been able to consult the Chairman of the Post Office, the Post Office Users' National Council and other interested parties including the trade unions.

The Government, he said had come to the conclusion that the balance was strongly in favour of implementing the committee's recommendation.

Trade Secretary Mr John Nott has announced that the letter post service in the London Postal Area has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

He said that the Competition Bill, when enacted, would enable him to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission specific questions about nationalised industries' efficiency, service to consumers and possible abuse of monopoly power.

"However, in the light of considerable public concern about the letter post in London I have decided to refer now to the Commission, the supply of the services of conveying, receiving, collecting, despatching and delivering letters within the London Postal Area.

The Secretary of State has asked the Commission to report within six months. Any person or organisation wishing to offer evidence in relation to the reference should write to: The Secretary, Monopolies and Mergers Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JA.

*The Seventh Annual Report under the Industry Act 1972 published jointly by the Secretaries of State for Industry, Scotland and Wales is now available.*

*Covering the period from April 1978 to March 1979, it includes information about all Government expenditure under the Industry Act, including regional development grants and selective financial assistance. The effects of the policy changes introduced by the present Government, including the four-month delay in regional development grant payments and the changes in regional policy announced by Sir Keith Joseph on July 17, will not begin to show until the period covered by the next report.*

*The Report is available from HMSO price £3.00 (HC 206).*

## Government assistance for Dow

Assistance amounting to £18.25 m under section 8 of the 1972 Industry Act has been offered to Dow Corning Ltd towards a £135m expansion of their plant at Barry in South Wales.

The plant will be the company's largest manufacturing site outside the USA, and will be used to serve worldwide markets. When the plant comes into operation it will create 125 jobs and more than 75 per cent of the output from the plant will be exported.

Capacity will be provided for making basic intermediates used in the manufacture of silicones and associated finishing and support facilities.

Assistance is being provided through the Selective Investment Scheme.

## The pattern of pay, April 1979: key results of the New Earnings Survey

*The key results of the New Earnings Survey give a wide range of information on earnings and hours of employees in April 1979. In particular, the article shows how the earnings of individuals are spread about the average figures for groups of workers; for example, among men and women in manual and non-manual occupations in different industries, regions and age-groups. It also shows the variation between different groups of workers in the way in which total earnings are made up from such components as overtime pay, bonuses and incentive payments and premium payments for shift, night or weekend work.*

The information relates to employees in Great Britain and is obtained from the Department of Employment New Earnings Survey. These survey results correspond to those for April 1978 published in the October 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

There are two sets of analyses:

**Summary analyses—tables 1 and 14 to 21**—which give general results for very broad categories of workers irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, age-groups and regions.

**Streamlined analyses—tables 2 to 13**—which give a selection of key results for full-time adult workers affected by particular major collective wage agreements or within scope of wages boards or councils; for those in each major industry; for those in each major occupation; for those in each age-group, and for those in each region.

The topics covered are:

- average gross weekly earnings and their make-up in terms of overtime pay; payments-by-results, bonuses, commission, and other incentive payments; and premium payments for shift, night and weekend work;
- average gross hourly earnings, including and excluding overtime;
- the distributions of weekly and hourly earnings of members of each group around the averages;
- average weekly hours and overtime hours;
- the distribution of hours around the averages;
- increase in average earnings between April 1978 and April 1979.

It is hoped that this compact form of presentation will again give general readers of *Employment Gazette* most, if not all, of the information they need from the survey without delay and in a convenient way.

## Detailed analyses published elsewhere

As usual, the full results of the survey are being given in a six-part publication—*New Earnings Survey 1979, Parts A to F*. Part B is already available, giving detailed results for collective agreements and wages boards and councils. Part A will be available in mid-November, including the streamlined analyses and a fuller set of summary analyses, together with a detailed account of the survey method, classifications, definitions and so on. Detailed results for particular industries, particular occupations and regions will be given in Parts C, D and E respectively and for part-time women workers in Part F. In addition, a variety of unpublished analyses are prepared with greater detail and in different forms. Subject to considerations of confidence

tiality and reliability, this information will be made available on request. Enquiries should be made to Department of Employment, Statistics Division A2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA (tel: 01-213 5478).

## Extended questionnaire

This year additional questions have been included in the New Earnings Survey to meet the requirements of the EEC for comparative information on the structure and distribution of earnings in industry and commerce in the Community countries. Detailed analyses of the data for all member countries will be published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in the Eurostat series. In advance of this, analyses of some of the data for Great Britain will be used in the main reports on the survey or published in special articles in *Employment Gazette*.

Details of the coverage, definitions used, etc, in the survey are given in the section *Notes and definitions* preceding the tables.

## General results—some examples

The survey's main purpose and usefulness is in the wealth of detail it provides on earnings in particular industries, occupations, regions etc. Some examples are given below of the many different issues on which the 1979 survey results throw light. The figures quoted relate to those employees whose earnings for the survey reference pay period were not affected by absence.

## All adult workers (see table 126 on page 1062)

In April 1979 the average earnings of all full-time adult employees, aged 18 and over, were £88.40 per week. Within this figure, the average for men aged 21 and over was £101.40, for men aged 18 and over, £99.00, and for women aged 18 and over, £63.00. These averages include payment for overtime work and cover employees in every type of occupation in all sectors of the economy. If overtime payments are excluded the averages become £81.40, £91.60, £89.50 and £61.90 respectively.

All employees have been allocated to either manual or non-manual occupations, although it is recognised that this distinction is somewhat arbitrary at the margin. Tables 8 and 9 list the major occupations under each heading which should be borne in mind when making comparisons between manual and non-manual workers.

## Manual workers

In April 1979 the estimated average gross weekly earnings of full-time manual men, aged 21 and over, were £93.00. Around this average the earnings of individuals varied considerably, with just over 20 per cent earning less



than £70 per week and nearly a quarter earning more than £110 per week. Median earnings (that is the figure below which exactly half the individuals fell) were £88.20, the difference between this figure and the arithmetic average being due to the relative impact of high values on the latter.

Among women aged 18 and over employed in manual occupations, average earnings were £55.20, with median earnings of £53.30. Approximately four out of five of these women earned between £40 and £80 per week, individual earnings being much less variable than among men. Such comparisons reflect differences in the extent to which men and women are employed in particular occupations, differences in the age distribution, in the length of service and the incidence of overtime payments. The extent of these differences can be gauged from the sample numbers given in tables in the main survey report.

#### Non-manual workers

The average gross weekly earnings in April 1979 of full-time non-manual men, aged 21 and over, were £113.00 per week. Non-manual occupations are more heterogeneous than manual occupations, and the variation of earnings among individuals is much greater. A quarter earned less than £82 per week and a quarter earned more than £132, with median earnings being £103.60.

More than twice as many women aged 18 and over are employed full-time in non-manual occupations as are employed in manual occupations. Their average gross weekly earnings were £66 per week, a quarter earning less than £50 per week and nearly 10 per cent earning more than £100 per week.

#### The make-up of pay

In the survey, data are collected separately for three special types of payments; overtime payments, incentive payments and shift premiums. When these components are subtracted from total pay, the residual will comprise basic pay and many kinds of allowances and bonuses such as cost of living allowances, London allowances, danger money, etc.

Overtime payments are mostly received by men employed in manual occupations and contributed about 15 per cent of their average gross weekly earnings. Nearly 60 per cent of manual men received overtime payments compared to 20 per cent of non-manual men, 18 per cent of manual women and 10 per cent of non-manual women. When averaged over all employees in these latter three groups overtime payments are a relatively insignificant part of overall average earnings but for those employees who receive overtime payments they are a significant part of total earnings. For example the average earnings of non-manual men who received overtime payments were £112.30 per week of which £19.30 or 17.1 per cent was contributed by overtime payments.

Incentive payments are an important part of average earnings for both manual men and manual women contributing about 10 per cent of overall average earnings.

#### Increases between April 1978 and April 1979 (tables 17 and 18)

The survey design allows increases in average earnings

between successive Aprils to be estimated on two alternative bases; one using the complete samples (table 17) and the other using the matched sample (table 18). The advantages of the two approaches are discussed in the technical section preceding the tables (page 967). Comparison of corresponding results in tables 17 and 18 shows that for manual workers the increases on either basis are very similar (15.4 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively for the gross weekly earnings, including overtime, of all manual men). Among non-manual workers, where incremental scales are more common, the matched sample increase is significantly greater than that for the complete sample (14.6 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively for all non-manual men). At this level of aggregation changes in sample composition have a relatively small effect on the complete sample increase but can have a much greater effect on the more detailed classifications of employees in tables 2 to 9.

#### Distribution of earnings (table 14)

Using independent estimates of the number of male and female employees in employment it is possible to calculate grossing factors to convert sample numbers into estimated total numbers for Great Britain. This has been done for the distribution of earnings, including and excluding overtime, in table 14. It is assumed that response to the survey does not vary significantly between employees with different levels of earnings. The figures relate only to adult full-time employees, men 21 and over, women 18 and over, whose earnings were not affected by absence in April 1979, estimated as 9.9 million men and 4.6 million women. Of these 200,000 men had gross weekly earnings including overtime of under £50 per week, and an additional 600,000 under £60 per week. More than four million men were estimated to have earned £100 per week or more, and about 200,000 earned £200 per week or more. If overtime pay is excluded about 1.3 million men had earnings of less than £60 per week.

Based on all the survey returns received, irrespective of whether or not employees received any pay during the survey period, there are estimated to be 11.2 million adult men in full-time employment in Great Britain and 5.2 million adult women. A more detailed breakdown of these employment figures would require separate grossing factors for each identified group, and these cannot be reliably estimated.

#### Regional earnings

Regional differences in average earnings occur for a variety of reasons—for example, differences in the industrial pattern or in the occupational structure—and do not necessarily imply different levels of earnings for the same kind of work. However regional differences are relatively small compared with differences between occupations and age groups. Earnings in Greater London have a large influence on the figures for the South East region; and the figures for the South East region have a large influence on the national averages. For example, only in the South East region (or more precisely in Greater London) are regional average earnings of either non-manual men or women above the corresponding average for Great Britain.

In England, average gross weekly earnings for full-time

manual men ranged from £84 in the South West to £95.50 in the North. The average for England as a whole, £92.90, was slightly less than for Scotland £93.60, and Wales £94.10 but the distribution was much the same for each country. There are greater differences in the average earnings of non-manual men, for England £113.40, or excluding Greater London £108.60, compared to £113 in Scotland and £104.60 in Wales.

#### Age patterns (tables 10 and 11)

Although average earnings vary between age groups the pattern of these variations does not change much from year to year. Among manual men those in their thirties and forties have the highest average earnings whereas it is slightly older men in their late forties who have the highest average earnings among non-manuals. A different pattern emerges for women, both manual and non-manual, where average earnings increase with age until the mid-twenties and remain at much the same level at all ages thereafter.

Figures in these tables only illustrate the relationship between age and average earnings at one point in time they are not a measure of an individual's expectations through his working life.

### Notes and definitions

#### Coverage

Since 1975, the survey has covered only those employees who were members of Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes for tax and national insurance purposes, and for whom Inland Revenue tax offices held records in February, incorporating national insurance reference numbers. The survey covers employees paying national insurance contributions through PAYE schemes, even those paying no income tax. The full-time adult employees covered by the survey are representative of virtually all full-time adults. On the other hand, the part-time employees covered are no longer representative of all part-time workers. Most of those with earnings below the deduction card limits for tax and national insurance purposes are not covered. These are mainly women with part-time jobs, and young people. On the other hand, someone who is a member of more than one PAYE scheme may appear more than once in the sample; for example, as both a full-time and a part-time worker, or twice or more as a part-time worker.

#### Survey method

The survey is based on a one per cent random sample of employees, selected in a completely impersonal way, so that everyone had an equal chance of being included. Those selected are representative of all members of PAYE schemes, of all categories in all occupations, both manual and non-manual, in businesses of all kinds and sizes in all industries.

The sample each year comprises all those whose national insurance numbers end with a specified pair of digits. The same pair of digits was specified for the 1978 and 1979 surveys, and so there was a substantial overlap between the

1978 and 1979 samples. Those individuals for whom returns were received in both the 1978 and 1979 surveys are said to form a matched sample. More reliable estimates of changes in average earnings between two surveys are obtained when there is such a large overlap, because the margins of error attributable to sampling are reduced.

#### Confidentiality

The data on earnings are obtained, under the authority of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, from the employers of employees selected in the sample. The information obtained in this way is treated as strictly confidential and is used only for the statistical purposes of the survey. The men and women about whom information is obtained are regarded simply as representatives of the industries, occupations, regions, age and sex groups, and so on, to which they belong. The name of the employee is on a perforated slip, which the employer is asked to detach from the completed return, so that the name cannot be seen by anyone handling the completed return. The data extracted from the returns for computer processing include neither the name nor the address of either the employee or the employer.

The resulting analyses show no information about identifiable people or private businesses. Where results are given for groups of employees of specific employers in the public sector, such as the Post Office or the National Coal Board, the employer's consent to publication has been obtained.

#### Information obtained

Part 1 of the 1979 survey questionnaire was almost identical to the whole questionnaire for 1978. The question on the type of collective agreement affecting the employee included last year had been replaced by one on the employee's national insurance category (but this does not affect the results appearing annually in this article). The remainder of part 1 seeks information on the gross weekly earnings (before deductions) of the employees in the sample for a particular pay-period which included Wednesday April 4 1979 and also the make-up of their pay in terms of overtime pay, payment-by-results and other incentive payments, and shift and similar premium payments. Where pay had not been affected by absence, this was combined with information on hours to calculate hourly earnings (both including and excluding the effects of overtime). The survey sought information on the industry, occupation, and age-group of the employees concerned; the region in which they worked; and whether they were affected by one of the main national collective wage agreements or within scope of wages boards or councils.

An employee's age was measured in completed years at the beginning of 1979, or, for analyses of the matched sample, at the beginning of 1978.

Part 2 of the questionnaire asked employers to classify their business and (within manufacturing) the establishment according to their main activity within the EEC industrial classification system (NACE) and according to the number of their employees. The question on length of service with the company, last included in the survey in 1976, was repeated for 1979 and a new question introduced on earnings for a twelve month period ending in



March or April 1979. Part 3 of the questionnaire asked most employers to allocate employees to job categories within a limited hierarchic structure. This categorisation was complementary to the system of classifying occupations normally employed in the New Earnings Survey covered by Part 1 of the questionnaire.

#### Increases in average earnings between April 1978 and April 1979

An important advantage of using a survey design which provides a matched sample is that changes in average earnings between the two survey dates can be measured in alternative ways. First, by direct comparison of corresponding results of the two surveys to derive changes based on complete samples. Secondly, by restricting the comparison to those in the matched sample who were classified in a specified way in both surveys, to derive changes based on matched samples. The two measures are different and are used for different purposes. Either type of measure may relate to each of the various measures of average weekly earnings and hourly earnings used in the survey.

In measuring changes based on matched samples those whose pay for either of the relevant survey pay periods was affected by absence are normally excluded.

#### Changes based on complete samples

The increase based on complete samples is obtained by comparing the April 1979 estimate of average earnings of a specified group of workers with the corresponding April 1978 estimate for the corresponding group of workers in the 1978 survey. Some of the individuals in the group in 1979 would not have been in the corresponding 1978 group, and vice versa. The increase based on complete samples thus includes the effects of all kinds of changes in the composition of the group within the period; for example, persons entering or re-entering the occupation, leaving the occupation, retiring or becoming incapacitated or unemployed. It answers such questions as "How do the average earnings of full-time men in a particular occupation in April 1979 compare with the average earnings of full-time men in that occupation in April 1978?"

Estimates based on complete samples are given for some broad groups of workers in one of the summary analyses (table 17), both as amounts and as percentages, for both weekly and hourly earnings, both including and excluding the effects of overtime. Corresponding sets of estimates for particular groups can be derived by direct comparison with the published 1978 survey results. For average gross weekly earnings, they are also given in the streamlined analyses—tables 2 to 11, in percentage form, alongside the corresponding estimates based on matched samples. (The published estimates of changes based on complete samples are derived from comparisons with 1978 survey results which take into account some 1978 returns received too late for inclusion in the published 1978 survey results: they may therefore differ slightly from those derived from the published results.)

#### Changes based on matched samples

The corresponding increase based on a matched sample

is obtained by comparing the average earnings for April 1978 and April 1979 of those for whom information was obtained in both surveys, who were classified to the same specified group in each survey and whose pay for each period was not affected by absence.

Estimates based on matched samples thus exclude the effects of labour turnover and other changes in the composition of the sample within the period. They still include the effects of changes in overtime earnings (unless explicitly excluded) and, for example, payment-by-results payments, bonuses or commission and other incentive payments, and miscellaneous components of pay, in addition to the effects of changes in rates of pay resulting from collective bargaining, promotions and up-grading, salary and other scale increments and merit increases in pay. In particular, for groups in which there are incremental salary scales the increase in average earnings based on matched samples will include the effect of the increments received during the period by those remaining in the group, but take no account of those retiring at the top of the scale or leaving the group being replaced by others joining at the bottom of the scale. Consequently, even when these increments do not result in any increase in the average salary per head within the group, the increments will account for part of the increase in average earnings of the matched sample. Estimates of increases based on matched samples, answer such questions as "By how much did the average earnings of men who were employed in a particular occupation at both survey dates increase between April 1978 and April 1979?"

The extent to which those affected, directly or indirectly, by particular collective agreements are identified in the survey is liable to be incomplete and to vary from year to year. Increases in average earnings based on complete samples (but not those based on matched samples) given in analyses by agreement tables 2 and 3 may thus be attributable in part to these variations in reporting standards.

Estimates based on matched samples for some broad groups of workers are given in two of the summary analyses (tables 1 and 18). Since they cannot be derived by direct comparison with published 1978 survey results, they are being given for particular groups in separate detailed analyses in the various parts of the comprehensive booklet of results, as usual. As mentioned above, the percentage increase in average gross weekly earnings is given in the streamlined analyses, alongside the corresponding estimate based on complete samples.

#### Effect of delayed pay settlements

Where, following delayed pay settlements, the earnings for the April pay-period are increased retrospectively after the survey returns have been completed, the effect of these increases will not be reflected in the survey results; they will be reflected in the results of the following year's survey. This can lead to unexpected results for groups who normally receive an annual increase with an effective date shortly before the date of the survey. If the increase is implemented promptly in one year but delayed in the following year, the difference between the earnings recorded in the two surveys will reflect no annual increase; when the situation is reversed it will reflect two annual increases. Where either situation is known to have occurred, the

estimates of the changes in earnings between successive surveys are omitted from tables 2 to 9 but given in footnotes to those tables.

#### Public and private sectors

Approximate estimates, based on the New Earnings Survey 1970 to 1977, of general averages of earnings of employees in the private sector, and the main branches of the public sector and indications of the dispersions of earnings round the averages were published in the December 1977 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Since then, annual estimates have been incorporated in table 1. They have been compiled by method two described in that article; that method was previously used only for the public sector in total and not for its branches.

#### Description of the tables

Most of the results given in the tables relate to full-time employees. A full-time employee is generally one expected to work for more than 30 hours in a normal week (excluding main meal-breaks and all overtime); in teaching, one working at least 25 hours in a normal week in term; or if normal hours are not specified for the employee, because of the nature of the job, an employee regarded as full-time by the employer.

*Summary of general results:* Table 1 is a summary of the key results of the survey for all full-time adult workers in all occupations in all industries and services. Results are given for six categories of employees: men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over at January 1st 1979 engaged in all occupations and separately for manual and non-manual occupations. For each category, the table shows first the information obtained from the survey, on gross weekly earnings for April 1979, and the contributions which (i) overtime payments, (ii) payments-by-results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments and (iii) shift and similar premium payments made to total average earnings. It then shows the distribution of earnings (the proportions of employees who earned less or more than certain amounts) and gives corresponding information on hourly earnings and on hours. The percentages of employees who received overtime pay, payment-by-results or other incentive payments and shift or similar premium and the average amounts which they received are also shown. The table then gives increases in average earnings between April 1978 and April 1979 based on matched and complete samples. Finally some approximate estimates for the public and private sectors of the economy are given.

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

*Summary analyses:* Tables 14 to 20 give further general results. Table 14 gives national estimates, based on the survey sample, of the numbers of full-time adults whose

gross weekly earnings were below specified amounts in April 1979 and also the percentages with earnings in particular ranges. (It should be noted that articles in *Employment Gazette* in April 1973 and January 1977 showed that there are large up-and-down fluctuations from week to week in earnings, particularly for manual men, so that many of those whose earnings for a particular week are below certain levels are not permanently below these levels.)

Tables 15 and 16 show how the dispersion or spread of earnings in April 1979 compares with the corresponding overall figures for earlier survey months from 1970. More detailed information about the dispersion of earnings in April 1979 is given later in tables 19 and 20.

Table 17 shows the average earnings for all full-time men and women in the April 1979 survey and how these compare with the corresponding averages for all full-time men and women in the April 1978 survey, in the form of increases based on complete samples. Separate results are given for those in manufacturing industries.

Table 18 gives corresponding estimates of increases in average earnings between April 1978 and April 1979 based on matched samples.

#### The sample and sampling errors

The results are based on 163,000 returns which were received by the Department satisfactorily completed and in time for processing. This is almost 10,000 less than in 1978. The returns include 138,000 relating to full-time employees or about one in every 129 of the estimated total in full-time employment in Great Britain in April 1979—about one in every 128 full-time males and about one in every 133 full-time females. Many of the results relate to the 78,000 full-time men aged 21 and over and 35,000 women aged 18 and over whose pay for the survey reference period was not reported to have been affected by absence. Details of the composition of the sample are given in table 21.

Because the estimates of earnings from the survey are based on samples, they may not have quite the same values as would have been obtained if the survey had covered every individual employee employed in Great Britain. In other words, they are subject to sampling errors. The potential margins of error due to the limited size of the sample can, however, be indicated by a measure which is known as the standard error. Estimates of the standard error are given in some of the summary analyses—tables 17 to 20. Information on the standard errors of the detailed results (including those given in the streamlined analyses) of the 1979 survey is being given in the various parts of the comprehensive booklet of results, being published separately. The chance that a survey estimate will differ from the true value by more than twice the standard error is only about one in twenty.

#### Criteria for publication

Results for particular collective agreements, wages boards and councils, industries, occupations, age-groups and regions have been included in tables 2 to 13 if in the recent past the sample size has been 100 or more employees. In most cases, the sampling error, as measured by



the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate, will be 2 per cent or less for estimates of average gross weekly earnings. When the error exceeds 2 per cent, the average has been enclosed in brackets to indicate the need for extra caution in using the figures. Estimates of increases in average earnings between April 1978 and 1979 based on matched samples are given in tables 2 to 11 only if based on a sample of at least 50 employees. Estimates of increases based on complete or matched samples have been enclosed in brackets where the standard error is more than 2.0 per cent of the April 1978 estimate of average earnings.

**Survey reference period**

The survey information related to the pay-week (or

other pay-period if the employee was paid less frequently) which included Wednesday, April 4 1979. The results are therefore not necessarily representative of pay over a longer period. They may not take account of some delayed settlements which have had a retrospective effect on earnings for April, since the survey returns were completed. They do not of course take any account of those changes in rates of pay which have subsequently become operative but have had no effect on earnings for April.

**Listed collective agreements**

The list of major national collective agreements used for the 1979 survey was that used for the 1978 survey, with some minor revisions.

# Index to tables

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**Notes on the tables:** The hours and hourly earnings results exclude those without specified normal basic hours.  
 "PBR" etc "payments" means payments by results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments.  
 "Shift etc premium payments" means premium payments for shift, night and weekend work not treated as overtime.  
 Quantiles—in a group, 10 per cent earn less than the decile earnings, 25 per cent less than the lower quartile, 50 per cent less than the median, 75 per cent less than the upper quartile and 90 per cent less than the highest decile.  
 "36 to 40" hours means over 36 but not over 40 hours.  
 "SIC" means Standard Industrial Classification.  
 "MLH" means a minimum list heading in the SIC.  
 "nes" means not elsewhere specified in the industrial classification.  
 "nie" means not identified elsewhere in the occupational classification.  
 Brackets () around average gross weekly earnings or the percentage increase denotes estimates with a standard error greater than 2.0 per cent of the estimate. These and associated figures, should be used with particular caution.  
 .. means not available.

**Table 1 Summary of results for full-time adults**

**NES Summary analyses**

APRIL 1979

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over	Full-time men aged 21 and over†			Full-time women aged 18 and over†		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES including those whose pay was affected by absence but excluding those who received no pay</b>						
Average gross weekly earnings	£90.1	£112.1	£98.8	£53.4	£65.3	£61.8
<b>EMPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence</b>						
Average gross weekly earnings of which:	£93.0	£113.0	£101.4	£55.2	£66.0	£63.0
overtime payments	£14.0	£3.9	£9.8	£1.9	£0.8	£1.1
PBR etc payments	£8.7	£3.2	£6.4	£5.6	£0.7	£2.0
shift etc premium payments	£2.9	£0.6	£2.0	£1.0	£0.5	£0.7
<b>As percentage of average gross earnings</b>						
overtime payments	15.0	3.5	9.7	3.5	1.2	1.8
PBR etc payments	9.4	2.9	6.3	10.1	1.0	3.2
shift etc premium payments	3.2	0.6	2.0	1.9	0.8	1.1
<b>Distribution of gross weekly earnings</b>						
10 per cent earned less than	£60.3	£65.7	£61.9	£37.5	£42.3	£40.6
25 per cent earned less than	£72.1	£81.8	£75.4	£44.1	£49.7	£47.9
50 per cent earned less than	£88.2	£103.6	£93.9	£53.3	£60.8	£58.4
75 per cent earned less than	£107.8	£131.9	£117.5	£63.7	£76.9	£72.8
90 per cent earned less than	£131.1	£169.0	£147.3	£74.9	£97.8	£92.6
percentage earning less than £40	0.5	0.7	0.6	14.5	6.9	8.9
percentage earning less than £45	1.2	1.1	1.2	27.1	15.0	18.3
percentage earning less than £50	2.7	2.1	2.4	41.1	25.7	29.9
percentage earning less than £60	9.6	6.1	8.1	66.6	48.4	53.3
percentage earning less than £70	21.9	13.5	18.4	84.8	66.4	71.4
percentage earning less than £80	37.1	22.9	31.2	93.4	78.0	82.2
percentage earning less than £90	52.6	34.1	44.9	97.1	85.9	88.9
percentage earning less than £100	66.4	45.8	57.8	98.8	91.5	93.5
percentage earning less than £110	76.9	56.6	68.4	99.3	94.9	96.1
percentage earning less than £120	84.5	66.2	76.8	99.6	97.0	97.7
percentage earning less than £150	95.3	84.6	90.8	99.9	99.2	99.4
percentage earning less than £200	99.2	95.1	97.5	100.0	99.8	99.9
percentage earning less than £250	99.8	98.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Average gross hourly earnings</b>						
including overtime pay and overtime hours	201.2p	288.6p	232.2p	139.9p	176.8p	166.0p
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	197.5p	289.5p	232.4p	138.7p	176.6p	165.7p
<b>Distribution of gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours</b>						
10 per cent earned less than	141.7p	169.2p	147.8p	102.1p	111.5p	108.4p
25 per cent earned less than	163.3p	209.3p	174.2p	116.4p	132.1p	125.8p
50 per cent earned less than	193.8p	266.9p	213.5p	135.2p	161.2p	152.2p
75 per cent earned less than	229.1p	346.5p	271.2p	158.4p	205.4p	189.3p
90 per cent earned less than	270.0p	452.2p	357.2p	182.8p	277.4p	250.9p
percentage earning less than 90p	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	1.8	2.4
percentage earning less than 100p	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.0	4.0	5.1
percentage earning less than 110p	1.1	0.9	1.0	16.7	9.0	11.1
percentage earning less than 120p	2.4	1.5	2.0	29.9	15.8	19.7
percentage earning less than 130p	5.0	2.3	3.9	43.2	23.4	28.9
percentage earning less than 140p	9.1	3.4	6.9	55.8	31.5	38.2
percentage earning less than 150p	22.3	7.5	16.4	76.3	49.0	56.5
percentage earning less than 160p	38.6	13.8	28.8	88.8	63.2	70.3
percentage earning less than 180p	54.9	21.3	41.6	95.4	72.9	79.1
percentage earning less than 200p	80.3	38.1	63.6	99.0	84.4	88.5
percentage earning less than 300p	94.8	62.4	82.0	99.8	91.9	94.1
percentage earning less than 400p	99.3	84.2	93.3	100.0	97.8	98.4
<b>Average weekly hours</b>	46.2	38.8	43.2	39.6	36.7	37.5
of which overtime hours	6.3	1.6	4.5	1.1	0.4	0.6
<b>Distribution of hours—percentages of employees</b>						
36 hours or less	1.6	22.8	10.0	17.8	34.8	30.1
36 to 40 hours	36.7	57.8	45.0	64.5	59.5	61.0
40 to 48 hours	31.6	13.9	24.6	14.1	4.8	7.3
more than 48 hours	30.1	5.5	20.4	3.6	0.9	1.6
<b>Employees who received overtime payments</b>						
percentage of employees	58.5	20.3	42.6	17.5	10.3	12.3
average payment per week	£23.9	£19.3	£23.0	£11.1	£7.9	£9.1
average overtime hours per week	10.6	7.2	10.0	6.1	4.0	4.8
<b>Employees who received PBR etc payments</b>						
percentage of employees	19.8	25.0	20.7	16.6	8.5	13.5
average payment per week	£19.8	£25.0	£20.7	£16.6	£8.5	£13.5
<b>Employees who received shift etc premium payments</b>						
percentage of employees	23.6	5.6	16.1	11.4	9.5	10.0
average payment per week	£12.5	£11.5	£12.3	£9.2	£5.7	£6.8
<b>COMPLETE 1978 AND 1979 SAMPLES</b>						
Increase in average gross weekly earnings, 1978 to 1979	£12.4	£12.0	£12.2	£5.9	£6.9	£6.7
Increase as percentage	15.4	11.9	13.7	11.9	11.7	11.8
Increase in average gross weekly earnings, excluding overtime pay, 1978 to 1979	£9.9	£11.1	£10.4	£5.6	£6.7	£6.4
Increase as percentage	14.3	11.4	12.8	11.8	11.4	11.6
Increase in average gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours, 1978 to 1979	25.8p	30.8p	27.7p	14.8p	18.9p	17.9p
Increase as percentage	14.7	12.0	13.5	11.8	11.9	12.1
Increase in average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay and overtime hours, 1978 to 1979	24.8p	30.9p	27.2p	14.5p	18.8p	17.8p
Increase as percentage	14.4	12.0	13.3	11.7	11.9	12.0



Table 1 Summary of results for full-time adults (continued)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over	NES Summary analyses					
	Full-time men aged 21 and over†			Full-time women aged 18 and over†		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
MATCHED 1978/79 SAMPLES						
Percentage of employees in 1979 sample	66.8	72.7	70.8	56.2	66.9	65.2
Increase in average gross weekly earnings, 1978 to 1979	£12.4	£14.8	£13.4	£6.5	£8.5	£8.0
Increase as percentage	15.2	14.6	14.9	12.9	14.0	13.9
Increase in average gross weekly earnings, excluding overtime pay, 1978 to 1979	£9.9	£14.1	£11.7	£6.2	£8.3	£7.8
Increase as percentage	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.8	13.8	13.6
Increase in average gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours, 1978 to 1979	26.1p	38.2p	30.3p	16.3p	23.4p	21.5p
Increase as percentage	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.2
Increase in average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay and overtime hours, 1978 to 1979	25.0p	38.3p	30.1p	15.9p	23.3p	21.4p
Increase as percentage	14.3	14.7	14.6	12.6	14.6	14.1
EMPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence						
EMPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence						
Average gross weekly earnings						
Public sector	£93.0	£112.4	£102.4	£55.1	£73.7	£70.5
Central Government	£78.5	£113.2	£100.9	£54.8	£67.7	£65.8
Local Government	£78.1	£110.0	£99.6	£51.5	£81.1	£75.5
Public corporations	£100.5	£116.0	£105.0	£67.7	£68.6	£68.4
Private sector	£93.0	£113.5	£100.8	£55.2	£58.6	£57.4
All industries and services	£93.0	£113.0	£101.4	£55.2	£66.0	£63.0
Percentage increase in average gross weekly earnings, complete 1978 and 1979 samples						
Public sector	14.5	10.9	12.5	9.1	10.4	10.2
Central Government	10.4	10.0	10.3	5.9	12.0	12.0
Local Government	12.5	9.9	10.8	9.8	7.3	7.6
Public corporations	14.6	13.8	14.5	14.3	12.7	13.0
Private sector	15.5	13.1	14.5	12.8	13.6	13.4
All industries and services	15.4	11.9	13.7	11.9	11.7	11.8
Dispersion of gross weekly earnings						
Public sector	£60.6	£69.6	£63.7	£38.3	£49.2	£46.0
Lowest decile	£72.1	£85.4	£77.0	£43.3	£56.0	£54.1
Lower quartile	£87.7	£106.0	£96.2	£52.9	£68.3	£65.1
Median	£107.8	£130.6	£119.7	£62.5	£87.4	£83.2
Upper quartile	£131.4	£160.0	£146.6	£74.5	£105.2	£102.1
Highest decile						
— as a percentage of the median						
Lowest decile	69.1	65.7	66.2	72.5	72.0	70.7
Lower quartile	82.2	80.6	80.0	83.7	81.9	83.1
Upper quartile	122.9	123.2	124.4	118.1	128.0	127.9
Highest decile	149.8	150.9	152.4	140.7	154.0	156.9
Private sector	£60.2	£63.2	£60.8	£37.0	£38.8	£38.2
Lowest decile	£72.1	£79.7	£74.5	£44.1	£45.1	£44.8
Lower quartile	£88.5	£101.7	£92.6	£53.5	£54.3	£54.0
Median	£107.8	£133.0	£116.3	£64.3	£67.3	£66.0
Upper quartile	£130.9	£174.6	£147.8	£75.2	£83.0	£80.3
Highest decile						
— as a percentage of the median						
Lowest decile	68.0	62.1	65.7	69.3	71.6	70.8
Lower quartile	81.5	78.4	80.5	82.5	83.1	83.0
Upper quartile	121.8	130.8	125.6	124.1	124.1	122.4
Highest decile	147.9	171.7	159.6	140.6	153.0	148.9
All industries and services	£60.3	£65.7	£61.9	£37.5	£42.3	£40.6
Lowest decile	£72.1	£81.8	£75.4	£44.1	£49.7	£47.9
Lower quartile	£88.2	£103.6	£93.9	£53.3	£60.8	£58.4
Median	£107.8	£131.9	£117.5	£63.7	£69.9	£72.8
Upper quartile	£131.1	£169.0	£147.3	£74.9	£97.8	£92.6
Highest decile						
— as a percentage of the median						
Lowest decile	68.3	63.4	66.0	70.4	69.5	69.4
Lower quartile	81.7	79.0	80.3	82.8	81.8	82.1
Upper quartile	122.2	127.3	125.1	119.5	126.4	124.7
Highest decile	148.5	163.0	156.9	140.6	160.7	158.6

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

Table 2 Collective agreements and wages councils NES Streamlined analyses

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

Collective agreement Wages board or council	Average gross weekly earnings	Distribution of weekly earnings						Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours	Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay					
		of which			Percentage earning under					Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples		
		Total	Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75							£100	less than amount below
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR															
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing															
Baking industry NJC—England and Wales	M	(90.5)	29.0	1.2	4.9	3.1	23.5	66.3	59.8	122.8	154.1	53.5	13.3	(17.5)	(20.5)
Food manufacturing JIC	M	(94.0)	20.6	5.2	2.9	1.4	26.4	63.2	64.4	131.0	183.4	48.7	8.8	(24.2)	
Milk product/milk processing and distribution NJNC—England and Wales	M	88.1	14.8	7.2	2.4	0.0	23.6	77.3	67.2	111.0	179.0	48.7	8.5	17.4	(16.7)
Chemical manufacturing															
Chemical and allied JIC—Other workers	M	98.0	14.0	6.6	6.0	0.5	12.8	63.5	71.1	129.0	208.6	46.0	5.8	14.9	14.2
Metal manufacturing and metal-using industries															
Light metal trades	M	(94.2)	13.2	17.5	2.1	0.0	23.9	64.2	66.0	126.8	202.6	45.3	5.4	(11.7)	
Engineering—clerical workers	N	90.1	5.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	25.7	71.8	65.9	118.5	223.1	40.4	2.4	(16.3)	15.5
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians	M	106.0	11.1	2.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	44.3	84.7	130.8	241.9	43.1	3.9	(17.4)	
	N	106.3	6.5	1.8	0.5	0.0	5.3	44.0	79.4	137.1	266.6	39.5	2.1	15.1	20.2
Engineering—manual workers	M	95.5	13.2	11.7	3.5	0.2	17.1	64.3	69.7	125.8	206.4	39.9	5.5	15.2	15.5
	N	(105.7)	12.2	3.9	2.6	0.0	12.2	51.1	73.9	145.5	239.3	43.6	4.7	(21.8)	
Electrical cable making JIC	M	(105.0)	22.9	17.9	7.2	0.0	14.1	49.5	71.6	141.8	207.8	49.1	9.5	(19.9)	(19.4)
Textiles, clothing and footwear manufacturing															
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	M	(75.5)	8.4	7.3	4.1	5.0	52.9	93.4	53.1	94.5	170.1	44.0	4.5	(13.9)	
Woolen and worsted spinning and weaving—Yorkshire	M	(78.7)	16.0	6.9	3.0	9.7	47.8	83.2	50.3	111.4	154.8	49.4	9.4	(12.9)	(13.5)
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	M	(80.8)	12.7	8.4	2.0	2.6	46.1	85.2	58.8	111.3	170.0	47.6	7.6	(12.3)	
Carpet NJC	M	(97.9)	12.0	14.9	5.7	0.0	13.8	60.6	71.0	124.3	222.0	43.2	4.6	(21.3)	(15.1)
Footwear	M	(86.5)	5.1	37.4	0.6	1.8	33.3	79.8	58.5	116.0	203.6	42.1	2.1	(19.4)	(12.0)
Brick, ceramic, glass, etc. manufacturing															
Ceramic industry NJC	M	(91.5)	12.2	18.1	1.8	1.1	28.7	63.2	61.4	122.9	193.5	46.6	6.1	(11.3)	(9.9)
Timber, furniture, etc. manufacturing															
British furniture trade JIC	M	95.2	8.9	18.7	0.9	1.2	21.5	68.0	65.9	125.4	214.7	44.0	3.8	(15.9)	(15.7)
Paper and printing industries															
Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making	M	102.7	18.7	5.5	2.9	0.7	13.4	53.0	72.0	137.9	202.9	48.7	7.3	(15.7)	(15.9)
Newspapers: Newspaper Society—England and Wales	M/N	(98.9)	7.8	13.9	0.7	0.0	13.7	55.6	69.7	134.1	232.3	42.8	3.4	(20.2)	19.0
Newspapers: NPA—London and Manchester	M/N	(153.8)	8.8	5.2	4.0	0.0	3.2	12.3	94.8	223.7	383.7	42.7	5.4	See note 3	
General printing—England and Wales excluding London	M	(99.6)	17.0	7.3	4.7	1.3	27.8	61.4	61.1	145.3	207.7	45.5	5.9	(22.2)	(20.7)
Construction															
Civil engineering construction CB	M	104.7	19.5	20.6	1.0	0.4	17.3	56.6	67.9	154.9	207.8	51.5	11.1	(10.5)	(10.5)
Mechanical construction engineering	M	(149.0)	29.3	41.4	2.4	0.0	4.7	16.3	92.3	205.5	299.9	51.1	11.1	(21.1)	
Building industry NJC: operatives etc—England and Wales	M	85.6	8.4	14.9	0.2	0.9	42.9	78.0	60.6	118.9	188.6	46.1	5.5	15.1	12.7
Building industry NJC: operatives etc—Scotland	M	(87.9)	10.0	17.7	0.0	0.9	36.7	72.9	61.3	120.0	192.3	45.9	5.9	(6.7)	(13.8)
Electrical contracting JIB—England and Wales	M	(116.5)	28.9	3.5	1.1	0.4	9.3	41.1	75.3	167.3	221.4	52.9	13.8	(24.0)	(24.7)
Plumbing mechanical engineering services JIB—England and Wales	M	(88.9)	10.1	7.7	0.1	0.0	31.9	76.6	64.7	116.5	195.0	44.7	4.3	(17.9)	
Distributive trades															
Retail co-operative societies	M/N	(79.8)	7.4	4.7	2.1	9.5	56.5	84.9	51.1	114.5	181.1	44.1	4.2	(18.7)	15.2
Retail multiple grocery and provisions trade JC	M/N	(92.8)	4.2	2.8	1.4	4.2	33.6	65.7	57.3	132.3	219.9	42.0	1.8	(15.0)	13.7
Other services															
Banking JNC—England and Wales	N	(123.8)	3.2	4.7	0.2	1.3	18.0	42.8	67.5	192.7	341.1	36.0	1.0	6.2	9.6
Port transport (dockworkers) NJC	M	(122.5)	22.5	21.5	1.7	0.6	9.1	39.8	77.0	178.9	267.7	43.5	6.3	(21.8)	(22.3)
Motor vehicle retail and repair industry NJC	M	81.4	9.8	7.5	0.2	4.0	42.7	83.5	57.1	110.9	177.3	44.4	4.1	19.1	19.8
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR															
Coalmining															
Management and clerical staff	N	115.3	3.4	3.5	1.3	0.5	8.0	35.8	80.9	158.3	292.7	39.2	1.5	See note 2	
Mining officials and weekly paid industrial staff	M	139.8	17.5	24.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	104.5	173.4	See note 1			(16.4)	(15.2)
Underground mineworkers	M	125.8	17.0	22.9	3.4	0.1	0.9	22.1	88.9	171.7	297.1	41.7	5.1	17.7	14.8
Surface mineworkers	M	105.2	22.3	10.8	3.9	0.3	11.3	50.3	74.4	139.9	214.9	47.3	8.8	14.8	15.0
Iron and steel															
Iron and steel and pig iron manufacture	M	106.6	14.7	14.2	10.4	0.1	8.0	43.2	77.3	140.5	231.3	45.5	5.7	14.4	12.7
	N	(110.0)	7.8	0.8	4.1	0.8	11.3	41.2	73.0	147.7	282.6	38.6	2.5	See note 2	
Gas															
Gas staffs and senior officers NJC	N	112.0	8.2	9.3	0.9	0.0	10.3	39.1	74.8	152.9	280.0	39.4	2.3	See note 3	
Gasworkers NJC	M	95.3	12.6	19.1	1.0	0.0</									



Table 2 Collective agreements and wages councils (continued)

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

APRIL 1979

Collective agreement Wages board or council	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below						
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent		
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (continued)</b>															
<b>Water</b>															
Water service staffs NJC	N	(114.9)	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	8.5	37.3	77.6	162.4	304.7	39.5	3.0	(10.6)	13.5
Water service NJIC—non-craftsmen	M	88.7	11.3	16.0	1.6	0.0	23.2	82.2	69.2	114.6	193.1	45.6	5.5	(27.3)	(27.7)
<b>Shipbuilding</b>															
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	M	103.9	17.7	5.2	1.9	0.4	8.8	49.4	76.8	133.9	215.8	46.0	6.0	(12.8)	(11.6)
<b>British Rail</b>															
Salariated staff	N	104.9	12.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	19.2	50.0	68.9	147.4	244.3	42.8	4.8	11.5	12.2
Railway workshops	M	94.2	18.3	16.4	3.8	0.3	18.4	66.5	67.6	124.0	189.8	48.5	8.5	21.0	21.4
Footplate staff	M	96.3	12.1	1.5	13.3	0.0	6.5	56.8	76.4	121.3	210.5	44.9	4.9	14.9	(17.8)
Conciliation staff (other than footplate staff) and miscellaneous grades	M	89.9	28.0	0.4	5.5	0.8	31.4	68.8	56.2	126.7	154.8	54.4	14.4	13.9	14.6
<b>London Transport</b>															
Road passenger transport: drivers and conductors	M	104.2	14.1	4.4	11.8	0.0	1.8	47.4	81.7	128.3	211.8	47.4	4.8		See note 2
<b>Other transport</b>															
Road passenger transport: municipal undertakings NJIC	M	96.0	23.1	8.9	5.5	1.4	19.6	61.2	67.6	125.9	183.0	51.8	11.9	(13.2)	(13.1)
Omnibus industry: National Council undertakings	M	86.6	17.8	6.4	4.7	0.5	26.1	80.5	64.6	110.0	171.8	50.5	10.5		See note 2
<b>Post Office</b>															
General clerical and executive grades	N	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	14.4	56.9	72.7	129.4	264.6	37.1	0.4	13.8	13.4
Postal clerical and executive grades	N	96.1	12.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.1	58.6	70.4	123.1	229.0	42.5	5.8	13.3	16.1
Engineering grades	M	92.2	12.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	10.9	73.6	74.1	117.4	214.5	44.5	5.8	14.5	16.5
Manipulative grades	M	84.8	18.9	0.1	5.6	0.5	46.5	75.2	59.5	121.8	172.3	48.8	10.5	12.4	13.2
	N	(83.6)	10.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	50.5	78.5	60.1	121.7	196.8	42.4	5.1	(6.0)	(4.9)
<b>National Health Service</b>															
Administrative and clerical staffs															
Whitley Council	N	(109.3)	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	22.2	51.7	64.9	172.8	287.0	38.9	1.8	(19.2)	12.8
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	N	81.7	2.8	0.1	5.2	6.9	44.2	75.4	51.9	112.7	197.2	41.1	1.2	13.6	18.1
Ancillary staffs Whitley Council	M/N	72.2	10.4	4.4	5.1	10.1	63.6	91.4	50.0	98.3	154.7	46.1	6.1		See note 2
Maintenance staff	M	(92.9)	15.5	8.1	1.7	0.0	35.3	71.2	63.3	139.0	193.4	46.3	6.4	(18.8)	(18.4)
Ambulancemen Whitley Council	M	(86.2)	14.0	4.3	6.9	0.9	37.4	79.1	58.9	115.6	180.6	46.7	6.8		See note 2
<b>Teaching</b>															
England and Wales: Burnham Committee															
Primary, secondary and special schools	N	106.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	9.4	44.5	75.5	135.5	389.6	27.1	0.0		See note 2
Establishments for further education	N	103.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	11.3	98.8	169.2	435.0	29.7	0.3	7.8	10.9
Scottish Teachers Salaries Committee															
Primary and secondary schools	N	107.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	14.4	41.1	71.9	137.3	358.9	30.1	0.2		See note 2
<b>Local authorities' services</b>															
England and Wales															
Administrative, professional, technical and clerical NJC	M	85.6	8.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	37.0	77.7	60.1	115.6	205.6	40.7	3.1	14.0	12.9
Building and civil engineering workers JNC	M	101.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	23.0	54.5	63.7	142.4	270.9	37.5	0.6	10.6	13.0
Engineering craftsmen and electricians JNC	M	(83.1)	11.0	13.8	0.2	0.0	43.9	82.5	56.0	103.6	181.8	43.3	3.2		See note 2
Manual workers NJC	M	75.3	9.6	10.8	1.0	4.6	57.3	90.3	61.1	111.5	180.4	46.0	6.0		See note 2
Scotland															
Administrative, professional, technical and clerical NJC	N	(107.5)	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	23.6	48.0	62.9	157.0	280.4	37.8	1.3	10.3	12.1
Building and civil engineering workers	M	(88.8)	10.7	20.6	0.8	0.0	36.8	75.7	63.4	121.1	194.7	46.1	6.0	(18.3)	(14.9)
Manual workers NJC	M	77.3	13.0	9.6	1.2	2.7	59.5	83.3	54.7	109.1	159.0	47.4	7.0	(16.2)	(15.8)
<b>National Government</b>															
Prison officers	N	(128.2)	44.6	1.1	8.4	0.0	4.8	19.3	91.1	166.2	208.3	56.7	16.9	(14.2)	
Government industrial establishments JCC	M	76.7	10.5	8.8	1.8	5.3	55.7	86.4	52.2	105.9	166.0	45.2	5.3	13.7	13.2
Civil Service National Whitley Council															
Administration group: middle and higher grades	N	123.9	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	33.9	80.0	184.2	329.4	37.4	0.8	9.1	12.9
Administration group: clerical grades	N	71.7	2.6	0.0	0.6	2.6	75.1	92.1	55.2	92.9	187.7	37.9	1.1	14.2	13.8
Professional and technology group	N	(120.5)	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.5	35.1	79.3	174.9	321.8	37.7	1.2		See note 2
Science group	N	(126.3)	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.3	22.3	73.1	175.0	339.4	37.3	0.4		See note 2
Paper-keeping and messengerial grades	M	(72.9)	11.7	0.0	0.7	3.0	71.6	80.6	50.8	111.6	165.2	43.4	6.3	(3.8)	
<b>Other services</b>															
Police service (ranks below superintendent only)	N	118.9	15.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	32.7	83.1	161.0	283.5	42.0	5.6	20.3	22.0
Fire service—operational ranks below station officer	N	94.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	69.2	77.1	111.6	219.6	43.2	0.7	18.9	20.1
<b>WAGES BOARDS AND COUNCILS</b>															
<b>Agriculture</b>															
Agricultural—England and Wales	M	68.4	9.1	2.5	0.1	7.8	71.4	94.2	51.5	91.8	145.9	45.4	5.0	8.2	7.8
Agricultural—Scotland	M	(69.5)	8.8	1.2	0.0	4.2	76.1	90.8	53.1	97.0	145.1	45.9	4.5	(4.5)	(6.7)
<b>Retail distributive trades</b>															
Retail food—England and Wales	M/N	85.4	5.9	2.6	1.5	7.0	46.2	74.0	52.1	127.0	197.6	43.0	2.9	18.4	16.6
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear	M/N	(88.2)	3.8	5.1	0.3	10.7	47.3	72.7	49.2	137.4	216.2	41.1	2.4	(20.6)	19.4
Retail furnishing and allied trades	M/N	78.8	2.8	8.7	0.1	10.4	52.9	81.2	49.7	117.1	193.4	40.7	1.4	(8.8)	(9.6)
<b>Catering</b>															
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant	M	(63.3)	3.4	1.3	0.2	35.4	74.6	92.3	40.0	97.3	142.7	42.9	1.8	(11.9)	(13.3)
Licensed non-residential establishment	M	(68.0)	6.7	1.1	0.1	18.5	70.4	91.7	38.8	97.8	142.9	46.3	4.8	(22.3)	

Table 2 Collective agreements and wages councils (continued)

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

APRIL 1979

Collective agreement Wages board or council	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below						
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent		
<b>All wages boards and councils</b>															
Manual workers	M	72.5	9.2	4.2	0.7	12.0	62.3	87.5	48.5	103.9	156.3	45.1	4.9	4.7	11.0
Non-manual workers	N	86.1	2.5	4.7	0.6	8.5	47.0	75.1	51.0	130.3	212.0	40.8	1.2	14.3	16.3

Notes: (1) It is not customary to use the concept of hourly earnings for those employees reported as affected by this agreement.  
 (2) For these agreements it is known that between the 1978 and 1979 surveys either no annual settlement was implemented or that earnings for the survey reference pay-period were subject to retrospective adjustment, due to a late settlement, which only a proportion of respondents have included in their returns. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively for these agreements were: Coalmining, Management and Clerical Staff 4.6 and 7.5; Iron and Steel and pig iron manufacture (non-manual) (0.1) and 5.2; London Transport, Road passenger transport: drivers and conductors (-1.9) and (-0.8); Other transport, Omnibus industry: National Council undertakings 4.7 and 4.6; National Health Service, Ancillary Staffs Whitley Council 8.0 and 7.1, and Ambulancemen Whitley Council (-1.1) and (-3.6); Teaching, England and Wales: Burnham Committee, Primary, secondary and special schools 3.8 and 4.9, and Scottish Teachers Salaries Committee, Primary and secondary schools 5.2 and 9.2; Local authorities' services, England and Wales, Building and civil engineering workers JNC 5.9 and 4.0, and Engineering craftsmen and electricians JNC (7.8) and (8.5); Civil Service National Whitley Council, Professional and technology group (6.4) and 2.8, and Science group (5.0) and 6.6.  
 (3) For these agreements the increase in average earnings between the 1978 and 1979 surveys is believed to reflect more than one major settlement. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively for these agreements were: Newspapers: NPA—London and Manchester (31.8) and (27.6); Gas staffs and senior officers NJC 22.3 and 24.1; Gasworkers NJIC (17.7) and (18.9).

Table 3 Collective agreements and wages councils

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

APRIL 1979

Collective agreement Wages board or council	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including overtime pay	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR</b>														
<b>Metal manufacturing and metal using industries</b>														
Engineering—clerical workers	N	62.4	1.0											



**Table 3 Collective agreements and wages councils (continued)**  
Full-time women, aged 18 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Collective agreement Wages board or council	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including overtime pay		
	Total of which				Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples		
	Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below	more than amount below				per cent	per cent	per cent
<b>NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (continued)</b>															
<b>Local authorities' services</b>															
England and Wales															
Administrative, professional, technical and clerical NJC	M	57.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.7	19.6	88.8	43.0	72.8	157.0	36.8	0.4	8.1	12.1
Manual workers NJC	M	50.9	1.6	0.4	2.6	22.1	55.8	91.7	37.3	67.8	134.3	37.4	0.9	10.0	9.1
Scotland															
Administrative, professional, technical and clerical NJC	N	64.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	16.4	72.3	48.3	85.2	172.2	37.7	1.1	10.3	14.9
Manual workers NJC	M	(47.1)	1.7	0.3	1.1	27.7	65.5	97.5	35.0	64.1	121.8	38.7	1.4	see note 1	
<b>National Government</b>															
Government industrial establishments JCC	M	57.4	1.4	6.7	1.0	0.0	35.8	85.3	48.2	72.5	140.8	40.6	0.8	11.9	14.6
Civil Service National Whitley Council															
Administration group: middle and higher grades	N	96.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	70.0	125.6	260.6	37.2	0.5	11.4	14.0
Administration group: clerical grades	N	62.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	14.6	80.7	49.1	76.5	166.1	37.3	0.5	12.2	14.5
Secretarial, typing and data processing grades	N	66.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	8.8	71.2	50.7	87.2	177.9	37.6	0.9	(16.0)	15.9
<b>WAGES BOARDS AND COUNCILS</b>															
<b>Manufacturing</b>															
Clothing															
Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales	M	49.2	0.9	16.3	0.1	25.3	58.4	93.7	35.0	65.5	126.2	38.7	0.5	(15.0)	(18.5)
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring	M	48.3	0.4	13.0	0.0	22.3	55.8	96.1	34.9	61.5	125.8	38.4	0.3	11.8	13.1
Textiles															
Made-up textiles	M	(52.8)	1.1	17.4	0.2	12.0	47.8	91.3	38.2	67.8	132.5	39.7	0.7	(13.8)	..
<b>Retail distributive trades</b>															
Retail food—England and Wales	M/N	48.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	20.9	64.9	93.8	36.5	64.5	122.3	39.5	0.6	15.3	17.8
Retail bread and flour confectionery—England and Wales	M/N	(48.3)	0.4	1.2	0.1	25.2	65.0	93.2	35.6	65.2	124.7	38.9	0.3	(24.5)	22.7
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear	M/N	52.6	0.5	1.8	0.1	16.5	57.1	88.6	38.2	72.9	137.5	38.2	0.3	14.2	17.4
Retail furnishing and allied trades	M/N	49.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	13.4	64.4	93.6	38.9	63.3	127.1	38.5	0.4	13.6	15.7
<b>Catering</b>															
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant	M	(45.0)	2.4	0.5	0.1	35.8	73.5	95.1	30.8	61.9	112.2	40.2	1.4	(13.1)	(12.5)
Licensed non-residential establishment	M	(43.2)	4.0	0.2	0.0	46.4	75.5	94.5	30.1	61.0	106.6	41.2	3.1	(13.7)	..
Unlicensed place of refreshment	M	(44.9)	1.0	0.4	0.3	35.2	73.3	98.1	33.3	58.8	117.7	38.0	0.7	(13.0)	..
<b>Other services</b>															
Hairdressing undertakings	M	(41.6)	0.0	5.6	0.0	60.1	84.3	95.4	27.4	56.7	107.9	38.1	0.0	(20.2)	(27.2)
<b>All wages boards and councils</b>															
: manual workers	M	47.7	1.3	7.9	0.1	27.7	63.9	94.8	33.5	63.9	121.9	39.0	0.8	12.9	16.1
: non-manual workers	N	49.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	20.0	63.7	91.2	36.4	68.5	128.1	38.7	0.4	15.0	17.5

Note (1) For these agreements it is known that between the 1978 and 1979 surveys either no annual settlement was implemented or that earnings for the survey reference pay-period were subject to retrospective adjustment, due to a late settlement, which only a proportion of respondents have included in their returns. The survey estimates of the percentages increases based on complete and matched samples respectively for these agreements were: National Health Service, Ancillary Staffs Whitley Council 5.3 and 5.0; Teaching, England and Wales: Burnham Committee, Primary, Secondary and Special Schools 4.1 and 5.0; and Scottish Teachers Salaries Committee, Primary and Secondary Schools 4.7 and 7.7; Local authorities' services, Scotland, Manual workers NJC (-0.4) and (1.9).

(2) For these agreements the increase in average earnings between the 1978 and 1979 surveys is believed to reflect more than major settlement. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively for these agreements were: Gas staffs and senior officers NJC 18.0 and 24.2; Electricity supply, Administrative and clerical grades NJC 18.0 and 21.0.

**Table 4 Industries**  
FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including overtime pay	
	Total of which				Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	
	Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below				per cent	per cent
<b>All industries and services</b>	93.0	14.0	8.7	2.9	2.7	29.1	66.4	60.3	131.1	197.5	46.2	6.3	15.4	15.2
<b>All index of Production Industries</b>	97.7	14.1	10.7	3.3	1.1	21.6	61.2	65.5	135.4	208.6	46.0	6.1	15.8	15.5
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	97.9	14.7	9.5	3.9	1.1	19.6	60.1	66.6	133.9	208.7	46.0	6.2	15.8	15.9
<b>All non-manufacturing industries</b>	88.3	13.4	8.0	2.0	4.2	37.9	72.4	56.2	127.7	186.6	46.4	6.5	14.9	14.3
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>														
Agriculture and horticulture	67.4	8.3	1.0	0.1	9.5	74.5	94.6	50.2	90.8	143.7	45.2	4.7	8.7	8.4
Forestry, fishing	(83.6)	4.2	23.1	0.0	9.2	62.1	79.3	50.4	118.3	169.7	43.1	2.7	(0.0)	(11.8)
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>														
Coal mining	117.8	17.6	17.6	3.0	0.3	6.5	34.2	79.4	163.2	258.1	44.3	6.6	16.2	14.2
Underground workers	121.1	18.1	19.7	3.0	0.2	4.3	29.2	82.9	165.1	269.5	43.2	6.1	16.3	14.5
Surface workers	127.8	16.6	23.2	2.9	0.1	0.2	20.5	89.9	172.8	296.3	41.6	5.0	17.2	14.8
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	104.6	21.8	11.0	3.2	0.3	12.4	50.1	73.7	139.6	212.8	46.9	8.5	14.8	13.9
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>														
Food	97.7	20.6	6.2	4.3	1.5	21.7	58.0	64.2	135.5	192.4	48.7	8.8	17.6	18.1
Bread and flour confectionery	95.2	20.6	5.2	4.1	1.6	24.2	61.4	63.3	131.7	184.8	49.2	9.1	18.4	18.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	91.4	23.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	24.1	66.5	60.5	123.4	165.8	50.8	10.6	(16.4)	(15.5)
Milk and milk products	90.9	17.8	11.6	2.6	3.4	32.9	66.7	58.9	128.8	181.2	48.5	8.4	(19.9)	(20.1)
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	88.6	17.0	4.3	3.5	0.6	27.8	75.3	65.1	113.0	175.7	49.2	9.1	(22.1)	18.6
Fruit and vegetable products	(103.2)	20.7	2.8	4.3	0.0	20.1	45.8	68.5	146.0	206.1	48.1	8.1	(22.5)	(19.6)
Drink	(91.1)	19.1	1.5	5.8	0.9	25.9	68.5	62.8	121.5	180.3	48.2	8.3	(13.9)	(14.4)
Brewing and malting	103.5	20.3	9.5	3.8	1.4	16.4	49.4	66.4	144.9	208.6	48.2	8.2	16.7	18.5
Other drink industries	108.2	19.6	12.3	5.1	1.2	12.3	43.1	72.0	152.5	222.7	47.8	7.9	(17.0)	(18.9)
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>														
Mineral oil refining	114.9	19.1	2.5	5.5	0.9	3.8	32.5	82.0	154.8	242.2	46.4	6.8	(15.8)	(16.5)
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>														
General chemicals	99.4	14.2	5.2	5.4	1.2	16.1	58.9	69.3	135.1	212.9	45.8	5.9	13.0	14.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	104.6	13.5	5.4	6.5	0.8	10.1	50.1	74.9	139.2	227.6	45.5	5.5	15.0	16.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	(91.7)	13.0	1.5	4.4	2.4	26.6	72.6	61.4	124.0	198.0	45.0	5.3	(10.6)	(12.1)
Fertilizers	100.6	12.9	7.9	6.1	0.9	13.4	56.3	72.1	131.0	218.0	45.1	5.0	(15.8)	(16.1)
Other chemical industries	(101.7)	17.8	7.3	6.2	0.0	11.9	56.8	68.9	139.0	209.4	48.3	8.3	(8.2)	(8.5)
<b>Metal manufacture</b>														
Iron and steel	103.3	14.9	15.1	7.3	0.4	12.6	50.2	72.5	138.0	222.0	46.0	6.2	13.3	13.4
Iron and steel (general)	104.1	14.7	15.6	7.7	0.4	11.4	48.3	73.6	137.9	224.6	46.0	6.2	13.7	12.8
Steel tubes	105.1	13.5	14.8	9.8	0.3	9.0	46.5	76.0	138.1	230.6	45.1	5.4	13.5	11.9
Iron castings, etc	101.4	18.2	13.1	5.2	0.6	16.5	54.7	70.0	135.0	208.7	47.9	8.1	(12.8)	(13.2)
Other metals	102.1	16.6	18.7	2.7	0.8	15.7	50.5	69.5	137.8	214.2	47.6	7.7	15.0	15.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	100.6	15.6	13.3	5.7	0.2	17.2	57.1	70.2	138.5	212.6	46.2	6.4	11.8	15.8
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	103.6	17.0	12.4	6.0	0.5	14.7	49.8	71.4	139.3	214.8	46.9	7.0	(12.1)	(18.0)
Other base metals	(97.7)	14.1	18.2	5.9	0.0	18.2	62.9	66.2	131.0	210.0	46.0	6.2	(12.5)	(11.8)
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>														
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	(98.5)	12.0	7.6	1.7	0.0	27.4	68.4	57.8	116.3	192.5	45.1	4.9	(19.8)	12.8
Metal-working machine tools	98.0	14.0	7.8	1.7	1.4	17.6	57.0	70.4	126.9	209.2	45.2	5.4	(13.3)	16.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	97.6	15.1	8.9	3.1	0.0	13.6	59.6	72.4	129.4	207.4	45.9	6.1	16.3	16.1
Industrial engines	(105.7)	14.2	13.1	6.4	0.8	11.6	51.9	73.7	155.3	230.8	46.1	6.5	(22.6)	(9.8)
Textile machinery and accessories	(88.5)	11.3	8.5	0.7	1.8	23.2	72.3	63.6	112.0	194.6	44.2	4.5	(9.9)	(12.5)
Construction and earth-moving equipment	(100.9)	12.7	8.0	4.0	0.0	15.4	52.2	71.1	136.8	220.8	44.3	4.4	(17.4)	(16.7)
Mechanical handling equipment	98.1	17.6	7.0	1.7	0.0	18.6	61.4	67.5	135.3	201.9	47.1	7.2	(16.0)	(16.0)
Office machinery	(91.8)	9.5	4.6	1.0	0.0	28.6	67.9	66.3	127.0	211.8	42.3	3.4	(17.1)	(14.1)
Other machinery	94.8	14.7	9.5	1.7	0.5	19.9	66.4	66.8	127.3	200.3	46.0	6.0	15.1	17.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	106.6	19.6	14.7	1.6	0.4	16.0	52.8	70.1	160.3	217.9	47.5	7.6	14.7	14.2
Ordnance and small arms	(95.7)	10.5	31.3	1.8	0.0	30.5	59.3	60.0	136.8	211.9	45.2	5.1	(14.0)	..
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	95.4	14.6	8.6	3.3	0.8	20.9	65.4	60.6	127.9	202.8	45.7	5.9	17.3	15.5
<b>Instrument engineering</b>														
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	94.4	15.8	4.0											



Table 4 Industries (continued)

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

APRIL 1979

NES Streamlined analyses

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings						Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings excl. effect of over-time pay	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	(117.9)	12.8	16.0	6.5	0.0	3.1	27.3	88.5	165.3	263.2	44.9	5.0	(23.5)	(25.9)
Motor vehicle manufacturing	103.5	13.7	7.4	6.0	0.1	8.2	53.2	75.7	139.6	225.5	45.6	5.8	14.2	13.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	100.0	11.3	6.7	4.0	0.2	10.2	56.7	74.8	128.1	223.1	44.4	4.7	17.6	19.6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	(98.2)	16.5	25.7	3.1	0.0	10.3	59.5	74.5	130.5	204.8	46.9	7.0	(24.2)	(25.0)
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	99.0	17.1	7.1	1.0	0.0	18.3	57.3	67.8	130.3	205.0	46.0	6.1	15.6	16.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	(93.1)	12.7	9.6	3.2	2.6	22.1	58.4	63.7	122.8	201.5	44.6	4.9	(16.7)	(18.4)
Wire and wire manufacturers	(95.5)	11.8	13.2	6.6	1.4	23.2	63.0	65.8	132.3	208.6	44.9	4.7	(15.8)	(18.2)
Cans and metal boxes	(103.9)	12.3	3.5	13.1	0.0	11.5	50.0	73.8	142.3	236.9	43.2	4.5	(18.7)	(15.1)
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	94.6	14.1	13.4	1.9	1.8	24.7	64.4	63.9	131.6	201.4	45.6	5.8	15.5	16.2
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Production of man-made fibres	98.0	13.1	10.0	9.1	0.0	13.4	61.0	71.6	124.0	216.1	44.7	5.4	(18.5)	(15.6)
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	(79.1)	9.8	5.8	5.0	3.3	45.1	86.9	56.2	107.0	172.0	45.5	5.3	(13.7)	(14.4)
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	(82.2)	9.1	7.5	3.7	4.9	42.6	84.0	55.6	114.8	188.8	42.9	4.2	(20.7)	(19.8)
Woolen and worsted	80.2	14.0	7.9	2.5	6.1	42.9	83.8	55.3	109.1	164.9	47.7	7.7	12.7	14.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	(85.6)	8.8	13.6	2.7	5.4	35.9	74.9	55.3	117.9	190.6	44.3	3.9	(13.5)	(15.6)
Carpets	96.8	12.3	12.0	4.8	0.0	15.1	61.9	70.8	123.8	216.4	43.9	4.9	(17.9)	13.6
Textile finishing	79.1	11.7	7.1	1.5	3.0	48.8	85.5	57.6	105.3	167.3	47.1	6.8	(13.6)	14.3
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Clothing	(73.7)	7.1	5.4	0.4	11.9	54.8	88.7	48.2	100.8	167.9	43.1	3.4	(16.2)	12.0
Footwear	(85.1)	5.6	28.8	0.5	4.8	39.9	79.8	55.8	116.6	199.1	42.3	2.3	(19.0)	(12.2)
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass cement, etc</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Bricks fireclay and refractory goods	101.5	15.8	20.8	2.9	1.0	17.3	51.4	69.3	138.2	211.4	47.3	7.1	14.2	15.9
Pottery	(88.0)	12.0	15.0	1.1	4.2	32.2	71.3	58.3	120.9	187.8	46.1	5.8	(9.2)	(10.9)
Glass	106.9	16.5	14.1	7.5	1.0	10.6	44.2	74.5	139.1	225.8	47.0	6.8	(15.4)	(16.5)
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	98.8	19.3	13.1	2.3	0.0	18.4	58.5	67.7	135.4	195.8	49.4	9.0	(17.3)	15.1
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Timber	82.2	9.4	10.7	0.6	1.1	42.7	82.0	60.7	111.2	180.1	44.9	4.6	13.3	12.7
Furniture and upholstery	95.0	8.0	17.7	0.7	1.3	21.8	67.0	64.1	127.0	217.0	43.6	3.5	15.6	14.6
Shop and office fitting	(93.3)	20.3	3.6	0.1	2.0	30.7	71.3	63.1	139.5	180.4	49.8	9.6	(22.1)	(15.3)
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Paper, etc	99.0	16.1	6.7	3.4	0.9	18.4	58.2	68.1	135.2	205.0	46.8	6.4	16.4	(16.0)
Paper and board	101.5	16.6	5.7	2.3	0.7	14.0	55.2	71.9	137.8	204.7	48.1	6.6	14.6	(14.2)
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	100.6	15.6	9.0	5.5	1.2	16.5	57.0	69.5	133.8	213.7	46.0	6.2	(21.3)	(19.5)
Printing and publishing	108.6	14.6	6.4	3.8	0.7	20.1	50.5	63.7	158.8	239.1	44.6	5.5	19.3	20.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers	(127.1)	10.1	10.4	3.2	0.0	6.3	29.1	78.4	177.2	300.7	44.3	5.5	(25.7)	(27.1)
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	100.5	16.1	4.5	3.8	0.9	26.9	60.4	61.3	148.2	213.5	44.8	5.4	(16.8)	15.4
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Rubber	97.8	12.3	17.3	6.2	1.2	17.3	58.7	69.9	129.4	218.6	44.5	5.3	15.3	15.2
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	96.8	17.1	4.0	4.9	0.9	23.1	60.4	66.9	132.9	199.1	46.9	7.0	(19.8)	15.7
<b>Construction</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Gas	99.4	13.7	17.0	1.3	0.0	10.2	59.8	74.7	132.2	214.1	46.7	6.9	see note 2	19.2
Electricity	95.2	10.8	11.2	4.4	0.2	15.1	72.4	71.6	130.0	211.2	43.9	3.9	20.0	19.2
Water supply	91.7	11.5	13.2	1.5	0.0	19.7	73.8	70.4	117.3	201.9	45.0	5.3	(21.9)	23.9
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Railways	93.7	22.7	2.9	7.2	0.0	23.3	63.0	63.0	127.8	178.1	50.8	11.0	12.7	15.3
Road passenger transport	91.8	18.2	6.3	5.9	1.1	22.7	69.9	65.7	123.2	181.9	50.2	9.7	see note 1	15.3
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	103.3	26.9	7.2	1.0	0.5	15.1	48.5	68.7	139.1	184.6	53.1	12.3	23.4	23.2
Other road haulage	(103.1)	27.9	10.0	1.3	1.3	10.3	51.0	74.4	137.9	187.4	52.1	11.7	(16.0)	(19.8)
Sea transport	(113.9)	25.3	2.0	1.4	0.6	7.0	40.1	77.8	152.9	193.2	59.3	18.2	(14.7)	(17.0)
Port and inland water transport	(113.7)	21.5	12.4	2.6	0.8	14.3	46.4	70.2	169.3	240.1	45.7	7.3	(18.8)	(17.6)
Air transport	112.9	16.0	5.9	8.9	0.0	6.0	40.4	81.1	161.1	248.7	47.1	7.6	(20.5)	(19.5)
Postal services and telecommunications	88.0	16.6	0.1	3.7	0.4	32.4	74.3	61.5	119.9	183.7	47.3	8.4	13.3	14.6
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	(88.5)	17.0	5.9	2.1	9.5	37.0	70.1	50.7	128.3	181.2	46.8	7.3	(16.5)	(10.9)
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>173.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Wholesale distribution	87.0	14.5	5.7	1.6	7.8	41.9	71.5	51.5	134.2	180.5	47.1	7.2	19.1	17.6
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	84.9	13.0	8.7	1.3	6.4	40.9	74.7	54.2	125.0	176.6	47.9	7.6	18.6	19.6
Other wholesale distribution	(79.0)	11.5	3.0	1.2	11.8	53.6	80.7	47.9	117.9	170.7	44.8	5.5	(17.8)	14.4

Table 4 Industries (continued)

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

APRIL 1979

NES Streamlined analyses

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings						Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>Distributive trades (continued)</b>														
Retail distribution	74.9	7.6	3.6	0.9	10.0	54.8	86.6	50.0	104.5	168.0	43.9	4.0	14.9	14.6
Retail distribution of food and drink	76.4	9.3	5.3	1.1	9.9	54.2	82.9	50.0	108.6	163.8	45.5	5.0	14.7	14.2
Other retail distribution	73.8	6.3	2.4	0.8	10.0	55.2	89.4	50.0	100.8	170.9	42.9	3.4	15.4	15.2
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	79.2	11.3	5.3	0.5	2.8	52.4	81.5	54.2	113.9	166.3	46.1	5.6	(16.2)	(17.7)
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	82.8	12.5	4.9	0.7	4.6	43.2	77.5	57.0	115.3	176.6	45.5	5.6	(14.5)	14.0
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<													



Table 5 Industries

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

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below					
All Industries and services	113.0	3.9	3.2	0.6	2.1	18.0	45.8	65.7	169.0	289.5	38.8	1.6	11.9	14.6
All Index of Production Industries	117.5	4.6	3.4	0.8	0.9	12.1	41.1	72.1	173.1	293.9	39.6	1.8	13.6	15.5
All manufacturing Industries	117.7	4.7	3.4	0.8	0.9	11.9	41.2	72.4	173.6	294.7	39.6	1.8	13.8	15.8
All non-manufacturing Industries	111.2	3.6	3.1	0.6	2.5	20.3	47.5	63.6	166.9	287.3	38.4	1.5	11.1	14.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>(91.1)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>(9.0)</b>	<b>(10.1)</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	(90.1)	1.4	1.5	0.0	6.9	40.5	71.8	52.4	133.2	182.2	42.6	1.4	(15.5)	(12.5)
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>(127.6)</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>305.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(12.7)</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Coal mining	122.4	8.1	8.2	1.5	0.4	6.3	30.7	82.5	172.0	293.0	39.4	1.6	8.8	10.2
Surface workers	(115.8)	4.5	4.0	1.5	0.5	7.8	37.0	79.9	160.1	293.3	39.3	1.6	See note 1	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>292.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Food	114.2	3.7	3.6	1.5	1.2	16.7	45.9	66.1	172.8	287.8	39.7	1.6	12.7	16.4
Drink	(116.7)	3.9	3.0	1.1	2.0	16.4	41.8	69.0	173.6	302.0	38.3	1.4	(15.9)	17.0
Brewing and malting	(115.5)	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.7	15.8	42.5	70.0	165.0	315.0	37.0	0.9	(15.1)	(17.1)
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>(145.3)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>387.8</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>(7.4)</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Mineral oil refining	(152.7)	3.2	1.5	2.6	1.2	3.7	9.9	100.1	219.5	404.4	38.3	0.8	(7.6)	17.6
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>
General chemicals	(139.2)	3.0	5.4	1.3	0.0	6.4	23.8	85.3	191.3	361.8	38.5	1.0	(12.4)	15.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	(129.8)	2.7	5.2	0.6	0.0	8.6	30.2	76.0	188.0	335.5	38.2	1.0	(16.2)	(17.3)
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	(130.2)	2.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	4.9	26.2	82.9	191.2	337.8	38.5	0.7	(16.7)	15.7
Other chemical industries	(121.4)	2.0	6.4	0.8	1.9	10.6	34.6	74.6	171.5	310.5	38.0	0.7	(13.5)	(14.0)
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>278.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Iron and steel	109.6	5.7	1.8	2.8	0.5	13.5	43.3	71.5	152.8	278.9	38.7	1.9	7.1	7.4
Iron and steel (general)	111.5	6.3	1.0	3.4	0.6	12.7	42.5	71.6	155.8	284.1	38.6	2.1	5.7	6.1
Other metals	(111.8)	3.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	8.6	43.0	75.9	153.2	279.2	39.2	1.4	(7.3)	(16.5)
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>287.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Pumps, valves and compressors	(116.7)	4.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	6.9	40.6	76.4	170.0	287.2	39.6	2.1	(16.8)	12.3
Other machinery	(115.7)	4.4	6.3	0.2	0.9	11.4	44.9	73.8	168.0	289.6	39.6	1.8	(14.0)	14.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	(116.1)	5.8	1.7	0.3	0.7	11.2	38.3	73.2	168.7	289.2	39.6	1.9	(10.9)	13.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	(109.1)	2.8	2.4	0.7	1.6	18.1	50.5	68.6	150.5	266.3	39.8	1.0	(9.3)	18.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>(122.6)</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(18.6)</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	(119.6)	6.1	5.7	0.4	0.0	9.1	37.6	76.0	178.5	298.5	39.9	2.1	(17.7)	17.8
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>287.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Electrical machinery	(104.4)	7.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	10.6	56.5	74.2	136.6	255.8	40.5	2.5	(13.5)	(17.9)
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	(105.5)	4.1	2.0	0.4	1.1	15.8	47.4	69.5	143.8	267.6	39.3	1.5	(8.9)	(15.4)
Radio and electronic components	(115.0)	6.1	3.1	0.3	1.0	10.9	41.3	72.6	164.2	288.6	39.8	2.0	(14.5)	(15.5)
Electronic computers	(137.6)	10.5	1.9	2.5	0.0	3.2	18.4	86.9	190.0	335.7	40.5	3.0	(6.9)	15.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	(118.6)	7.6	2.0	0.5	0.7	9.0	35.1	76.5	169.3	291.6	41.1	3.4	(15.5)	19.2
Other electrical goods	(108.1)	2.8	3.3	0.7	0.8	14.4	49.2	70.5	144.8	277.1	39.4	1.3	(15.2)	(17.4)
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>(123.2)</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>(21.5)</b>	<b>(19.1)</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	124.8	12.1	1.9	1.2	0.4	8.0	34.0	77.6	185.5	294.8	42.7	4.6	18.0	19.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	112.6	5.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	10.3	40.5	74.7	155.8	284.9	39.9	2.3	16.7	20.5
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	(110.7)	2.8	4.4	0.1	2.5	13.5	50.0	69.6	162.3	274.4	39.0	1.1	(13.5)	(13.6)
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>(115.9)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>297.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(17.4)</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>(122.1)</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>286.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>(19.0)</b>	<b>(13.0)</b>
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>(112.3)</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>(13.8)</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	(106.2)	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.8	23.6	51.4	61.6	154.0	267.3	39.7	1.2	(12.3)	
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>(110.1)</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(15.3)</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Timber	(100.5)	2.3	3.0	0.0	2.9	20.2	56.7	64.4	142.7	249.7	41.4	2.9	(13.9)	(14.9)
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>299.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Paper, etc	(112.5)	3.2	2.1	0.4	2.2	14.2	48.2	69.9	161.8	284.7	39.1	1.4	(10.8)	(14.8)
Printing and publishing	120.6	3.4	4.8	0.7	1.0	13.0	42.4	69.7	191.2	305.1	38.7	1.4	13.6	17.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers	(128.1)	3.1	5.1	0.8	0.0	7.2	34.5	76.9	197.6	328.8	38.6	1.4	(19.3)	21.4
Printing, publishing of periodicals	(123.1)	2.5	7.4	0.7	1.2	10.8	43.4	73.3	193.5	324.7	36.8	0.7	(17.4)	(18.6)
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	(113.3)	3.9	3.8	0.6	1.8	18.7	49.1	66.8	174.3	279.7	39.4	1.5	(7.4)	(11.4)

Table 5 Industries (continued)

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

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below					
<b>Other manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>(114.3)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(19.0)</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Rubber	(115.3)	3.3	3.6	1.0	0.8	12.1	34.1	70.3	170.5	295.2	38.9	1.4	(17.6)	13.9
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	(114.0)	4.4	2.3	0.4	1.5	11.7	46.7	69.7	163.3	285.8	39.7	1.6	(23.1)	(21.5)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Gas	116.1	8.0	10.2	0.9	0.0	10.2	38.0	74.8	167.3	289.9	39.8	2.5	See note 2	
Electricity	124.9	4.0	2.9	1.7	0.0	13.2	36.0	71.1	182.8	315.5	39.7	1.4	10.7	12.7
Water supply	(116.9)	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	9.5	37.3	75.8	163.4	304.2	39.9	3.1	(10.7)	14.4
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>71.7</b>						



Table 6 Industries

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

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below	more than amount below					
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent
All industries and services	55.2	1.9	5.6	1.0	14.5	41.1	84.8	37.5	74.9	138.7	39.6	1.1	11.9	12.9
All Index of Production Industries	57.9	1.8	8.6	0.7	9.1	32.4	81.4	40.3	76.9	144.2	39.9	1.0	13.0	14.1
All manufacturing industries	57.9	1.8	8.6	0.7	9.0	32.4	81.3	40.4	77.0	144.2	39.9	1.0	13.2	14.0
All non-manufacturing industries	51.6	2.1	1.6	1.4	21.7	52.5	89.3	35.1	71.2	130.9	39.2	1.3	10.4	11.2
Food, drink and tobacco	59.2	3.3	2.2	1.9	5.1	27.1	82.1	43.6	77.3	142.9	40.7	1.6	13.3	14.2
Food	57.4	3.1	2.3	1.5	5.5	31.3	86.1	42.8	74.3	137.8	40.9	1.6	13.6	15.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	55.8	2.7	5.0	0.5	4.4	35.1	89.5	43.7	73.3	134.2	41.1	1.6	(12.9)	(12.8)
Fruit and vegetable products	(55.5)	3.0	1.4	1.7	6.5	31.2	91.4	42.6	67.9	134.4	40.4	1.5	(8.5)	..
Chemicals and allied industries	58.7	1.6	2.9	0.5	5.7	25.2	79.8	41.7	76.0	146.2	39.8	0.8	13.1	13.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	59.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.1	20.8	81.3	45.3	74.6	147.7	39.7	0.6	(14.7)	13.3
Metal manufacture	(62.9)	2.9	11.5	0.7	3.4	22.2	70.1	44.7	85.3	153.9	40.8	1.6	(13.5)	13.4
Mechanical engineering	64.6	3.0	9.0	0.9	3.3	13.3	67.3	47.1	84.1	157.2	40.8	1.6	15.0	15.4
Instrument engineering	60.8	2.3	3.3	0.5	5.4	23.1	78.9	45.1	76.2	149.8	40.1	1.1	(15.8)	14.7
Electrical engineering	61.3	1.8	5.7	0.7	2.4	15.7	79.2	47.4	76.6	151.0	40.4	0.9	14.2	13.8
Radio and electronic components	58.0	1.5	3.9	0.4	4.1	22.1	89.7	44.6	70.6	143.6	40.3	0.8	18.6	15.2
Other electrical goods	62.5	1.2	5.4	1.1	1.7	16.2	72.1	46.6	76.5	154.9	40.2	0.6	15.0	10.8
Vehicles	70.6	2.6	7.4	1.6	2.1	9.0	45.1	51.1	88.1	173.1	40.5	1.3	11.3	13.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	72.4	2.8	8.2	1.6	1.2	6.4	38.0	54.4	90.6	176.5	40.7	1.3	10.9	12.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	59.1	1.8	8.7	0.6	9.9	29.4	81.6	40.1	79.1	146.8	40.0	0.9	12.6	12.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	59.0	1.8	10.4	0.1	9.7	30.6	81.1	40.2	79.5	146.5	39.9	0.9	(13.3)	11.8
Textiles	53.8	1.2	15.2	0.4	11.4	45.8	88.9	39.1	71.2	135.5	39.5	0.7	11.4	11.8
Woolen and worsted	53.4	2.1	12.0	0.4	5.8	50.4	90.1	41.4	70.0	131.7	40.2	1.2	(133.7)	16.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	53.0	0.7	22.0	0.1	18.1	50.6	86.4	36.2	74.3	135.7	39.1	0.5	(9.6)	11.0
Clothing and footwear	50.7	0.7	14.9	0.0	21.0	54.4	90.6	35.4	68.2	131.2	38.6	0.4	14.2	15.9
Clothing	48.9	0.7	13.4	0.1	22.6	57.9	94.3	35.0	64.7	126.7	38.5	0.4	13.2	15.8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	49.3	0.5	14.5	0.1	21.1	52.6	94.2	35.0	65.3	128.3	38.3	0.3	13.8	13.1
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	(49.0)	0.8	11.4	0.0	21.7	58.3	95.8	35.0	64.5	126.0	38.7	0.5	(11.1)	(11.7)
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	49.3	0.9	13.8	0.1	21.0	56.9	94.4	35.2	64.4	127.0	38.7	0.5	15.7	(18.5)
Footwear	(60.0)	1.0	22.6	0.0	12.3	36.3	71.2	38.7	84.8	154.1	39.0	0.6	(19.1)	16.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	58.2	1.1	8.8	1.4	5.9	31.7	83.9	42.8	78.7	146.7	39.7	0.6	(8.5)	13.5
Pottery	55.7	0.9	9.2	0.0	3.2	34.7	90.3	43.4	69.9	140.3	39.6	0.5	(6.2)	10.1
Timber, furniture, etc	(60.7)	2.2	11.2	0.1	11.1	33.3	76.8	39.6	81.4	153.4	39.5	1.1	(13.9)	..
Paper, printing and publishing	60.2	2.6	4.8	0.8	6.9	27.8	79.2	41.8	79.8	147.8	40.3	1.2	12.9	14.2
Paper, etc	60.7	1.9	6.9	1.1	5.6	22.6	77.4	43.3	78.9	149.6	40.3	1.0	(11.7)	(9.9)
Printing and publishing	(59.7)	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.2	32.8	80.9	40.7	80.9	146.0	40.3	1.4	(14.2)	(18.6)
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	(59.4)	3.3	2.5	0.5	7.6	32.7	81.3	40.8	79.6	144.7	40.4	1.4	(13.8)	(18.6)
Other manufacturing industries	55.9	1.7	6.7	1.0	7.3	39.5	84.7	40.6	74.3	137.8	40.2	1.0	14.7	12.5
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	(58.3)	2.0	6.1	1.7	4.6	33.0	78.9	41.0	76.7	141.7	40.6	1.1	(21.0)	17.9
Transport and communication	68.7	6.3	2.1	2.6	2.3	16.1	55.3	47.2	93.8	149.4	43.6	4.3	10.7	10.7
Distributive trades	50.2	1.5	2.7	0.2	20.6	58.0	93.8	36.2	66.0	127.2	39.0	0.9	14.3	16.6
Wholesale distribution	49.6	1.5	2.7	0.2	22.0	55.9	93.8	34.7	66.1	125.9	39.2	0.9	(13.1)	13.7
Retail distribution	50.6	1.5	2.9	0.2	19.9	58.8	94.4	36.7	65.8	127.9	38.9	0.9	(15.6)	(18.8)
Other retail distribution	(50.6)	1.3	2.9	0.1	21.4	58.0	94.2	36.5	66.2	129.1	38.6	0.8	(16.8)	(20.4)
Professional and scientific services	50.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	19.5	54.2	93.9	37.3	64.5	132.4	37.9	0.8	6.6	7.7
Educational services	46.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	28.3	66.3	97.3	36.4	59.6	130.0	36.0	0.4	8.8	9.9
Medical and dental services	53.8	1.8	2.3	3.5	10.7	42.1	90.3	39.5	69.4	134.5	39.8	1.3	4.7	5.2
Miscellaneous services	48.5	1.9	1.3	1.4	31.7	62.2	90.9	31.0	68.7	123.2	39.7	1.2	13.4	13.9
Catering	45.0	2.2	0.7	0.1	40.1	74.1	93.4	30.5	63.5	113.2	39.8	1.5	15.0	15.9
Hotels and other residential establishments	(45.1)	1.9	1.3	0.1	34.4	72.0	94.1	30.5	64.1	110.2	40.5	1.5	(13.5)	(12.1)
Catering contractors	(45.6)	2.2	0.4	0.1	41.9	74.4	92.2	33.0	62.6	116.1	38.7	1.4	(14.0)	(14.0)
Hairstressing and manicare	(39.8)	0.0	4.9	0.0	64.3	86.9	96.4	27.4	52.8	104.9	38.1	0.0	(16.9)	(24.0)
Other services	55.0	2.0	0.1	4.1	15.1	37.7	85.9	37.0	74.4	141.2	39.4	1.1	10.6	7.7
Public administration	(58.0)	3.6	1.3	1.5	7.8	31.2	87.2	42.4	73.9	141.9	40.2	1.9	(10.6)	(13.8)
National government service	57.8	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.9	30.8	91.5	48.3	68.7	146.8	39.2	0.9	(11.0)	12.4
Local government service	(58.1)	5.0	0.9	1.8	12.7	31.5	84.2	38.8	76.8	138.4	41.0	2.6	(10.1)	(14.9)

Table 7 Industries

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

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Industry	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below	more than amount below					
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent
All industries and services	66.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	6.9	25.7	66.4	42.3	97.8	176.6	36.7	0.4	11.7	14.0
All Index of Production Industries	62.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	5.1	22.2	74.2	44.1	84.4	168.4	37.2	0.4	13.8	16.3
All manufacturing industries	62.8	0.9	1.1	0.1	5.0	22.4	74.8	44.3	84.5	168.0	37.2	0.4	13.6	15.5
All non-manufacturing industries	66.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	7.2	26.2	65.0	42.1	99.0	178.2	36.7	0.4	11.3	13.7
Food, drink and tobacco	64.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	3.5	20.7	72.3	45.4	84.7	175.0	36.7	0.4	15.7	18.9
Food	(62.7)	0.7	0.6	0.1	5.4	25.0	75.4	44.0	80.8	169.4	37.1	0.3	(18.6)	(22.1)
Drink	(65.3)	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	15.7	71.3	47.3	87.1	180.6	36.0	0.5	(9.2)	(13.7)
Chemicals and allied industries	67.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	4.4	20.4	64.0	44.5	96.8	181.8	37.3	0.3	(12.2)	14.4
General chemicals	(68.8)	0.4	2.9	0.0	2.2	18.3	60.2	45.1	97.1	185.0	36.9	0.1	(9.0)	(12.5)
Metal manufacture	62.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	5.9	18.2	75.9	44.4	79.6	170.8	36.2	0.3	10.0	10.4
Iron and steel	61.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	3.7	15.6	77.8	46.5	76.7	171.3	35.9	0.3	(10.3)	9.2
Mechanical engineering	60.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	4.4	21.4	80.2	44.2	78.6	160.4	37.5	0.5	14.1	16.6
Other machinery	(59.2)	0.5	1.7	0.0	5.0	25.0	85.8	42.3	75.0	158.7	37.2	0.3	(15.3)	13.8
Instrument engineering	(63.7)	1.0	2.6	0.3	5.0	17.8	77.2	46.4	87.3	163.9	37.6	0.5	(16.3)	(20.1)
Electrical engineering	63.5	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.8	16.8	74.1	47.6	84.1	167.5	37.7	0.5	14.6	15.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	(63.5)	1.1	0.7	0.2	4.0	17.8	75.2	48.0	84.9	168.9	37.5	0.6	(13.9)	13.1
Vehicles	65.1	1.2	1.1	0.1	2.8	10.5	71.8	49.7	81.9	171.1	38.0			



Table 7 Industries (continued)

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

Industry	NES Streamlined analyses													
	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services (continued)</b>														
Property owning and Managing, etc	(55.8)	0.1	1.3	0.0	13.5	45.9	83.1	37.9	80.1	151.2	36.7	0.1	(13.5)	16.5
Other business services	(68.1)	0.8	0.9	0.1	6.2	21.1	61.9	42.7	95.5	185.7	36.4	0.4	(14.4)	(21.1)
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	(69.6)	1.2	0.3	0.2	5.1	16.9	65.3	45.8	101.5	188.8	37.3	0.8	(10.0)	(13.4)
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>														
Accountancy services	(62.2)	0.5	0.3	0.0	13.4	32.0	71.1	36.5	91.3	172.6	36.0	0.2	(20.7)	22.1
Educational services	88.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.3	24.1	59.1	117.8	291.8	29.6	0.0	see note 1	16.5
Legal services	53.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	19.4	54.7	82.5	34.9	79.0	152.0	35.1	0.0	10.4	16.0
Medical and dental services	66.9	0.7	0.1	2.8	3.0	22.5	66.7	45.4	97.6	170.8	39.1	0.5	13.1	16.0
Research and development services	(70.4)	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.8	15.3	63.1	46.1	101.1	188.7	37.1	0.2	(10.3)	17.0
Other professional and scientific services	(61.6)	1.0	0.3	0.0	12.0	35.4	70.3	38.6	91.5	165.1	36.7	0.3	(7.9)	17.0
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>														
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	(78.8)	5.3	3.5	0.8	9.8	29.3	50.0	40.1	123.2	191.4	39.1	1.5	(21.7)	..
Catering	(53.3)	1.1	0.7	0.1	24.6	50.9	84.5	30.6	77.4	136.5	38.8	0.7	(10.2)	(16.6)
Hotels and other residential establishments	(54.9)	1.2	1.0	0.2	25.4	52.4	82.5	33.6	78.5	136.2	39.0	0.8	(8.3)	(15.0)
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	(52.5)	0.8	0.7	0.0	20.9	53.4	88.7	35.5	72.4	136.7	37.8	0.5	(16.1)	15.5
Other services	70.0	1.7	0.2	0.6	6.3	14.7	57.3	45.2	99.9	186.4	38.1	1.0	13.5	15.8
<b>Public administration</b>														
National government service	68.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	11.2	67.0	49.7	94.1	181.6	37.4	0.5	12.7	14.9
Local government service	69.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	11.2	66.7	49.7	95.6	184.7	37.3	0.5	13.2	14.9
	67.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	11.1	67.3	49.7	92.6	177.5	37.4	0.5	12.4	14.9

Notes: (1) For this industry it is known that between the 1978 and 1979 surveys either no annual settlement was implemented or that earnings for the survey reference pay-period were subject to retrospective adjustment, due to a late settlement, which only a proportion of respondents have included in their returns. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively were 6.0 and 6.7.  
 (2) For this industry the increase in average earnings between the 1978 and 1979 surveys is believed to reflect more than one major settlement. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively are 18.2 and 24.1.

Table 8 Occupations

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

Occupation	NES Streamlined analyses													
	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time (see note 1)	Average weekly hours (see note 1)		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay		
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples	
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>NON-MANUAL (except for parts of "clerical", "selling" and "security" groups)</b>														
<b>Managerial (general management)</b>														
Top managers—trading organisations	171.3	0.2	3.1	0.0	4.6	14.0	23.3	63.6	288.5				8.4	14.7
	171.5	0.2	3.2	0.0	4.7	14.3	23.6	61.9	288.4				(8.5)	14.9
<b>Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>														
Judges, barristers, solicitors	(139.1)	0.1	1.8	0.0	8.7	16.1	35.6	51.9	255.5				(14.7)	(19.7)
Company secretaries	(146.5)	0.5	2.1	0.0	2.0	7.5	22.4	85.4	233.3				(13.1)	(12.2)
Accountants	119.8	2.1	1.0	0.1	3.4	13.3	33.3	69.3	174.7				11.9	16.5
Estimators, valuers, etc	109.8	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	12.2	43.9	71.8	153.0				8.1	12.3
Finance, insurance, tax, etc specialists	162.7	1.2	4.5	0.0	0.5	3.2	13.0	94.9	254.0				(8.1)	14.9
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	(136.7)	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	3.9	18.9	88.2	208.4				(8.1)	13.1
Work study, etc officers	(126.7)	4.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	5.5	33.1	81.0	194.2				(12.8)	15.0
Systems analysts, computer programmers	124.3	3.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	6.4	27.2	80.9	169.6				9.4	17.0
Marketing and sales managers and executives	144.6	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	16.4	90.8	202.9				11.7	16.2
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	(129.4)	1.9	1.4	0.1	1.8	4.4	25.7	85.8	184.3				(10.2)	(14.0)
Purchasing officers and buyers	111.9	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.9	12.5	48.9	71.2	166.8				11.3	13.8
Public health and other inspectors	111.2	6.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	14.5	44.8	71.4	159.0				6.2	12.0
General administrators—local government	(127.5)	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	19.9	90.1	179.8				13.5	14.2
<b>Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>														
University academic staff	148.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	13.4	40.4	71.2	157.3				7.1	9.4
Teachers in establishments for further education	130.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	12.4	97.7	169.4				8.0	11.0
Secondary teachers	107.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.3	43.5	75.6	136.7				See note 2	..
Primary teachers	103.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.4	47.5	73.7	133.5				See note 2	..
Other teachers	(110.4)	1.7	0.1	0.9	1.8	10.6	33.6	74.1	143.7				See note 2	..
Vocational/industrial trainers	109.2	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	6.4	37.6	79.8	145.3				13.2	14.6
Welfare workers	95.1	2.6	0.4	0.9	2.7	29.2	60.3	62.9	130.8				14.0	14.0
Medical practitioners	(178.5)	9.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	10.9	97.9	259.6				(9.5)	12.4
Nurse administrators and executives	99.1	2.4	0.1	4.6	1.6	6.3	53.5	77.9	123.3				13.5	(14.6)
Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives	(74.3)	3.9	0.2	5.2	9.7	65.5	86.2	50.1	108.4	175.4	41.6	1.6	(14.8)	(19.9)
<b>Literary, artistic and sports</b>														
Journalists	(136.4)	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	5.2	29.9	82.2	209.0				13.0	18.9
Industrial designers	(111.8)	4.5	2.1	0.0	1.6	7.1	34.9	79.1	152.0				(15.4)	20.2
Photographers etc and sound and vision equipment operators	(101.1)	11.5	0.6	0.5	4.6	31.0	66.7	57.4	158.3				(16.3)	19.0
<b>Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>														
Scientists and mathematicians	128.3	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.3	5.3	23.9	83.8	178.9				12.4	14.8
Engineers—civil, structural, municipal	127.7	3.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	4.8	22.3	84.7	173.7				10.1	13.0
Engineers—mechanical	136.5	4.8	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.4	8.4	101.3	176.4				17.2	15.3
Engineers—electrical/electronic	133.8	5.9	2.6	0.9	0.3	2.7	17.0	91.2	181.9				13.5	14.9
Engineers—production	(119.9)	7.6	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.0	26.7	87.5	153.0				(12.7)	(18.8)
Engineers—planning, quality control	121.8	6.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	3.0	27.7	86.0	167.7				13.9	15.2
Engineers—other	128.9	5.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	6.6	29.3	81.3	185.3				(10.6)	16.7
Metallurgists and other technologists	(115.1)	2.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	4.7	38.3	82.3	155.3				(8.1)	9.6
Engineering and other draughtsmen	104.7	8.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	6.5	50.8	78.3	136.3	259.7	39.7	2.5	14.5	17.2
Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	92.0	4.4	0.9	1.6	1.3	32.1	70.0	62.1	133.5	235.0	39.1	1.6	11.9	13.3
Engineering technicians, etc	110.1	10.1	1.8	1.3	0.1	5.7	34.9	81.5	139.3	264.9	41.1	3.4	13.7	14.9
Architects and town planners	(129.1)	1.3	1.1	0.0	2.8	5.6	18.1	85.5	178.0				(8.4)	13.0
Planning assistants and building etc technicians	(96.4)	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	20.9	59.1	62.8	130.8	255.2	37.4	0.6	(11.8)	14.1
Quantity surveyors	(108.2)	3.0	0.9	0.0	3.9	15.2	40.4	64.8	153.7				(10.9)	17.6
Building, land and mining surveyors	(111.9)	1.4	2.4	0.2	2.6	13.7	44.7	66.0	155.0				(9.3)	11.9
Ships' officers	(153.6)	4.4	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.3	12.0	97.7	227.0				(13.6)	13.0
<b>Managerial (excluding general management)</b>														
Production and works managers, works foremen	125.0	3.8	1.8	1.1	0.4	5.3	26.8	82.3	174.2				12.4	13.7
Engineering maintenance managers	124.8	10.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	5.2	24.4	81.7	171.9				14.1	13.9
Site managers, clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	112.7	4.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	6.5	43.9	78.6	154.7				13.0	12.7
Transport managers	(117.1)	4.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	7.9	36.9	76.9	165.0				(15.1)	(15.4)
Warehousing, etc managers	105.8	5.4	3.0	0.5	0.2	14.4	51.2	71.2	148.7				15.4	16.2
Office managers	132.3	2.0	4.4	0.3	0.5	6.6	26.6	80.8	191.6				13.3	14.8
Managers—wholesale distribution	(105.0)	1.3	5.1	0.2	1.6	14.5	53.2	70.3	141.0				(12.4)	11.9

(In "clerical", "selling" and "security" groups, M denotes manual occupation)



**Table 8 Occupations (continued)**  
FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey was not affected by absence

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours (see note 1)		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay			
	Total	of which			Percentage earnings under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples		
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below						
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>NON-MANUAL (continued)</b>															
<b>Managerial (excluding general management) (continued)</b>															
Managers—department store, supermarket etc	(1004)	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.8	24.6	55.8	64.6	145.5			40.8	13.9	14.0	16.9
Branch managers of other shops	92.9	1.2	7.3	0.3	1.4	35.7	67.3	59.5	137.2			38.1	14.2	16.5	15.2
Managers of independent shops (employees)	(76.9)	1.3	4.7	0.1	5.3	53.9	86.2	52.1	104.5			202.0	14.7	(13.1)	(16.2)
Hotel, catering, club or public house managers	(82.3)	2.3	3.8	0.3	10.9	52.5	78.2	49.6	124.8			39.8	2.9	(16.4)	(15.2)
Police inspectors and above, fire service officers	(155.9)	11.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.4	117.2	213.2			36.2	0.9	17.0	16.9
<b>Clerical and related</b>															
Supervisors of clerks	83.7	7.5	1.3	1.8	2.7	42.1	78.3	57.5	115.4	204.4	40.8	3.6	13.0	13.9	
Costing and accounting clerks	96.6	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	13.7	60.0	72.0	122.8	252.8	38.1	1.4	13.8	14.2	
Cash handling clerks	78.4	3.8	0.9	0.3	4.3	50.5	85.4	55.2	106.7	202.0	38.6	1.6	14.3	14.7	
Finance, insurance, etc clerks	79.0	6.4	4.2	0.8	3.4	47.5	85.1	56.1	106.8	195.5	39.8	2.9	10.4	11.4	
Production and materials controlling clerks	86.5	2.6	1.6	0.0	1.4	35.7	77.0	62.3	114.4	237.6	36.2	0.9	9.1	12.8	
Shipping and travel clerks	81.3	6.5	2.2	0.9	1.8	42.3	84.4	58.2	108.2	196.5	40.9	2.8	14.4	14.2	
Records and library clerks	(86.6)	8.5	0.8	1.8	5.4	38.2	76.9	56.6	116.2	209.1	40.8	3.4	(18.4)	(12.8)	
General clerks and clerks not indicated elsewhere	78.2	5.9	1.8	1.2	7.9	51.3	85.4	53.4	109.1	192.0	40.4	2.7	(11.9)	11.3	
ADP processing equipment operators	77.4	4.9	1.4	0.6	4.2	54.5	86.2	54.9	107.5	196.2	39.2	2.2	13.0	15.8	
Telephonists	(98.9)	10.1	1.4	7.2	1.8	14.2	56.6	70.2	132.7	238.3	40.8	3.6	(19.1)	(22.5)	
Postmen, mail sorters, messengers	(79.1)	8.1	0.5	10.4	0.9	56.1	83.2	55.9	115.8	188.4	41.9	4.3	(7.4)	(5.9)	
<b>Selling</b>															
Sales supervisors	94.5	2.0	16.8	0.4	6.7	33.4	67.9	55.0	136.9	230.5	39.6	1.2	14.7	17.2	
Salesmen, shop assistants, shelf fillers	(91.2)	4.4	6.3	0.9	1.7	31.3	67.6	60.4	123.8	226.1	41.2	2.3	(17.0)	(18.8)	
Roundsmen and van salesmen	(73.5)	1.8	11.6	0.2	20.1	65.2	86.6	43.5	105.9	173.0	40.5	1.0	(12.1)	(11.8)	
Technical sales representatives	82.5	8.4	13.2	1.3	4.5	40.9	81.8	57.2	111.4	179.3	45.6	5.3	14.8	(19.5)	
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	109.7	0.5	16.5	0.1	1.0	13.0	50.6	71.2	153.1	288.3	37.8	0.3	(12.3)	(14.8)	
Other sales representatives and agents	96.1	0.8	14.9	0.3	3.2	24.9	66.9	63.0	130.3	252.7	38.2	0.4	11.5	(16.6)	
<b>Security and protective services</b>															
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting, etc)	104.5	14.5	1.0	2.2	1.3	13.7	51.3	71.3	144.5	233.7	44.8	6.1	18.3	19.3	
Policemen (below sergeant) (public and private)	132.5	16.7	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.4	99.2	174.4	314.1	42.2	5.4	22.4	19.3	
Firemen (public and private)	109.8	15.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	42.7	79.7	144.8	260.5	42.2	5.8	20.3	22.9	
Prison officers below principal officer	96.1	3.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	6.3	69.1	76.9	114.8	219.7	43.9	1.5	20.6	19.6	
Security officers and detectives	(129.1)	47.8	1.3	8.8	0.0	5.7	21.4	87.5	165.0	203.6	57.9	18.0	(16.6)	...	
Security guards, patrolmen	(90.4)	14.0	1.8	5.2	4.7	29.5	66.8	61.3	124.6	187.3	48.5	7.3	(9.8)	8.3	
<b>MANUAL</b>															
<b>Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>															
Catering supervisors	74.2	10.5	3.5	2.7	13.0	58.9	85.7	47.3	107.8	157.0	46.1	6.0	12.0	11.3	
Chefs/cooks	(85.5)	7.2	1.1	2.7	4.7	44.9	75.7	53.9	131.5	190.6	44.6	4.1	(13.0)	(13.5)	
Barmen	(77.4)	7.0	2.2	3.0	17.3	53.4	81.3	43.8	113.5	168.7	45.1	4.4	(12.9)	(13.2)	
Kitchen porters/hands	(70.1)	11.5	0.8	0.4	19.4	68.9	91.3	39.7	98.9	133.0	50.6	8.6	(19.7)	...	
Ambulancemen	(65.7)	10.4	1.6	4.1	26.0	74.0	87.5	40.1	101.6	136.1	45.5	5.5	(11.6)	...	
Hospital porters	(86.5)	14.2	4.1	6.6	8.8	36.7	78.1	59.4	115.3	181.1	46.8	6.9	See note 2	...	
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning, etc	(72.4)	11.2	4.4	5.8	7.5	63.0	93.1	50.7	95.6	152.8	47.1	7.1	(7.8)	(12.6)	
Caretakers	77.4	11.2	3.3	3.9	10.6	42.9	72.7	47.6	124.1	176.5	47.5	7.5	(9.9)	(10.7)	
Road sweepers	68.9	10.8	2.7	0.9	12.3	70.1	91.8	49.3	94.9	145.4	46.3	6.3	12.9	15.1	
Other cleaners	(72.6)	9.5	11.0	0.2	9.3	68.0	89.7	50.4	100.8	157.6	45.1	5.1	(20.5)	(17.3)	
Railmen, stationmen	74.6	12.0	5.1	2.9	10.3	57.1	85.7	49.2	106.4	156.1	46.3	6.5	13.6	13.7	
<b>Farming, fishing and related</b>															
General farm workers	(82.7)	7.1	4.4	0.2	10.6	73.5	93.3	49.6	92.1	150.4	44.2	3.9	8.9	9.4	
Stockmen	62.7	7.1	1.2	0.0	16.8	82.3	98.2	48.4	82.2	137.6	44.4	3.9	8.3	8.2	
Gardeners and groundsmen (non-domestic)	(74.5)	11.3	1.1	0.1	5.1	58.9	89.3	54.3	100.7	147.0	48.1	6.7	(14.5)	(16.4)	
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	67.7	5.7	7.3	0.3	11.5	77.0	94.0	49.2	89.4	156.0	42.8	2.9	12.2	10.6	
<b>Materials processing (excluding metals)</b>															
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	66.3	8.7	2.4	0.0	3.7	79.5	96.3	54.2	84.3	143.1	45.0	4.7	-1.0	-1.1	
Foremen—chemical processing	93.7	13.4	8.8	5.3	1.9	26.1	66.0	62.2	129.8	200.5	46.1	6.1	16.8	16.2	
Chemical, gas, etc plant operators	(83.0)	9.6	11.9	2.8	2.6	40.4	78.1	58.4	109.1	183.4	44.9	4.9	(14.0)	(15.8)	
Foremen—food and drink processing	(122.1)	10.7	4.7	9.0	0.0	3.1	20.8	87.0	156.0	281.8	43.2	3.7	(15.0)	(16.7)	
Bakers, confectioners	104.8	12.8	5.7	9.5	0.4	8.9	52.1	76.3	141.5	229.3	45.2	5.1	16.2	15.3	
Butchers, meat cutters	(102.3)	16.6	5.1	4.3	0.0	13.1	54.6	71.3	140.0	214.1	47.2	7.3	(16.3)	(19.0)	
<b>Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)</b>															
Compositors	(86.3)	20.2	0.5	1.9	4.3	41.9	76.9	56.9	116.6	160.9	49.7	8.6	(24.4)	(25.8)	
Printing machine assistants	68.3	4.5	6.7	0.2	10.7	70.9	92.6	49.5	91.3	156.2	43.3	2.3	(17.5)	13.3	
Printing machine minders	93.9	11.1	12.6	2.3	1.8	29.7	66.5	62.2	131.7	207.3	44.7	4.9	16.4	15.7	
Foremen—printing, paper products making, etc	(109.8)	13.7	8.7	2.0	0.7	16.2	51.4	64.8	153.0	244.4	44.2	5.1	(20.5)	26.0	
Footwear workers	(111.4)	17.9	6.0	8.3	0.0	17.1	41.9	63.3	156.9	235.0	45.1	5.4	(30.0)	(25.5)	
Foremen—printing, paper products making, etc	(106.5)	16.0	5.4	5.3	1.0	19.5	53.3	68.3	157.5	230.2	45.5	6.3	(20.5)	(18.6)	
Carpenters and joiners—building and maintenance	(115.7)	10.1	2.8	2.7	0.0	14.2	32.1	69.7	151.0	269.0	42.3	3.3	(18.4)	(16.4)	
Carpenters and joiners—others	(86.2)	5.6	34.7	1.0	3.5	36.8	78.9	58.2	115.4	201.2	42.3	2.2	(21.3)	(13.8)	
Cabinet, case and box makers	(96.1)	10.8	10.5	0.1	0.0	15.2	68.8	71.8	131.0	209.1	45.1	4.6	(12.0)	(14.1)	

(In "clerical", "selling" and "security" groups, M denotes manual occupation)

**Table 8 Occupations (continued)**  
FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average weekly hours (see note 1)		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay			
	Total	of which			Percentage earnings under			10 per cent earned		Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples		
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below						
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>MANUAL (continued)</b>															
<b>Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (continued)</b>															
Woodworking machinists and sawyers	86.9	8.5	13.7	1.4	2.0	32.8	76.1	61.1	114.5	195.1	44.4	4.2	(13.8)	12.0	
Moulding machine operators rubber, plastics	92.7	13.1	16.4	7.1	2.4	19.7	68.5	67.9	124.1	201.3	45.5	5.9	(16.7)	(14.7)	
<b>Processing making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)</b>															
Foremen—metal making and testing	117.7	17.2	5.0	6.2	0.6	1.5	30.7	90.5	157.9	253.6	46.4	6.8	(17.0)	16.6	
Furnacemen	(108.9)	16.8	16.8	8.8	0.0	8.1	41.5	76.3	144.6	231.5	47.2	7.3	(10.5)	(12.2)	
Moulders, coremakers, diecasters	99.6	10.0	24.8	3.4	0.6	16.1	55.6	69.6	134.3	225.5	44.3	4.6	(13.7)	12.7	
Foremen—engineering machining	113.9	15.7	5.1	2.5	0.0	3.8	33.2	83.6	146.2	247.2	45.1	5.5	14.0	15.5	
Press and machine tool setters	97.2	12.4	8.0	5.3	0.0	12.0	61.6	73.2	126.8	213.8	44.7	5.1	12.8	14.0	
Other centre lathe turners	98.3	13.2	10.3	2.5	0.4	12.6	58.9	73.1	124.8	213.3	44.7	4.9	13.7	13.5	
Machine tool setter-operators	100.6	13.4	11.9	3.7	0.2	9.7	55.3	75.3	128.3	218.5	45.0	5.2	15.8	16.3	
Machine tool operators (not setting up)															



Table 8 Occupations (continued)

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

APRIL 1979

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time (see note 1)	Average weekly hours (see note 1)	Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay			
	Total		of which		Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time		
	£	£	£	£	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below					more than amount below	
<b>Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Deck and engine room hands (sea-going), boatmen, etc	(117.0)	21.8	7.1	3.7	0.0	8.8	40.4	76.8	177.7	212.7	55.8	14.6	(16.9)	(20.4)
Locomotive drivers, motormen	98.9	12.9	2.9	13.0	0.0	6.4	52.1	77.0	123.6	216.0	44.7	5.0	15.0	(17.6)
Railway guards	(92.7)	20.9	2.7	11.0	0.0	20.9	66.3	66.6	119.3	181.1	49.8	10.2	(19.4)	(20.0)
Railway signalmen and shunters	(95.8)	26.7	2.2	8.0	0.9	23.9	59.8	62.7	134.4	173.1	49.1	10.2	(10.9)	(16.3)
Foremen—transport	(113.0)	23.8	1.4	5.8	0.0	10.4	37.6	73.8	155.8	229.8	53.4	13.5	(10.5)	(12.5)
Bus and coach drivers	93.1	21.1	3.9	6.4	0.3	21.7	68.4	67.2	124.3	177.6	52.1	11.6	6.4	6.5
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons)	100.8	23.9	9.2	1.4	0.6	18.8	53.6	66.7	139.0	187.3	51.8	11.1	19.5	19.4
Other goods drivers	78.3	14.0	4.3	0.9	8.4	51.4	82.7	50.7	110.9	160.7	47.0	7.1	16.8	16.8
Other motor drivers	(82.7)	15.7	3.2	1.7	7.2	40.7	79.4	52.4	115.5	169.6	47.6	8.0	(13.6)	(11.4)
Bus conductors	(85.4)	14.4	3.9	8.7	1.0	32.0	81.4	63.4	109.6	173.3	48.9	7.9	(1.4)	(2.6)
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (civil engineering)	95.2	18.1	12.0	1.2	0.7	25.0	66.2	65.1	135.5	187.1	50.5	10.2	(12.8)	12.9
Crane drivers/operators	105.8	19.5	13.6	6.7	0.3	16.8	50.3	70.0	151.0	215.3	47.8	7.9	(14.2)	11.3
Fork lift, etc drivers/operators	95.8	16.7	10.3	5.3	0.2	24.2	62.1	65.3	132.2	198.0	47.5	7.6	15.5	15.7
Foremen—materials moving and storing	96.2	14.8	3.3	1.6	0.6	22.5	63.1	66.2	133.0	205.3	46.1	6.6	14.6	17.6
Storekeepers, etc	80.5	12.3	4.2	1.7	5.8	48.6	82.2	52.8	113.4	172.0	45.2	5.6	15.8	14.4
Stevedores and dockers	(125.6)	24.8	21.8	1.4	0.6	6.9	37.7	80.1	178.8	269.4	44.3	7.1	(24.5)	(21.4)
Goods porters—warehouse, market, etc	(84.0)	13.6	7.3	3.2	10.8	44.4	76.3	49.7	123.9	176.0	46.1	6.4	(16.2)	(16.5)
Refuse collectors, dustmen	81.2	7.7	20.2	0.1	0.8	43.7	87.8	62.2	104.3	183.6	44.1	4.2	15.7	16.6
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Electricity power plant operators, switchboard attendants	(105.6)	15.6	8.3	10.5	0.5	11.4	59.1	73.3	146.8	223.7	46.1	6.0	(17.6)	(18.0)
General labourers (including engineering, shipbuilding)	79.2	11.9	7.3	2.3	8.1	50.0	83.7	51.9	109.8	168.9	45.5	5.7	16.8	15.8
<b>ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>289.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>232.4</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Note (1) Results are not given for those occupations consisting mainly of managerial, professional etc salaried employees in relation to which it is not customary to use the concept of hourly earnings.  
 Note (2) For these occupations it is known that between the 1978 and 1979 surveys either no annual settlement was implemented or that earnings for the survey reference pay-period were subject to retrospective adjustments due to a late settlement, which only a proportion of respondents have included in their returns. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively for these occupations were: secondary teachers 4.5 and 5.4; Primary teachers 3.8 and 4.5; Other teachers (4.5) and 7.6; Ambulancemen (-0.3) and (-4.6).

Table 9 Occupations

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

APRIL 1979

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time (see note 1)	Average weekly hours (see note 1)	Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay			
	Total		of which		Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time		
	£	£	£	£	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below					more than amount below	
<b>NON-MANUAL (except for parts of "clerical", "selling" and "security" groups)</b>														
<b>Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>134.6</b>				<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>113.4</b>				<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Teachers in establishments for further education	112.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.9	83.9	143.8				10.8	11.6
Secondary teachers	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	14.2	65.9	125.1				see note 2	see note 2
Primary teachers	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	13.9	65.9	113.5				see note 2	see note 2
Other teachers	91.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	16.1	65.0	120.9				see note 2	see note 2
Welfare workers	73.1	2.4	0.0	0.9	4.9	11.4	49.1	49.2	102.3				13.6	15.8
Nurse administrators and executives	91.4	0.3	0.0	4.6	0.4	1.5	8.5	71.2	109.3				14.0	15.2
Registered and enrolled nurses, midwives	61.7	0.5	0.1	3.5	1.6	26.4	75.9	45.7	86.6				14.5	18.3
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	53.6	0.6	0.1	3.7	6.6	33.2	94.3	42.6	65.5	138.0	38.8	0.4	11.9	14.7
<b>Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>(81.1)</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>128.3</b>				<b>(11.9)</b>	<b>(18.4)</b>
<b>Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>109.5</b>				<b>9.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Laboratory technicians (scientific, medical)	68.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	11.7	61.9	49.1	93.6	180.6	37.7	0.4	9.8	15.1
<b>Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>107.3</b>				<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>
Office managers	(89.6)	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.6	6.3	30.6	54.3	125.0				(18.3)	(17.4)
Branch managers of other shops	(63.0)	0.7	2.9	0.1	3.6	26.8	72.3	42.4	87.3				(17.8)	13.6
Hotel catering, club or public house managers	(58.0)	1.3	0.7	0.2	27.2	39.8	68.9	19.6	97.3				(10.7)	(15.5)
<b>Clerical and related</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Supervisors of clerks	78.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	5.7	36.0	54.5	102.6	213.0	37.0	0.4	12.3	14.3
Costing and accounting clerks	58.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	6.5	29.0	81.3	42.4	76.9	158.6	36.9	0.4	14.3	15.2
Cash handling clerks	57.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	5.6	31.8	83.0	42.4	76.2	155.6	37.1	0.9	9.3	13.0
Finance, insurance, etc clerks	60.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	7.0	29.4	74.9	42.3	81.9	167.8	35.7	0.4	12.9	17.2
Production and materials controlling clerks	58.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	6.9	31.0	79.9	42.1	77.4	156.4	37.5	0.5	16.2	16.1
Shipping and travel clerks	61.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	9.5	25.9	73.0	40.2	82.6	162.8	37.7	0.8	(14.2)	(11.9)
Records and library clerks	58.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.7	26.6	82.1	42.7	76.5	159.3	36.7	0.2	12.2	14.9
General clerks and clerks not identified elsewhere	57.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	6.9	29.7	84.6	41.7	75.3	154.9	37.0	0.4	10.6	15.1
Retail shop check-out etc operators	43.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	31.7	87.1	99.0	35.9	51.5	109.6	39.8	0.4	(14.1)	..
Receptionists	47.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	27.0	64.7	93.7	33.4	64.3	125.8	37.5	0.4	13.5	15.5
Secretaries, shorthand typists	65.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.7	16.2	68.7	46.8	86.6	178.7	36.4	0.2	12.6	15.4
Other typists	55.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	8.0	32.1	88.8	41.2	71.1	152.7	36.4	0.1	12.1	13.6
Supervisors of office machine operators	(73.4)	3.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	44.3	58.3	92.8	194.6	37.7	1.6	(13.5)	..
Calculating machine operators	(57.0)	1.2	0.8	0.0	6.8	32.3	86.3	41.5	74.9	154.0	36.7	0.4	(11.6)	(15.1)
Key punch operators	61.3	2.6	1.9	0.1	1.2	21.0	80.8	46.2	82.2	160.1	38.0	1.3	(16.2)	16.2
ADP processing equipment operators	62.6	2.3	1.2	0.9	4.3	21.7	74.4	44.9	85.5	164.1	37.9	1.1	(15.3)	17.3
Other office machine operators	58.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.4	22.8	88.6	45.4	72.9	157.1	37.1	0.6	(12.5)	13.0
Telephonists	56.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	5.8	28.9	88.4	42.0	72.0	151.2	37.3	0.8	13.7	13.9
<b>Selling</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Sales supervisors	57.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	3.9	32.4	86.3	44.2	73.3	145.3	39.3	0.4	12.7	18.5
Saleswomen, shop assistants shelf fillers	44.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	32.2	80.9	97.2	34.3	55.4	114.4	38.5	0.3	14.7	16.2
<b>Security and protective service</b>	<b>(82.0)</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>(19.0)</b>	<b>(23.3)</b>
<b>MANUAL</b>														
<b>Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Catering supervisors	56.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	6.7	39.1	85.3	42.2	76.0					



**Table 9 Occupations (continued)**

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

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Occupation	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time (see note 1)	Average weekly hours (see note 1)		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£40	£50	£70	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>MANUAL (continued)</b>														
Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	63.4	2.1	8.9	0.7	5.2	20.4	69.1	44.3	83.0	156.3	40.2	1.0	13.0	12.3
Machine tool operators (not setting up)	64.9	1.8	11.4	0.7	5.2	19.4	63.4	45.5	84.0	160.7	40.1	0.8	(13.5)	12.4
Press and stamping machine operators	(60.1)	1.6	9.0	0.7	13.0	29.0	79.0	38.0	78.8	150.1	39.9	0.9	(13.4)	(9.9)
Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	58.7	2.1	5.6	0.9	6.8	27.9	82.0	41.8	76.1	144.6	40.2	1.1	13.2	14.6
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical)	61.3	1.6	7.3	0.7	2.4	16.7	77.9	46.7	76.9	151.0	40.4	0.8	14.1	15.2
Inspectors and testers (metal and electrical)	(65.5)	2.6	5.6	0.5	1.0	9.4	68.8	50.6	82.1	160.1	40.9	1.4	(14.6)	(16.1)
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	56.3	2.5	4.4	1.2	8.8	35.6	85.1	40.4	74.5	137.4	40.5	1.3	13.9	13.7
Transport, operating, materials moving and storing and related	59.4	3.7	3.1	1.0	8.6	35.1	76.9	40.7	82.8	142.3	41.2	2.1	10.4	10.9
Storekeepers, etc	(55.8)	1.7	2.5	0.4	11.9	43.5	82.5	38.9	74.5	139.6	39.5	0.8	(12.4)	(14.6)
<b>ALL NON-MANUAL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>ALL MANUAL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>

Note (1) Results are not given for those occupations consisting mainly of managerial, professional etc. salaried employees in relation to which it is not customary to use the concept of hourly earnings.

Note (2) For these occupations it is known that between the 1978 and 1979 surveys either no annual settlement was implemented or that earnings for the survey reference pay-period were subject to retrospective adjustment due to a late settlement, which only a proportion of respondents have included in their returns. The survey estimates of the percentage increases based on complete and matched samples respectively for these occupations were: Secondary teachers 4.2 and 5.9; Primary teachers 4.3 and 4.8; Other teachers 5.0 and 5.4.

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**Table 10 Age-groups**

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

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Age-group	Average gross weekly earnings				Distribution of weekly earnings					Average hourly earnings excl. effect of over-time	Average weekly hours		Increase in average weekly earnings April 1978 to April 1979 including over-time pay	
	Total	of which			Percentage earning under			10 per cent earned			Total incl. over-time	Over-time	Based on complete 1978 and 1979 samples	Based on matched 1978/79 samples
		Over-time pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay	£50	£75	£100	less than amount below	more than amount below					
£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	£	£	pence	hours	hours	per cent	per cent	
<b>Full-time manual males</b>														
Under 18	41.0	2.8	2.2	0.2	80.1	96.8	99.4	26.9	58.0	96.0	42.1	2.2	13.5	46.4
18 to 20	65.0	6.4	5.1	1.0	25.6	73.1	93.0	40.9	147.1	147.1	43.4	3.5	14.1	28.1
21 to 24	83.8	10.9	7.9	2.1	5.0	43.5	78.1	55.5	118.0	182.1	45.2	5.2	14.0	17.9
25 to 29	93.0	14.0	9.2	2.8	2.4	29.0	66.7	60.6	130.7	197.4	46.2	6.3	15.0	16.5
30 to 39	98.7	16.0	10.0	3.4	1.6	21.9	59.6	64.2	138.8	206.0	47.0	7.1	15.5	15.5
40 to 49	97.6	15.8	9.2	3.3	1.8	23.5	60.3	63.2	137.8	204.5	47.0	7.1	15.9	15.1
50 to 59	90.9	13.0	7.8	2.9	2.4	30.0	69.3	60.2	126.1	195.3	45.7	5.9	15.1	14.3
60 to 64	82.5	10.2	6.8	2.2	4.8	42.9	79.2	55.2	113.0	181.7	44.7	4.9	14.6	12.6
18 and over	91.0	13.5	8.4	2.8	4.3	32.2	68.3	57.5	129.4	193.9	46.0	6.1	15.2	15.8
21 and over	93.0	14.0	8.7	2.9	2.7	29.1	66.4	60.3	131.1	197.5	46.2	6.3	15.4	15.2
<b>All ages</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>
<b>Full-time non-manual males</b>														
Under 18	37.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	90.5	99.0	99.4	27.4	49.5	96.7	39.0	0.8	10.9	(36.2)
18 to 20	55.1	2.3	1.3	0.4	45.0	89.3	97.9	38.0	76.1	140.7	38.7	1.2	10.8	27.4
21 to 24	77.9	4.1	2.0	0.6	6.9	53.1	85.6	52.6	107.3	197.0	39.1	1.8	14.2	21.7
25 to 29	97.9	4.2	2.9	0.6	1.9	20.8	61.2	65.2	135.1	252.5	38.5	1.7	11.7	17.8
30 to 39	118.0	4.3	3.7	0.7	1.1	10.3	36.9	74.5	168.0	304.1	38.9	1.8	11.3	14.7
40 to 49	126.3	3.9	3.6	0.7	0.9	10.2	32.2	74.6	188.1	326.2	38.6	1.5	11.7	13.3
50 to 59	120.7	3.4	3.1	0.6	1.4	16.3	41.3	67.8	186.4	308.2	38.8	1.5	11.5	12.6
60 to 64	103.6	2.9	3.1	0.6	4.3	28.0	55.9	58.5	157.6	262.7	38.7	1.3	12.2	11.6
18 and over	110.4	3.8	3.1	0.6	4.1	21.3	48.2	61.2	166.7	282.0	38.8	1.6	11.6	14.8
21 and over	113.0	3.9	3.2	0.6	2.1	18.0	45.8	65.7	169.0	289.5	38.8	1.6	11.9	14.6
<b>All ages</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>279.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>All full-time males</b>														
Under 18	40.3	2.4	1.9	0.2	82.3	97.3	99.4	27.0	56.5	96.1	41.5	1.9	13.0	44.8
18 to 20	61.9	5.1	3.9	0.8	31.7	78.2	94.5	40.0	89.0	145.2	42.0	2.8	13.0	28.1
21 to 24	81.5	8.2	5.5	1.5	5.8	47.4	81.1	54.4	114.8	187.7	42.8	3.9	14.2	19.6
25 to 29	95.3	9.4	6.2	1.7	2.2	25.2	64.1	62.6	133.0	221.2	42.7	4.2	13.3	17.1
30 to 39	107.6	10.6	7.1	2.1	1.3	16.6	49.2	67.5	152.9	247.1	43.5	4.8	13.4	15.1
40 to 49	109.5	10.9	6.9	2.2	1.4	18.0	48.7	66.3	159.7	250.0	43.7	4.9	13.7	14.1
50 to 59	102.2	9.4	6.0	2.0	2.0	24.8	58.7	62.2	149.4	233.9	43.2	4.3	13.5	13.5
60 to 64	89.5	7.8	5.6	1.7	4.6	38.0	71.5	55.9	129.6	205.4	42.9	3.8	13.7	12.1
18 and over	99.0	9.5	6.3	1.9	4.2	27.7	60.0	58.8	145.2	226.9	43.2	4.4	13.5	15.3
21 and over	101.4	9.8	6.4	2.0	2.4	24.4	57.8	61.9	147.3	232.4	43.2	4.5	13.7	14.9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>

Note: The figures in this column relate to those in the specified age-group at January 1, 1978, for whom returns were received in both the 1978 and 1979 surveys and whose pay for each survey reference period was not affected by absence.











**Table 15 Dispersion of gross weekly earnings: 1970 to 1979** NES Streamlined analyses

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

	As percentages of the corresponding median											
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	
	£	£	£	£	£	£						
<b>Manual men</b>												
1970	17.2	20.8	25.6	31.3	37.7	26.8	67.3	81.1	122.3	147.2	104.6	
1971	19.2	23.0	28.1	34.3	41.2	29.4	68.2	81.8	122.1	146.5	104.8	
1972	21.2	25.5	31.3	38.3	45.9	32.8	67.6	81.3	122.3	146.6	104.6	
1973	24.6	29.8	36.6	44.5	53.2	38.1	67.3	81.4	121.6	145.3	104.1	
1974	28.7	34.4	41.8	50.6	60.3	43.6	68.6	82.2	121.0	144.1	104.3	
1975	36.8	44.1	53.2	64.5	76.9	55.7	69.2	82.8	121.3	144.4	104.7	
1976	43.6	51.8	62.1	75.1	90.1	65.1	70.2	83.4	120.8	144.9	104.8	
1977	48.1	56.7	68.2	82.1	98.5	71.5	70.6	83.1	120.3	144.4	104.8	
1978	53.4	63.3	76.8	93.1	112.2	80.7	69.4	82.4	121.2	146.0	105.1	
1979	60.3	72.1	88.2	107.8	131.1	93.0	68.3	81.7	122.2	146.5	105.4	
<b>Non-manual men</b>												
1970	19.4	24.2	31.4	41.1	55.0	35.8	61.8	77.1	130.8	175.1	114.0	
1971	21.2	26.3	34.4	45.1	60.0	39.1	61.7	76.5	131.2	174.4	113.6	
1972	23.7	29.6	38.5	50.5	66.8	43.5	61.7	76.8	131.3	173.7	113.1	
1973	26.4	32.9	42.8	56.0	74.0	48.1	61.6	76.7	130.9	172.7	112.5	
1974	30.5	37.6	48.5	63.1	83.1	54.4	62.9	77.6	130.2	171.6	112.4	
1975	38.7	47.9	61.8	80.2	103.1	68.4	62.6	77.5	129.6	166.7	110.6	
1976	46.2	57.5	73.9	96.4	123.7	81.6	62.5	77.8	130.5	167.5	110.4	
1977	51.5	63.5	81.1	104.4	133.3	88.9	63.6	78.4	128.8	164.5	109.7	
1978	57.7	72.0	91.8	117.4	150.4	100.7	62.9	78.4	127.9	163.9	109.7	
1979	65.7	81.8	103.6	131.9	169.0	113.0	63.4	79.0	127.3	163.0	109.1	
<b>All men</b>												
1970	17.8	21.7	27.2	34.5	43.7	30.0	65.4	79.7	126.7	160.6	110.3	
1971	19.7	24.0	29.8	37.8	48.0	32.9	66.1	80.3	126.5	160.7	110.4	
1972	21.9	26.6	33.4	42.2	53.7	36.7	65.5	79.7	126.4	160.9	109.9	
1973	25.2	30.7	38.4	48.1	60.9	41.9	65.6	79.9	125.3	158.5	109.1	
1974	29.3	35.4	43.8	54.6	68.8	47.7	66.8	80.7	124.6	157.0	108.8	
1975	37.5	45.3	55.9	70.1	88.2	60.8	67.0	81.0	125.3	157.6	108.6	
1976	44.5	53.5	65.8	82.7	104.9	71.8	67.6	81.3	125.6	159.5	109.1	
1977	49.3	58.9	72.3	90.8	114.0	78.6	68.1	81.4	125.6	157.7	108.6	
1978	54.8	66.1	82.0	102.6	129.5	89.1	66.8	80.6	125.1	157.9	108.6	
1979	61.9	75.4	93.9	117.5	147.3	101.4	66.0	80.3	125.1	156.9	108.0	
<b>Manual women</b>												
1970	8.8	10.6	12.8	15.4	18.5	13.4	69.0	83.0	120.1	144.8	104.5	
1971	10.2	12.2	14.6	17.6	20.9	15.3	70.2	83.6	120.4	143.0	104.6	
1972	11.3	13.5	16.4	19.9	23.9	17.1	68.9	82.5	121.6	145.9	104.6	
1973	13.1	15.7	18.4	22.9	27.3	19.7	69.2	82.8	121.4	144.4	104.3	
1974	15.7	18.8	22.7	27.2	32.5	23.6	69.1	83.0	119.8	143.4	103.8	
1975	21.2	25.8	31.0	37.1	43.8	32.1	68.4	83.3	119.6	141.4	103.6	
1976	26.0	31.7	38.4	45.9	53.9	39.4	67.8	82.6	119.6	140.6	102.8	
1977	29.9	35.5	42.6	50.3	58.7	43.7	70.3	83.3	118.3	137.8	102.6	
1978	33.7	39.6	47.6	57.0	67.1	49.4	70.8	83.2	119.6	140.9	103.6	
1979	37.5	44.1	53.3	63.7	74.9	55.2	70.4	82.8	119.5	140.6	103.4	
<b>Non-manual women</b>												
1970	10.2	12.4	15.9	20.6	27.6	17.8	64.2	78.3	129.4	173.7	111.8	
1971	11.7	14.2	18.0	23.1	30.6	19.8	65.0	78.8	128.2	169.9	109.8	
1972	12.9	15.8	20.1	26.0	34.4	22.2	64.0	78.2	129.1	170.9	110.2	
1973	14.6	17.7	22.3	28.7	37.8	24.7	65.6	79.2	129.0	169.5	110.8	
1974	17.4	20.7	26.1	33.4	42.3	28.6	66.5	79.4	127.9	162.0	109.4	
1975	23.9	28.8	35.9	45.7	61.6	39.6	66.5	80.3	127.2	171.5	110.2	
1976	28.8	35.3	44.2	56.9	76.4	48.8	65.1	79.9	128.6	172.9	110.5	
1977	33.5	40.2	49.2	62.4	81.4	53.8	68.1	81.7	126.8	165.6	109.3	
1978	37.1	44.2	53.9	68.7	88.8	59.1	68.8	81.9	127.4	164.7	109.6	
1979	42.3	49.7	60.8	76.9	97.8	66.0	69.5	81.8	126.4	160.7	108.4	
<b>All Women</b>												
1970	9.7	11.6	14.6	18.8	24.8	16.3	66.4	79.8	129.3	170.4	111.8	
1971	11.0	13.3	16.6	21.1	27.5	18.3	66.6	80.2	127.3	165.8	110.2	
1972	12.2	14.8	18.6	23.9	31.1	20.5	65.6	79.6	128.6	167.1	110.4	
1973	14.1	16.9	20.9	26.7	34.4	23.1	67.4	80.7	127.6	164.7	110.4	
1974	16.8	20.0	24.7	31.3	39.4	26.9	67.7	81.0	126.4	159.1	108.9	
1975	23.0	27.8	34.1	42.7	56.2	37.4	67.4	81.5	125.2	164.5	109.6	
1976	28.0	34.0	42.4	53.3	70.3	46.2	66.1	80.2	125.9	165.9	109.0	
1977	32.2	38.6	46.9	58.5	76.1	51.0	68.6	82.1	124.7	162.1	108.6	
1978	35.8	42.6	51.8	65.0	83.6	56.4	69.1	82.2	125.3	161.4	108.8	
1979	40.6	47.9	58.4	72.8	92.6	63.0	69.4	82.1	124.7	158.6	107.9	

Notes: (1) From 1974, age has been measured in completed years at January 1, not, as previously, at the time of the survey.  
 (2) From 1975, the survey has covered only employees who are members of PAYE schemes for tax/national insurance purposes.

**Table 16 Dispersion of gross hourly earnings: 1970 to 1979** NES Streamlined analyses

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

	As percentage of the corresponding median											
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Mean	
	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence						
<b>Manual men</b>												
1970	39.4	45.6	54.6	66.5	79.1	57.1	72.3	83.6	121.9	144.9	104.7	
1971	44.4	51.1	61.2	74.5	88.6	64.0	72.5	83.5	121.6	144.6	104.5	
1972	49.0	56.9	68.6	83.4	99.1	71.4	71.4	83.0	121.6	144.4	104.0	
1973	49.1	56.9	68.4	83.0	98.5	71.3	71.8	83.2	121.4	144.0	104.2	
1974	56.7	66.1	78.6	94.6	111.5	81.7	72.2	84.1	120.4	141.9	104.0	
1975	65.9	76.4	90.1	107.6	126.5	93.5	73.1	84.8	119.5	140.5	103.9	
1976	86.4	100.5	118.0	139.7	164.1	122.2	73.2	85.1	118.4	139.0	103.5	
1977	102.6	118.4	139.1	164.2	191.9	143.7	73.8	86.1	118.1	138.0	103.4	
1978	112.8	129.8	151.4	178.0	206.4	156.5	74.5	85.7	117.5	136.3	103.4	
1979	125.5	143.5	169.1	199.7	233.8	175.5	74.2	84.9	118.1	138.3	103.8	
1970	141.7	163.3	193.8	229.1	270.0	201.2	73.1	84.3	118.2	139.3	103.8	
<b>Non-manual men</b>												
1970	48.3	60.1	79.4	108.7	150.1	90.5	60.8	75.7	136.9	189.1	113.9	
1971	53.2	66.4	87.8	119.9	162.1	99.2	60.6	75.6	136.5	184.5	113.0	
1972	60.0	74.9	98.3	134.1	181.2	110.5	61.0	76.1	136.4	184.3	112.4	
1973	60.2	75.0	98.5	134.3	181.4	110.7	61.1	76.2	136.4	184.2	112.4	
1974	66.6	82.9	109.0	146.9	198.1	121.6	61.1	76.0	134.8	181.8	111.6	
1975	76.9	95.4	123.6	165.1	221.4	137.9	62.2	77.2	133.6	179.1	111.6	
1976	99.1	122.5	158.1	209.6	281.4	174.3	62.7	77.5	132.6	178.1	110.3	
1977	118.3	146.9	190.1	256.7	345.6	210.3	62.2	77.2	135.0	181.8	110.6	
1978	131.4	161.3	206.7	274.8	364.8	227.2	63.6	78.0	132.9	176.5	109.9	
1979	147.8	182.7	234.9	309.7	408.7	257.1	62.9	77.8	131.8	174.0	109.4	
1970	169.2	209.3	266.9	346.5	452.2	288.6	63.4	78.4	129.8	169.4	108.1	
<b>All men</b>												
1970	40.9	48.1	59.7	76.9	103.7	66.7	68.6	80.5	128.9	173.8	111.7	
1971	45.9	53.9	66.8	86.0	115.8	74.4	68.7	80.7	128.8	173.5	111.5	
1972	50.7	60.3	75.1	96.7	129.4	83.1	67.5	80.3	128.7	172.2	110.6	
1973	51.0	60.6	75.5	97.4	131.9	83.7	67.5	80.2	129.0	174.7	110.9	
1974	58.7	69.6	85.7	109.4	145.7	94.3	68.5	81.3	127.6	170.1	110.1	
1975	68.3	80.3	98.1	124.3	164.3	107.6	69.6	81.8	126.6	167.4	109.7	
1976	89.4	105.2	128.0	161.4	212.5	139.9	69.8	82.2	126.1	166.0	109.4	



**Table 17 Average earnings in April 1979 and increases since April 1978**

NES Streamlined analyses

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

APRIL 1979

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			HOURLY EARNINGS		Standard error				
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		Weekly earnings (note 1)		Hourly earnings (note 2)		
		£	£	£	pence	pence	£	per cent	pence	per cent
<b>(a) AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1979</b> (based on the complete 1979 sample*)										
<b>All industries and services</b>										
Full-time men:										
manual	90.1	93.0	79.0	201.2	197.5	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.14	
non-manual	112.1	113.0	109.1	288.6	289.5	0.27	0.24	0.77	0.27	
all	98.8	101.4	91.6	232.2	232.4	0.15	0.14	0.38	0.17	
Full-time women:										
manual	53.4	55.2	53.3	139.9	138.7	0.17	0.30	0.36	0.26	
non-manual	65.3	66.0	65.2	176.8	176.6	0.15	0.23	0.49	0.28	
all	61.8	63.0	61.9	166.0	165.7	0.12	0.19	0.48	0.23	
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>										
Full-time men:										
manual	94.5	97.9	83.3	212.8	208.7	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.17	
non-manual	116.8	117.7	113.1	293.8	294.7	0.52	0.44	1.38	0.47	
all	100.5	103.7	91.9	233.1	231.8	0.21	0.20	0.52	0.22	
Full-time women:										
manual	55.4	57.9	56.1	145.4	144.2	0.21	0.36	0.47	0.32	
non-manual	62.3	62.8	61.9	168.5	168.0	0.31	0.49	0.80	0.47	
all	57.9	60.0	58.5	154.6	153.7	0.18	0.30	0.45	0.29	
<b>(b) INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1978 TO APRIL 1979</b> (based on the complete 1978 and 1979 samples)										
<b>All industries and services</b>										
Full-time men:										
manual	11.8	12.4	9.9	25.8	24.8	0.14		0.26		
non-manual	12.1	12.0	11.1	30.8	30.9	0.26		0.71		
all	11.9	12.2	10.4	27.7	27.2	0.14		0.34		
Full-time women:										
manual	5.4	5.9	5.6	14.8	14.5	0.18		0.38		
non-manual	6.8	6.9	6.7	18.9	18.8	0.13		0.43		
all	6.4	6.7	6.4	17.9	17.8	0.11		0.34		
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>										
Full-time men:										
manual	12.7	13.4	10.8	28.3	27.1	0.20		0.35		
non-manual	14.4	14.2	13.3	34.6	34.7	0.47		1.26		
all	13.1	13.6	11.5	29.9	29.2	0.20		0.46		
Full-time women:										
manual	6.1	6.8	6.5	17.0	16.8	0.21		0.47		
non-manual	7.5	7.5	7.3	20.2	20.2	0.32		0.80		
all	6.6	7.1	6.9	18.4	18.3	0.18		0.44		
<b>(c) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1978 TO APRIL 1979</b> (based on the complete 1978 and 1979 samples)										
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent		as a percentage of 1978 average		as a percentage of 1978 average	
<b>All industries and services</b>										
Full-time men:										
manual	15.0	15.4	14.3	14.7	14.4	0.18		0.15		
non-manual	12.1	11.9	11.4	12.0	12.0	0.25		0.27		
all	13.7	13.7	12.8	13.5	13.3	0.15		0.17		
Full-time women:										
manual	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	0.36		0.30		
non-manual	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.9	11.9	0.22		0.28		
all	11.6	11.8	11.6	12.1	12.0	0.19		0.23		
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>										
Full-time men:										
manual	15.5	15.8	14.9	15.3	14.9	0.23		0.19		
non-manual	14.1	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.4	0.45		0.48		
all	15.1	15.1	14.2	14.7	14.4	0.22		0.23		
Full-time women:										
manual	12.3	13.2	13.0	13.3	13.1	0.42		0.37		
non-manual	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	0.57		0.54		
all	12.9	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.5	0.34		0.32		

Notes: (1) The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates of gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates including those whose pay was affected by absence are similar.  
(2) The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates of gross hourly earnings including the effects of overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding the effects of overtime pay and overtime hours are similar.  
The numbers in the sample to which the estimates of average earnings in April 1979 relate are given in table 21.

**Table 18 Increases in average earnings between April 1978 and April 1979**

NES Streamlined analyses

MATCHED 1978 AND 1979 SAMPLE

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay for either survey pay-period was not affected by absence (note 3)

	INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1978 AND APRIL 1979				Standard error of the increase (note 1)		Number of employees in the matched sample (note 2)
	Weekly earnings		Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	
	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours			
	£	£	pence	pence	£	pence	number matched
<b>(a) INCREASE IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1978 TO APRIL 1979</b> (based on the matched sample)							
<b>All industries and services</b>							
Full-time men:							
manual	12.4	9.9	26.1	25.0	0.13	0.22	30,323
non-manual	14.8	14.1	38.2	38.3	0.16	0.39	23,667
all	13.4	11.7	30.3	30.1	0.10	0.21	55,209
Full-time women:							
manual	6.5	6.2	16.3	15.9	0.15	0.30	5,305
non-manual	8.5	8.3	23.4	23.3	0.08	0.22	16,933
all	8.0	7.8	21.5	21.4	0.07	0.18	22,645
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>							
Full-time men:							
manual	13.6	11.0	29.0	27.8	0.19	0.30	14,419
non-manual	16.5	15.8	42.0	41.7	0.31	0.74	6,102
all	14.4	12.5	32.2	31.7	0.16	0.30	20,899
Full-time women:							
manual	7.3	7.0	18.3	17.8	0.19	0.39	3,036
non-manual	8.6	8.4	23.3	23.2	0.22	0.56	2,322
all	7.8	7.6	20.3	20.0	0.14	0.33	5,427
<b>(b) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1978 TO APRIL 1979</b> (based on the matched sample)							
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	as a percentage of 1978 average	as a percentage of 1978 average	percentage matched
<b>All industries and services</b>							
Full-time men:							
manual	15.2	14.3	14.7	14.3	0.16	0.12	67
non-manual	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.7	0.16	0.15	73
all	14.9	14.3	14.7	14.6	0.11	0.10	71
Full-time women:							
manual	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.6	0.30	0.23	56
non-manual	14.0	13.8	14.6	14.6	0.13	0.14	67
all	13.9	13.6	14.2	14.1	0.12	0.12	65
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>							
Full-time men:							
manual	15.9	15.0	15.6	15.2	0.22	0.16	65
non-manual	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	0.30	0.29	68
all	15.8	15.3	15.7	15.5	0.18	0.15	67
Full-time women:							
manual	14.0	13.8	14.0	13.7	0.36	0.30	57
non-manual	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.6	0.40	0.38	61
all	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.6	0.27	0.24	59

Notes: (1) The standard errors given in these columns relate to the estimated increases in average earnings including overtime pay (and overtime hours). The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay (and overtime hours) are similar.  
(2) This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in weekly earnings relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1979 sample whose pay was not affected by absence (see table 21). The numbers on which the estimated increases in hourly earnings are based are a little lower.  
(3) In this and other tables based on matched samples, age is measured at January 1, 1978 (not 1979).



Table 19 Distributions of gross weekly earnings

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ADULTS AND JUVENILES

NES Streamlined analyses

APRIL 1979

Range of weekly earnings (£20 to £25 means £20 or more but less than £25)	All employees in the sample, including those who received no pay for the survey pay-period						Employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence					
	Full-time			Part-time			Full-time			Part-time		
	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over
Nil	1,273	468	87	16	212	582						
Others under £20	448	310	76	56	1,164	6,458	45	75	20	15	1,031	5,496
£20 to £25	244	269	166	183	365	3,847	41	123	92	142	340	3,501
£25 to £30	253	475	489	320	312	3,842	53	267	405	271	294	3,530
£30 to £35	329	1,077	723	538	200	3,025	120	815	604	487	180	2,828
£35 to £40	183	749	359	220	70	872	82	623	314	198	67	807
£40 to £42	266	1,404	440	229	82	986	118	1,197	379	216	74	917
£42 to £45	284	1,320	411	145	77	510	172	1,149	368	132	66	478
£45 to £47	500	2,358	580	170	70	561	308	2,110	506	154	63	532
£47 to £50	843	2,656	531	99	36	358	351	1,590	327	59	40	328
£50 to £52	904	1,827	356	56	19	169	725	1,671	313	55	17	161
£52 to £55	1,380	2,572	477	39	22	215	1,090	2,360	418	36	19	199
£55 to £60	3,161	4,484	735	45	42	243	2,616	4,125	645	39	39	222
£60 to £65	4,377	3,678	585	17	30	144	3,766	3,424	519	16	28	131
£65 to £70	4,861	3,041	502	11	26	96	4,247	2,861	429	8	21	85
£70 to £75	5,195	2,268	412	5	21	53	4,701	2,108	365	5	18	50
£75 to £80	5,793	1,736	325	3	23	44	5,242	1,632	281	3	21	38
£80 to £85	5,840	1,291	244	1	18	32	5,341	1,216	222	1	14	32
£85 to £90	5,770	1,166	170	3	21	26	5,348	1,113	157	2	20	20
£90 to £95	5,498	789	127	1	17	13	5,099	740	114	16	16	11
£95 to £100	5,297	896	108		20	17	4,994	859	99	19	15	15
£100 to £110	8,749	929	144		25	12	8,269	894	123	25	10	10
£110 to £120	6,941	578	77		21	13	6,571	563	71	20	8	8
£120 to £130	5,055	322	54		22	5	4,804	303	46	21	5	5
£130 to £140	3,631	201	34		9	2	3,465	194	31	9	2	2
£140 to £150	2,744	105	10		7	3	2,634	101	9	5	3	3
£150 to £160	1,819	75	2		11	1	1,743	72	2	11	1	1
£160 to £180	2,314	72	4		11	1	2,220	68	3	11	1	1
£180 to £200	1,296	21	6		11		1,235	19	5	11		
£200 to £220	673	22			9		654	22		7		
£220 to £250	569	11			8		552	11		8		
£250 to £300	461	7	3		7		441	7	3	6		
£300 to £400	249	1			1	1	244	1		1		
£400 or more	63				2		61			2		
Mean (£)	97.3	61.0	53.9	35.7	30.7	26.4	101.4	63.0	55.2	36.6	33.4	27.5
Highest decile (£)	144.6	90.9	82.3	48.7	61.9	42.5	147.3	92.6	83.3	49.0	67.7	43.0
Upper quartile (£)	115.4	71.6	65.7	41.4	35.5	33.3	117.5	72.8	66.5	41.8	37.2	33.9
Median (£)	91.3	57.2	50.4	35.0	21.9	25.4	93.9	58.4	51.1	35.6	23.6	26.1
Lower quartile (£)	72.0	46.4	38.7	29.8	11.6	17.8	75.4	47.9	40.1	30.5	14.3	19.0
Lowest decile (£)	57.2	38.2	30.2	23.9	4.4	10.0	61.9	40.6	31.7	25.9	8.1	12.6
—as percentage of the corresponding median—												
Highest decile (per cent)	158.4	158.7	163.4	139.1	282.0	167.4	156.9	158.6	162.8	137.7	287.0	165.0
Upper quartile (per cent)	126.4	125.1	130.4	118.4	161.9	131.3	125.1	124.7	130.0	117.6	157.7	130.0
Lower quartile (per cent)	78.9	81.1	76.9	85.1	52.7	69.9	80.3	82.1	78.4	85.7	60.7	72.9
Lowest decile (per cent)	62.7	66.7	60.0	68.5	19.9	39.6	66.0	69.4	61.9	72.7	34.4	48.2
Standard error of mean (£)	0.14	0.12	0.24	0.22	0.66	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.26	0.21	0.74	0.10
Percentage standard error of mean (per cent)	0.15	0.20	0.45	0.62	2.16	0.35	0.14	0.19	0.46	0.59	2.21	0.34
Standard error of median (£)	0.13	0.10	0.23	0.25	0.40	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.24	0.39	0.09
Percentage standard error of median (per cent)	0.14	0.18	0.46	0.70	1.80	0.34	0.15	0.25	0.58	0.68	1.65	0.35
Number of employees included	87,743	38,958	8,604	2,222	3,032	22,482	77,964	34,735	7,318	1,933	2,557	19,740
Number of employees excluded												
no pay for period							1,273	468	87	16	212	582
pay affected by absence							8,506	3,755	1,199	273	263	2,160

Table 20 Distributions of gross hourly earnings

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

NES Summary analyses

APRIL 1979

Range of hourly earnings (50p to 60p means 50p or more but less than 60p)	Full-time men aged 21 and over		Full-time women aged 18 and over		Full-time youths and boys aged under 21	Full-time girls aged under 18	Part-time men aged 21 and over	Part-time women aged 18 and over
	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual				
Under 50p	16	20	8	23	17	9	16	38
50 to 60p	12	13	25	20	63	87	15	36
60 to 65p	7	7	19	18	115	44	7	27
65 to 70p	15	10	24	30	172	62	9	34
70 to 75p	12	10	32	42	157	131	10	57
75 to 80p	31	7	67	53	231	157	26	78
80 to 85p	20	19	74	100	250	164	19	166
85 to 90p	34	12	125	137	292	191	32	226
90 to 95p	35	13	152	257	285	151	37	365
95 to 100p	57	30	199	264	245	149	48	540
100 to 110p	256	116	791	1,174	676	299	175	2,433
110 to 120p	553	164	1,189	1,606	595	181	229	3,441
120 to 130p	1,152	235	1,212	1,804	647	108	166	2,365
130 to 140p	1,788	331	1,140	1,914	664	74	119	1,845
140 to 150p	2,477	464	1,008	2,007	556	43	76	1,272
150 to 160p	3,300	704	851	2,124	469	31	76	1,105
160 to 170p	3,483	778	667	1,715	385	14	59	774
170 to 180p	3,665	1,022	462	1,642	314	2	51	555
180 to 190p	3,524	1,071	345	1,308	234	2	33	344
190 to 200p	3,635	1,108	248	998	171	2	25	280
200 to 220p	6,420	2,336	227	1,571	263	2	40	359
220 to 240p	4,688	2,490	107	1,148	136		24	194
240 to 260p	3,156	2,515	46	799	72		23	102
260 to 280p	2,010	2,346	16	578	41		24	99
280 to 300p	1,212	2,114	9	403	18		18	53
300 to 350p	1,416	3,838	10	824	25		51	116
350 to 400p	529	2,418	5	563	2		48	80
400 to 450p	166	1,621	1	260			22	25
450 to 500p	67	1,116		153			34	21
500 to 550p	27	611		59			39	16
550 to 600p	20	366		29			19	5
600 to 700p	18	418		14			22	9
700 to 800p	9	212		5			19	2
800p or more	6	207					31	4
Mean (pence)	201.2	288.6	139.9	176.8	132.4	95.7	183.5	134.6
Highest decile (pence)	270.0	452.2	182.8	277.4	191.1	127.3	447.5	180.1
Upper quartile (pence)	229.1	346.5	158.4	205.4	157.2	109.2	201.8	148.9
Median (pence)	193.8	266.9	135.2	161.2	126.7	93.1	132.4	123.5
Lower quartile (pence)	163.3	209.3	116.4	132.1	98.9	79.5	110.8	111.0
Lowest decile (pence)	141.7	169.2	102.1	111.5	78.8	69.2	93.9	100.6
—as a percentage of the corresponding median—								
Highest decile (per cent)	139.3	169.4	135.3	172.1	150.9	136.7	338.1	145.8
Upper quartile (per cent)	118.2	129.8	117.1	127.4	124.1	117.2	152.4	120.6
Lower quartile (per cent)	84.3	78.4	86.1	81.9	78.1	85.4	83.7	89.9
Lowest decile (per cent)	73.1	63.4	75.5	69.2	62.2	74.3	70.9	81.4
Standard error of mean (pence)	0.27	0.77	0.36	0.49	0.55	0.55	4.47	0.38
Percentage standard error of mean (per cent)	0.14	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.42	0.57	2.44	0.28
Standard error of median (pence)	0.28	0.75	0.43	0.38	0.55	0.87	1.61	0.30
Percentage standard error of median (per cent)	0.14	0.28	0.32	0.24	0.43	0.93	1.21	0.24
Number for whom hourly earnings were calculated	43,816	28,742	9,059	23,642	7,099	1,903	1,642	17,066
Number for whom normal basic hours were not reported	1,597	3,809	379	1,655	219	30	915	2,674
Total whose pay was not affected by absence	45,413	32,551	9,438	25,2				



Table 21 Numbers of employees in various categories (note 4)

NES Summary analyses

APRIL 1979

		Total: males and females	Males	Females	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE SAMPLE (including those who received no pay for the survey pay-period) (note 1)</b>								
Full-time:	manual	72,564	60,024	12,540	53,633	11,769	6,391	771
	non-manual	64,963	36,323	28,640	34,110	27,189	2,213	1,451
	all	137,527	96,347	41,180	87,743	38,958	8,604	2,222
Part-time:	manual	13,712	1,628	12,084	1,542	12,035	86	49
	non-manual	12,179	1,576	10,603	1,490	10,447	86	156
	all	25,891	3,204	22,687	3,032	22,482	172	205
All workers:	manual	86,276	61,652	24,624	55,175	23,804	6,477	820
	non-manual	77,142	37,899	39,243	35,600	37,636	2,299	1,607
	all	163,418	99,551	63,867	90,775	61,440	8,776	2,427
<b>EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED SOME PAY FOR THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD (note 1)</b>								
Full-time:	manual	71,043	58,791	12,252	52,470	11,494	6,321	758
	non-manual	64,640	36,196	28,444	34,000	26,996	2,196	1,448
	all	135,683	94,987	40,696	86,470	38,490	8,517	2,206
Part-time:	manual	13,363	1,564	11,799	1,483	11,753	81	46
	non-manual	11,721	1,421	10,300	1,337	10,147	84	153
	all	25,084	2,985	22,099	2,820	21,900	165	199
<b>EMPLOYEES WHOSE PAY WAS NOT AFFECTED BY ABSENCE DURING THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD (note 2)</b>								
Full-time:	manual	60,687	50,665	10,022	45,413	9,438	5,252	584
	non-manual	61,263	34,617	26,646	32,551	25,297	2,066	1,349
	all	121,950	85,282	36,668	77,964	34,735	7,318	1,933
Part-time:	manual	11,838	1,402	10,436	1,334	10,392	68	44
	non-manual	10,777	1,300	9,477	1,223	9,348	77	129
	all	22,615	2,702	19,913	2,557	19,740	145	173
<b>EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM HOURLY EARNINGS WERE CALCULATED (note 3)</b>								
Full-time:	manual	58,569	48,938	9,631	43,816	9,059	5,122	572
	non-manual	55,692	30,719	24,973	28,742	23,642	1,977	1,331
	all	114,261	79,657	34,604	72,558	32,701	7,099	1,903
Part-time:	manual	10,331	1,086	9,245	1,043	9,214	43	31
	non-manual	8,619	656	7,963	599	7,852	57	111
	all	18,950	1,742	17,208	1,642	17,066	100	142
<b>EMPLOYEES WHOSE PAY WAS AFFECTED BY ABSENCE DURING THE SURVEY PAY-PERIOD (excluding those who received no pay for the survey pay-period) (note 2)</b>								
Full-time:	manual	10,356	8,126	2,230	7,057	2,056	1,069	174
	non-manual	3,377	1,579	1,798	1,449	1,699	130	99
	all	13,733	9,705	4,028	8,506	3,755	1,199	273
Part-time:	manual	1,525	162	1,363	149	1,361	13	2
	non-manual	944	121	823	114	799	7	24
	all	2,469	283	2,186	263	2,160	20	26

Notes: (1) Analyses of weekly earnings generally exclude employees who received no pay for the survey pay-period. Table 19 is an exception.  
 (2) Analyses of distributions of weekly earnings generally exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey pay-period as well as those who received no pay for the pay-period. Table 19 is an exception.  
 (3) Analyses of hourly earnings and of total weekly hours exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey pay-period and those for whom normal basic hours were not reported.  
 (4) Where returns relating to two (or more) separate jobs held by the employee were received, the employee is counted twice (or more) in this analysis.



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# Skill shortage indicators

## July results of the quarterly survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies

The DE/MSc quarterly survey of hard-to-fill skilled vacancies, and its importance in indicating skill shortages, were described in the July issue of Employment Gazette. That article also discussed the April results, and below we look at the latest figures, which were gathered in July.

The survey is conducted by local Employment Offices and Jobcentres and covers three categories of notified skilled vacancies which have proved particularly difficult to fill:

**Category A**—those which have been notified for two months or more but are still unfilled in firms with at least three such vacancies in the same or different occupations.

**Category B**—other vacancies for skilled workers which are thought to be constraining production or impeding plans for expansion (NB: some vacancies reported in Category A may also be constraining production/expansion).

**Category C**—unfilled vacancies in a range of ten selected engineering occupations which have been notified for two months or more but which do not qualify to be reported in Categories A or B above.

Because the survey is restricted to detailed information

**Table 1 Comparison of results from DE/MSc quarterly survey with quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies in 36 skilled engineering occupations**

	Oct 1978	Jan 1979	Apr 1979	Jul 1979
No. of vacancies which satisfied criteria for reporting as skill shortages*	10,858	9,118	9,244	10,319
Vacancies reported to be affecting production/expansion as % of all vacancies reported*	16	17	15	18.5
No. of establishments with skilled vacancies which satisfied skill shortage criteria*	934	820	667	741
Establishments where production/expansion affected as % of all establishments reported*	27	30	30	35
National ratio of certified vacancies to registered unemployed in 36 skilled engineering occupations (V/U ratio)†	0.54	0.53	0.50	0.63
No. of engineering occupations with v/u ratio over 1:1†	6	8	6	8

\* DE/MSc quarterly survey (see text).  
† Quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled vacancies by occupation.

Notes: (1) Vacancies for sewing machinists and establishments with such vacancies which satisfied the criteria for reporting as skill shortages were excluded from local office returns for the April and July DE/MSc surveys. For this reason, and to facilitate comparison between quarters, the figures from the January and October surveys have been revised accordingly.  
(2) Information taken from the quarterly count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies relates to September and December 1978, March and June 1979.  
(3) The results of research conducted during 1977 showed that probably around a third of all vacancies are notified to the MSc's Employment Service, although this varies according to skill and locality.



on vacancies notified to the MSc it is not a complete count of all shortages. By collecting information only on the categories described, the survey concentrates on vacancies which have proved particularly hard to fill.

### The survey in perspective

Comparisons of the July results with other skill shortage indicators (table 1), as in earlier quarters, suggest a similar trend in the demand and supply of skilled manpower.

Local office returns for the July survey confirm that significant problems are encountered most frequently in skilled engineering occupations. They also indicate a slight increase in unsatisfied demand for several categories of engineering craftsmen in a number of areas.

The June count of registered unemployed and unfilled notified vacancies indicated that in 36 selected skilled engineering occupations in the country as a whole the position had tightened, particularly in the South East and East Anglia. There were less than five registered unemployed people for every three unfilled notified vacancies (the previous ratio was 2 to 1) and in eight of the 36 occupations there was a crude excess of vacancies over the number of unemployed.

Conversely, the CBI's July survey of industrial trends showed that while the proportion of firms covered by the survey and working at a satisfactory full rate of operation had continued to increase since April, the proportion of those expecting shortages of skilled labour to constrain output over the next four months had fallen slightly to 21 per cent, compared to 23 per cent in April. However, the CBI report that for a number of individual industries skill shortages remain an important problem.

### Summary of July results

In the DE/MSc July survey, 10,319 notified vacancies for skilled occupations satisfied the criteria for reporting as skill shortages (table 2). This is an increase of about 12 per cent over vacancies reported in April. The increase occurred chiefly in manufacturing industry and was particularly marked in the South and North West.

Vacancies in skilled engineering occupations were reported most frequently as hard to fill (tables 3 and 4) and those presenting the greatest difficulty were:

(a) Machine tool setter operators; maintenance fitters (non-electric); tool makers and tool fitters; electricians (plant and machinery); sheet metal workers; engineering draughtsmen; and metal working production fitters (fine-limits) required in virtually all regions, but to varying

**Table 2 Distribution by region of skilled vacancies reported as skill shortages: July 1979**

Region	No. of establishments with skilled vacancies which satisfy the criteria for reporting as skill shortages		Category (A): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months and in establishments with 3 or more vacs.	Category (B): other vacancies reported because affecting production or expansion	Category (C): no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more in 10 selected occupations and not included in category A or B	Total no. of vacancies reported	% of total vacancies reported which are affecting production/expansion*
	Manu-facturing	Non-manu-facturing					
Northern	14	2	109	—	59	168	3.5
North West	42	6	462	22	381	865	20.5
Yorks & Humberside	22	14	456	14	254	724	28
East Midlands	60	17	731	14	426	1,171	11
West Midlands	31	4	173	2	484	659	5.5
East Anglia	20	3	118	5	181	304	18
South East	317	16	2,269	71	2,175	4,515	16.5
South West	57	3	603	7	373	983	40
Scotland	41	5	335	5	132	472	10
Wales	55	12	262	43	153	458	29
<b>Total (all regions)</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>18.5</b>

\* The number of vacancies reported as skill shortages and which are thought to be constraining production/expansion is expressed here as a percentage of the total number of vacancies (i.e. the sum of categories A, B and C) reported in each region.

**Table 3 Regional breakdown of vacancies in skilled engineering occupations most frequently reported as skill shortages (category A and B): July 1979**

Occupation	North	North West	Yorks and Humber-side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	Scot-land	Wales	All regions
Machine tool setter operators	10	124	42	105	41	42	423	141	49	27	1,004
Maintenance fitters (non-electric)	4	9	118	126	12	10	222	6	24	—	531
Tool makers, tool fitters	4	40	6	17	22	5	218	66	9	63	450
Electricians (plant and machinery)	3	2	77	68	12	4	102	15	6	22	311
Sheet metal workers	1	2	19	43	6	4	119	19	32	10	255
Engineering draughtsmen	—	3	4	24	15	11	138	45	5	—	245
Metal working production fitters (fine-limits)	—	106	12	3	1	5	86	26	6	—	245
Other centre lathe turners	3	20	7	26	4	8	86	21	33	9	217
Inspectors and testers (skilled)	—	7	2	3	17	—	122	13	5	2	171
Production fitters and wiremen	—	3	—	5	—	—	152	9	—	—	169
Instrument mechanics	53	7	10	11	4	—	4	—	61	4	154
Press and machine tool setters	—	—	1	9	9	—	68	4	1	12	104
Coach and vehicle body builders	—	3	3	2	—	5	5	81	4	—	103

degrees. Almost without exception the largest numbers were found in the South East.

(b) Significant problems were reported in a number of other occupations, including centre lathe turners, instrument mechanics and coach and vehicle body builders, but these generally were restricted to particular areas and regions.

A total of 741 establishments (659 manufacturing and 82 non-manufacturing) were reported as having significant skill shortages as defined by the survey. These involved 5,518 vacancies outstanding for two months or longer in establishments with three or more such vacancies (Category A); and 183 vacancies reported specifically because they were impeding production/expansion (Category B). A further 4,618 vacancies in 10 selected skilled engineering occupations (Category C) were also reported.

This represents an increase of some 11 per cent over the number of establishments reported in April as experienc-

ing shortages of skilled labour. In particular employers in the South West, Wales and East Midlands appear to be increasingly affected.

To put these results into perspective, the number of manufacturing establishments with qualifying shortages of skilled labour is equivalent to about five per cent of all such establishments employing over 100 people and to some three per cent of all establishments employing more than 50. Two hundred and fifty-seven firms (35 per cent of those covered by the survey) involving 1,910 vacancies (18½ per cent of all vacancies reported) were thought by ESD local office managers to be experiencing production/expansion constraints attributable to hard-to-fill vacancies in skilled occupations. These results indicate, in overall terms, a tightening over the quarter in the market for skilled labour.

A general shortage—usually in the daily travel area but sometimes more widespread—of the particular skills required by an employer remains the major reason for vacancies remaining unfilled (table 5).



**Table 4 Analysis of vacancies in engineering occupations most frequently reported as skill shortages: July 1979**

Occupation	Category A: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and in establishments with 3 or more vacancies	Category B: other vacancies reported because affecting production expansion	Category C: no. of vacancies outstanding 2 months or more and not included in Category A or B	Total vacancies reported	Regions in which unfilled vacancies have been most frequently reported as skill shortages
Machine tool setter operators	978	26	1,165	2,169	South East, South West, North West, East Midlands
Maintenance fitters (non-electric)	520	11	1,043	1,574	East Midlands, South East, Yorkshire and Humberside
Tool makers, tool fitters	448	2	426	876	South East, South West, Wales
Electricians (plant and machinery)	292	19	468	779	Yorkshire and Humberside
Sheet metal workers	242	13	504	759	South East, East Midlands
Metal working production fitters (fine-limits)*	241	4	—	245	South East, East Midlands, Scotland
Engineering draughtsmen	241	4	310	555	North West, South East
Other centre lathe turners	208	9	338	560	South East, South West, East Midlands
Inspectors and testers (skilled)*	170	1	—	171	South East
Production fitters and wirers	166	3	192	361	South East
Instrument mechanics	153	1	59	213	Scotland, Northern
Press and machine tool setters*	99	4	—	103	South East
Coach and vehicle body builders*	99	4	—	103	South West

\* These occupations are not included in the 10 selected occupations on which local offices are required to take a statistical count of vacancies in Category C.

**Table 5 Factors thought by MSC local office managers to make reported skilled vacancies hard to fill: July 1979**

Region	General shortage	Pay	Competition from other employers	Employers' selective requirements	Housing	Accessibility of employers' premises	Poor or difficult working conditions	Trade union restrictions	Skill-centre trainees not accepted	Other factors
Northern	10	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	3	—
North West	122	47	1	54	14	—	3	7	82	8
Yorkshire and Humberside	85	20	—	—	—	—	9	—	17	40
East Midlands	68	12	5	11	—	4	5	10	—	9
West Midlands	35	11	—	11	—	—	2	—	20	5
East Anglia	22	3	—	3	4	—	—	—	6	—
South East	286	89	23	28	191	9	14	—	81	5
South West	58	9	—	20	23	3	1	1	15	7
Scotland	39	17	4	12	12	—	4	—	17	4
Wales	87	9	—	31	—	11	4	—	31	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>78</b>

Other identified significant factors include: reluctance to engage Skillcentre trainees (which relates in many cases to an employer's desire to recruit higher levels of skill), difficulties over housing provision for incoming skilled workers, relative pay, and employers' selective requirements attached to individual vacancies.

Information provided by local office returns about the industrial distribution of establishments covered by the survey indicates that skilled hard-to-fill vacancies continue to be most frequently reported in mechanical and electrical engineering, vehicles and metal goods (not elsewhere specified) industries. But as the previous article explained, this information needs careful interpretation.

Information collected on occupations on the Professional and Executive Register (PER), which are not normally held by Employment Offices or Jobcentres, indicates that in July vacancies for several categories of engineer (including electrical and electronic, mechanical, design, work study and development engineers) draughtsmen, computer personnel (in particular programmers and systems analysts) and accountants were generally hardest to fill. A similar situation has been reported in previous quarters but a lack of detailed information on the number of job candidates and vacancies on the register make it difficult to assess trends in demand for the higher levels of skill.

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## Industrial democracy in the Netherlands

by Tony Sprake, labour attaché, Brussels

A new law on Works Councils came into effect in the Netherlands on September 1 this year. The new Act provides for the existing Works Councils (which have to be established in all firms with 100 or more employees in the Netherlands) to meet without the presence of management representatives. The Act also lays down a new consultative procedure, extends the existing powers of Works Councils, introduces a new appeals procedure and provides increased protection against unfair dismissal for Works Council members.

The government has also announced proposals for extending Works Councils to firms employing between 35 and 100 workers though the powers of such Works Councils would be very much more limited than those in larger companies.

Although no changes are expected in the near future in the present system of supervisory boards the Social and Economic Council (a national tripartite advisory body) is currently preparing an opinion on whether the present system of board level participation can be improved.

### Background to the Act

The 1950 Works Council Act in the Netherlands originally provided for the establishment of Works Councils on a voluntary basis. After extensive consultations, the government introduced an Act in 1971 which made it obligatory for a Works Council to be set up in all companies with 100 or more employees. In addition, companies employing 25 or more employees could be obliged to establish a Works Council in a particular company if the Social and Economic Council (the SER) accepted the representations made by the employees' organisations in that enterprise.

Under the 1971 Act the Works Council consisted of the manager of the enterprise (or his deputy) and a number of representatives directly elected by and from the workers of the enterprise. (The number of elected representatives on the Works Council varied from seven to 25 depending on the size of the enterprise. All employees with 12 months' seniority could vote in the election of the workers' representatives. Candidates for worker representatives had to have worked in the company for a minimum of three years but could be either trade unionists or non-unionists and could in turn be nominated by trade unions or groups of non-unionists).

The Works Council was empowered to discuss and give advice on any subject involving the future of the company. There were a number of issues on which the management was normally obliged to seek the council's advice before taking a decision. These issues included all decisions on closures, relocation or mergers. In addition, the Works Council had a limited number of co-determination powers on questions such as changes in working hours or holidays in cases where these were not covered by collective agreements. The Works Council also had the right to certain basic information. Finally, Works Council members were given some additional measure of protection against unfair dismissal.

### Pressure for change

In 1973 the Works Council system became the subject of

considerable criticism from the trade union movement because of the equivocal role which was adopted by some Works Councils during the extensive strikes which took place in the Netherlands that year. In some firms, for example, Works Councils attempted to conciliate between management and unions, while in other cases the Works Council sided openly with the employers against the trade unions. It was against this background that the Socialist and Catholic trade union confederation, the FNV, (which was formed in 1976) pressed very strongly for the Works Councils to be reformed and for them to become much more independent of management.

There was also considerable political pressure for the powers of the Works Council to be extended so that workers would in future enjoy a much greater degree of participation in the company for which they were working.

Finally there was considerable union disquiet about the ineffectiveness of the safeguards provided against the unfair dismissal of Works Council members.

Formal proposals for reforming the 1971 Works Council Act were first put forward in 1976 by the previous centre-left coalition government under Prime Minister den Uyl. These proposals were still being discussed at the time of the elections in 1977. In the Netherlands, however, proposals for new legislation do not automatically lapse when the government changes. Thus when the present centre-right government under van Agt was formed, work on the Bill continued, though a number of important detailed changes were made.

### Government, trade union and employers' views

The official government view was that the changes proposed in the Bill relating to the composition of the Works Council were unlikely to have any significant effect in practice on the working of the councils. Officials stressed that the workers' side had always been free to meet separately before the formal sessions of the council and that the proposed reforms would do little more than formalise existing practice. In the Ministry's view the importance of the new proposals lay more in the strengthening of the role of the Works Council, in the new appeals procedure and in the increased protection given to Works Council members.

The principal employers' organisation, the VNO, was nevertheless fearful that the proposed reforms might pre-empt a move away from the co-operative spirit of the past towards a greater atmosphere of polarisation. In the employers' view, the removal of the managing director from the Works Council could deprive the council of a moderating influence—deriving from access to detailed knowledge of the economics of the enterprise—just at the time when the influence of the council was being extended into new areas of company policy. They feared that the councils might take up unrealistic positions; also if the proceedings of the Works Council were published the unions' bargaining position would inevitably become fixed in advance of any consultative meeting with management and this would make compromise and ultimate consensus more difficult to achieve.

The FNV (the Socialist/Catholic confederation) on the one hand was broadly pleased with the increased independence proposed for Works Councils under the Bill and welcomed it as a definite step on the road to industrial democracy. At the same time, some of the constituent unions of the FNV had certain reservations: in particular the NVV Industriebond (the Socialist metal workers', textile and general workers' union) made the point that Works Councils were not institutions of the unions' creation and that the increased role given to Works Councils should not be used to disguise the fact that on certain matters there was inevitably a genuine conflict of interest between employers on the one hand and employees on the other. Nor had the NVV Industriebond any wish to exchange a modicum of co-determination for complete responsibility for the implementation of unpopular decisions.

The CNV (the much smaller Protestant trade union confederation), which in accordance with its specifically Christian philosophy believes strongly in the principles of harmony and co-operation, generally welcomed the Bill but took a slightly different line from the FNV. It welcomed the increased role proposed for Works Councils but had certain reservations about the councils' meeting without management representatives; like the VNO it feared that this might in some cases lead to confrontation rather than co-operation. The CNV thus continued to pin its main hope for increased co-operation and participation on the future strengthening of the supervisory boards.

### Progress of the Bill

These differing views about the likely effects of the proposed Works Council reforms were reflected in a lively debate on the Bill in Parliament in which a considerable division of opinion between the Liberal and Christian Democrat members of the coalition government became apparent. In the end, however, (as so often in the Netherlands) a complicated compromise was reached. This took the form of revised proposals for a special consultative procedure designed to ensure that the final positions of workers and employers were not reached in isolation but were formed jointly in a special consultative meeting. On the basis of these new proposals the Bill passed through the Second Chamber on October 4 last year and eventually came into effect on September 1 this year.

### The provisions of the new Act

#### Composition of the Works Council

One of the main provisions in the Act—and that which naturally received the greatest publicity—is the proposed change in the composition of the Works Council so that the management will no longer form part of the Works Council. The new style Works Council will be composed exclusively of members elected from among the workers; they will elect a chairman from their ranks thus providing a more genuinely independent Works Council. The size of the Works Council remains unchanged by the new provisions. However, the periods of service entitling employees to vote or stand as candidates for the council have been reduced to six months and one year respectively.

#### Functioning of the council

The rules for the facilities which may be granted to the Works Councils have been amplified. In general the employer is obliged to allow the Works Council and its committees such facilities as it may reasonably require for

carrying out its functions. The Act also lays down certain minima with regard to time off for Works Council members for consultation and training purposes with a view to enabling them to perform their duties more effectively.

### The consultative procedure

The new Act lays down a detailed procedure for consultations between the management and the Works Council. The Act stipulates that overall there must be at least six consultative meetings a year. The management and the Works Council must meet whenever either side specifically requests a meeting. In addition, the two sides must meet at least once before the Works Council submits a recommendation on any subject on which it has been asked for advice and at least once before the Works Council gives its consent to a decision over which the council has co-determination powers.

The new Act also provides that where either side wishes it the Works Council must give its advice in the consultative meeting and similarly that the management must announce its decision at a consultative meeting.

The management and the Works Council may agree among themselves about the chairmanship of the consultative meeting but if the two sides are unable to reach agreement, the Act provides for the meeting to be chaired alternately by the managing director and the chairman of the Works Council.

### Advisory powers

The 1971 Works Council Act stipulated that the management must seek the advice of the Works Council in respect of major economic or commercial decisions such as mergers, closures, business transfers or major re-organisations. The new Act substantially widens these advisory powers to cover all management decisions concerning the following issues:

- important investment decisions
- the taking out of loans
- group recruitment or the employment of temporary staff
- engaging outside consultants
- entering into or withdrawing from co-operation with another enterprise. (This stipulation, however, is not applicable if the other enterprise is or will be established abroad and the resulting decision is not expected to lead to important changes in the Dutch-based enterprise).

The Act also gives the Works Council the right to advise on the appointment of a general manager of the firm whereas previously the Works Council only had the right to be informed.

### Co-determination powers

The new Act widens the number of issues on which the Works Council has co-determination rights. The Act provides that in future the employer will require not only the advice but the approval of the Works Council on the following issues in all cases where these are not specifically covered by the terms of a collective agreement:

- wage scales or other remuneration schemes
- pension schemes, profit sharing or savings schemes



- the arrangement of hours of work and holidays
- grievance procedures
- appointment, dismissal and promotion procedures
- health and safety schemes
- training and induction schemes.

The Works Council retains the right under the new Act both to veto appointments to the supervisory boards of larger companies and also to recommend people for appointment.

#### Information

The new Act also extends the Works Council's right to information. Managements will in future have to submit to the Works Council not only the annual accounts but also the budget for future years. In addition the Works Council will have to be informed twice a year about investment plans and once a year about present and future social policy—including likely developments in the size of the labour force.

#### The right of appeal

The existing 1971 legislation already provided that a failure to reach agreement on a matter which was subject to codetermination could be referred to the relevant industrial committee (or trade commission) for final resolution. If the industrial committee's decision was not accepted by one of the parties concerned it was possible to lodge an appeal with the Minister of Social Affairs.

The new Act introduces the right of the Works Council to appeal to the company's Chamber of the Amsterdam Court of Appeal against certain employers' decision over which the Works Council has only an advisory competence but which could be held drastically to affect the economic or social structure of the company. The Court of Appeal can if necessary oblige the employer to alter or withdraw the relevant decision. (The Court of Appeal cannot however affect the rights acquired by third parties.)

The new proposals (unlike those contained in the 1976 Bill) do not provide for a right of appeal against the appointment of a manager.

#### Protection of Works Council members against unfair dismissal

The new proposals give increased protection to Works Council members. Under the new proposals, Works Council members cannot be dismissed except in three specific situations:

- when the termination is by mutual consent
- where the employee's conduct gives urgent cause for dismissal
- where there is a collective redundancy.

#### Proposals for extending Works Councils to smaller firms

Quite separately from the new Act, the government announced in July its intention to bring forward proposals for legislation to make Works Councils compulsory in firms employing between 35 and 100 workers. Such Works Councils would have very much more limited powers than those in larger firms. The employer would only be required to seek the council's advice on major decisions which were likely to have a significant impact on working practices or conditions in the company.

These proposals have been criticised by the principal employers' organisation on the grounds that in practice it will be difficult to find a sufficient number of well-qualified people in small firms to serve on such councils. The Socialist-Catholic trade union organisation is also critical of the proposals on the grounds that the powers proposed for these smaller Works Councils are considerably less than those given to Works Councils in firms employing 100 or more workers.

#### Outlook for the future

Although the trade unions are naturally critical of some aspects of the proposals contained in the new Works Council Act—most notably that the operations of multinational companies outside the Netherlands are excluded from the competence of Works Councils—in general terms the central trade union confederations have welcomed the new Act. They have also expressed considerable disappointment that the proposals for Works Councils in smaller firms do not go as far as those in larger firms. Despite this there are still some reservations among some individual trade unions about the development of Works Councils. These reservations stem from the fact that trade unions in the Netherlands have tended for the most part to lack a strong power base at the company or plant level.

The trade unions have been attempting to strengthen their influence at this level by creating company members groups (*Bedrijfsgroepen*) within the individual plants and companies in certain sectors. Part of the role of these groups is to help to secure union domination of the Works Council. These attempts have for the most part been relatively successful and it is estimated that overall about 80 per cent of Works Council members are now trade union nominees. Despite this, there are still some fears that Works Councils, even if freed from management influence, might nevertheless become rival centres of power at local level.

#### Union role

Works Councils have traditionally been excluded from discussing matters which are the subject of collective bargaining. Although collective bargaining has been developing at company level and to a much lesser extent at plant level since the early 1960s, bargaining at these levels has until now been the exception rather than the rule. (The only real exceptions are the larger companies.) The trade unions are, however, now seeking to extend their role at company and plant level by the negotiation of job security agreements (APOs). These job security agreements are aimed at involving the trade unions in all matters which have a bearing on future employment levels in the company with the aim of maximising employment opportunities. So far these agreements have largely been confined to conditions specifying no redundancies and on arrangements for encouraging work sharing in the form of early retirement, longer holidays and moving from four-shift to five-shift working in certain continuous process industries. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent these job security agreements will in the longer term develop to embrace other crucial areas such as manning levels, production-line speeds, demarcation and flexibility of working.

The development of collective bargaining at company

(continued on page 1013)

## Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

In the year ended March 31, 1979 the average gross weekly earnings of regular male workers, aged 20 or above employed full time in agriculture in Great Britain were £63.98, according to estimates compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Information for the previous year was published in the November 1978 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from £57.25 for horticultural workers to £78.27 for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were £43.05 and for women and girls £50.42.

In England and Wales, during the year, 6.1 per cent of men received part payment of their wages in kind by provision of board and/or lodging, 48.5 per cent by provision of a house, and 16.3 per cent by provision of milk. In Scotland 3.7 per cent of men received board and/or lodging, 72.5 per cent a house, and 44.1 per cent milk.

In Great Britain regular full-time men worked an average of 45.9 hours per week. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—52.4 hours a week—and the shortest by horticultural workers—42.0 hours a week. The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were 39.5, together with 1.9 hours contract overtime and 4.5 hours non-contractual overtime. Youths worked an average of 44.3 hours a week, including 1.4 hours contract overtime and 3.6 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 41.8 average weekly hours, including 1.4 hours contract overtime and 1.6 hours non-contractual overtime.

Under the Agricultural Wages Acts minimum wages are determined by the agricultural wages boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

In England and Wales the statutory minimum weekly wage for men and women (ordinary rate) was raised from £43.00 to £48.50 on January 20, 1979 for a 40 hours standard week. There were comparable increases from this date in the rates of craftsmen, graded workers, youths and girls.

In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage for adult general workers was raised from £44.00 to £49.00 on January 8, 1979, with comparable increases from this date for other workers.

#### Six thousand farms covered

To make sure that the wages board orders are complied with, officers of the agricultural departments are authorised to enter farms and require employers and workers to

#### Definitions of terms

**Hours** Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker shall be worked for the minimum wage. The hours cannot be more than the standard number prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders, but a smaller number can be agreed.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours.

Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They result mainly from overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

**Earnings** Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable and non-allowable payments-in-kind.

Allowable payments-in-kind are specified benefits and advantages, as valued in agricultural wages boards' orders, which are legally reckonable as part payment of the prescribed wage.

Other earnings are made up chiefly of earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece-work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

Composition of average weekly earnings (£)—year ended March 31, 1979

	Men							Youths	Women and girls
	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers		
<b>Standing wage</b>									
(a) Cash and insurance	50.72	64.05	69.97	56.88	52.13	50.00	59.06	54.42	36.58
(b) Payments-in-kind	1.83	1.98	2.50	1.87	1.67	0.59	1.25	1.76	2.02
Other earnings	6.48	8.15	5.80	7.21	10.60	6.66	9.80	7.80	4.45
<b>Total earnings</b>									
(a) Prescribed wage	59.03	74.18	78.27	65.97	64.40	57.25	70.11	63.98	43.05
(b) Premium	52.99	61.58	66.72	56.57	57.94	48.60	59.52	56.25	39.86
	6.04	12.61	11.55	9.40	6.46	8.65	10.59	7.72	3.19



inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as

statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain and the figures given in this article are based on the results of these visits. In the tables, which relate to employed regular full-time

## Distribution of weekly earnings (men)

	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	All men
<b>July-Sep 1978</b>								
£								
Under 43.00	1.9	0.3	—	1.2	0.6	2.9	7.0	1.5
43.00 and under 44.00	4.6	0.5	—	1.4	0.4	6.5	—	2.7
44.00 — 45.00	3.8	—	—	1.4	0.1	3.9	—	1.9
45.00 — 46.00	2.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	1.2	—	1.1
46.00 — 47.00	2.2	—	—	0.3	0.8	1.9	—	1.1
47.00 — 48.00	5.0	—	0.5	1.6	3.3	10.0	1.5	3.5
48.00 — 49.00	3.3	—	—	1.1	3.1	4.1	1.5	2.4
49.00 — 50.00	5.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	4.1	8.2	2.7	3.5
50.00 — 51.00	4.1	0.7	0.4	1.8	2.7	14.6	3.7	3.6
51.00 — 52.00	3.1	1.7	0.5	4.0	2.9	5.8	2.6	3.2
52.00 — 53.00	1.7	1.9	0.2	3.9	3.7	6.8	1.5	2.4
53.00 — 54.00	3.1	2.9	0.2	2.7	3.5	1.9	—	2.5
54.00 — 55.00	3.0	2.3	—	3.4	4.2	1.5	2.3	2.6
55.00 — 56.00	3.4	1.7	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.5	1.2	2.9
56.00 — 57.00	3.1	0.3	—	3.5	4.7	0.6	1.2	2.7
57.00 — 58.00	2.2	3.3	0.7	4.7	4.8	1.2	—	2.4
58.00 — 59.00	2.0	3.5	1.5	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.5
59.00 — 60.00	1.8	2.7	1.2	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0
60.00 — 61.00	3.7	1.0	1.0	5.5	4.6	1.3	1.5	3.1
61.00 — 62.00	2.0	4.1	3.3	4.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.5
62.00 — 63.00	2.3	3.0	0.9	2.9	2.2	1.8	—	2.5
63.00 — 64.00	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.0	2.3	2.3
64.00 — 65.00	2.3	3.3	—	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.2	2.0
65.00 — 66.00	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.8	1.2	2.7
66.00 — 67.00	2.7	3.3	1.4	0.4	2.9	—	1.5	2.3
67.00 — 68.00	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.2	0.6	1.5	1.8
68.00 — 70.00	3.3	4.1	8.3	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	4.0
70.00 — 80.00	10.4	20.7	40.5	15.5	14.1	3.3	47.7	15.8
80.00 — 90.00	5.8	14.3	21.4	10.0	8.4	—	2.5	9.3
90.00 — 100.00	3.2	7.9	7.0	4.4	3.3	2.1	—	4.4
100.00 and over	0.8	7.9	3.5	2.3	3.1	0.3	6.1	2.8
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Jan-Mar 1979

	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	All men
£								
Under 43.00	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.2	3.3	12.6	1.8
43.00 and under 44.00	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.5
44.00 — 45.00	0.4	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	—	0.2
45.00 — 46.00	0.7	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	—	0.4
46.00 — 47.00	0.9	—	—	0.1	—	1.0	—	0.4
47.00 — 48.00	2.9	—	—	0.4	0.1	4.1	—	1.5
48.00 — 49.00	5.7	—	—	1.1	0.6	6.7	2.8	3.0
49.00 — 50.00	2.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	2.7	—	1.4
50.00 — 51.00	3.5	—	0.4	0.7	1.1	3.4	—	2.0
51.00 — 52.00	3.2	—	—	1.6	1.2	6.5	—	2.3
52.00 — 53.00	2.9	0.2	—	0.9	0.8	3.4	—	1.9
53.00 — 54.00	3.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.0	3.4	7.4	2.3
54.00 — 55.00	5.4	0.8	—	1.8	2.4	6.8	—	3.7
55.00 — 56.00	3.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.7	5.6	5.5	2.9
56.00 — 57.00	5.5	—	0.4	2.7	4.2	1.5	—	3.9
57.00 — 58.00	3.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	4.2	3.5	—	2.9
58.00 — 59.00	4.5	2.3	0.6	2.3	6.0	4.4	2.8	3.8
59.00 — 60.00	3.5	2.3	0.4	3.7	7.2	3.7	1.0	4.0
60.00 — 61.00	3.8	2.1	1.0	2.2	6.0	2.6	—	3.5
61.00 — 62.00	3.9	1.6	1.0	3.3	5.4	1.4	—	3.4
62.00 — 63.00	3.0	2.9	0.3	4.9	5.4	1.7	4.6	3.4
63.00 — 64.00	3.3	1.9	0.6	4.4	5.4	2.5	1.3	3.6
64.00 — 65.00	2.4	3.0	1.1	3.5	5.0	2.9	—	2.7
65.00 — 66.00	3.1	4.3	0.4	5.6	2.7	1.2	2.4	3.0
66.00 — 67.00	1.9	1.6	0.9	3.4	4.5	1.8	—	2.5
67.00 — 68.00	2.3	3.5	0.2	2.2	4.2	2.2	3.9	2.5
68.00 — 70.00	2.5	8.7	3.1	6.0	5.1	3.4	2.8	4.0
70.00 — 80.00	9.9	25.8	27.6	24.8	15.7	13.7	26.4	16.0
80.00 — 90.00	5.8	19.0	26.0	12.0	5.5	1.6	4.3	9.1
90.00 — 100.00	1.4	7.6	15.4	4.3	1.0	0.9	5.1	3.5
100.00 and over	1.2	8.9	19.0	4.3	0.8	1.9	17.1	3.9
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Average weekly earnings (£)

Type of job	April-June 1978	July-Sep 1978	Oct-Dec 1978	Jan-Mar 1979	April 1978-Mar 1979
<b>Men</b>					
General farm workers	57.63	59.73	58.26	60.50	59.03
Foremen and grieves	73.13	72.57	74.42	76.58	74.18
Dairy cowmen	74.05	76.30	77.51	85.22	78.27
All other stockmen	63.88	65.33	64.25	70.47	65.97
Tractor drivers	63.20	67.64	61.98	64.79	64.40
Horticultural workers	58.90	53.61	56.90	59.61	57.25
Other farm workers	64.42	71.40	66.43	78.15	70.11
<b>All hired men</b>	<b>62.42</b>	<b>64.47</b>	<b>62.64</b>	<b>66.35</b>	<b>63.98</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>42.68</b>	<b>42.33</b>	<b>45.17</b>	<b>43.05</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>47.72</b>	<b>49.23</b>	<b>50.69</b>	<b>54.02</b>	<b>50.42</b>

## Average total weekly hours

Type of job	April-June 1978	July-Sep 1978	Oct-Dec 1978	Jan-Mar 1979	April 1978-Mar 1979
<b>Men</b>					
General farm workers	44.8	46.6	45.3	42.9	44.9
Foremen and grieves	46.3	46.8	44.8	43.6	45.4
Dairy cowmen	51.1	53.3	52.4	52.4	52.4
All other stockmen	45.3	46.5	45.8	45.1	45.6
Tractor drivers	47.4	50.2	46.2	43.5	46.8
Horticultural workers	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.0
Other farm workers	45.4	48.1	42.9	45.2	45.5
<b>All hired men</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>41.8</b>

workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm

## Average weekly hours—April 1978-Mar 1979

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-contractual overtime	Total hours
<b>Men</b>				
General farm worker	39.2	1.7	4.0	44.9
Foremen and grieves	39.9	1.5	4.0	45.4
Dairy cowmen	39.8	9.4	3.2	52.4
All other stockmen	39.7	1.9	4.0	45.6
Tractor drivers	39.6	0.7	6.5	46.8
Horticultural workers	39.3	0.5	2.2	42.0
Other farm workers	39.9	0.6	5.0	45.5
<b>All hired men</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>

Due to rounding, figures will not necessarily add to totals shown.

## Payments-in-kind (to men)—April 1978-Mar 1979

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value (£)	Per worker receiving	All workers
<b>England and Wales</b>				
Board and/or lodging	6.1	9.48	0.58	
House	48.5	1.47	0.71	
Milk	16.3	0.55	0.09	
<b>Scotland</b>				
Board and/or lodging	3.7	13.81	0.50	
House	72.5	0.99	0.73	
Milk	44.1	1.61	0.71	

workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary. Not all the people classified together will be doing exactly the same work. ■

Industrial democracy in the Netherlands *(continued from page 1010)*

and plant level, the formation of company member groups and the reform of Works Councils are of course all designed to increase worker participation at the local level. However, the fact that job security agreements are only gradually being introduced, the relatively slow development of company member groups, and the fact that it will be some time before the changes proposed in the Works Council system take effect, means that it will be a little while yet before the precise form of this participation becomes clear. What seems certain, however, is that in the longer term the influence of trade unions at local level in the

Netherlands is likely to increase considerably. This together with possible longer term changes in the composition and functioning of the supervisory boards will almost inevitably have a significant impact on Dutch labour relations by focusing greater interest on developments within the individual companies and by shifting the balance of power towards the shop floor. These twin developments are in turn likely to lead in the longer term to a further weakening of the essentially centralised pay bargaining system which is already under considerable strain at the present time. ■



## Quarterly estimates of employees in employment—June 1979

In the second quarter of 1979, the number of employees in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, increased by 52,000 to 22,355,000. This increase follows a fall of 26,000 in the first quarter when employment was probably adversely affected by industrial disputes and bad weather. Male employment in the second quarter rose by only 2,000 to 13,059,000 while female employment rose by 50,000 to 9,296,000. Compared with a year earlier, the total numbers of employees in June was 145,000 higher—an increase in female employment of 164,000 partly offset by a fall in male employment of 19,000.

The seasonally adjusted figures for employment in manufacturing show a fall in the second quarter of 1979 of 6,000 to a figure of 7,109,000 in June. Manufacturing employment fell by 81,000 in the 12 months to June 1979.

Table 1 Great Britain

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSAND								
		[June 1978]			[March 1979]			[June 1979]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>All Industries and services*</b>		13,072	9,149	22,221	12,987	9,175	22,162	13,054	9,313	22,367
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	I	285.2	91.7	376.9	275.9	80.1	356.0	269.5	87.7	357.2
<b>Index of Production Industries</b>	II-XXI	6,795.8	2,280.4	9,076.1	6,738.4	2,256.7	8,995.0	6,753.1	2,267.8	9,021.0
<b>of which, manufacturing industries</b>	III-XIX	5,064.9	2,096.4	7,161.3	5,018.4	2,070.7	7,089.1	4,998.4	2,081.0	7,079.5
<b>Service industries*</b>	XXII-XXVII	5,991.6	6,776.6	12,768.0	5,972.8	6,838.1	12,811.0	6,031.3	6,957.4	12,988.7
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	I	285.2	91.7	376.9	275.9	80.1	356.0	269.5	87.7	357.2
Agriculture and horticulture	001	265.6	89.8	355.4	256.3	78.2	334.5	249.9	85.8	335.7
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	II	327.0	14.4	341.4	319.1	14.4	333.5	319.6	14.4	334.1
Coal mining	101	283.4	9.9	293.3	275.5	9.9	285.4	276.0	9.9	286.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	III	417.0	279.0	696.0	406.9	270.3	677.2	411.0	277.6	688.6
Grain milling	211	15.9	4.8	20.7	15.4	4.8	20.2	15.8	4.9	20.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	64.4	36.0	100.4	62.6	36.1	98.8	62.9	37.4	100.3
Biscuits	213	16.4	26.5	42.9	16.0	25.3	41.3	16.2	26.6	42.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	53.2	49.5	102.8	51.5	48.6	100.2	51.7	49.6	101.3
Milk and milk products	215	42.4	15.9	58.3	41.0	15.1	56.0	42.1	16.0	58.1
Sugar	216	8.6	3.0	11.5	8.2	2.7	10.9	8.3	2.8	11.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.2	39.3	72.5	33.2	38.2	71.4	33.3	38.9	72.2
Fruit and vegetable products	218	27.5	31.2	58.7	26.7	29.9	56.7	26.7	30.3	57.0
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.2	4.7	25.9	21.3	4.7	26.0	21.1	4.7	25.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.8	1.5	7.2	5.8	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.6	7.5
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.8	14.1	33.9	19.2	13.3	32.6	19.4	13.4	32.8
Brewing and malting	231	55.9	12.9	68.9	55.4	12.7	68.1	55.5	12.7	68.1
Soft drinks	232	17.3	10.2	27.5	15.7	9.0	24.7	18.7	9.9	28.6
Other drink industries	239	20.5	13.5	33.9	20.4	13.3	33.7	20.9	13.9	34.9
Tobacco	240	14.8	16.0	30.8	14.5	15.0	29.5	14.5	15.0	29.4
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	IV	32.3	4.0	36.4	32.3	4.0	36.3	32.5	4.1	36.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	9.9	0.4	10.3	10.0	0.4	10.4	10.0	0.4	10.5
Mineral oil refining	262	16.5	2.0	18.5	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.3	2.0	18.3
Lubricating oils and greases	263	6.0	1.6	7.5	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1	1.6	7.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	V	305.9	122.8	428.8	308.3	121.9	430.3	308.9	122.8	431.7
General chemicals	271	113.6	22.2	135.8	115.0	22.3	137.3	115.0	22.4	137.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	40.8	32.2	73.0	41.5	32.4	73.9	41.5	32.6	74.1
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	15.1	23.8	8.8	14.5	23.3	9.0	15.1	24.1
Paint	274	19.4	7.4	26.8	19.5	7.2	26.7	19.5	7.1	26.6
Soap and detergents	275	10.3	6.6	16.9	10.4	6.5	16.9	10.5	6.8	17.3
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	42.9	8.3	51.2	42.7	8.3	51.0	43.2	8.3	51.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.5	3.5	22.0	18.3	3.4	21.7	18.2	3.3	21.5
Fertilisers	278	9.5	1.6	11.1	9.7	1.7	11.4	9.7	1.7	11.4
Other chemical industries	279	42.1	26.0	68.1	42.5	25.7	68.1	42.3	25.5	67.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	VI	406.0	52.9	458.9	396.7	51.7	448.4	392.5	51.5	444.0
Iron and steel (general)	311	201.6	19.3	220.9	196.1	18.8	214.9	193.3	18.7	211.9
Steel tubes	312	42.0	6.7	48.7	40.4	6.3	46.7	40.0	6.3	46.3
Iron castings, etc	313	68.2	6.8	75.1	67.2	6.9	74.1	66.4	7.2	73.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.7	7.5	50.2	42.1	7.3	49.4	42.0	7.1	49.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.0	8.4	42.3	34.0	8.5	42.5	33.9	8.3	42.2
Other base metals	323	17.4	4.2	21.6	16.9	3.8	20.8	16.9	3.9	20.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	VII	780.3	144.5	924.7	768.9	143.1	912.0	761.3	140.3	901.6
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.2	4.0	29.2	24.2	3.9	28.2	24.1	3.9	28.0
Metal working machine tools	332	55.6	9.3	64.9	54.6	9.2	63.9	54.8	9.1	63.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.7	14.6	84.3	69.4	14.5	83.9	68.7	14.2	82.9
Industrial engines	334	25.7	4.2	29.9	24.8	3.9	28.7	23.2	3.5	26.6
Textile machinery and accessories	335	19.7	3.4	23.1	19.3	3.5	22.9	18.8	3.4	22.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.4	4.4	42.9	38.3	4.3	42.7	37.9	4.3	42.2
Mechanical handling equipment	337	52.3	8.5	60.8	51.8	8.6	60.4	51.2	9.1	60.3
Office machinery	338	15.8	6.5	22.3	16.1	6.7	22.8	16.0	6.8	22.6
Other machinery	339	180.2	36.0	216.2	178.0	35.5	213.4	176.9	35.4	212.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	139.0	17.0	156.1	136.5	16.9	153.3	136.9	16.6	153.5
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.2	4.3	21.5	16.9	4.3	21.2	15.9	4.2	20.1
Other mechanical engineering nes	349	141.3	32.2	173.5	139.0	31.8	170.8	137.0	31.0	167.9

Later figures are available for this series and they show a further fall of 16,000 between June and August. Employment in construction has been increasing and the July and August 1979 figures are the highest for over three years.

The following tables, which have not been seasonally adjusted, show that 12,989,000 people were employed in service industries in June—221,000 more than a year earlier—with most of the increase, 181,000, occurring in female employment. Employment increased during the year in all service sectors with the biggest increases in distributive trades (43,000), professional and scientific services (49,000) and miscellaneous services (65,000).

All estimates in this article are provisional and they will be revised in due course when the results of the 1977 and later censuses of employment become available.

Table 1 Great Britain (continued)

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSAND								
		[June 1978]			[March 1979]			[June 1979]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	VIII	94.9	52.3	147.3	95.5	52.8	148.3	95.1	52.8	148.0
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.8	2.9	11.7	8.7	2.8	11.5	8.5	2.7	11.2
Watches and clocks	352	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.3	6.3	11.6	5.3	6.5	11.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.6	10.9	26.4	15.3	10.8	26.1	15.4	10.9	26.3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.2	32.1	97.3	66.2	32.9	99.2	66.0	32.7	98.7
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	IX	465.2	274.4	739.6	466.7	272.7	739.4	463.0	271.3	734.4
Electrical machinery	361	100.4	32.9	133.3	100.0	32.6	132.6	99.9	32.6	132.5
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.1	12.3	43.4	31.3	12.0	43.2	30.9	12.0	42.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	40.4	24.9	65.3	39.7	25.4	65.1	38.7	25.1	63.9
Radio and electronic components	364	63.4	64.5	127.9	64.3	65.8	130.1	63.5	64.8	128.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.0	25.6	49.6	22.9	24.2	47.1	22.4	22.9	45.4
Electronic computers	366	33.4	12.5	45.9	34.3	12.7	47.0	34.6	13.1	47.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	67.4	26.5	93.9	68.6	26.3	94.9	68.8	26.6	95.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.4	20.9	62.3	41.5	21.2	62.7	40.5	21.1	61.6
Other electrical goods	369	63.8	54.3	118.1	64.1	52.6	116.7	63.7	53.1	116.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	X	161.3	13.2	174.5	155.6	13.2	168.8	153.2	13.1	166.3
<b>Vehicles</b>	XI	671.3	93.0	764.3	666.3	92.1	758.4	667.2	93.0	760.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	32.0	2.6	34.6	31.2	2.5	33.6	31.4	2.5	33.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	423.8	58.0	481.8	412.9	56.1	469.0	413.1	57.0	470.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.3	3.4	13.7	10.2	3.2	13.5	9.9	3.1	13.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	164.2	26.7	191.0	170.2	28.0	198.2	170.9	28.2	199.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.9	1.0	17.9	17.2	1.0	18.3	17.1	1.0	18.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.1	1.2	25.3	24.6	1.2	25.9	24.6	1.2	25.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	XII	386.1	150.3	536.5	382.1	147.6	529.7	381.0	146.2	527.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.2	12.4	60.6	48.9	12.4	61.4	48.4	12.2	60.6
Hand tools and implements	391	13.1	6.0	19.1	12.8	6.0	18.8	12.5	5.8	18.4
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.9	5.1	13.0	7.6	4.5	12.1	7.4	4.5	11.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	24.0	9.8	33.8	23.9	9.6	33.6	23.6	9.4	33.0
Wire and wire manufactures	394	28.6	7.7	36.2	27.9	7.6	35.5	27.7	7.7	35.4
Cans and metal boxes	395	17.9	13.1	31.0	17.3	12.3	29.6	17.4	12.2	29.6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.2	8.0	22.2	13.9	7.8	21.7	13.8	7.5	21.3
Metal industries nes	399	232.3	88.2	320.5	229.6	87.4	317.0	230.2	86.8	316.9
<b>Textiles</b>	XIII	253.9	210.3	464.2	249.8	205.4	455.2	246.7	205.7	452.4
Production of man-made fibres	411	26.4	4.2	30.5	26.2	4.2	30.5	26.3	4.2	30.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	26.7	20.2	46.9	25.7	19.5	45			



Table 1 Great Britain (continued)

SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSAND								
		[June 1978]			[March 1979]			[June 1979]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>340.3</b>	<b>276.7</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>346.3</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>347.2</b>
Gas	601	75.2	28.3	101.5	77.4	27.5	104.9	77.3	27.6	104.9
Electricity	602	141.9	33.6	175.4	143.1	33.7	176.7	142.6	33.7	176.3
Water supply	603	55.6	7.8	63.4	56.2	8.5	64.7	56.7	9.2	66.0
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>XXII</b>	<b>1,168.8</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>1,425.9</b>	<b>1,167.0</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>1,428.8</b>	<b>1,175.7</b>	<b>269.4</b>	<b>1,445.2</b>
Railways	701	193.5	14.7	208.2	193.2	14.8	208.0	192.4	15.0	207.4
Road passenger transport	702	175.4	32.4	207.8	173.8	31.7	205.6	175.0	32.4	207.4
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	703	170.7	20.0	190.7	168.2	20.5	188.7	171.2	21.4	192.6
Other road haulage	704	19.0	2.8	21.8	19.5	3.0	22.5	19.6	2.9	22.6
Sea transport	705									
Port and inland water transport †	706	135.4	12.6	148.0	133.4	11.9	145.3	133.2	12.4	145.7
Air transport	707	60.4	24.0	84.3	63.1	25.4	88.5	63.7	26.0	89.6
Postal services and telecommunications	708	312.6	96.1	408.8	315.8	99.0	414.8	317.3	100.9	418.2
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	709	101.8	54.5	156.3	100.0	55.4	155.4	103.3	58.4	161.7
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>XXIII</b>	<b>1,182.1</b>	<b>1,501.3</b>	<b>2,683.4</b>	<b>1,181.1</b>	<b>1,518.8</b>	<b>2,699.9</b>	<b>1,189.2</b>	<b>1,537.0</b>	<b>2,726.2</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	810	154.1	69.5	223.6	151.4	69.1	220.5	153.0	68.6	221.6
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	811	21.8	5.4	27.2	21.7	5.4	27.1	21.7	5.4	27.0
Other wholesale distribution	812	169.8	118.0	287.8	170.0	119.0	289.0	172.6	119.2	291.8
Retail distribution of food and drink	820	207.6	376.5	584.1	205.7	375.8	581.5	208.3	382.7	591.0
Other retail distribution	821	410.8	855.5	1,266.3	412.3	872.6	1,285.0	414.2	884.3	1,298.5
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	831	83.7	31.6	115.2	85.9	32.0	118.0	84.4	31.5	115.9
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	832	134.3	44.8	179.1	134.1	44.9	179.0	135.0	45.4	180.4
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>XXIV</b>	<b>550.5</b>	<b>583.3</b>	<b>1,133.8</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>1,159.6</b>	<b>558.8</b>	<b>607.8</b>	<b>1,166.4</b>
Insurance	860	149.1	121.9	271.0	153.2	124.6	277.8	152.7	124.6	277.3
Banking and bill discounting	861	146.2	179.5	325.7	146.9	183.8	330.7	146.0	183.6	329.6
Other financial institutions	862	49.0	53.7	102.6	49.2	54.4	103.6	48.6	55.3	103.9
Property owning and managing, etc	863	42.6	40.2	82.8	42.8	39.0	81.9	43.2	43.4	86.5
Advertising and market research	864	18.1	14.9	33.0	19.0	16.8	35.7	19.3	16.7	35.9
Other business services	865	94.1	140.4	234.6	98.1	148.9	247.0	99.4	151.7	251.1
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	866	51.4	32.7	84.1	50.4	32.5	82.9	49.6	32.5	82.1
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>XXV</b>	<b>1,130.0</b>	<b>2,442.3</b>	<b>3,572.1</b>	<b>1,141.4</b>	<b>2,488.0</b>	<b>3,629.5</b>	<b>1,136.7</b>	<b>2,487.5</b>	<b>3,624.3</b>
Accountancy services †	871									
Educational services	872	574.6	1,251.6	1,826.2	585.7	1,279.1	1,864.8	578.3	1,274.0	1,852.4
Legal services †	873									
Medical and dental services	874	293.8	984.4	1,278.2	291.5	1,000.6	1,292.2	294.0	1,005.5	1,299.5
Religious organisations †	875									
Research and development services	876	77.9	28.5	106.3	77.5	28.7	106.2	77.0	28.4	105.4
Other professional and scientific services †	879	186.7	177.8	364.4	186.7	179.6	366.3	187.4	179.6	367.0
<b>Miscellaneous*</b>	<b>XXVI</b>	<b>985.4</b>	<b>1,378.6</b>	<b>2,364.0</b>	<b>960.9</b>	<b>1,346.1</b>	<b>2,307.0</b>	<b>998.7</b>	<b>1,429.7</b>	<b>2,428.5</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	881	58.8	45.1	103.9	59.9	46.8	106.6	60.8	47.5	108.3
Sport and other recreations	882	57.9	45.0	102.9	57.4	46.5	103.9	57.5	49.2	106.7
Betting and gambling	883	35.2	58.8	94.0	33.8	58.0	91.8	34.0	61.0	94.9
Hotels and other residential establishments	884	108.2	175.2	283.4	89.1	140.3	229.4	108.4	180.7	289.0
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	885	57.7	112.2	169.9	56.1	109.0	165.1	61.2	117.1	178.4
Public houses	886	75.6	177.4	253.1	76.7	177.2	253.9	78.9	181.7	260.5
Clubs	887	40.5	67.5	108.0	38.8	71.9	110.7	41.0	71.6	112.6
Catering contractors	888	20.1	49.8	69.9	19.0	47.7	66.8	20.1	49.3	69.4
Hairdressing and manicure	889	8.1	84.7	92.8	7.6	83.7	91.2	7.9	87.8	95.7
Laundries	892	15.4	37.6	53.1	15.0	35.8	50.8	15.7	37.0	52.6
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	893	5.6	20.2	25.8	5.0	20.4	25.4	5.3	21.9	27.2
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	894	354.0	104.2	458.2	355.5	107.0	462.4	357.1	108.6	465.6
Repair of boots and shoes	895	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.9	1.8	4.7	2.9	1.8	4.7
Other services	899	145.2	399.0	544.3	144.2	399.9	544.2	148.1	414.7	562.7
<b>Public administration ‡</b>	<b>XXVI</b>	<b>971.8</b>	<b>614.0</b>	<b>1,585.8</b>	<b>962.8</b>	<b>623.5</b>	<b>1,586.2</b>	<b>972.2</b>	<b>626.0</b>	<b>1,598.1</b>
National government service	901	352.6	277.1	629.7	351.3	280.8	632.0	347.5	278.7	626.1
Local government service	906	619.2	336.9	956.1	611.5	342.7	954.2	624.7	347.3	972.0

\* Excludes private domestic service.

† The figures for "sea transport" and "port and inland water transport" are combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services", "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services".

‡ 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 service 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 *Employment Gazette*.

Table 2 Regions

	THOUSAND						
	All industries and services*	Male	Female	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>							
[June 1978]	7,985	4,642	3,344	121.5	14.5	202.9	146.5
[Sep 1978]	8,024	4,669	3,355	127.0	14.3	204.1	147.6
[Dec 1978]	8,076	4,667	3,409	118.6	14.3	204.2	147.5
[Mar 1979]	7,989	4,624	3,365	112.9	14.3	197.3	146.0
[June 1979]	8,044	4,643	3,401	114.4	14.4	198.4	146.4
<b>South West</b>							
[June 1978]	1,544	907	637	48.8	11.2	58.3	16.7
[Sep 1978]	1,550	910	639	48.4	11.2	58.5	16.9
[Dec 1978]	1,540	903	637	47.1	11.2	57.7	17.0
[Mar 1979]	1,532	899	633	46.0	11.2	57.3	16.9
[June 1979]	1,572	910	661	45.8	11.2	58.5	17.0
<b>West Midlands</b>							
[June 1978]	2,213	1,334	879	31.3	25.4	55.8	21.3
[Sep 1978]	2,219	1,337	882	32.6	25.0	55.9	21.5
[Dec 1978]	2,230	1,334	896	30.3	24.9	55.7	21.4
[Mar 1979]	2,197	1,320	877	29.2	25.1	54.6	21.6
[June 1979]	2,200	1,318	882	29.5	25.0	56.2	21.8
<b>East Midlands</b>							
[June 1978]	1,511	903	608	34.8	72.9	50.1	27.9
[Sep 1978]	1,517	907	610	37.7	71.8	50.3	28.1
[Dec 1978]	1,525	905	619	35.5	71.1	50.4	29.0
[Mar 1979]	1,512	899	613	32.4	71.3	48.5	28.8
[June 1979]	1,524	904	620	32.7	71.8	49.6	29.0
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>							
[June 1978]	1,989	1,193	796	34.2	81.9	84.6	39.2
[Sep 1978]	1,994	1,199	795	35.2	79.9	85.7	39.6
[Dec 1978]	2,002	1,197	805	34.2	79.6	83.9	39.6
[Mar 1979]	1,982	1,187	795	32.1	79.9	81.8	39.5
[June 1979]	2,001	1,196	805	32.4	80.5	83.8	39.9
<b>North West</b>							
[June 1978]	2,633	1,519	1,114	17.4	14.2	102.7	104.1
[Sep 1978]	2,650	1,530	1,119	18.4	14.1	103.6	105.3
[Dec 1978]	2,667	1,531	1,137	17.6	14.0	101.8	105.0
[Mar 1979]	2,638	1,516	1,122	16.3	14.0	99.1	104.0
[June 1979]	2,646	1,514	1,132	16.4	13.9	100.7	103.9
<b>North</b>							
[June 1978]	1,261	762	499	16.6	48.8	31.3	55.5
[Sep 1978]	1,264	762	503	16.9	47.7	31.5	56.2
[Dec 1978]	1,275	765	510	16.6	47.3	30.8	56.0
[Mar 1979]	1,258	755	503	15.8	47.2	30.3	56.2
[June 1979]	1,274	761	513	15.6	47.1	31.3	56.7
<b>Wales</b>							
[June 1978]	1,006	611	395	24.4	39.1	19.3	22.5
[Sep 1978]	1,006	609	397	25.4	38.2	19.4	22.7
[Dec 1978]	1,004	605	399	25.1	37.9	19.4	22.1
[Mar 1979]	994	601	392	23.1	37.8	19.4	22.0
[June 1979]	1,013	610	403	22.2	37.6	19.9	22.3
<b>Scotland</b>							
[June 1978]	2,079	1,202	877	47.9	33.4	91.2	31.4
[Sep 1978]	2,088	1,203	885	49.0	32.4	91.7	32.1
[Dec 1978]	2,081	1,199	882	47.9	32.4	90.4	32.2
[Mar 1979]	2,059	1,185	874	48.1	32.6	89.0	31.6
[June 1979]	2,093	1,199	894	48.1	32.6	90.1	31.2
<b>Great Britain</b>							
[June							



Table 2 Regions (continued)

	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction**	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence†	THOUSAND
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>										
[June 1978]	1,043.2	121.5	526.7	398.7	116.7	648.5	1,055.5	2,932.0	624.4	
[Sep 1978]	1,047.6	120.4	529.4	401.0	117.2	654.6	1,059.0	2,942.2	625.9	
[Dec 1978]	1,044.7	120.7	530.5	401.4	117.5	651.8	1,101.5	2,963.6	628.3	
[Mar 1979]	1,036.8	118.6	526.7	396.0	117.5	650.3	1,062.6	2,952.7	625.0	
[June 1979]	1,030.2	118.6	527.3	406.9	117.9	657.2	1,072.6	2,980.9	626.3	
<b>South West</b>										
[June 1978]	224.6	37.0	90.7	89.9	29.6	81.8	206.8	528.2	112.6	
[Sep 1978]	226.6	36.7	91.7	90.5	29.9	83.3	210.2	525.5	112.2	
[Dec 1978]	227.3	36.5	92.5	90.6	30.3	82.2	215.4	513.0	111.4	
[Mar 1979]	227.3	37.1	91.7	89.3	30.4	82.9	209.6	513.1	111.1	
[June 1979]	225.3	37.3	91.6	91.9	30.4	84.2	213.1	544.2	113.0	
<b>West Midlands</b>										
[June 1978]	592.6	44.3	168.8	104.1	29.3	94.1	232.0	573.3	122.2	
[Sep 1978]	591.9	44.2	168.7	104.8	29.9	95.3	231.4	576.8	123.3	
[Dec 1978]	587.9	44.3	169.1	104.9	29.9	95.5	238.2	589.1	123.5	
[Mar 1979]	578.6	44.0	166.5	103.5	29.8	95.0	229.5	581.0	124.1	
[June 1979]	574.9	44.4	164.8	106.4	29.7	96.1	228.9	585.3	124.6	
<b>East Midlands</b>										
[June 1978]	216.9	170.1	93.9	76.0	24.4	70.2	167.1	371.6	96.9	
[Sep 1978]	218.7	169.6	94.5	76.6	25.2	71.2	167.5	368.9	98.1	
[Dec 1978]	217.5	168.9	95.2	76.6	25.5	70.8	171.9	376.8	98.0	
[Mar 1979]	216.3	167.6	93.5	75.6	25.5	71.2	170.0	377.5	97.4	
[June 1979]	215.4	169.0	94.1	77.7	25.6	71.6	172.7	378.8	98.5	
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>										
[June 1978]	244.7	143.9	109.5	107.4	32.8	108.2	220.5	571.9	121.6	
[Sep 1978]	246.7	143.2	110.5	108.1	33.5	109.8	224.4	564.8	122.6	
[Dec 1978]	245.8	142.2	110.9	108.2	33.7	108.6	229.5	575.7	121.4	
[Mar 1979]	243.8	140.5	110.3	106.7	33.7	109.0	222.2	573.5	121.3	
[June 1979]	242.5	139.9	110.3	109.8	33.7	111.3	224.3	582.7	122.3	
<b>North West</b>										
[June 1978]	402.0	180.1	185.8	131.0	39.7	167.8	314.4	780.2	173.3	
[Sep 1978]	404.5	177.9	186.1	132.0	40.1	168.8	322.1	782.5	174.8	
[Dec 1978]	403.2	178.4	186.1	132.0	40.3	168.6	332.5	794.8	173.5	
[Mar 1979]	397.1	177.8	184.0	130.2	40.3	167.5	322.7	791.7	173.7	
[June 1979]	392.8	178.5	181.7	133.8	40.3	169.1	322.7	797.5	175.2	
<b>North</b>										
[June 1978]	190.0	51.7	60.3	93.0	19.7	65.0	146.6	343.2	94.3	
[Sep 1978]	189.7	51.7	60.8	93.7	20.0	65.3	147.5	344.2	94.7	
[Dec 1978]	188.8	51.7	61.1	93.8	20.1	65.1	155.9	348.8	93.6	
[Mar 1979]	187.0	51.2	60.5	92.5	20.2	64.1	149.8	343.8	94.5	
[June 1979]	188.0	49.8	61.2	95.1	20.4	65.5	153.3	351.7	95.4	
<b>Wales</b>										
[June 1978]	114.1	27.9	49.5	67.2	19.1	56.7	103.3	305.5	86.5	
[Sep 1978]	114.8	27.4	50.7	67.6	19.5	56.9	102.2	303.7	86.6	
[Dec 1978]	114.7	26.7	50.6	67.8	19.6	56.9	103.7	303.3	85.7	
[Mar 1979]	114.5	27.9	49.6	66.9	19.5	56.6	99.7	301.4	85.6	
[June 1979]	115.4	28.2	50.7	68.8	19.3	57.3	103.2	312.9	86.3	
<b>Scotland</b>										
[June 1978]	258.8	91.9	100.6	166.3	29.1	133.4	237.2	667.1	154.1	
[Sep 1978]	260.6	92.0	101.0	167.5	29.6	132.6	238.5	670.5	154.6	
[Dec 1978]	258.8	93.6	101.2	167.6	29.2	132.6	243.7	662.6	152.9	
[Mar 1979]	255.1	92.6	100.3	165.3	29.2	132.1	233.8	661.3	153.6	
[June 1979]	253.1	93.0	100.5	170.0	29.7	132.9	235.5	685.1	156.5	
<b>Great Britain</b>										
[June 1978]	3,286.9	868.5	1,385.9	1,233.1	340.3	1,425.8	2,683.4	7,072.9	1,585.8	
[Sep 1978]	3,301.1	863.1	1,393.3	1,241.9	344.9	1,437.8	2,702.7	7,079.3	1,592.9	
[Dec 1978]	3,288.7	863.0	1,393.3	1,243.1	346.1	1,432.2	2,792.2	7,127.8	1,586.2	
[Mar 1979]	3,256.5	857.2	1,383.1	1,226.1	346.3	1,428.8	2,699.9	7,096.0	1,586.2	
[June 1979]	3,237.7	858.7	1,382.2	1,260.4	347.2	1,445.2	2,726.2	7,219.1	1,598.1	

# Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Officers or by post from HSE General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

Catalogue		Price
Health and Safety Executive Publications catalogue (£1) ISBN 011 883227 1	depot, Renfrew, 4 January 1977 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883220 4	39
<b>Annual Reports</b>	Molten metal and water explosions. Sixth Report of the subcommittee on Molten Metal and Water Hazards (£1) ISBN 011 883240 9	41
Health and Safety: Commission Report 1977-78 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883221 2	Safety during semicontinuous castings of copper and copper-based alloys (80p) ISBN 011 883226 3	42
Health and Safety: Manufacturing and Service Industries 1977 (£2.75) ISBN 011 883222 0	Safety in Steel Erection. Report of a subcommittee on Safety and Health in the Construction Industries (£1) ISBN 011 883241 7	44
Health and Safety: Research 1977 (£2.50) ISBN 011 883210 7	Safety in Demolition Work. Report of the subcommittee of the Joint Advisory Committee on Safety and Health in the Construction Industries (£1) ISBN 011 883242 5	45
Health and Safety: Agriculture 1976 (£1) ISBN 883214 X	Power press safety. Standards prepared by the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of power presses (£1.50) ISBN 011 883248 4	46
Industrial Air Pollution 1977 (£3) ISBN 011 883225 5	Guarding of Foundry Machinery: seventh report of the subcommittee on Machinery Safety (£1.25) ISBN 011 883278 6	47
Mines and Quarries District Reports 1977 (£2 each)	Safety in Paper Mills. Fourth Report of JSC (£2) ISBN 011 883245 X	48
Health and Safety: Nuclear Establishments 1975-76 (£1.15) ISBN 011 883018 X	<b>Health and Safety (Guidance) Series booklets</b>	49A
Health and Safety Employment Medical Advisory Service Report 1975-76 (£1.50) ISBN 011 883017 1	1 Polyurethane foam (£1) ISBN 011 883208 5	49B
Health and Safety Statistics 1976 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883214 X	2 Poisonous chemicals on the farm (£1) ISBN 011 883215 8	49C
Construction Health and Safety 1977-78 (£1.25) ISBN 011 883231 X	3 Highly flammable materials on construction sites (£1) ISBN 011 883218 2	49D
Fatal accidents in construction 1977 (90p) ISBN 011 883238 7	4 Highly flammable liquids in the paint industry (£1) ISBN 011 883219 0	50
Furniture and Woodworking Health and Safety 1977 (£1) ISBN 011 883224 7	5 Hot work: welding and cutting on plant containing flammable materials (£1) ISBN 011 883229 8	
Ceramics Health and Safety (75p) ISBN 011 883236	<b>Health and Safety (Regulations) Series booklets</b>	
<b>Advisory Committee Reports and reports of special investigations etc.</b>	1 Packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (60p) ISBN 011 8832131	
The Flixborough Disaster (£2.50) ISBN 011 361075 0	2 A guide to agricultural legislation (£1) ISBN 011 883217 4	
The explosion at Laporte Industries Ltd April 1975 (£1.25) ISBN 011 880333 6	3 A guide to tanker marking regulations (£1) ISBN 011 883232 8	
The explosion at Houghton Main Colliery June 1975 (£1) ISBN 011 880328 X	<b>Health and Safety at Work Series booklets</b>	
The explosion at Appleby-Frodingham steelworks, Scunthorpe, November 1975 (£4) ISBN 011 88033 4	3 Safety Devices for Hand and Foot Operated Presses (011 880862 1) (30p)	
The explosion at the Dow Chemical Factory, Kings Lynn, June 1976 (£1) ISBN 011 883003 1	5 Cloakroom Accommodation and Washing Facilities (011 880850 8) (45p)	
A survey of respiratory disease in the Pottery Industry (35p) ISBN 011 880346 8	6B Safety in Construction Work: Roofing (011 880870 2) (20p)	
Success and failure in accident prevention (80p) ISBN 011 880330 1	6D Safety in Construction Work: Scaffolding (11 881452 4) (30p)	
Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Falsework (£2) ISBN 011 880347 6	6E Safety in Construction Work: Demolition (011 883079 1) (60p)	
First Report of the National Committee on steep seam working in British coal mines (60p) ISBN 011 410248 1	11 Guarding of Hand-fed Platen Machines (011 880873 7) (18p)	
Advisory committee on Major Hazards: First Report (£1) ISBN 011 880884 2	12 Safety at Drop-Forging Hammers (011 880855 9) (18p)	
Selected written evidence submitted to the Advisory Committee on Asbestos 1976/77 (£5) ISBN 011 883004 X	14 Safety in the use of Mechanical Power Presses (011 880855 0) (75p)	
Asbestos Health Hazards and Precautions. Interim statement (10p) ISBN 011 881114 2	20 Drilling Machines: Guarding of Spindles and Attachments 1974 (011 880865 6) (35p)	
Safe Manriding in Mines Parts 1A and 1B (£5) ISBN 011 880491 X	22 Dust Explosions in Factories (011 880851 6) (30p)	
Digest of Pneumoconiosis 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 882006 0	23 Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons (011 880876 1) (25p)	
Some aspects of the safety of nuclear installations in Great Britain (Replies to questions submitted by the Secretary of State for Energy to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate in October 1976) (£1) ISBN 011 8830015	25 Noise and the Worker (011 880845 1) (22p)	
The Fire on HMS Glasgow, 23 September 1976 (£2.75) ISBN 011 883075 9	27 Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths (011 880880 X) (25p)	
Asbestos: Measurement and Monitoring of Asbestos in Air (£1) ISBN 011 883084 8	30 Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in Factories (011 880882 6) (45p)	
Asbestos: Work on Thermal and Acoustic Insulation and Sprayed Coatings (50p) ISBN 011 883083 X	31 Safety in Electrical Testing (011 880843 5) (38p)	
Canvey: an investigation of potential hazards from operations in the Canvey Island/Thurrock area (£10) ISBN 011 883200 X (Summary of Report (£1) ISBN 011 883203 4)	32 Repair of Drums and Small Tanks (011 880852 4) (25p)	
Shift Work and Health (£1) ISBN 011 883216 6	33 Safety in the use of Guillotines and Shears (011 880861 3) (30p)	
The fire and explosion at Braehead container	35 Basic Rules for Safety and Health at Work (011 880857 5) (20p)	
	36 First Aid in Factories (011 880842 7) (25p)	

Lighting in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (011 880869 9) (75p)	39
Safety in the use of Woodworking Machines (011 880837 0) (£1)	41
Guarding of Cutters of Horizontal Milling Machines (011 880871 0) (30p)	42
Asbestos: Health Precautions in Industry 1974 (011 880879 6) (25p)	44
Seats for Workers in Factories, Offices and Shops (011 880883 4) (55p)	45
Evaporating and Other Ovens (011 880872 9) (55p)	46
Safety in the Stacking of Materials (011 880839 7) (40p)	47
First Aid in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (011 883132 1) (25p)	48
Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Opening Processes (011 360851 9) (25p)	49A
Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Card-room Processes (011 360854 3) (40p)	49B
Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Spinning, winding and sizing (011 360858 6) (45p)	49C
Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Fabric Production (011 883078 3) (60p)	49D
Welding and Flame Cutting using Compressed Gases (011 883080 5) (25p)	50
<b>Health and Safety Commission leaflets</b>	
HSC 8 Safety Committees guidance to employers whose employees are not members of recognised independent trade unions	
HSC 9 Time off for the training of safety representatives (Code of Practice)	
<b>Agricultural Safety leaflets</b>	
AS1 A short guide to the 1974 Act	
AS2 Tractors safety cabs	
AS3 Bulls	
AS4 Mushroom worker's lung	
AS5 Farmer's lung	
AS6 Crop spraying	
AS7 Guns	
AS8 Noise	
AS10 Children	
AS14 Cyanide gassing powders - Safe handling	
AS16 Brakes for tractor-trailer safety	
AS21 First aid in agriculture	
<b>EMAS leaflets</b>	
MS(A)1 Lead and you	
MS(A)3 Asbestos and you	
MS(A)4 Study of asbestos workers	
MS(A)5 The health of workers engaged in antimony oxide	
MS(A)6 Vinyl chloride and you	
MS(B)1 Ulceration of the skin and inside the nose caused by chrome	
MS(B)3 Anthrax	
MS(B)4 Effects on the skin of pitch and tar	
MS(B)5 Skin cancer caused by oil	
MS(B)6 Occupational industrial dermatitis	
MS(B)7 Poisoning by pesticides	
<b>Guidance Notes</b>	
Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published under five headings: Medical; Environmental Hygiene; Chemical Safety; Plant and Machinery; General.	
Enquiries to HMSO	
* Free of charge	



# Employment topics

## WOW courses

**Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW)** courses were developed to help women who wished to return to work after bringing up a family. The aim was to give them the information and experience to make a realistic choice of job and give them the confidence to carry through their plans.

A study was carried out to evaluate the first WOW courses that were run under the Training Opportunities scheme and to follow up the subsequent careers of the participants. The results clearly showed that the courses met the real needs of the participants and were extremely well received.

As reported in *Employment Gazette* (August p.740) this had led to an extension of the WOW programme and wider publicity.

The evaluation study\* compared the results of the various pilot courses; some of these were full-time and others were part-time.

An important feature of the courses is that the participants assess themselves in relation to working life and to particular jobs. The emphasis is on practical experience backed up by counselling.

They have the opportunity to try out various jobs and types of training, including those which are not traditionally "women's jobs", for instance in construction and engineering.

The course was intended to focus on women who were not sure of the work they wanted, or how to go about it, and who were likely to enter unskilled or semi-skilled employment.

Two colleges agreed to run the pilot courses: Hall Green Technical College in Birmingham, and the South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education in Cardiff.

Each centre tried out two versions of the course: a part-time course running for five half-days a week and a full-time course. It was suggested that the full-time course ran for six weeks and the part-time course for 12 weeks, with a maximum of 12 students per course.

The full-time courses showed a greater success rate on most counts. Students were easier to recruit, were more committed during the courses they attended and more of them saw through their plans for action after the courses were finished.

Part-time students were less open to consideration of wider opportunities for themselves. Significantly, those who could not be avail-

able full-time were frustrated by the current lack of part-time training opportunities and the scarcity of part-time employment.

Exposure to traditionally male occupations did not lead the students into these fields after the courses; rather it tended to show them what they did not want to do.

But of the problems that have been experienced with developing the courses, only one has not been satisfactorily solved—reaching the women for whom the courses are designed. Wider publicity and more intensive recruitment advertising should achieve this.

Students were generally enthusiastic about the opportunities for job sampling and many would have liked to have more samples and longer time on each one (particularly the part-timers).

They also found that visits to employers were useful, interesting and enjoyable, and were keen to hear what employers expected, particularly from personnel officers.

Talks from outside speakers about areas of employment, training opportunities and job applications were also well received. Those most appreciated were from women who shared their experiences of returning to work after having children.

The tutors at both centres included sessions to brush up students' maths, and at Birmingham English was included. These were extremely popular and many students said they would have appreciated more time spent on this.

Group discussions were mostly regarded as valuable except by those on the part-time course who felt too much time was spent on them.

Individual counselling was regarded as more valuable than group counselling where both facilities were available. Students were reassured that counsellors were available to discuss the problems of running a home while taking on a job.

Tutors at both colleges preferred full-time to part-time courses for several reasons:

- full-time courses were more concentrated and required greater commitment from the students;
- full-time students spent more time together and developed a stronger group identity which was more supportive for individuals; and
- part-time employment and training are not plentiful; so women who have only this option have few opportunities available. The idea of widening their oppor-

tunities is currently unrealistic.

Undoubtedly the most-valued aspects of the course for the students were the realisation that they were not alone in wanting to get back to work, getting used to dealing with

groups of people again, and seeing that their plans were feasible.

\* Evaluation of wider opportunities for women courses: final report; Report No. DTP 14; available from Manpower Services Commission, Training Services Division, 95 Wignmore Street, London W1H 9AA.

## Special exemption orders, August 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

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

Type of exemption	Females (18 years and over)	Young people aged 16 and 17		All
		males	females	
Extended hours†	23,677	1,175	1,774	26,626
Double day shifts‡	39,969	3,531	2,836	46,336
Long spells	10,462	436	1,370	12,268
Night shifts	61,886	2,127	321	64,334
Part-time work§	15,081	160	318	15,559
Saturday afternoon work	6,183	278	249	6,709
Sunday work	54,259	1,414	2,238	57,911
Miscellaneous	6,374	3,392	234	7,000
<b>All</b>	<b>217,891</b>	<b>9,513</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>236,743</b>

\* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.

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

‡ Includes 18,410 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## Disabled people

### Returns of unemployed disabled people at August 9, 1979

Section 1	Males	Females	Total
Registered	43,052	7,209	50,261
Unregistered	53,260	1,513	68,573

Section 2	Males	Females	Total
Registered	6,778	1,490	8,268
Unregistered	2,892	912	3,804

### Placings of disabled people from July 7 1979 to August 3 1979

		Males	Females	Total
Registered disabled people	Section 1	1,992	417	2,409
	Section 2	127	48	175
Unregistered disabled people	Section 1	1,745	582	2,327
Total placings		3,864	1,047	4,911

\* 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 special or 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 eligibility conditions for registration, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

## Foundry safety

The **fallacy** that safety guards on machinery reduce productivity is well illustrated in the latest report of the Subcommittee on Machinery Safety in foundries.

The Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Foundries set up the subcommittee in 1965 to consider all aspects of the problem. Since then the subcommittee has published six reports on various details of the subject; this latest and seventh report gives information on guards which have been operating satisfactorily for at least six months and in some cases for up to two years.

Most significantly, there have been no serious complaints about increased production time. In some cases, production time has not changed and in others it has improved, particularly with sequential guards which initiate the machine cycle.

Foundry engineers and foundry men were co-opted together with machine designers and makers, and the subcommittee maintained close contact with many firms. So it can be confidently said that the systems described in this report are giving successful service.

The variety of processes, encompassing castings from a few grams to 300 tonnes in a wide range of metals, and the variety of foundries ranging from mass production to small jobbing units, has made the work of the subcommittee a long and detailed task.

This seventh report should therefore be read in conjunction with the other six to appreciate the difficulties and the achievements of the subcommittee.

Importance is laid on the fact that both makers and users of machines understand the fundamentals of good guarding practice. In particular, careful attention should be given to the electrical considerations in British Standard code of practice 5304, *Safeguarding of Machinery*.

One of the chief difficulties in guarding the large number of machines still unprotected is lack of space. This means making a specific guard for a machine and many of the guards described by the subcommittee have been made on this basis.

The space problem is often acute when new machinery is fitted into an old building. The report points out that it is vital that the planning and discussion of guards takes place at the design stage.

All examples in the report are known to members of the subcommittee, but there may well be other guards of which they have no knowledge. The dissemination of knowledge about successful guards in so varied an industry is vital, and the

report urges that all available information be published and updated constantly through the normal channels available to the industry.

The building of modern automatic foundries often means that foundry engineers in charge of such units are increasingly asked to add a knowledge of quite complicated guarding methods to their general skills.

Finally, the report says that guarding methods must be kept up to date at the pace of an industry which is continually improving and modernising its methods. This calls for the integration of the skill and experience of all involved: foundry men, machine makers, design engineers and guard makers.

*Guarding of Foundry Machinery, Seventh Report of the Subcommittee on Machinery Safety*; HMSO; £1.25.

## Instrument craftsmen

**Instrument maintenance** craftsmen/technicians are vital in process industries and related process plant construction activity.

But as a survey by the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board (CAP ITB) has shown, the current requirement of 12,600 is about 1,100 short. The ITB undertook the survey on behalf of the MSC and has reported the results in its latest Report and Statement of Accounts\*.

The shortages are largely in Scotland, the North West, the North East and South East England, but are particularly acute in the major petrochemical centres: Teesside and Grangemouth.

The major cause is insufficient numbers being trained to accommodate the growth in the use of instrumentation and control systems across all industries. Chemicals, petroleum refining, electricity supply and iron and steel, the major providers of trained instrument maintenance personnel, are losing their staff to construction and offshore oil/gas activity in the United Kingdom and, more recently, to petrochemicals activity overseas, particularly in the Middle East.

In addition to the existing shortage there is expected to be an average annual increase in demand of some 700 instrument maintenance staff per year over the next five years.

To bring this overall shortage into balance by 1983 a programme of adult re-training is recommended by the ITB to supplement the current training provisions which are largely through apprenticeships. This programme of adult retraining would require the setting up of new training facilities to provide for:

- (a) offshore oil/gas;
- (b) sub-contractors involved in

- (c) chemical and petroleum requirements at the key petrochemical complexes; and
- (d) localised multi-process industry requirements.

Instrument maintenance skills are highly transferable and will be subject to significant technological change over the years ahead, so it is recommended that the basis for long-term supply beyond 1983 should be through young people trained as apprentices to nationally-agreed standards. This will require an annual increase of a further 170 apprentices into the system in 1979 and subsequent years.

The ITB's diagnosis has been accepted by the MSC, and CAP/ITB has agreed to undertake a continuing analysis of the situation and the problems arising and to work with the TSD in promoting the necessary action including the setting up of national training standards.

As far as the proposals for adult re-training are concerned, these will be implemented as and when the industrial relations situation allows. Regarding increasing the number of apprentices under training, the MSC agreed to the board establishing an instrument training centre at Teesside which was formally opened in May 1979.

A more detailed study of instrument training facilities in the United Kingdom may indicate the need for further centres to be established.

\* Available from the CAP/ITB, Staines House, 158-162 High Street, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4AT.

## Clothing ITB

A number of important new steps were taken by the Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board during the year ended on March 31, 1979.

The Training for Skills project resulted in a plan for the industry to meet its needs for trained manpower in the next decade. A survey showed that companies felt that neither the quality of recruits for craft and technician jobs, nor the in-company training or associated further education were adequate.

The findings of the survey, which also covered colleges and predictions about the economic and technological future were discussed with unions, employer associations and board committees, before the board put forward proposals to meet the problems identified.

Another priority, industrial relations/democracy, emerged during the consultations.

A digest of the submission to the MSC for support and funding was

explained to the industry.

It contains some radical proposals to increase the opportunity for shop-floor workers to acquire versatile new skills and broaden their general training; a new form of traineeship for craftsmen and technicians which should increase transferability of skills and make the industry more attractive to young people; and a comprehensive plan for the education and training of management, linked to the management career structure.

In general, these proposals were welcomed by those at the meetings.

At the end of the year the MSC had offered financial support for craft and sandwich course training in 1979/80 in advance of a decision about the extent of funding for the full Training for Skills programme.

The MSC also gave all the proposals a warm welcome but had not decided then whether the required funding could be provided.

Other important steps during the year included:

- the start of the Brunel University degree course in production technology with clothing options, which will provide a new source of potential managers;
- the launching of projects to promote the training of women which should help the industry utilise its talent to the full; and
- the export training event in Amsterdam and its follow-up which have led to the creation of 500 new jobs.

As part of its range of management seminars, 12 manufacturers were taken to Amsterdam, following initial training in exporting procedures and requirements.

In the course of the seminar, the group as a whole received £150,000 worth of orders and follow-up shows developed this initial contact into continuing and expanding export activities. By the end of the period in question, five of the companies had opened or were about to open new manufacturing units to handle the increased business.

There was a substantial demand for supervisory training during the year which was met by a combination of tailored in-company training and regional courses. Nine regional courses catered for 453 trainees and 29 in-company courses had 366 participants.

The revised careers series, *Looking to the future*, and a supporting poster were distributed to careers offices and schools. There was a heavy demand for additional copies throughout the year.

More information can be found in the *Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1979*, available from the Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board, Tower House, Merriem Way, Leeds LS2 8NY.



## DE leaflets for the public

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available free of charge from employment offices, local unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment and the:

Public Enquiry Office  
Department of Employment  
Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
London SW1H 9NA  
Telephone: 01-213 5551

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated agencies, nor does it include any "on sale" publications of the Department of Employment.

### Employment Protection Act

A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the Act:

- |       |  |       |
|-------|--|-------|
| No 1  | Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment       | PL631 |
| No 2  | Procedure for handling redundancies                                | PL624 |
| No 3  | Employee's rights on insolvency of employer                        | PL619 |
| No 4  | Employment rights for the expectant mother                         | PL625 |
| No 5  | Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations  | PL618 |
| No 6  | Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training | PL620 |
| No 7  | Trade union membership and activities                              | PL627 |
| No 8  | Itemized pay statement   | PL633 |
| No 9  | Guarantee payments   | PL629 |
| No 10 | Terms and conditions of employment                                 | PL621 |
| No 11 | Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay             | PL628 |
| No 12 | Time off for public duties   | PL626 |
| No 13 | Unfairly dismissed?  | PL630 |
| No 14 | Rights on termination of employment                                | PL632 |

(A supplement is also available on the extension of individual rights to part-time workers.)

*Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers.* PL616

Briefly explains the rights for individuals in employment and sets out the corresponding obligations on employers.

*Recoupment regulations—guidance for employers*

Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefit for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal. RCP1

### Other related publications

*Dismissal—employees' rights*

Information on the improved remedies for unfair dismissal and the right to written reasons for dismissal.

### Contracts of Employment Act 1972

A booklet giving details of the right to a longer period of notice according to length of service, and the right to a more informative written statement of terms and conditions of employment.

### Employees' rights on insolvency of employer

Operational guidance for liquidators, trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver.

IL1(Rev)

### Insolvency of employers

Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contribution. IL2

### Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and 1976

A guide to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975 and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976.

### Redundancy payments

*The Redundancy Payments Scheme (Eleventh revision)*

General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969, incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975.

### The Redundancy Payments Scheme

A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees. RPL6

### The Redundancy Payments Scheme—offsetting pensions against redundancy payments

Information for employers on the rules for offsetting pensions and lump sum payments under occupational pension schemes against redundancy payments. RPL1

### Overseas workers

*Employment of overseas workers in Great Britain*  
Information on the Work Permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states. OW5

*Employment of foreign nationals in Great Britain*  
Student employment. OW9

*Employment of Commonwealth citizens in Great Britain*

Trainees. OW7(rev)

### Industrial tribunals

*Industrial Tribunals procedure*

For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal proceedings. ITL1

*Industrial Tribunals*

For appellants with particular reference to Industrial Training Board Levy Assessments. ITL5

*Determination of questions by Industrial Tribunals*  
For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974. ITL19

### Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

*Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay*

The Wages Council Act briefly explained. WBCL1

*Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?*

For workers whose minimum wages and other conditions of employment are determined by Wages Councils. EDL504

### Other wages legislation

*The Fair Wages Resolution*

Information for government contractors.

*The Truck Acts*

Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831–1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages. PL538

*Payment of Wages Act 1960*

Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply).

### Special employment measures

*Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme*

For firms faced with making workers redundant. PL636(rev)

*Job Release Scheme*

Information on the scheme for employees. PL637

*Small Firms Employment Subsidy—for manufacturing firms*

Information for employers in private manufacturing companies in the Special Development Areas, Development Areas, and Inner City Partnership Areas. PL639(rev)

### Young people

*The work of the Careers Service*

A general guide. PL585

*Employing young people*

For employers. PL604

*What's your job going to be?*

For young people making a career choice. PL603

*Careers help for your son or daughter*

For parents of school leavers. PL596

*How did you get on when you started work?*

Career advice for young people in employment. PL601

*Finding employment for handicapped young people*

Advice to parents. PL614

*Jobs for handicapped young people*

Information for young people seeking employment. PL379

*We get around*

A leaflet describing a film which shows how the Careers Service helps young people to find the job they want. PL586

### Manpower Studies

*Higher education and jobs*

Summary of the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies' survey

*Employment prospects of the highly qualified* PL562

### Job satisfaction

*The Work Research Unit*

Information for employers, trade unions and others of the Work Research Unit's information, advisory, research and consultancy services.

### Employment agencies

*The Employment Agencies Act 1973*

General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services. PL594(rev)

*Is this your line of business?*

Information on the Employment Agencies Act 1973 for employment agency and employment business operators. PL579

### Equal pay

*Equal Pay*

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970.

*Equal pay for women—what you should know about it*

Information for working women. PL573(rev)

### Race relations

*Filmstrips for better race relations*

A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relations for use by employees and management. PL577

*Take 7*

Leaflet describes a detailed survey of seven firms employing coloured workers.



# 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 and mid-August 1979 was 9,063,000 (6,782,800 males and 2,280,000 females). The total included 7,105,100 (5,012,700 males and 2,092,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,276,400 (1,174,500 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 6,500 lower than that for July 1979 and 48,700 lower than in August 1978. The total in manufacturing industries was 6,400 lower than in July 1979 and 86,300 lower than in August 1978. The number in construction was 1,000 higher than in July 1979 and 36,400 higher than in August 1978. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.1 (88.3 at mid-July) and for manufacturing industries 86.6 (86.8 at mid-July).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school leavers in Great Britain on September 13, 1979 was 1,218,983. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,204,100, representing 5.1 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,205,200 in August 1979. In addition, there were 105,986 unemployed school-leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,324,969, a fall of 58,927 since August 9, 1979. This total represents 5.6 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in September 1979, 211,653 (16.0 per cent) had been on the register for up to four weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 7, 1979 was 251,510; 5,260 higher than on August 3, 1979. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 241,900, compared with 244,200 in August 1979. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 7, 1979 was 31,164; 167 higher than on August 3, 1979.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on September 13, 1979 was 6,985 a rise of 3,202 since August 1979.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended August 4, 1979 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,307,600. This is about 25.7 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 9.2 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 13.40 million (15.88 millions in July).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 24,100 or about 0.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12.4 hours on average.

### Average earnings

In August 1979 the "New series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 16.4 per cent higher than in August 1978. The seasonally adjusted "Older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 385.0 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 387.8 in July 1979 and was 15.0 per cent higher than in August 1978.

### Basic rates of wages

At September 30, 1979, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 12.1 per cent higher than at September 30, 1978. The index was 298.6 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

### Index of retail prices

The index of retail prices for all items for August 14, 1979 was 233.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.0 per cent on August 1979 (230.9) and of 16.5 per cent on September 1978 (200.2).

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 108, involving approximately 40,500 workers. During the month approximately 1,604,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 11,249,000 working days were lost, including 11,020,000 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-August 1979, for the two preceding months and for August 1978.

The term employees in employment includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Order or MLH of SIC	[August 1978]			[June 1979]			[July 1979]			[August 1979]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		THOUSAND											
<b>Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>II-XXI</b>	<b>6,819.4</b>	<b>2,292.3</b>	<b>9,111.7</b>	<b>6,753.1</b>	<b>2,267.8</b>	<b>9,021.0</b>	<b>6,787.3</b>	<b>2,282.0</b>	<b>9,069.5</b>	<b>6,782.8</b>	<b>2,280.0</b>	<b>9,063.0</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>III-XIX</b>	<b>5,084.6</b>	<b>2,106.8</b>	<b>7,191.4</b>	<b>4,998.4</b>	<b>2,081.0</b>	<b>7,079.5</b>	<b>5,016.9</b>	<b>2,094.6</b>	<b>7,111.5</b>	<b>5,012.7</b>	<b>2,092.4</b>	<b>7,105.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>321.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>336.1</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.1</b>	<b>319.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>317.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>332.4</b>
Coal mining	101	278.0	9.9	288.0	276.0	9.9	286.0	276.1	9.9	286.2	274.2	9.9	284.3
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>708.5</b>	<b>411.0</b>	<b>277.6</b>	<b>688.6</b>	<b>417.6</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>699.8</b>	<b>420.6</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>704.1</b>
Grain milling	211	15.9	4.9	20.8	15.8	4.9	20.7	16.0	4.9	20.9	15.9	4.9	20.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	66.8	37.3	104.1	62.9	37.4	100.3	64.4	37.9	102.3	64.5	37.8	102.3
Biscuits	213	16.6	26.6	43.3	16.2	26.6	42.8	16.5	27.2	43.7	16.6	27.2	43.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	54.5	49.6	104.0	51.7	49.6	101.3	52.7	50.3	103.0	53.7	51.0	104.7
Milk and milk products	215	42.4	15.8	58.2	42.1	16.0	58.1	42.9	16.4	59.3	43.1	16.2	59.3
Sugar	216	8.6	3.0	11.5	8.3	2.8	11.1	8.3	2.8	11.2	8.4	2.8	11.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.7	40.2	73.8	33.3	38.9	72.2	33.7	40.1	73.8	33.9	40.1	74.0
Fruit and vegetable products	218	29.4	32.9	62.3	26.7	30.3	57.0	27.5	31.0	58.5	28.6	31.8	60.4
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.2	4.7	26.0	21.1	4.7	25.8	21.3	4.8	26.1	21.3	4.7	26.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	5.7	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.6	7.5	5.8	1.6	7.4	5.9	1.6	7.5
Food industries n.e.s.	229	19.9	14.4	34.4	19.4	13.4	32.8	19.2	13.2	32.4	19.3	13.1	32.4
Brewing and malting	231	56.7	13.0	69.7	55.5	12.7	68.1	56.0	12.7	68.7	56.2	12.8	69.0
Soft drinks	232	17.5	10.2	27.8	16.7	9.9	26.6	17.4	10.2	27.6	17.3	9.9	27.2
Other drinks industries	239	20.6	13.8	34.4	20.9	13.9	34.9	21.1	14.0	35.1	21.3	14.2	35.6
Tobacco	240	14.9	16.0	30.9	14.5	15.0	29.4	14.6	15.1	29.7	14.7	15.1	29.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.1	0.5	10.5	10.0	0.4	10.5	10.2	0.5	10.6	10.2	0.5	10.7
Mineral oil refining	262	16.4	2.0	18.5	16.3	2.0	18.3	16.3	1.9	18.2	16.2	1.9	18.2
Lubricating oils and greases	263	6.1	1.6	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.7	6.2	1.6	7.8	6.2	1.7	7.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>434.2</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>431.7</b>	<b>309.9</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>433.4</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>435.3</b>
General chemicals	271	114.3	22.3	136.6	115.0	22.4	137.4	115.1	22.7	137.8	115.5	22.5	138.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.8	33.1	74.9	41.5	32.6	74.1	41.7	32.8	74.5	42.1	33.1	75.3
Toilet preparations	273	8.9	15.4	24.3	9.0	15.1	24.1	9.0	15.4	24.4	9.1	15.4	24.5
Paint	274	19.9	7.5	27.4	19.5	7.1	26.6	19.6	7.1	26.8	19.8	7.2	27.0
Soap and detergents	275	10.6	6.8	17.4	10.5	6.8	17.3	10.7	6.9	17.6	10.7	7.1	17.8
Synthetic resins and rubber and plastics materials	276	42.8	8.5	51.3	43.2	8.3	51.5	43.3	8.3	51.7	43.5	8.4	51.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.2	3.7	21.9	18.3	3.3	21.6	18.3	3.3	21.6
Fertilisers	278	9.5	1.6	11.2	9.7	1.7	11.4	9.7	1.8	11.5	9.6	1.8	11.4
Other chemical industries	279	42.8	26.0	68.8	42.3	25.5	67.8	42.4	25.2	67.7	42.5	25.4	67.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>404.6</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>457.5</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>444.7</b>	<b>392.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>443.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	200.0	19.3	219.3	193.3	18.7	211.9	193.0	18.7	211.8	192.7	18.7	211.4
Steel tubes	312	41.7	6.7	48.4	40.0	6.3	46.3	40.1	6.3	46.4	39.8	6.3	46.1
Iron castings etc.	313	68.5	6.8	75.2	66.4	7.2	73.7	66.8	7.2	74.0	66.3	7.2	73.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.8	7.5	50.2	42.0	7.1	49.1	42.3	7.1	49.4	42.4	7.1	49.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	34.1	8.4	42.5	33.9	8.3	42.2	34.1	8.3	42.4	34.0	8.3	42.3
Other base metals	323	17.5	4.3	21.8	16.9	3.9	20.8	16.9	3.8	20.7	16.8	3.8	20.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>779.6</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>924.0</b>	<b>761.3</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>761.9</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>902.5</b>	<b>760.7</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>900.9</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	24.9	4.1	29.0	24.1	3.9	28.0	24.1	4.0	28.2	24.0	4.1	28.1
Metal-working machine tools	332	55.8	9.2	65.1	54.8	9.1	63.9	54.7	9.1	63.7	54.6	9.0	63.6
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.4	14.6	84.0	68.7	14.2	82.9	68.6	14.2	82.7	68.5	14.1	82.6
Industrial engines	334	25.6	4.1	29.7	23.2	3.5	26.6	23.0	3.4	26.4	22.9	3.4	26.3
Textile machinery and accessories	335	19.4	3.4	22.8	18.8	3.4	22.2	18.8	3.4	22.2	18.7	3.4	22.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.4	4.5	42.9	37.9	4.3	42.2	37.8	4.3	42.1	37.9	4.2	42.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	53.1	8.6	61.7	51.2	8.1	59.4	51.1	8.3	59.4	50.9	8.3	59.2
Office machinery	338	15.9	6.5	22.4	16.0	6.6	22.6	16.0	6.6	22.6	16.0	6.6	22.6
Other machinery	339	180.0	36.0	216.1	176.9	35.4	212.3	177.5	35.5	213.0	177.6	35.6	213.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	139.8	17.0	156.8	136.9	16.6	153.5	137.6	16.6	154.2	137.8	16.7	154.5
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.1	4.3	21.4	15.9	4.2	20.1	15.8	4.2	19.9	15.6	4.2	19.8
Other mechanical engineering n.e.s.	349	140.2	32.1	172.3	137.0	31.0	167.9	137.0	31.1	168.0	136.2	30.8	166.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>148.7</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	8.7	2.9	11.6	8.5	2.7	11.2	8.5	2.6	11.1	8.5	2.6	11.1
Watches and clocks	352	5.4	6.4	11.8	5.3	6.5	11.8	5.2	6.4	11.5	5.1	6.3	11.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	15.4	10.8	26.2	15.4	10.9	26.3	15.4	11.0	26.3	15.4	11.0	26.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	66.1	32.2	98.3	66.0	32.7	98.7	66.5	33.2	99.6	66.5	33.2	99.7
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>743.5</b>	<b>463.0</b>	<b>271.3</b>	<b>734.4</b>	<b>464.5</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>737.3</b>	<b>464.5</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>736.7</b>
Electrical machinery	361	100.9	32.8	133.7	99.9	32.6	132.5	100.2	32.6	132.8	99.4	32.4	131.9
Insulated wires and cables	362	31.1	12.2	43.3	30.9	12.0	42.9	30.9	12.2	43.1	30.9	12.1	43.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	39.9	24.8	64.7	38.7								







### 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 September 13, 1979.

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS</b>									
South Western DA	16,386	7,492	23,878	8.3	Hertford	489	232	721	1.9
Falmouth and Redruth SDA	3,319	922	4,241	12.7	*High Wycombe	1,515	555	2,070	2.3
Hull and Grimsby DA	13,937	5,889	19,826	7.7	*Hitchin	1,062	607	1,669	3.1
Rotherham and Mexborough DA	5,115	3,021	8,136	8.9	*Luton	3,681	2,211	5,892	4.5
Whitby and Scarborough DA	1,274	381	1,655	5.4	Maidstone	1,591	757	2,348	3.0
Wigan DA	3,800	2,715	6,515	9.3	*Newport (IoW)	1,331	489	1,820	4.5
Merseyside SDA	60,518	28,765	89,283	11.8	*Oxford	4,655	2,694	7,349	4.1
Northern DA	79,887	40,421	120,308	8.7	*Portsmouth	6,907	3,451	10,358	5.2
North East SDA	55,618	25,901	81,519	9.5	*Ramsgate	1,863	714	2,577	7.4
West Cumberland SDA	2,655	2,075	4,730	7.9	*Reading	3,463	1,458	4,921	3.0
Welsh DA	49,717	27,355	77,072	8.2	*Slough	1,628	749	2,377	2.0
North West Wales SDA	3,561	1,540	5,101	9.6	*Southampton	5,690	2,563	8,253	3.8
South Wales SDA	13,588	8,399	21,987	9.5	*Southend-on-Sea	7,944	3,272	11,216	5.7
Wrexham SDA	3,200	1,923	5,123	12.4	*St Albans	1,311	507	1,818	2.0
Scottish DA	110,703	61,969	172,672	8.3	*Stevenage	913	521	1,434	3.7
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	5,874	3,770	9,644	9.0	*Tunbridge Wells	1,578	634	2,212	2.7
Girvan SDA	278	183	461	10.9	*Watford	2,073	940	3,013	2.5
Glenrothes SDA	636	602	1,238	7.5	*Worthing	1,531	520	2,051	3.5
Leven and Methil SDA	904	565	1,469	7.5	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Livingston SDA	912	914	1,826	9.6	Cambridge	1,595	747	2,342	2.8
West Central Scotland SDA	66,976	35,567	102,543	9.6	Great Yarmouth	1,279	416	1,695	4.6
All Development Areas	341,337	178,008	519,345	8.8	Ipswich	2,933	1,286	4,219	3.9
Of which, Special Development areas	218,039	111,126	329,165	10.2	Lowestoft	1,132	446	1,578	5.6
Northern Ireland	45,759	23,798	69,557	12.2	*Norwich	3,732	1,525	5,257	4.2
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS</b>					Peterborough	2,062	1,376	3,438	5.1
South Western	3,733	1,424	5,157	6.4	<b>South West</b>				
Oswestry	551	272	823	6.1	Bath	1,801	809	2,610	5.6
High Peak	767	427	1,194	2.9	*Bournemouth	4,199	1,540	5,739	4.1
North Lincolnshire	1,568	829	2,397	6.1	Bristol	12,896	5,184	18,080	5.6
North Midlands	7,003	2,652	9,655	5.3	*Cheltenham	1,940	914	2,854	4.0
Yorks and Humberside	60,793	32,157	92,950	5.5	*Chippenham	780	543	1,323	4.8
North West	74,769	36,395	111,164	5.5	*Exeter	2,401	1,152	3,553	4.9
North Wales	838	344	1,182	6.1	Gloucester	2,045	1,285	3,330	5.0
South East Wales	5,162	3,095	8,257	7.7	*Plymouth	6,556	3,727	10,283	8.4
Aberdeen	3,032	1,540	4,572	3.6	*Salisbury	1,095	729	1,824	4.7
All intermediate areas	158,216	79,135	237,351	5.5	Swindon	2,792	1,652	4,444	5.6
<b>Local areas (by region)</b>					Taunton	1,039	489	1,528	3.7
South East					*Torbay	3,143	1,199	4,342	6.3
*Aldershot	1,634	828	2,462	3.0	*Trowbridge	652	403	1,055	4.1
*Aylesbury	647	366	1,013	2.3	*Yeovil	974	664	1,638	4.0
*Basingstoke	1,004	618	1,622	3.5	<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Bedford	1,712	1,123	2,835	3.4	Birmingham	30,789	14,199	44,988	6.4
*Braintree	813	544	1,357	3.8	Burton-upon-Trent	902	510	1,412	3.8
*Brighton	5,315	1,973	7,288	5.4	*Coventry	10,262	6,852	17,114	7.0
*Canterbury	1,396	700	2,096	5.3	*Dudley/Sandwell	9,310	4,676	13,986	4.8
*Chatham	4,560	2,716	7,276	6.2	Hereford	1,196	742	1,938	5.4
*Chelmsford	1,511	723	2,234	3.3	*Kidderminster	1,311	810	2,121	5.3
*Chichester	1,323	541	1,864	3.9	Leamington	1,354	798	2,152	4.3
*Colchester	1,653	978	2,631	4.6	*Oakengates	3,190	2,004	5,194	9.1
*Crawley	2,458	1,142	3,600	2.2	Redditch	983	663	1,646	4.9
*Eastbourne	1,029	294	1,323	3.2	Rugby	1,044	786	1,830	5.9
*Guildford	1,464	576	2,040	2.2	Shrewsbury	1,207	547	1,754	4.2
*Harlow	1,559	882	2,441	3.3	Stafford	1,311	809	2,120	3.8
*Hastings	1,763	610	2,373	5.5	*Stoke-on-Trent	6,641	2,849	9,490	4.7
					*Walsall	7,204	3,825	11,029	6.2
					*Wolverhampton	6,873	3,638	10,511	7.2
					*Worcester	2,264	1,068	3,332	4.6
					<b>East Midlands</b>				
					*Chesterfield	3,215	1,413	4,628	5.7
					*Coalville	1,206	375	1,581	3.4
					Corby	1,193	839	2,032	6.6
					*Derby	3,496	1,647	5,143	3.5
					Kettering	696	357	1,053	3.5
					*Leicester	8,159	3,821	11,980	5.2
					Lincoln	2,636	1,760	4,396	7.0
					Loughborough	935	535	1,470	3.3
					Mansfield	2,791	1,080	3,871	6.3
					*Northampton	2,175	864	3,039	2.9
					*Nottingham	12,377	4,383	16,760	5.0
					*Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,120	276	1,396	4.0
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	3,746	1,935	5,681	7.1
					*Bradford	7,705	3,543	11,248	6.7
					*Castleford	2,696	1,374	4,070	6.5
					*Dewsbury	2,332	910	3,242	4.9
					*Doncaster	3,082	3,599	6,681	7.8
					Grimsby	5,047	1,013	6,060	5.3
					*Halifax	2,014	922	2,936	3.7
					Harrogate	956	462	1,418	4.1
					Huddersfield	2,498	1,695	4,193	4.6
					*Hull	10,890	4,876	15,766	8.7
					Keighley	965	537	1,502	5.0
					*Leeds	12,370	5,866	18,236	5.3
					*Mexborough	1,958	1,202	3,160	8.4
					Rotherham	3,157	1,819	4,976	5.8
					*Scunthorpe	2,025	1,657	3,682	5.0
					*Sheffield	9,980	4,734	14,714	5.5
					*Wakefield	2,667	1,368	4,035	5.5
					York	2,110	1,145	3,255	3.9
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	800	451	1,251	4.2

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Percentage rate
*Ashton-under-Lyne	2,977	1,432	4,409	4.7
*Birkenhead	11,510	6,119	17,629	11.3
*Blackburn	2,762	1,377	4,139	6.1
*Blackpool	3,883	1,862	5,745	5.3
*Bolton	4,744	2,289	7,033	6.3
*Burnley	1,285	784	2,069	4.1
*Bury	1,928	1,042	2,970	4.7
Chester	2,021	1,279	3,300	6.2
*Crewe	1,388	1,095	2,483	3.9
*Lancaster	1,982	1,026	3,008	6.4
*Leigh	1,612	956	2,568	6.0
*Liverpool	42,456	18,131	60,587	12.5
*Manchester	29,548	10,791	40,339	5.7
*Nelson	709	451	1,160	4.5
*Northwich	1,291	952	2,243	5.6
*Oldham	2,845	1,452	4,297	4.3
*Preston	4,823	3,041	7,864	5.4
*Rochdale	2,054	1,071	3,125	6.0
Southport	1,884	994	2,878	8.7
St. Helens	3,474	2,155	5,629	8.6
*Warrington	2,889	2,015	4,904	6.3
*Widnes	3,078	2,360	5,438	9.9
*Wigan	3,800	2,715	6,515	9.3
<b>North</b>				
*Ainwick	519	362	881	8.2
Carlisle	1,587	1,100	2,687	5.3
*Central Durham	3,335	1,836	5,171	7.8
*Consett	2,339	1,273	3,612	11.5
*Darlington and S/West				
Durham	3,494	2,010	5,504	6.8
*Furness	1,205	1,335	2,540	5.6
Hartlepool	4,021	1,633	5,654	12.6
*Morpeth	3,590	1,838	5,428	8.9
*North Tyne	14,637	6,065	20,702	7.6
*Peterlee	1,707	1,063	2,770	10.4
*South Tyne	13,359	6,186	19,545	11.0
*Teesside	14,153	7,197	21,350	9.4
*Wearside	11,654	5,540	17,194	12.1
*Whitehaven	1,322	985	2,307	7.9
*Workington	1,332	1,090	2,423	8.0
<b>Wales</b>				
*Bargoed	2,000	1,111	3,111	11.6
*Cardiff	10,515	4,205	14,720	7.4
*Ebbw Vale	2,461	1,293	3,754	12.3
*Llanelli	1,489	1,230	2,719	7.5
*Neath	1,265	916	2,181	8.3
*Newport	4,180	2,379	6,559	7.4
*Pontypool	2,432	1,626	4,058	8.1
*Pontypridd	3,530	2,195	5,725	8.5
*Port Talbot	3,384	2,150	5,534	6.9
*Shotton	1,900	1,718	3,618	7.4
*Swansea	5,157	3,056	8,213	7.6
*Wrexham	3,200	1,923	5,123	12.4
<b>Scotland</b>				
*Aberdeen	3,032			



**Notified vacancies**

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 7, 1979 was 251,510; 5,260 higher than on August 3, 1979.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on September 7, 1979 was 241,900; 2,300 lower than that for August 3, 1979 and 19,100 lower than on June 8, 1979.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on September 7, 1979 was 31,164; 167 higher than on August 3, 1979.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices by employers, and remaining unfilled on September 7, 1979. It is estimated from a survey carried out in April-June 1977 that vacancies notified to employment offices are about one-third of all vacancies in the country as a whole.

**Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on September 13, 1979 was 6,985.

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 September 13, 1979**

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on September 13, 1979, was 1,218,983, 8,158 more than on August 9, 1979. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,204,100 (5.1 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 1,100 between the

**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
<b>Unemployed (excluding school leavers)</b>														
Actual	265,105	132,447	28,487	85,250	122,076	69,277	110,383	188,233	108,160	77,619	164,393	1,218,983	61,266	1,280,249
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	257,700	127,600	29,300	88,200	116,600	67,400	108,200	185,000	107,400	78,000	167,700	1,204,100	59,800	1,263,900
Percentage rates †	3.4	3.3	4.0	5.4	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.5	7.8	7.1	7.4	5.1	10.5	5.2
<b>School leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Male	8,402	4,206	822	2,773	6,115	2,280	5,300	9,774	6,211	4,310	7,211	53,198	4,921	58,119
Female	7,369	3,269	965	2,882	7,015	2,559	6,884	8,955	5,937	4,582	5,640	52,788	3,370	56,158
<b>Unemployed</b>														
All	280,876	139,922	30,274	90,905	135,206	74,116	122,567	206,962	120,308	86,511	177,244	1,324,969	69,557	1,394,526
Male	198,478	102,468	20,695	61,845	88,955	50,852	81,119	139,087	79,887	55,717	113,735	890,370	45,759	936,129
Female	82,398	37,454	9,579	29,060	46,251	23,264	41,448	67,875	40,421	30,794	63,509	434,599	23,798	458,397
Married females ‡	27,031	10,900	3,659	10,556	17,331	9,289	14,899	26,650	17,990	13,292	32,845	173,042	10,802	184,344
<b>Percentage rates †</b>														
All unemployed	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.5	5.8	4.7	5.8	7.3	8.7	7.9	7.8	5.6	12.2	5.8
Male	4.5	4.5	4.7	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.3	8.3	9.4	8.3	8.6	6.3	13.7	6.5
Female	2.6	2.4	3.3	4.4	5.0	3.7	5.0	5.8	7.5	7.3	6.8	4.5	10.2	4.7
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
up to 4 weeks	53,894	25,299	6,014	15,323	19,582	11,075	19,174	27,788	17,546	13,217	28,040	211,653	9,339	220,992
over 4 weeks	226,982	114,623	24,260	75,582	115,624	63,041	103,393	179,174	102,762	73,294	149,204	1,113,316	60,218	1,173,534
<b>Adult students (excluded from unemployed)</b>														
Male	13,897	5,419	1,601	4,897	6,997	4,256	7,174	10,487	4,477	5,074	8,275	67,135	2,520	69,655
Female	10,809	3,958	1,343	3,725	5,802	3,642	5,995	8,327	3,919	4,885	6,097	54,544	2,939	57,483

\* Included in South East Region.  
 † Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the provisional estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1978.  
 ‡ Included in females.

**Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on September 7, 1979 by region**

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	111,512	17,015
Greater London	54,528	9,234
East Anglia	8,897	1,258
South West	18,093	1,762
West Midlands	15,444	2,613
East Midlands	15,397	2,227
Yorkshire and Humberside	16,556	2,037
North West	21,298	1,794
North	10,716	718
Wales	9,939	678
Scotland	23,658	1,062
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>251,510</b>	<b>31,164</b>

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 September 13, 1979 by region**

Region	Male	Female	All
South East	319	77	396
Greater London	94	29	123
East Anglia	109	27	136
South West	259	4	263
West Midlands	1,912	541	2,453
East Midlands	129	38	167
Yorkshire and Humberside	204	41	245
North West	216	112	328
North	255	23	278
Wales	55	115	170
Scotland	2,480	69	2,549
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>5,938</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>6,985</b>

August and September counts, and by an average of 5,600 per month between June and September.

Between August and September the number unemployed fell by 58,927. This change included a fall of 67,085 school leavers.

The proportion of the number unemployed, who on September 13, 1979 had been registered for up to four weeks was 16.0 per cent. The corresponding proportion for August was 16.8 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.

Type	SIC Order	LATEST FIGURES (Jan 1976 = 100)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING						
		July 1979	[Aug] 1979	Sep 1978	Dec 1978	Mar 1979	June 1979	July 1979	[Aug] 1979	
<b>B</b>	<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>	<b>I to XXVII</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
A	Agriculture and forestry*	I	158.5	158.5	10.4	12.7	8.7	11.5	19.1	16.8
C	Mining and quarrying	II	166.7	166.2	25.7	29.2	16.4	15.5	15.9	16.8
<b>C</b>	<b>ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>III to XIX</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>
A	Food, drink and tobacco	III	158.9	156.6	15.9	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.3	16.5
A	Coal and petroleum products	IV	161.2	158.8	18.7	18.1	11.3	17.1	17.5	17.3
A	Chemicals and allied industries	V	156.9	157.9	17.8	11.9	17.4	16.0	17.2	19.0
A	Metal manufacture	VI	166.8	151.5	15.2	14.9	10.7	17.1	14.9	16.5
C	Mechanical engineering	VII	160.0	148.2	16.2	15.6	16.4	18.4	17.1	8.6
A	Instrument engineering	VIII	162.3	158.2	18.2	15.5	19.6	16.3	14.2	14.8
A	Electrical engineering	IX	153.3	144.8	15.6	14.4	16.6	14.2	14.2	9.4
C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	147.9	140.0	17.6	12.9	24.9	15.0	13.0	11.3
A	Vehicles	XI	152.6	139.6	15.6	13.4	20.3	19.5	16.2	8.2
A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	159.4	150.9	13.5	12.8	17.3	18.1	16.0	11.8
A	Textiles	XIII	153.2	154.3	15.8	14.0	18.0	14.0	13.3	14.2
A	Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	147.3	146.8	16.5	10.8	14.8	15.9	12.3	12.3
A	Clothing and footwear	XV	154.1	151.8	12.5	14.8	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.0
A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	155.7	159.0	15.3	16.9	16.0	18.6	18.3	20.8
A	Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	153.9	150.2	16.4	15.4	16.6	17.1	14.9	14.4
C	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	166.3	165.2	19.0	17.3	19.0	20.1	19.4	19.7
A	Other manufacturing industries	XIX	156.9	154.0	13.6	16.1	15.7	18.8	19.1	16.9
C	Construction	XX	157.1	153.4	14.0	13.2	15.9	16.1	16.2	14.7
A	Gas, electricity and water	XXI	150.7	171.2	20.7	17.0	20.5	-3.9	7.4	23.8
C	Transport and communication	XXII	155.1	151.6	15.5	11.5	17.7	14.8	16.2	18.8
B	Distributive trades	XXIII	158.9	158.3	12.8	13.4	15.5	16.1	17.3	17.6
B	Insurance, banking and finance	XXIV	144.4	154.0	22.1	10.8	14.8	10.5	17.2	20.9
B	Professional and scientific services	XXV	156.4	155.5	12.5	9.9	7.8	0.9	14.9	18.0
C	Miscellaneous services	XXVI	158.5	155.9	13.4	15.2	17.1	20.2	20.5	18.0
B	Public administration	XXVII	150.3	150.8	15.0	11.2	11.9	13.0	22.7	21.4

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.

**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

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 1076.

**Manufacturing industries**

1975 = 100

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	54.0	55.0	55.3	55.2	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.4	56.6
1972	56.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	58.0	58.4	58.8	58.7	58.6	58.3	57.9
1973	58.0	58.3	59.2	59.7	60.2	60.5	60.9	61.7	62.4	63.4	64.6	65.6
1974	66.2	67.3	67.9	69.9	71.2	73.8	75.5	78.0	80.5	83.5	86.4	87.9
1975	89.3	90.8	93.3	96.2	98.0	100.3	102.3	104.1	105.1	105.5	107.2	108.5
1976	109.9	110.3	110.6	110.7	111.8	113.0	115.2	115.8	116.4	116.4	117.4	118.3
1977	119.2	119.8	121.5	122.4	124.4	124.9	126.2	126.0	127.6	130.0	131.8	133.3
1978	134.5	136.2	137.5	138.6	139.8	140.8	141.1	142.2	144.6	146.9	148.5	153.4
1979	154.3	155.1	151.7	153.2	154.8	156.3						

\* 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.



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

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

End-month	July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1979					
April	289.0	99.3	291.1	11.8	11.9
May	291.0	99.3	293.1	12.0	12.1
June	295.9	99.3	298.0	12.3	12.4
July	297.3	99.3	299.5	12.3	12.4
Aug	298.4	99.3	300.6	12.1	12.2
Sep	298.6	99.3	300.8	12.1	12.2

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 September

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

**Clothing manufacture—Great Britain:** Increase of 12.5 per cent on general minimum rate (September 22).

**Footwear manufacture—United Kingdom (except East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast):** Increases of £3.50 or 7.69 per cent (whichever is the greater) for dayworkers 18 and over (September 1).

**Newspaper printing—London:** The 1976 non-enhanceable supplement standardised at the rate of £4.40 a week and introduction of a 7.5 per cent increase on basic rates and all earnings (October 1, 1978).

Consolidation of previous supplements and introduction of a 2.5 per cent increase on basic rates and all earnings. Pro-rata or percentage payments currently in existence will apply to part-time workers, juveniles and apprentices. Introduction of a weekly guaranteed minimum earnings level for full-time adult workers of £65 in London and £60 in Manchester (May 1, 1979).

**Electricity supply—Great Britain:** Consolidation of the guaranteed self-financing productivity payment of £3.60 a week (£187.71 a year) in salary schedules. Resultant salaries increased by 12 per cent. Young workers and apprentices receive proportional amounts (March 17).

**Retail multiple footwear—Great Britain:** Increase of £6 a week for all workers 20 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (July 16).

**Local authorities' services (school meals etc, and manual and semi-skilled engineering workers)—England and Wales:** Increases of varying amounts according to occupation. The £1 non-enhanceable supplement paid since February 22, 1979 is discontinued (beginning of pay week containing August 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 September indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,805,000 workers were increased by a total of £4,910,000, 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 September with operative effect from earlier months (1,655,000

workers and £4,185,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £4,910,000 about £3,395,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,275,000 from direct negotiations between employer's associations and trade unions, £19,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index, and £45,000 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 September 1979, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry Group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	290	1,835	5	5
Mining and quarrying	250	1,635	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	215	1,570	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5	45	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	90	860	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	450	3,280	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	440	1,860	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	25	120	—	—
Clothing and footwear	470	2,580	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	100	685	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	130	905	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	285	2,480	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	50	295	—	—
Construction	1,030	6,690	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	135	835	—	—
Transport and communication	620	4,475	—	—
Distributive trades	780	5,050	—	—
Public administration and professional	1,215	3,815	30	180
Miscellaneous services	715	7,880	—	—
<b>All industries and services —Jan-Sep 1979</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>46,895</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>All industries and services —Jan-Sep 1978</b>	<b>8,015</b>	<b>55,115</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by:	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases		
1978				
Sep	260	—	1,315	—
Oct R	2,420	—	7,500	2
Nov R	1,630	—	7,685	—
Dec	640	—	3,520	125
1979				
Jan	1,950	—	14,295	—
Feb	1,335	—	4,160	5
Mar R	390	—	2,210	—
April R	1,010	—	5,260	30
May R	560	—	3,195	—
June R	1,235	—	8,315	—
July R	520	—	3,975	—
Aug R	1,175	50	4,760	—
Sep	150	—	725	—

## Retail prices, September 18, 1979

The index of retail prices for all items on September 18, 1979 was 233.2 (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 1.0 per cent on August 1979 (230.9) and 16.5 per cent on September 1978 (200.2). The index for September 1979 was published on October 19, 1979.

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

increases in the prices of cigarettes, school meals, alcoholic drinks and cars; to increases in average charges for electricity and gas; to increases in passenger fares and in charges for postal and other services; and to increases in the prices of some foods, household and other goods. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables.

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

	All Items			All Items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1978							
June	197.2	0.8	4.7	7.4	197.2	0.6	4.3
July	198.1	0.5	4.5	7.8	198.7	0.8	4.5
Aug	199.4	0.7	4.6	8.0	200.4	0.9	4.7
Sep	200.2	0.4	4.4	7.8	201.4	0.5	4.7
Oct	201.1	0.4	3.3	7.8	202.4	0.5	3.8
Nov	202.5	0.7	3.5	8.1	203.8	0.7	3.9
Dec	204.2	0.8	3.5	8.4	205.1	0.6	4.0
1979							
Jan	207.2	1.5	4.6	9.3	207.3	1.1	4.3
Feb	208.9	0.8	4.8	9.6	209.1	0.9	4.3
Mar	210.6	0.8	5.2	9.8	210.6	0.7	4.6
April	214.2	1.7	6.5	10.1	214.0	1.6	5.7
May	215.9	0.8	6.6	10.3	215.9	0.9	5.9
June	219.6	1.7	7.5	11.4	219.4	1.6	7.0
July	229.1	4.3	10.6	15.6	230.1	4.9	11.0
Aug	230.9	0.8	10.5	15.8	232.1	0.9	11.0
Sep	233.2	1.0	10.7	16.5	234.6	1.1	11.4

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The food index rose by rather less than one half of one per cent to 232.6 compared with 231.8 in August. There were increases in the prices of eggs, cheese, ham, breakfast cereals and soft drinks but these were partially offset by lower prices for fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and lamb. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by one per cent to 199.1, compared with 201.0 in August.

**Alcoholic drink:** There were increases in the prices of some beers, spirits and wines, causing the group index to rise by one per cent to 228.5, compared with 226.2 in August.

**Tobacco:** There were increases in the prices of most brands of cigarettes and tobacco, causing the group index to rise by more than 3 per cent to 264.8, compared with 256.7 in August.

**Housing:** Increases in the level of mortgage interest payments and in the prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, caused the group index to rise by about one half of one per cent to 216.7, compared with 215.4 in August.

**Fuel and light:** Increases in average charges for electricity and gas caused the group index to rise by about 2 per cent to 262.1, compared with 257.2 in August.

**Durable household goods:** There were increases in the prices of furniture, soft furnishings and some domestic appliances causing the group index to rise by one per cent to 210.6, compared with 208.5 in August.

**Transport and vehicles:** Increases in the prices of cars and in bus and underground rail fares caused the group index to rise by about one per cent.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were increases in the prices of some toiletries, surgical goods, soaps, polishes, matches, paper goods and some children's toys and periodicals, causing the group index to rise by one per cent to 248.0, compared with 245.6 in August.

**Services:** An increase of 1½ per cent in the group index was the result mainly of increases in postal rates and telecommunication charges, ground admission charges to football matches and charges for some personal and professional services.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** The group index rose by almost 3 per cent due to the increased charge for school meals from 25p to 30p.

Table 2 Percentage changes in the main components of the index

	Indices (Jan 15, 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over	
	September 18, 1979	1 month	12 months	
All items	233.2	1.0	16.5	
All items excluding food	233.4	1.2	17.5	
Food	232.6	0.3	12.7	
Seasonal food	199.1	-0.9	15.0	
Other food	239.2	0.5	12.5	
Alcoholic drink	228.5	1.0	15.7	
Tobacco	264.8	3.2	15.5	
Housing	216.7	0.6	21.3	
Fuel and light	262.1	1.9	13.7	
Durable household goods	210.6	1.0	13.9	
Clothing and footwear	193.2	0.4	11.0	
Transport and vehicles	259.9	0.9	23.3	
Miscellaneous goods	248.0	1.0	17.9	
Services	221.7	1.6	14.2	
Meals out	255.7	2.9	21.0	



## Retail prices index, September 18, 1979

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

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 12 months
<b>I Food</b>	<b>232.6</b>	13	<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>210.6</b>	14
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	234.1	11	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	220.6	16
Bread	227.8	11	Radio, television and other household appliances	190.0	9
Flour	217.0	3	Pottery, glassware and hardware	242.9	19
Other cereals	256.9	14	<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>193.2</b>	11
Biscuits	249.7	11	Men's outer clothing	207.9	15
Meat and bacon	201.4	12	Men's underclothing	250.2	15
Beef	234.8	16	Women's outer clothing	159.7	2
Lamb	201.4	4	Women's underclothing	227.9	19
Pork	184.1	6	Children's clothing	201.2	7
Bacon	182.5	10	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	199.7	18
Ham (cooked)	178.2	13	Footwear	201.3	16
Other meat and meat products	190.4	12	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>259.9</b>	23
Fish	208.5	9	Motoring and cycling	256.3	25
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	264.3	6	Purchase of motor vehicles	250.0	15
Butter	319.1	8	Maintenance of motor vehicles	269.3	21
Margarine	207.5	4	Petrol and oil	284.5	53
Lard and other cooking fats	193.2	6	Motor licences	199.0	0
Milk, cheese and eggs	228.6	20	Motor insurance	224.3	14
Cheese	265.7	21	Fares	280.4	14
Eggs	128.3	27	Rail transport	283.1	12
Milk, fresh	270.3	19	Road transport	279.3	16
Milk, canned, dried, etc	278.8	18	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>248.0</b>	18
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	270.7	2	Books, newspapers and periodicals	261.2	10
Tea	276.5	-4	Books	257.4	10
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	325.2	-5	Newspapers and periodicals	262.1	9
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	322.8	19	Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toiletries	230.0	23
Sugar	296.7	12	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	270.4	19
Jam, marmalade and syrup	252.5	10	Soap and detergents	245.0	16
Sweets and chocolates	323.4	21	Soda and polishes	315.3	24
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	235.0	21	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	238.7	20
Potatoes	305.1	49	<b>X Services</b>	<b>221.7</b>	14
Other vegetables	192.5	5	Postage, telephones and telegrams	212.3	3
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	213.4	3	Postage	284.3	15
Other foods	240.5	11	Telephones and telegrams	194.3	1
Food for animals	223.5	12	Entertainment	185.9	15
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>228.5</b>	16	Entertainment (other than TV)	234.3	20
Beer	248.8	17	Other services	271.4	20
Spirits, wines, etc	200.6	14	Domestic help	289.1	17
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>264.8</b>	16	Hairdressing	275.7	22
Cigarettes	264.8	16	Boot and shoe repairing	281.7	27
Tobacco	264.0	13	Laundering	249.2	20
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>216.7</b>	21	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>255.7</b>	21
Rent	179.5	9	<b>All items</b>	<b>233.2</b>	16
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	201.1	46			
Rates and water charges	247.8	16			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	261.2	19			
<b>V Fuel and light (including oil)</b>	<b>262.1</b>	14			
Coal and smokeless fuels	270.6	21			
Coal	274.2	21			
Smokeless fuels	257.1	20			
Gas	190.2	8			
Electricity	293.9	10			

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

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on September 18, 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 September 18, 1979\*

Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Chuck	768	112.5	99-126	Potatoes, old loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	735	208.8	162-265	White	563	6.8	6-8
Silverside (without bone)†	792	162.0	148-180	Red	200	7.3	6-8
Back ribs (with bone)†	507	112.3	89-144	Potatoes, new loose			
Fore ribs (with bone)	606	104.4	88-130	Tomatoes	739	18.3	14-25
Brisket (without bone)	744	100.9	84-126	Cabbage, greens	423	10.0	6-15
Rump steak†	817	223.5	180-255	Cabbage, hearted	487	9.9	6-15
				Cauliflower or broccoli	560	18.5	10-25
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Brussels sprouts	384	19.5	16-25
Loin (with bone)	655	141.3	120-170	Carrots	745	9.8	7-14
Breast†	620	39.0	28-58	Onions	773	14.2	12-18
Best end of neck	521	101.0	56-140	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	687	20.7	18-24
Shoulder (with bone)	629	86.8	69-126				
Leg (with bone)	668	128.5	110-150	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
				Apples, cooking	724	15.2	12-18
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Apples, dessert	770	18.6	14-25
Loin (with bone)	495	101.0	86-114	Pears, dessert	671	21.9	15-30
Breast†	475	30.4	24-40	Oranges	635	22.1	18-30
Best end of neck	413	77.9	54-98	Bananas	758	24.8	22-28
Shoulder (with bone)	506	68.9	58-84				
Leg (with bone)	509	106.3	98-116	<b>Bacon</b>			
				Collar†	418	81.4	66-96
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Gammon†	482	118.2	100-138
Leg (foot off)	720	83.5	70-110	Middle cut, smoked†	368	98.0	86-114
Belly†	736	62.6	54-70	Back, smoked	314	113.7	100-130
Loin (with bone)	806	103.9	94-136	Back, unsmoked	440	110.7	96-132
				Streaky, smoked	256	80.3	69-96
Pork sausages	805	55.2	46-64				
Beef sausages	652	49.1	42-60	Ham (not shoulder)	649	150.1	118-180
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3lb)	555	51.2	46-59	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	547	32.7	24-38½
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready	506	63.7	54-70	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	665	89.4	79-102
				Milk, ordinary, per pint		15.0	
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				<b>Butter</b>			
Cod fillets	396	105.7	94-120	Home-produced, per 500 g	585	75.1	65-86
Haddock fillets	389	111.9	95-130	New Zealand, per 500g	489	74.4	70-80
Haddock, smoked, whole	305	108.4	90-126	Danish, per 500g	558	82.5	76-88
Plaice fillets	376	114.3	100-140	<b>Margarine</b>			
Herrings	265	63.5	50-76	Standard quality, per 250g	156	16.1	14-17½
Kippers, with bone	409	83.7	70-96	Lower priced, per 250g	114	15.0	14-16
				Lard	758	25.9	23-32
<b>Bread</b>				Cheese, cheddar type	749	86.3	78-93
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	728	29.9	26-31½	<b>Eggs</b>			
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	424	32.0	29-35	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	509	65.1	59-72
White, per 400g loaf	537	20.1	18-22	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	542	56.0	50-62
Brown, per 400g loaf	605	21.1	20-22	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	225	48.0	40-54
				Sugar, granulated, per kg	806	32.9	31½-35
<b>Flour</b>				Pure coffee instant, per 100g†	652	93.9	92-110
Self-raising, per 1½ kg	686	36.4	29-44	<b>Tea</b>			
				Higher priced, per ½ lb	211	26.4	24-30
				Medium priced, per ½ lb	1269	22.8	20-25
				Lower priced, per ½ lb	821	20.2	18-24

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

‡ Indicates 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*.



## 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 under-recording would of course particularly bear on those industries most affected by this type of stoppage; and would have much more effect on the total of stoppages than 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 September\* which came to the notice of the Department, was 108. In addition, 91 stoppages which began before September 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 1,604,400 consisting of 40,500 involved in stoppages which began in September and 1,563,900 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 306,000 workers involved for the first time in September in stoppages which began in earlier months.

Of the 40,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in September 32,100 were directly involved and 8,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 11,249,000 working days lost in September includes 11,020,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during September

Stoppages of work by engineering workers continued throughout September, with a two-day stoppage in each week, resulting in some factories remaining closed for the whole period. Moves were being made at the end of the month for meetings to be held at which it was hoped that negotiations would result in a return to normal working.

A one-day stoppage by workers at a Liverpool car factory, escalated into a total stoppage throughout the group. Part of the workforce later accepted improved offers made by the employer but were unable to return to normal working because of a shortage of supplies.

Over 5,000 workers, employed in distilleries in Scotland, stopped work in support of a pay claim. A later improved pay offer was rejected. The dispute was still in progress at the end of the month.

## Stoppages of work by industry group

Industry group SIC 1968	Jan to Sep 1979			Jan to Sep 1978		
	Stop- pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	1	†	†
Coal mining	181	36,300	84,000	259	89,500	164,000
All other mining and quarrying	8	900	10,000	10	900	4,000
Food, drink and tobacco	68	51,300	630,000	83	27,500	209,000
Coal and petroleum products	2	1,800	43,000	4	1,100	7,000
Chemicals and allied industries	44	15,000	82,000	33	7,900	67,000
Metal manufacture	106	29,500	290,000	99	35,300	250,000
Engineering	295	1,628,300	14,815,000	285	107,700	715,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	33	21,200	174,000	39	29,600	152,000
Motor vehicles	135	129,900	963,000	150	209,900	1,365,000
Aerospace equipment	23	25,600	133,000	28	15,800	199,000
All other vehicles	11	4,600	16,000	15	18,300	150,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	99	24,700	228,000	105	23,500	195,000
Textiles	33	10,900	62,000	45	10,000	79,000
Clothing and footwear	24	6,600	36,000	26	6,300	43,000
Bricks, pottery, glass cement, etc	30	17,500	56,000	47	14,300	113,000
Timber, furniture, etc	17	2,300	14,000	21	3,800	13,000
Paper, printing and publishing	28	19,700	719,000	60	11,000	95,000
All other manufacturing industries	49	35,300	123,000	56	17,200	172,000
Construction	133	30,400	246,000	141	30,100	347,000
Gas, electricity and water	12	8,400	31,000	14	5,400	62,000
Port and inland water transport	44	15,100	83,000	58	20,600	92,000
Other transport and communication	64	189,600	1,222,000	101	59,600	140,000
Distributive trades	29	5,400	43,000	42	5,200	38,000
Administrative, financial and pro- fessional services	85	1,821,100	3,089,000	80	71,000	398,000
Miscellaneous services	22	21,600	494,000	21	2,800	17,000
<b>All industries</b>	<b>†1,569</b>	<b>4,152,800</b>	<b>23,685,000</b>	<b>†1,805</b>	<b>824,400</b>	<b>5,087,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in Sep 1979		Beginning in the first nine months of 1979	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	44	17,900	930	3,691,400
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	3	700	32	6,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	—	—	19	6,600
Redundancy questions	3	100	47	43,600
Trade union matters	14	1,900	95	17,400
Working conditions and supervision	10	1,000	104	16,700
Manning and work allocation	18	6,700	183	31,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	16	3,900	159	96,000
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>All causes</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>†1,569</b>	<b>3,909,600</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in September 1979

Duration of stoppage in working days	Stoppages			Working days lost by all workers involved
	Over	Not more than	Workers directly involved	
—	1	14	5,400	4,000
1	2	12	1,800	3,000
2	3	11	1,400	4,000
3	6	23	3,900	21,000
6	12	22	6,700	72,000
12	—	40	10,000	294,000
<b>All stoppages</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>398,000</b>

\*The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1074 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.  
§ Includes four 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 indus-

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

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

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

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

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

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

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
□	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
e	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 101

Quarter	Employees in employment			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Unemployed excluding adult students	THOUSAND Working population	
	Male	Female	All employees						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1975	Mar	13,536	9,094	22,631	1,895	338	24,864	803	25,667
	June	13,536	9,174	22,710	1,886	336	24,932	866	25,798
	Sep	13,548	9,172	22,720	1,886*	340	24,946	1,145	26,091
	Dec	13,456	9,198	22,655	1,886*	339	24,880	1,201	26,081
1976	Mar	13,345	9,071	22,416	1,886*	337	24,639	1,285	25,924
	June	13,392	9,152	22,543	1,886*	336	24,765	1,332	26,097
	[Sep]	13,449	9,172	22,621	1,886*	338	24,845	1,456	26,301
	[Dec]	13,419	9,251	22,670	1,886*	334	24,890	1,371 e	26,261
1977	[Mar]	13,321	9,182	22,502	1,886*	330	24,718	1,383	26,101
	[June]	13,379	9,286	22,665	1,886*	327	24,878	1,450	26,328
	[Sep]	13,433	9,290	22,723	1,886*	328	24,937	1,609	26,546
	[Dec]	13,374	9,330	22,705	1,886*	324	24,915	1,481	26,396
1978	[Mar]	13,301	9,256	22,556	1,886*	321	24,763	1,461	26,224
	[June]	13,361	9,363	22,724	1,886*	318	24,928	1,446	26,374
	[Sep]	13,415	9,400	22,815	1,886*	320	25,021	1,518	26,539
	[Dec]	13,395	9,508	22,903	1,886*	317	25,106	1,364	26,470
1979	[Mar]	13,276	9,389	22,665	1,886*	315	24,866	1,402	26,268
	[June]	13,343	9,527	22,870	1,886*	314	25,070	1,344	26,414
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1975	Mar	13,601	9,132	22,733	1,895	338	24,966		25,762
	June	13,549	9,164	22,713	1,886	336	24,935		25,845
	Sep	13,494	9,164	22,658	1,886*	340	24,884		25,975
	Dec	13,432	9,166	22,598	1,886*	339	24,823		26,035
1976	Mar	13,412	9,127	22,539	1,886*	337	24,762		26,054
	June	13,402	9,139	22,541	1,886*	336	24,763		26,133
	[Sep]	13,392	9,166	22,558	1,886*	338	24,782		26,169
	[Dec]	13,398	9,207	22,605	1,886*	334	24,825		26,217
1977	[Mar]	13,390	9,248	22,638	1,886*	330	24,854		26,254
	[June]	13,386	9,271	22,657	1,886*	327	24,870		26,355
	[Sep]	13,377	9,284	22,661	1,886*	328	24,875		26,405
	[Dec]	13,354	9,281	22,635	1,886*	324	24,845		26,353
1978	[Mar]	13,370	9,326	22,696	1,886*	321	24,903		26,387
	[June]	13,367	9,347	22,714	1,886*	318	24,918		26,395
	[Sep]	13,360	9,395	22,755	1,886*	320	24,961		26,394
	[Dec]	13,374	9,458	22,832	1,886*	317	25,035		26,431
1979	[Mar]	13,346	9,460	22,806	1,886*	315	25,007		26,433
	[June]	13,348	9,511	22,859	1,886*	314	25,059		26,431
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1975	Mar	13,240	8,894	22,135	1,834	338	24,307	768	25,075
	June	13,240	8,973	22,213	1,825	336	24,374	828	25,202
	Sep	13,253	8,971	22,224	1,825*	340	24,389	1,097	25,486
	Dec	13,161	8,997	22,158	1,825*	339	24,322	1,152	25,474
1976	Mar	13,050	8,870	21,920	1,825*	337	24,082	1,235	25,317
	June	13,097	8,951	22,048	1,825*	336	24,209	1,278	25,487
	[Sep]	13,156	8,970	22,126	1,825*	338	24,289	1,395	25,684
	[Dec]	13,128	9,048	22,176	1,825*	334	24,335	1,316 e	25,651
1977	[Mar]	13,031	8,977	22,008	1,825*	330	24,163	1,328	25,491
	[June]	13,091	9,081	22,172	1,825*	327	24,324	1,390	25,714
	[Sep]	13,145	9,082	22,227	1,825*	328	24,380	1,542	25,922
	[Dec]	13,086	9,120	22,206	1,825*	324	24,355	1,420	25,775
1978	[Mar]	13,012	9,044	22,056	1,825*	321	24,202	1,399	25,601
	[June]	13,072	9,149	22,221	1,825*	318	24,364	1,381	25,745
	[Sep]	13,126	9,185	22,311	1,825*	320	24,456	1,447	25,903
	[Dec]	13,106	9,294	22,400	1,825*	317	24,542	1,303	25,845
1979	[Mar]	12,987	9,175	22,162	1,825*	315	24,302	1,340	25,642
	[June]	13,054	9,313	22,367	1,825*	314	24,506	1,281	25,787
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1975	Mar	13,305	8,932	22,237	1,834	338	24,409		25,170
	June	13,253	8,963	22,216	1,825	336	24,377		25,249
	Sep	13,199	8,963	22,162	1,825*	340	24,327		25,373
	Dec	13,137	8,965	22,102	1,825*	339	24,266		25,429
1976	Mar	13,117	8,926	22,043	1,825*	337	24,205		25,445
	June	13,108	8,937	22,045	1,825*	336	24,206		25,522
	[Sep]	13,099	8,964	22,063	1,825*	338	24,226		25,557
	[Dec]	13,107	9,004	22,111	1,825*	334	24,270		25,606
1977	[Mar]	13,100	9,043	22,143	1,825*	330	24,298		25,642
	[June]	13,098	9,066	22,164	1,825*	327	24,316		25,740
	[Sep]	13,089	9,077	22,166	1,825*	328	24,319		25,786
	[Dec]	13,066	9,071	22,137	1,825*	324	24,286		25,730
1978	[Mar]	13,082	9,115	22,197	1,825*	321	24,343		25,762
	[June]	13,078	9,132	22,210	1,825*	318	24,353		25,765
	[Sep]	13,071	9,180	22,251	1,825*	320	24,396		25,764
	[Dec]	13,085	9,244	22,329	1,825*	317	24,471		25,803
1979	[Mar]	13,057	9,246	22,303	1,825*	315	24,443		25,805
	[June]	13,059	9,296	22,355	1,825*	314	24,494		25,803

1. From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include the recent small revisions to the Northern Ireland figures. See page 41 of the January 1979 Gazette.  
 2. From June 1978 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.  
 3. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.  
 \* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data becomes available.

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousand)						Regional indices of employment <sup>1</sup> (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production industries II-XXI	of which manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII	Index of Production industries II-XXI	Manufacturing industries III-XIX	Service industries XXII-XXVII		
SIC 1968	All employees	Male	Female								II-XXI	III-XIX
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1977	[Dec]	35-99	7,993	4,650	3,343	117	2,617	2,090	5,260	94-4	93-9	102-6
1978	[Mar]	36-00	7,940	4,621	3,319	113	2,602	2,076	5,226	93-8	93-2	101-9
	[June]	35-93	7,985	4,642	3,344	122	2,603	2,074	5,260	93-9	93-2	101-9
	[Sep]	35-96	8,024	4,669	3,355	127	2,615	2,082	5,282	94-3	93-5	103-0
	[Dec]	36-05	8,076	4,667	3,409	119	2,614	2,081	5,343	94-3	93-5	104-2
1979	[Mar]	36-05	7,989	4,624	3,365	113	2,586	2,058	5,291	93-2	92-4	103-2
	[June]	35-96	8,044	4,643	3,401	114	2,592	2,053	5,337	93-5	92-2	104-1
<b>South West</b>												
1977	[Dec]	6-81	1,513	894	619	46	568	438	899	97-0	97-7	101-8
1978	[Mar]	6-81	1,502	890	612	45	564	434	893	96-3	96-9	101-2
	[June]	6-95	1,544	907	637	49	566	435	929	96-7	97-2	103-3
	[Sep]	6-95	1,550	910	639	48	570	439	931	97-4	97-9	105-5
	[Dec]	6-88	1,540	903	637	47	571	439	922	97-6	98-0	104-4
1979	[Mar]	6-91	1,532	899	633	46	570	439	917	97-3	97-9	103-8
	[June]	7-03	1,572	910	661	46	571	438	955	97-6	97-7	108-1
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1977	[Dec]	9-98	2,217	1,340	878	30	1,167	1,008	1,021	93-9	93-3	105-2
1978	[Mar]	10-01	2,208	1,336	873	30	1,162	1,003	1,017	93-5	92-8	104-8
	[June]	9-96	2,213	1,334	879	31	1,160	1,001	1,022	93-3	92-6	105-2
	[Sep]	9-95	2,219	1,337	882	33	1,159	1,000	1,027	93-3	92-5	105-8
	[Dec]	9-96	2,230	1,334	896	30	1,153	994	1,046	92-8	91-9	107-8
1979	[Mar]	9-91	2,197	1,320	877	29	1,138	979	1,030	91-6	90-6	106-1
	[June]	9-84	2,200	1,318	882	30	1,136	975	1,035	91-4	90-2	106-6
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1977	[Dec]	6-83	1,516	903	613	35	774	603	706	98-2	97-7	107-7
1978	[Mar]	6-81	1,503	900	604	32	768	596	703	97-5	96-7	107-2
	[June]	6-80	1,511	903	608	35	770	597	706	97-7	96-8	107-6
	[Sep]	6-80	1,517	907	610	36	774	600	706	98-2	97-4	107-6
	[Dec]	6-81	1,525	905	619	38	771	598	718	97-9	97-0	109-4
1979	[Mar]	6-82</										



**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Employees in employment: by industry**

TABLE 103

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		Index of Production Industries* II-XXI				Manufacturing Industries III-XIX													
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
1974	Dec	22,377	9,629	9,589	93.5	7,688	7,649	93.4	381	347	736	40	441	515	976	160	823	177	791
1975	Jan		9,549	9,567	93.2	7,612	7,620	93.0		347	728	40	440	512	973	159	809	176	786
	Feb		9,490	9,516	92.8	7,555	7,573	92.5		348	719	40	438	511	970	157	802	175	779
	Mar	22,135	9,437	9,478	92.4	7,503	7,533	92.0	370	350	710	40	436	510	966	157	797	175	771
	April		9,394	9,438	92.0	7,447	7,483	91.4		351	705	40	433	507	960	156	786	175	768
	May		9,352	9,394	91.6	7,389	7,427	90.7		350	702	40	430	505	955	154	777	174	757
	June	22,213	9,300	9,332	91.0	7,334	7,369	90.0	388	350	701	39	428	501	949	154	768	174	748
	July		9,294	9,288	90.5	7,318	7,319	89.4		349	716	40	430	498	945	153	761	173	741
	Aug		9,280	9,256	90.2	7,304	7,288	89.0		349	717	40	430	495	943	152	760	174	741
	Sep	22,224	9,251	9,218	89.8	7,280	7,253	88.6	391	349	707	39	428	493	944	152	757	174	742
	Oct		9,233	9,189	89.6	7,253	7,218	88.1		348	707	39	425	489	938	152	756	177	737
	Nov		9,217	9,166	89.3	7,239	7,193	87.8		348	709	39	423	487	936	151	753	177	736
	Dec	22,158	9,193	9,153	89.2	7,214	7,177	87.6	361	347	705	39	423	485	932	151	748	176	738
1976	Jan		9,118	9,134	89.0	7,150	7,157	87.4		348	692	39	419	480	926	150	740	176	735
	Feb		9,094	9,119	88.9	7,122	7,140	87.2		347	685	39	419	477	924	149	736	176	733
	Mar	21,920	9,070	9,108	88.8	7,104	7,130	87.1	358	346	683	39	419	475	921	148	734	176	732
	April		9,042	9,084	88.5	7,089	7,122	87.0		346	684	38	420	472	921	148	732	176	731
	May		9,040	9,078	88.5	7,082	7,118	86.9		346	685	38	420	471	918	148	729	176	729
	June	22,048	9,056	9,082	88.5	7,099	7,127	87.0	382	346	691	37	421	469	919	148	730	175	733
	[July]		9,098	9,084	88.5	7,142	7,135	87.1		345	709	38	423	470	919	148	732	176	735
	[Aug]		9,110	9,081	88.5	7,156	7,136	87.1		345	712	37	425	472	919	149	732	175	738
	[Sep]	22,126	9,119	9,094	88.6	7,172	7,152	87.3	390	345	704	38	425	475	925	148	735	177	745
	[Oct]		9,145	9,107	88.8	7,198	7,167	87.5		345	707	37	426	476	925	149	739	177	748
	[Nov]		9,153	9,109	88.8	7,209	7,169	87.5		344	707	38	427	476	925	149	741	176	751
	[Dec]	22,176	9,146	9,110	88.8	7,207	7,175	87.6	376	344	705	37	426	477	923	149	742	176	754
1977	[Jan]		9,100	9,116	88.9	7,171	7,181	87.7		344	696	37	425	477	919	148	738	175	754
	[Feb]		9,089	9,115	88.8	7,180	7,198	87.9		344	693	37	426	476	921	149	738	176	758
	[Mar]	22,008	9,089	9,125	88.9	7,181	7,207	88.0	358	345	692	37	426	476	922	148	738	175	758
	[April]		9,097	9,139	89.1	7,185	7,218	88.1		346	692	37	426	477	924	149	739	175	757
	[May]		9,100	9,139	89.1	7,189	7,226	88.2		346	694	37	427	476	923	149	737	176	757
	[June]	22,172	9,119	9,145	89.1	7,205	7,232	88.3	381	347	702	37	427	476	923	149	737	175	759
	[July]		9,156	9,141	89.1	7,240	7,231	88.3		345	715	37	429	478	926	150	742	175	761
	[Aug]		9,160	9,132	89.0	7,241	7,221	88.2		343	716	37	430	478	928	150	742	175	761
	[Sep]	22,227	9,157	9,131	89.0	7,242	7,221	88.2	389	341	706	37	431	479	933	150	742	177	767
	[Oct]		9,150	9,112	88.8	7,241	7,210	88.0		341	704	37	430	477	934	150	743	177	771
	[Nov]		9,151	9,108	88.8	7,241	7,202	88.0		341	704	37	430	477	933	150	744	177	770
	[Dec]	22,206	9,140	9,104	88.7	7,232	7,200	88.0	368	341	702	37	431	476	934	149	744	176	772
1978	[Jan]		9,098	9,114	88.8	7,191	7,201	88.0		341	694	37	428	473	932	149	741	175	769
	[Feb]		9,093	9,119	88.9	7,187	7,204	88.0		341	689	37	428	472	929	149	742	175	770
	[Mar]	22,056	9,081	9,117	88.9	7,176	7,202	87.9	357	342	689	37	429	470	928	148	741	175	769
	[April]		9,066	9,110	88.8	7,162	7,196	87.9		342	689	37	429	467	927	147	740	174	765
	[May]		9,061	9,103	88.7	7,151	7,191	87.8		342	689	37	428	462	926	147	739	175	765
	[June]	22,221	9,076	9,104	88.7	7,161	7,190	87.8	377	341	696	36	429	459	925	147	740	175	764
	[July]		9,114	9,101	88.7	7,194	7,187	87.8		340	708	37	432	458	925	148	742	174	765
	[Aug]		9,112	9,090	88.6	7,178	7,176	87.6		336	709	37	434	458	924	148	744	174	764
	[Sep]	22,311	9,108	9,083	88.5	7,187	7,166	87.5	391	335	701	37	434	458	928	148	745	174	767
	[Oct]		9,102	9,064	88.3	7,178	7,147	87.3		335	700	37	433	455	924	148	747	174	767
	[Nov]		9,102	9,060	88.3	7,178	7,140	87.2		334	698	37	433	454	923	149	747	174	765
	[Dec]	22,400	9,089	9,053	88.2	7,167	7,135	87.1	373	333	694	37	433	454	922	149	745	173	763
1979	[Jan]		9,043	9,059	88.3	7,119	7,129	87.0		334	682	36	430	452	918	149	742	172	761
	[Feb]		9,003	9,029	88.0	7,100	7,118	86.9		334	676	36	430	449	915	149	741	171	759
	[Mar]	22,162	8,995	9,031	88.0	7,089	7,115	86.9	356	334	677	36	430	448	912	148	739	169	758
	[April]		8,989	9,034	88.0	7,077	7,112	86.8		334	679	36	431	446	909	148	736	168	760
	[May]		9,002	9,046	88.2	7,075	7,116	86.9		333	682	36	431	446	906	148	735	168	760
	[June]	22,367	9,021	9,050	88.2	7,079	7,109	86.8	357	334	689	37	432	444	902	148	734	166	760
	[July]		9,070	9,058	88.3	7,111	7,105	86.8		334	700	37	433	445	902	149	737	166	762
	[Aug]		9,063	9,044	88.1	7,105	7,093	86.6		332	704	37	435	443	901	149	737	165	761

\* 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*.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Employees in employment: by industry**

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN

SIC 1968		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services*	Public administration and defence†		
1974	Dec	576	525	42	401	284	268	584	349*	1,250	344	1,494	2,767	1,092	3,414	2,021	1,577	Dec	1974
	Jan	569	516	42	395	284	263	579	343	1,246	343							Jan	1975
	Feb	564	510	42	392	283	263	574	336	1,244	343							Feb	
	Mar	558	503	42	389	281	263	572	333	1,241	343	1,500	2,						



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Summary**

TABLE 104

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND													
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)			
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Seasonally adjusted†								
Actual						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female		
1974 Sep 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.6	2.7	11.1	13.0	523.8	103.8	32.9	
Oct 14e	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	638.1	2.7	10.5	14.4	534.7	103.4	2.6	
Nov 11e	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	648.9	2.8	10.8	10.8	542.2	106.7	—	
Dec 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1975 Jan 20e	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	703.1	3.0	—	—	581.2	121.9	4.6	
Feb 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	733.8	3.1	30.7	—	605.2	128.6	—	
Mar 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	768.8	3.3	35.0	—	630.2	138.6	0.1	
April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	812.1	3.4	43.3	36.3	663.7	148.4	94.8	
May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	858.5	3.6	46.4	41.6	698.2	160.3	—	
June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	905.0	3.8	46.5	45.4	733.2	171.8	3.8	
July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	960.5	4.1	55.5	49.5	775.5	185.0	97.8	
Aug 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	993.2	4.2	32.7	44.9	798.8	194.4	99.3	
Sep 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,030.1	4.4	36.9	41.7	826.0	204.1	103.8	
Oct 9†	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.6	58.6	42.7	865.9	222.8	18.1	
Nov 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,129.4	4.8	40.7	45.4	895.4	234.0	—	
Dec 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,166.5	4.9	37.1	45.5	923.1	243.4	10.7	
1976 Jan 8	5.5	1,303.2	1,017.4e	285.8e	40.7	1,262.6	1,196.6	5.0	30.1	36.0	942.3e	254.3e	127.1	
Feb 12	5.5	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,227.9	5.1	31.3	32.8	959.9	268.0	—	
Mar 11	5.4	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,243.6	5.2	15.7	25.7	967.2	276.4	0.1	
April 8	5.4	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,258.3	5.3	14.7	20.6	975.7	282.6	179.3	
May 13	5.3	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,270.9	5.3	12.6	14.3	982.0	288.9	0.3	
June 10	5.6	1,331.8	1,009.4	322.4	122.9	1,208.9	1,278.6	5.4	7.7	11.7	984.3	294.4	6.0	
July 8	6.1	1,463.5	1,071.2	392.2	208.5	1,255.0	1,281.5	5.4	2.9	7.7	981.4	300.1	108.8	
Aug 12	6.3	1,502.0	1,093.2	408.8	203.4	1,298.6	1,292.5	5.4	11.0	7.2	983.8	308.8	122.7	
Sep 9	6.1	1,455.7	1,059.8	395.9	149.8	1,305.9	1,297.7	5.4	5.2	6.4	983.7	314.0	131.8	
Oct 14	5.8	1,377.1	1,010.0	367.1	82.7	1,294.4	1,296.9	5.4	-0.8	-5.1	980.3	316.6	9.1	
Nov 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dec 9e	5.7	1,371.0	—	—	51.0	1,320.0	1,317.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	
1977 Jan 13	6.0	1,448.2	1,074.1	374.1	51.0	1,397.2	1,330.1	5.5	12.6	—	994.2	335.9	10.3	
Feb 10	5.9	1,421.8	1,055.5	366.3	41.8	1,380.0	1,333.5	5.5	3.4	—	995.1	338.4	—	
Mar 10	5.7	1,383.5	1,028.5	355.0	33.3	1,350.1	1,336.3	5.5	2.8	6.3	994.8	341.6	—	
April 14	5.8	1,392.3	1,032.4	359.9	53.6	1,338.7	1,344.0	5.6	7.7	4.6	999.4	344.6	92.8	
May 12	5.6	1,341.7	994.3	347.4	45.1	1,296.6	1,339.7	5.7	-4.3	2.1	992.8	346.9	0.9	
June 9	6.0	1,450.1	1,050.8	399.2	149.0	1,301.1	1,376.5	5.7	36.8	13.4	1,015.9	360.6	6.7	
July 14	6.7	1,622.4	1,132.7	489.6	253.4	1,369.0	1,395.1	5.8	18.6	17.0	1,023.3	371.8	133.4	
Aug 11	6.8	1,635.8	1,143.5	492.3	231.4	1,404.4	1,396.8	5.8	1.7	19.0	1,024.0	372.8	130.3	
Sep 8	6.7	1,609.1	1,124.3	484.8	175.6	1,433.5	1,417.5	5.9	20.7	13.7	1,035.3	382.2	145.2	
Oct 13	6.3	1,518.3	1,070.8	447.6	98.6	1,419.7	1,421.9	5.9	4.4	8.9	1,036.4	385.5	13.4	
Nov 10	6.2	1,499.1	1,063.2	435.9	73.5	1,425.6	1,423.6	5.9	1.7	8.9	1,035.7	387.9	—	
Dec 8	6.1	1,480.8	1,060.7	420.1	58.4	1,422.4	1,421.0	5.9	-2.6	1.2	1,032.6	388.4	3.0	
1978 Jan 12	6.4	1,548.5	1,114.8	433.8	61.1	1,487.4	1,421.7	5.9	0.7	-0.1	1,031.5	390.1	16.3	
Feb 9	6.2	1,508.7	1,089.6	419.1	49.7	1,459.0	1,413.9	5.9	-7.8	-3.2	1,026.3	387.7	0.6	
Mar 9	6.0	1,461.0	1,058.4	402.6	40.2	1,420.7	1,411.4	5.8	-2.5	-3.2	1,023.9	387.5	0.2	
April 13	6.0	1,451.8	1,045.4	406.4	60.8	1,391.0	1,403.0	5.8	-8.4	-6.2	1,012.8	390.2	53.0	
May 11	5.7	1,386.8	1,001.1	385.7	48.2	1,338.6	1,384.8	5.7	-18.2	-9.7	999.9	384.9	1.2	
June 8	6.0	1,446.1	1,022.9	423.1	145.6	1,300.5	1,378.1	5.7	-6.7	-11.1	990.3	387.7	6.8	
July 6	6.6	1,585.8	1,087.3	498.5	243.3	1,342.5	1,370.2	5.7	-7.9	-10.9	983.5	386.7	117.5	
Aug 10	6.7	1,608.3	1,099.0	509.3	222.1	1,386.2	1,373.4	5.7	3.2	-3.8	981.3	392.1	127.0	
Sep 14	6.3	1,517.7	1,041.1	476.6	139.2	1,378.5	1,360.2	5.6	-13.2	-6.0	970.5	389.7	140.7	
Oct 12	5.9	1,429.5	989.7	439.8	82.0	1,347.5	1,349.9	5.6	-10.3	-6.8	962.1	387.8	21.3	
Nov 9	5.8	1,392.0	970.4	421.6	57.1	1,334.9	1,331.7	5.5	-18.2	-13.9	949.3	382.4	—	
Dec 7	5.6	1,364.3	962.5	401.8	43.2	1,321.1	1,319.6	5.5	-12.1	-13.5	941.1	378.5	1.1	
1979 Jan 11	6.0	1,455.3	1,034.8	420.5	47.4	1,407.8	1,342.1	5.6	22.5	-2.6	957.2	384.9	33.4	
Feb 8	6.0	1,451.9	1,039.5	412.4	39.4	1,412.5	1,366.5	5.7	24.4	11.6	979.5	386.9	0.4	
Mar 8	5.8	1,402.3	1,005.5	396.8	31.2	1,371.1	1,361.5	5.6	-5.0	14.0	974.5	387.0	—	
April 5	5.5	1,340.6	959.2	381.4	25.8	1,314.8	1,327.4	5.5	-34.1	-4.9	944.9	382.5	56.3	
May 10	5.4	1,299.3	922.1	377.2	39.3	1,260.0	1,306.4	5.4	-21.0	-20.0	924.3	382.1	0.4	
June 14	5.6	1,343.9	930.2	413.7	143.8	1,200.1	1,278.7	5.3	-27.7	-27.6	897.5	381.2	9.8	
July 12	6.1	1,464.0	980.5	483.5	215.4	1,248.6	1,278.7	5.3	—	-16.2	891.8	386.8	121.5	
Aug 9	6.0	1,455.5	974.9	480.6	183.5	1,272.0	1,264.7	5.2	-14.0	-13.9	880.0	384.7	114.7	
Sep 13	5.8	1,394.5	936.1	458.4	114.3	1,280.2	1,263.9	5.2	-0.8	-4.9	878.1	385.7	127.1	

\* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate 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 has been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Summary:**

TABLE 105

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND													
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)			
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Seasonally adjusted†								
Actual						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male		Female		
1974 Sep 9	2.7	617.8	509.3	108.5	33.4	584.4	598.5	2.6	10.5	12.6	502.4	96.1	29.3	
Oct 14e	2.7	610.3	507.0	103.2	13.4	596.8	608.4	2.7	9.9	14.1	512.6	95.8	2.3	
Nov 11e	2.7	621.4	516.3	105.1	8.0	613.4	618.5	2.7	10.1	10.2	519.7	98.8	—	
Dec 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1975 Jan 20e	3.2	738.0	610.0	128.0	8.0	730.0	672.3	2.9	—	—	558.5	113.8	4.0	
Feb 10	3.3	757.1	624.6	132.5	8.4	748.7	701.2	3.0	28.9	—	581.4	119.8	—	
Mar 10	3.3	768.4	632.8	135.6	5.8	762.6	735.7	3.2	34.5	—	606.3	129.4	—	
April 14	3.5	808.2	663.3	144.9	19.9	788.3	777.0	3.4	41.3	34.9	638.1	138.9	91.5	
May 12	3.5	813.1	666.9	146.2	14.3	798.8	821.6	3.6	44.6	40.1	671.5	150.1	—	
June 9	3.6	828.5	679.6	148.9	18.4	810.1	867.4	3.8	45.8	43.9	706.1	161.3	2.8	
July 14	4.1	944.4	753.0	191.3	55.3	889.1	921.9	4.0	54.5	48.3	747.7	174.2	92.0	
Aug 11	4.8	1,102.0	851.5	250.5	158.2	943.8	952.3	4.1	30.4	43.6	769.3	183.0	93.5	
Sep 8	4.8	1,096.9	849.9	247.0	117.9	979.0	988.2	4.3	35.9	40.3	795.8			



### UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106

THOUSAND

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual				Seasonally adjusted†			
						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>SOUTH EAST‡</b>													
1978 Sep 14	4.3	325.1	232.7	92.4	19.4	305.7	299.1	3.9	-6.3	-2.4	220.4	78.7	30.3
Oct 12	4.0	303.7	219.7	84.0	10.0	293.6	293.8	3.9	-5.3	-3.5	217.5	76.3	5.0
Nov 9	3.9	293.0	213.9	79.1	6.4	286.6	286.7	3.8	-7.1	-6.2	213.2	73.5	—
Dec 7	3.7	284.2	210.1	74.2	4.4	279.9	281.1	3.7	-5.6	-6.0	209.3	71.8	0.3
1979 Jan 11	4.0	305.4	227.6	77.8	4.2	301.2	284.2	3.7	3.1	-3.2	212.1	72.0	9.5
Feb 8	4.0	302.6	226.4	76.2	3.6	299.0	287.5	3.8	3.3	0.3	215.4	71.1	—
Mar 8	3.8	292.4	218.9	73.5	2.8	289.6	287.0	3.8	-0.5	2.0	214.4	72.6	—
April 5	3.7	277.9	208.2	69.7	2.4	275.5	276.6	3.6	-10.4	-2.5	205.6	71.0	14.2
May 10	3.5	267.4	199.4	67.9	4.7	262.7	273.5	3.6	-3.1	-4.7	202.8	70.6	—
June 14	3.5	265.9	194.5	71.4	18.7	247.1	266.3	3.5	-7.2	-6.9	195.4	71.0	0.5
July 12	3.8	290.0	204.9	85.1	32.0	258.0	266.6	3.5	0.3	-3.3	193.8	72.8	23.5
Aug 9	3.8	292.4	206.1	86.3	27.2	265.2	262.1	3.4	-4.5	-3.8	190.1	72.0	22.2
Sep 13	3.7	280.9	198.5	82.4	15.8	265.1	257.7	3.4	-4.4	-2.9	187.3	70.4	24.7
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>													
1978 Sep 14	4.8	34.9	24.6	10.3	2.4	32.5	33.3	4.6	-0.7	-0.2	24.4	8.9	2.7
Oct 12	4.6	33.3	23.6	9.7	1.3	32.0	32.8	4.5	-0.5	-0.4	24.1	8.8	0.1
Nov 9	4.6	33.1	23.7	9.5	0.8	32.3	32.8	4.5	—	-0.4	24.0	8.8	—
Dec 7	4.5	32.9	23.9	9.0	0.6	32.3	32.3	4.4	-0.5	-0.3	23.7	8.6	0.2
1979 Jan 11	5.0	36.2	26.6	9.7	0.5	35.7	33.6	4.6	1.3	0.3	24.5	9.1	1.2
Feb 8	5.0	36.4	27.0	9.3	0.5	35.9	33.5	4.6	-0.1	0.2	24.6	8.9	—
Mar 8	4.9	35.5	26.3	9.2	0.4	35.1	33.5	4.6	—	0.4	24.6	8.9	—
April 5	4.6	33.6	24.8	8.7	0.3	33.2	32.2	4.4	-1.3	-0.5	23.6	8.6	2.1
May 10	4.3	31.3	23.0	8.3	0.7	30.6	31.0	4.3	-1.2	-0.8	22.7	8.3	—
June 14	4.2	30.8	21.9	9.0	2.8	28.0	29.9	4.1	-1.1	-1.2	21.5	8.4	0.1
July 12	4.4	31.9	21.8	10.1	3.8	28.0	29.7	4.1	-0.2	-0.8	21.3	8.4	2.3
Aug 9	4.3	31.6	21.7	9.9	3.0	28.5	29.4	4.0	-0.3	-0.5	21.1	8.4	2.4
Sep 13	4.2	30.3	20.7	9.6	1.8	28.5	29.3	4.0	-0.1	-0.2	20.9	8.4	2.9
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>													
1978 Sep 14	6.3	104.1	72.8	31.4	7.6	96.5	99.6	6.1	-1.5	-0.3	71.3	28.3	10.1
Oct 12	6.2	102.7	71.5	31.1	4.5	98.2	98.3	6.0	-1.3	-0.7	70.3	28.0	1.0
Nov 9	6.2	102.4	71.2	31.2	3.1	99.3	96.4	5.9	-1.9	-1.6	68.8	27.6	—
Dec 7	6.1	100.1	70.3	29.9	2.2	97.9	94.8	5.8	-1.6	-1.6	67.4	27.4	0.1
1979 Jan 11	6.5	106.3	75.0	31.3	2.1	104.2	96.3	5.9	1.5	-0.7	68.4	27.9	2.2
Feb 8	6.4	105.2	74.6	30.6	1.7	103.5	96.7	5.9	0.4	0.1	69.0	27.7	—
Mar 8	6.1	99.9	70.6	29.3	1.4	98.5	94.0	5.7	-2.7	-0.3	66.5	27.5	—
April 5	5.8	95.3	67.4	27.8	1.2	94.1	92.7	5.6	-1.3	-1.2	65.5	27.2	4.6
May 10	5.4	89.1	63.1	26.0	2.0	87.1	90.9	5.5	-1.8	-1.9	63.9	27.0	—
June 14	5.4	88.8	62.4	26.4	9.2	79.6	88.2	5.4	-2.7	-1.9	62.2	26.0	0.2
July 12	5.8	94.7	64.5	30.2	12.7	82.0	88.6	5.4	0.4	-1.4	62.0	26.6	7.8
Aug 9	5.7	94.6	64.3	30.3	10.4	84.2	88.6	5.4	—	-0.8	61.8	26.9	7.6
Sep 13	5.5	90.9	61.8	29.1	5.7	85.3	88.2	5.4	-0.4	—	61.4	26.8	8.6
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>													
1978 Sep 14	6.0	140.3	93.6	46.7	16.1	124.2	119.0	5.1	-2.0	-0.6	84.0	35.0	14.2
Oct 12	5.5	129.0	87.5	41.5	8.9	120.1	119.1	5.1	0.1	-0.3	84.1	35.0	2.8
Nov 9	5.3	124.0	85.0	39.0	5.9	118.1	118.3	5.1	-0.8	-0.9	83.7	34.6	—
Dec 7	5.2	120.4	83.7	36.7	4.1	116.3	117.9	5.0	-0.4	-0.4	83.1	34.8	0.1
1979 Jan 11	5.4	126.0	88.2	37.8	3.7	122.3	119.1	5.1	1.2	—	83.9	35.3	2.2
Feb 8	5.4	126.0	89.2	36.7	2.9	123.1	121.6	5.2	2.5	1.1	86.4	35.2	—
Mar 8	5.3	122.9	87.4	35.5	2.2	120.6	121.6	5.2	—	1.2	86.3	35.3	—
April 5	5.1	119.3	84.6	34.7	1.9	117.4	119.6	5.1	-2.0	0.2	84.6	35.0	4.1
May 10	5.0	117.7	82.8	34.9	3.6	114.1	118.7	5.1	-0.9	-1.0	83.5	35.2	—
June 14	5.2	121.5	84.1	37.5	10.8	110.7	116.9	5.0	-1.8	-1.6	82.1	34.8	0.4
July 12	6.1	143.1	94.3	48.8	26.0	117.1	117.1	5.0	0.2	-0.8	81.5	35.6	12.3
Aug 9	6.0	141.0	92.8	48.2	21.7	119.3	115.0	4.9	-2.1	-1.2	79.3	35.7	12.0
Sep 13	5.8	135.2	89.0	46.3	13.1	122.1	116.6	5.0	1.6	-0.1	80.2	36.3	12.8

\* † ‡ See footnotes at end of table.

### UNEMPLOYMENT By region

TABLE 106 (continued)

THOUSAND

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual				Seasonally adjusted†			
						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>													
1978 Sep 14	5.2	82.6	57.3	25.3	6.0	76.6	74.7	4.7	-0.8	-0.3	53.8	20.8	8.3
Oct 12	4.8	77.0	54.0	23.0	3.0	74.0	74.9	4.7	0.2	-0.4	54.2	20.7	1.4
Nov 9	4.7	74.7	53.0	21.7	1.9	72.9	74.1	4.7	-0.8	-0.5	53.5	20.6	—
Dec 7	4.7	74.1	53.4	20.7	1.3	72.8	73.8	4.6	-0.3	-0.3	53.5	20.3	—
1979 Jan 11	4.9	78.5	57.2	21.3	1.2	77.3	73.8	4.6	—	-0.4	53.7	20.1	2.6
Feb 8	5.0	78.8	57.9	20.9	1.0	77.8	75.2	4.7	1.4	0.4	55.0	20.2	—
Mar 8	4.8	77.2	57.1	20.1	0.9	76.3	75.2	4.7	—	0.5	55.4	19.9	—
April 5	4.5	72.1	52.9	19.3	0.7	71.5	71.8	4.5	-3.4	-0.7	52.3	19.5	3.9
May 10	4.5	70.9	51.5	19.4	1.5	69.4	71.9	4.5	0.1	-1.1	51.9	20.0	—
June 14	4.7	74.5	52.6	21.9	8.6	65.9	70.3	4.4	-1.6	-1.6	50.5	19.8	0.1
July 12	5.0	79.0	53.9	25.1	11.4	67.6	68.4	4.3	-1.9	-1.1	49.1	19.3	7.3
Aug 9	4.9	78.4	53.6	24.8	9.0	69.4	67.6	4.2	-0.8	-1.4	48.3	19.3	7.2
Sep 13	4.7	74.1	50.9	23.3	4.8	69.3	67.4	4.2	-0.2	-1.0	47.8	19.6	7.9
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>													
1978 Sep 14	6.3	133.7	90.9	42.8	14.4	119.3	117.3	5.6	-1.6	0.3	84.1	33.2	13.5
Oct 12	5.9	124.0	85.8	38.2	8.0	116.0	115.6	5.5	-1.7	-0.2	82.9	32.7	0.9
Nov 9	5.7	120.2	84.2	36.0	5.2	115.0	114.8	5.4	-0.8	-1.4	82.4	32.4	—
Dec 7	5.6	118.0	83.8	34.2	3.8	114.1	113.4	5.4	-1.4	-1.3	81.5	31.9	—
1979 Jan 11	5.9	125.5	89.9	35.6	3.6	121.9	115.8	5.5	2.4	0.1	83.3	32.5	2.1
Feb 8	5.9	125.4	90.8	34.6	2.8	122.5	117.8	5.6	2.0	1.0	85.5	32.3	—
Mar 8	5.8	122.6	88.7	34.0	2.3	120.3	118.9	5.6	1.1	1.8	86.2	32.8	—
April 5	5.5	115.7	83.5	32.2	1.9	113.8	114.9	5.4	-4.0	-0.3	82.9	32.1	4.7
May 10	5.3	112.9	80.4	32.6	3.9	109.1	113.3	5.4	-1.6	-1.5	80.8	32.5	—
June 14	5.5	117.0	80.3	32.6	14.4	102.5	109.1	5.2	-4.2	-3.3	77.1	32.0	0.8
July 12	6.1	129.4	85.2	44.1	22.6	106.7	110.7	5.5	1.6	-1.4	77.3	33.4	13.7
Aug 9	6.1	128.5	84.1	44.3	19.0	109.5	109.4	5.2	-1.3	-1.3	76.0	33.5	12.2
Sep 13	5.8	122.6	81.1	41.4	12.2	110.4	108.2	5.1	-1.2	-0.3	75.4	32.8	13.2
<b>NORTH WEST</b>													
1978 Sep 14	7.9	224.8	154.5	70.3	24.1	200.6	197.7	6.9	-3.1	0.5	141.5	56.2	20.5



# UNEMPLOYMENT By region

Table 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
	Percentage rate*	Number	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual		Seasonally adjusted†		Male	Female		
						Number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
<b>WALES</b>													
1978 Sep 14	8.7	95.1	63.8	31.3	11.0	84.1	84.5	7.7	-1.4	-0.1	59.4	25.2	10.5
Oct 12	8.4	91.4	61.6	29.8	6.8	84.5	84.0	7.7	-0.5	-0.4	58.6	25.4	1.0
Nov 9	8.2	89.2	60.1	29.2	5.0	84.2	83.0	7.6	-1.0	-1.0	57.5	25.5	—
Dec 7	8.0	87.9	60.3	27.6	4.0	83.9	82.0	7.5	-1.0	-0.8	57.1	24.8	—
1979 Jan 11	8.5	92.5	64.4	28.1	3.6	88.9	84.3	7.7	2.3	0.1	59.1	25.2	1.3
Feb 8	8.4	91.9	64.3	27.5	2.9	88.9	85.9	7.9	1.6	1.0	60.4	25.5	—
Mar 8	8.1	88.5	62.1	26.4	2.4	86.0	85.1	7.8	-0.8	1.0	60.1	25.1	—
April 5	7.7	84.2	58.7	25.5	2.1	82.1	82.0	7.5	-3.1	-0.8	57.4	24.7	4.6
May 10	7.6	83.0	56.7	26.3	3.9	79.1	81.4	7.5	-0.6	-1.5	55.9	25.5	—
June 14	7.3	80.0	54.1	25.9	5.7	74.3	79.1	7.2	-2.3	-2.0	54.1	25.0	0.2
July 12	8.4	91.3	58.9	32.4	15.4	75.9	79.1	7.2	—	-1.0	53.4	25.6	9.5
Aug 9	8.3	90.6	58.5	32.2	14.3	76.4	77.8	7.1	-1.3	-1.2	52.3	25.4	8.9
Sep 13	7.9	86.5	55.7	30.8	8.9	77.6	78.0	7.1	0.2	-0.4	52.3	25.7	10.0
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
1978 Sep 14	7.9	179.9	118.2	61.7	15.2	164.7	168.0	7.4	-0.6	-0.5	112.6	55.4	14.1
Oct 12	7.7	175.6	115.3	60.3	10.5	165.1	168.4	7.4	0.4	-0.2	112.4	56.0	2.4
Nov 9	7.7	173.9	114.5	59.4	7.7	166.2	166.4	7.3	-2.0	-0.7	111.2	55.2	—
Dec 7	7.6	171.7	114.2	57.5	6.0	165.7	164.5	7.3	-1.9	-1.2	109.9	54.7	—
1979 Jan 11	8.4	190.3	126.9	63.4	13.0	177.3	166.1	7.3	1.6	-0.8	110.9	55.2	4.4
Feb 8	8.5	191.7	128.7	63.0	11.3	180.4	172.9	7.6	6.8	2.2	116.2	56.7	0.4
Mar 8	8.1	183.0	123.3	59.7	8.3	174.7	170.9	7.5	-2.0	2.1	115.3	55.5	—
April 5	7.7	175.6	117.7	57.9	6.7	168.9	169.1	7.5	-1.8	1.0	113.3	55.8	9.4
May 10	7.3	165.4	109.7	55.7	4.9	160.5	165.9	7.3	-3.2	-2.3	110.1	55.8	0.3
June 14	8.1	182.8	117.5	65.3	25.5	157.2	164.5	7.3	-1.4	-2.1	108.2	56.3	4.0
July 12	8.3	187.4	119.4	68.0	24.7	162.7	166.7	7.4	2.2	-0.8	108.5	58.2	12.5
Aug 9	8.2	186.0	119.3	66.7	20.7	165.3	165.7	7.3	-1.0	-0.1	108.1	57.6	11.9
Sep 13	7.8	177.2	113.7	63.5	12.9	164.4	167.7	7.4	2.0	1.1	109.5	58.2	14.4
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>													
1978 Sep 14	12.5	71.0	47.5	23.5	8.6	62.4	61.0	10.8	-0.1	0.3	42.3	18.7	7.1
Oct 12	11.4	64.6	43.7	20.9	5.6	59.0	59.9	10.6	-1.1	-0.3	41.6	18.3	2.7
Nov 9	10.8	61.2	41.7	19.6	4.2	57.0	57.7	10.2	-2.2	-1.1	40.1	17.6	—
Dec 7	10.8	61.1	42.2	18.9	3.4	57.7	58.6	10.3	0.9	-0.8	41.1	17.5	—
1979 Jan 11	11.3	64.1	44.9	19.2	3.1	61.0	59.3	10.5	0.7	-0.2	41.7	17.6	1.3
Feb 8	11.3	64.2	45.5	18.7	2.7	61.6	60.8	10.7	1.5	1.0	42.9	17.8	—
Mar 8	11.0	62.4	44.3	18.2	2.3	60.2	60.5	10.7	-0.3	0.6	42.6	17.9	—
April 5	10.7	60.8	43.0	17.8	1.9	58.9	59.4	10.5	-1.1	—	41.7	17.7	0.7
May 10	10.7	60.8	42.6	18.2	3.1	57.7	59.2	10.4	-0.2	-0.5	41.2	18.0	0.1
June 14	11.1	62.8	43.0	19.8	6.7	56.1	57.9	10.2	-1.3	-0.9	39.9	18.0	2.7
July 12	12.7	72.0	46.8	25.2	11.2	60.8	59.7	10.5	1.8	0.1	40.3	19.3	5.8
Aug 9	12.6	71.6	46.7	24.9	10.4	61.2	59.5	10.5	-0.2	0.1	40.3	19.2	5.4
Sep 13	12.2	69.6	45.8	23.8	8.3	61.3	59.8	10.5	0.3	0.6	40.5	19.2	5.5

\* 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 June 1978.  
 † The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.  
 ‡ Includes Greater London.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Duration and age

TABLE 107

	GREAT BRITAIN*										UNITED KINGDOM*									
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60		Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over		Over 4 weeks aged under 60		Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over		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 unemployed	
	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate	Number	Percentage rate
1974 Aug 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671	205	9	367	90	671	205	9	367	90	671
Sep 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660	171	9	388	92	660	171	9	388	92	660
Oct 14	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651	172	9	377	93	651	172	9	377	93	651
Nov 11	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660	160	9	397	94	660	160	9	397	94	660
Dec 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975 Jan 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb 10	174	10	485	96	738	180	10	512	98	800	180	10	512	98	800	180	10	512	98	800
Mar 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811	168	9	535	99	811	168	9	535	99	811
April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868	191	9	568	100	868	191	9	568	100	868
May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861	174	9	576	102	861	174	9	576	102	861
June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876	173	9	591	103	876	173	9	591	103	876
July 14	243	11	594	102	950	254	11	627	104	996	254	11	627	104	996	254	11	627	104	996
Aug 11	322	12	679	104	1,117	332	12	716	106	1,166	332	12	716	106	1,166	332	12	716	106	1,166
Sep 8	227	12	767	109	1,115	237	12	805	111	1,165	237	12	805	111	1,165	237	12	805	111	1,165
Oct 9	231	12	746	110	1,099	239	12	787	112	1,150	239	12	787	112	1,150	239	12	787	112	1,150
Nov 13	213	12	783	112	1,120	221	12	822	114	1,169	221	12	822	114	1,169	221	12	822	114	1,169
Dec 11	198	11	826	118	1,153	205	11	865	120	1,201	205	11	865	120	1,201	205	11	865	120	1,201
1976 Jan 8	196	11	923	122	1,252	202	11	973	124	1,310	202	11	973	124	1,310	202	11	973	124	1,310
Feb 12	202	11	918	122	1,253	209	11	960	124	1,304	209	11	960	124	1,304	209	11	960	124	1,304
Mar 11	182	10	921	122	1,235	189	10	962	124	1,285	189	10	962	124	1,285	189	10	962	124	1,285
April 8	199	11	899	122	1,231	206	11	940	124	1,281	206	11	940	124	1,281	206	11	940	124	1,281
May 13	178	9	911	122	1,220	185	9	954	124	1,272	185	9	954	124	1,272	185	9	954	124	1,272
June 10	260	9	886	123	1,278	270	9	928	125	1,332	270	9	928	125	1,332	270	9	928	125	1,332
July 8	345	11	923	123	1,402	359	11	968	125	1,463	359	11	968	125	1,463	359	11	968	125	1,463
Aug 12	247	11	1,056	126	1,440	256	11	1,107	128	1,502	256	11	1,107	128	1,502	256	11	1,107	128	1,502
Sep 9	226	11	1,032	126	1,395	235	11	1,082	128	1,456	235	11	1,082	128	1,456	235	11	1,082	128	1,456
Oct 14	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377	248	10	992	127	1,377	248	10	992	127	1,377
Nov 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Jan 13	197	10	1,053	130	1,390	203	10	1,103	132	1,448	203	10	1,103	132	1,448					



### UNEMPLOYMENT\* By industry: excluding school leavers

TABLE 108

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXVI	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	All unemployed†
SIC 1968	I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
<b>Number (thousand)</b>											
1975 Aug	16.8	16.6	293.4	163.6	6.9	48.6	95.2	148.3	45.3	123.6	943.8
1975 Nov	20.5	17.0	318.0	184.7	7.7	56.8	107.3	191.1	52.7	123.7	1,079.7
1976 Feb	24.4	17.5	357.1	221.7	8.7	64.4	128.8	209.0	56.8	136.9	1,225.4
1976 May	22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.8	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
1976 Aug	21.9	17.1	350.2	193.8	9.3	58.8	131.0	202.8	60.9	199.5	1,245.4
1976 Nov	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Feb	26.7	17.0	342.3	227.4	9.6	64.1	141.0	234.9	70.0	192.6	1,325.8
1977 May	23.7	16.6	330.6	204.1	9.2	59.7	131.7	211.6	68.7	187.8	1,243.7
1977 Aug	23.1	21.1	342.3	196.0	9.4	58.2	137.7	223.2	73.5	262.4	1,346.6
1977 Nov	25.9	22.2	337.4	203.1	9.2	61.9	138.0	252.7	78.5	240.7	1,369.4
1978 Feb	28.8	22.7	344.8	221.8	8.9	64.2	145.9	249.8	80.2	232.0	1,399.2
1978 May	24.1	22.1	333.7	186.5	8.6	58.4	132.7	219.0	76.2	218.9	1,280.2
1978 Aug	22.3	24.1	337.2	168.3	8.5	54.9	132.8	218.2	76.4	280.6	1,323.6
1978 Nov	23.5	24.5	318.2	166.1	8.3	56.4	125.8	237.2	77.5	240.5	1,277.9
1979 Feb	27.2	24.7	331.4	205.0	8.7	61.0	137.9	241.8	79.8	233.4	1,350.9
1979 May	21.8	23.3	314.0	160.0	7.7	54.3	122.8	209.1	72.3	216.8	1,202.3
1979 Aug	19.6	24.1	310.9	139.2	7.3	50.8	122.0	209.3	69.9	257.8	1,210.8
<b>Percentage rate†</b>											
1975 Aug	4.2	4.5	3.9	11.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.7	...	4.1
1975 Nov	5.1	4.7	4.2	13.0	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.2	...	4.7
1976 Feb	6.1	4.8	4.8	15.1	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.9	3.5	...	5.3
1976 May	5.5	4.7	4.8	14.1	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.7	3.5	...	5.1
1976 Aug	5.4	4.7	4.7	13.2	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	...	5.3
1976 Nov	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Feb	6.6	4.7	4.5	15.9	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	...	5.6
1977 May	5.9	4.6	4.4	14.3	2.6	4.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	...	5.3
1977 Aug	5.7	5.8	4.5	13.7	2.7	3.9	4.9	3.1	4.5	...	5.7
1977 Nov	6.4	6.1	4.5	14.2	2.6	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.8	...	5.8
1978 Feb	7.2	6.2	4.6	15.6	2.6	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.8	...	5.9
1978 May	6.0	6.1	4.5	13.1	2.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	4.6	...	5.4
1978 Aug	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.9	2.4	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	...	5.6
1978 Nov	5.9	6.7	4.2	11.7	2.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.7	...	5.4
1979 Feb	6.8	6.8	4.4	14.4	2.5	4.1	4.9	3.3	4.8	...	5.7
1979 May	5.4	6.4	4.2	11.3	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.9	4.4	...	5.1
1979 Aug	4.9	6.6	4.1	9.8	2.1	3.4	4.3	2.9	4.2	...	5.1
<b>Number, seasonally adjusted (thousand)‡</b>											
1975 Aug	18.3	16.5	292.8	172.4	6.9	51.3	96.2	156.8	46.4	108.8	952.3
1975 Nov	20.6	16.8	327.1	190.2	7.7	57.1	110.5	182.8	51.6	124.0	1,083.8
1976 Feb	22.1	17.2	349.1	204.8	8.6	60.8	122.7	197.8	55.2	141.7	1,180.0
1976 May	22.8	17.9	355.4	208.4	8.8	61.1	128.2	204.8	58.3	151.1	1,220.8
1976 Aug	23.6	16.8	348.1	203.8	9.3	61.5	131.8	212.1	61.9	171.8	1,240.7
1976 Nov	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Feb	24.2	16.8	334.7	209.1	9.5	60.4	134.5	223.1	68.3	199.6	1,280.2
1977 May	24.6	17.5	333.0	206.3	9.4	60.6	134.6	224.6	70.6	204.2	1,285.4
1977 Aug	24.8	20.7	339.7	206.8	9.4	60.9	138.3	233.0	74.5	232.4	1,340.5
1977 Nov	25.9	21.8	344.9	208.7	9.2	61.9	140.9	241.4	77.2	234.8	1,366.7
1978 Feb	26.2	22.6	337.5	202.8	8.8	60.5	139.2	237.8	78.4	241.2	1,355.0
1978 May	25.0	23.0	336.4	188.9	8.8	59.4	135.9	232.6	78.3	236.7	1,325.0
1978 Aug	24.0	23.7	334.4	179.5	8.4	57.7	133.4	228.2	77.4	245.6	1,312.3
1978 Nov	23.4	24.1	325.4	171.5	8.3	56.2	128.6	225.3	76.2	235.0	1,274.0
1979 Feb	24.6	24.6	324.2	185.7	8.6	57.3	131.1	229.7	78.0	241.9	1,305.7
1979 May	22.8	24.2	316.9	162.5	7.9	55.3	126.2	223.1	74.4	233.9	1,247.2
1979 Aug	21.3	23.7	307.9	150.6	7.2	53.6	122.5	219.4	70.9	228.1	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 1977 onwards.  
 ‡ The series from January 1976 onwards have been calculated as described on page 479 of the May 1979 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### UNEMPLOYMENT Numbers registered at employment offices: by occupation

TABLE 109

GREAT BRITAIN	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related*	Other non-manual occupations†	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	General labourers	Other manual occupations§	All occupations
<b>MALE</b>							
1976 Mar	58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
1976 Jun	56,787	74,202	23,640	141,193	361,428	230,633	887,883
1976 Sep	65,013	83,773	24,860	137,903	374,066	231,679	917,294
1976 Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Mar	64,069	80,607	26,592	153,581	379,340	247,363	951,552
1977 Jun	70,053	76,662	25,969	143,324	368,032	227,579	911,619
1977 Sep	81,801	86,430	27,352	142,279	390,725	233,194	961,781
1977 Dec	77,250	82,035	27,720	145,715	391,649	241,241	965,610
1978 Mar	72,446	79,503	27,749	151,425	394,500	247,567	973,190
1978 Jun	65,545	75,141	24,999	127,391	370,703	217,964	881,743
1978 Sep	75,100	80,501	25,147	120,936	379,214	214,152	895,050
1978 Dec	70,827	75,114	24,557	119,473	372,326	215,673	877,970
1979 Mar	70,239	75,017	25,615	136,214	387,000	231,800	925,885
1979 Jun	63,054	68,594	21,997	106,436	344,910	189,320	794,311
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>							
1976 Mar	6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
1976 Jun	6.4	8.4	2.7	15.9	40.7	26.0	100.0
1976 Sep	7.1	9.1	2.7	15.0	40.8	25.3	100.0
1976 Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Mar	6.7	8.5	2.8	16.1	39.9	26.0	100.0
1977 Jun	7.7	8.4	2.8	15.7	40.4	25.0	100.0
1977 Sep	8.5	9.0	2.8	14.8	40.6	24.2	100.0
1977 Dec	8.0	8.5	2.9	15.1	40.6	25.0	100.0
1978 Mar	7.4	8.2	2.9	15.6	40.5	25.4	100.0
1978 Jun	7.4	8.5	2.8	14.4	42.0	24.7	100.0
1978 Sep	8.4	9.0	2.8	13.5	42.4	23.9	100.0
1978 Dec	8.1	8.6	2.8	13.6	42.4	24.6	100.0
1979 Mar	7.6	8.1	2.8	14.7	41.8	25.0	100.0
1979 Jun	7.9	8.6	2.8	13.4	43.4	23.8	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>							
1976 Mar	17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
1976 Jun	16,216	77,624	31,488	7,765	53,526	52,596	239,215
1976 Sep	24,011	97,455	36,021	8,168	60,539	59,024	285,218
1976 Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Mar	23,899	100,401	42,366	8,391	62,173	66,520	303,750
1977 Jun	25,353	97,480	40,631	8,300	62,554	63,546	297,864
1977 Sep	38,619	116,712	44,984	9,482	70,473	70,124	350,394
1977 Dec	35,328	110,914	46,951	9,266	69,871	74,534	346,864
1978 Mar	31,840	107,358	48,963	9,558	71,037	74,163	342,919
1978 Jun	27,931	98,487	45,497	9,682	69,095	69,100	320,092
1978 Sep	38,928	112,235	46,937	9,876	75,161	74,049	357,186
1978 Dec	34,860	103,623	47,392	9,037	72,011	74,302	341,225
1979 Mar	33,487	104,306	49,969	9,289	73,063	75,694	345,808
1979 Jun	29,272	96,515	43,975	9,043	68,592	68,639	316,036
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>							
1976 Mar	7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0
1976 Jun	6.8	32.4	13.2	3.2	22.4	22.0	100.0
1976 Sep	8.4	34.2	12.6	2.9	21.2	20.7	100.0
1976 Dec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977 Mar	7.9	33.1	13.9	2.8	20.5	21.9	100.0
1977 Jun	8.5	32.7	13.6	2.8	21.0	21.3	100.0
1977 Sep	11.0	33.3	12.8	2.7	20.1	20.0	100.0
1977 Dec	10.2	32.0	13.5	2.7	20.1	21.5	100.0
1978 Mar	9.3	31.3	14.3	2.8	20.7	21.6	100.0
1978 Jun	8.7	30.8	14.2	3.0	21.7	21.6	100.0
1978 Sep	10.9	31.4	13.1	2.8	21.0	20.7	



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## By age

TABLE 110 THOUSAND

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†
<b>MALE</b>									
1975 July	61.3	80.9	147.0	161.2	108.2	98.4	45.7	112.3	814.9
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
1977 Jan	62.9	72.5	170.4	236.9	152.5	134.1	66.1	138.6	1,034.0
July	166.2	76.8	161.3	219.8	142.5	126.6	66.5	127.5	1,087.3
1978 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
1979 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
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>									
1975 July	7.5	9.9	18.0	19.8	13.3	12.1	5.6	13.8	100.0
1976 Jan*	5.9	7.4	17.0	22.6	14.8	13.0	6.0	13.4	100.0
July	14.2	6.8	15.1	20.1	13.3	12.0	5.7	12.9	100.0
1977 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
1978 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
1979 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
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1975 July	43.7	47.0	56.4	29.3	16.8	21.6	11.6	0.9	227.2
1976 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
1977 Jan	59.5	57.4	84.5	62.3	32.8	38.5	19.9	1.4	356.2
July	146.5	66.7	91.0	66.4	34.8	39.5	19.8	1.4	466.2
1978 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
1979 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
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>									
1975 July	19.2	20.7	24.8	12.9	7.4	9.5	5.1	0.4	100.0
1976 Jan*	18.0	16.8	23.0	16.2	8.9	10.9	5.8	0.4	100.0
July	32.8	13.9	18.7	13.4	7.5	8.8	4.6	0.3	100.0
1977 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
1978 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
1979 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

\* Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.  
 † Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## By duration

TABLE 111 THOUSAND

GREAT 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
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1976 Jan	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
April	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
July	213.4	142.9	206.7	142.7	223.6	243.5	229.8	1,402.5
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
1979 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
<b>Percentage of number unemployed</b>								
1976 Jan	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
July	15.2	10.2	14.7	10.2	15.9	17.4	16.4	100.0
Oct	10.3	8.6	12.6	11.5	19.9	17.1	20.0	100.0
1977 Jan	9.0	5.8	12.9	13.2	20.1	18.5	20.5	100.0
April	9.5	7.2	11.4	11.4	18.7	19.7	22.2	100.0
July	12.2	12.9	14.8	9.7	15.0	15.6	19.8	100.0
Oct	9.3	8.1	12.2	11.9	20.4	16.0	22.3	100.0
1978 Jan	7.8	5.5	12.0	12.8	20.7	18.6	22.5	100.0
April	8.3	7.5	10.7	10.7	18.3	20.5	23.9	100.0
July	14.2	10.0	14.2	8.8	15.0	16.1	21.7	100.0
Oct	9.3	8.0	11.9	11.2	19.1	16.1	24.4	100.0
1979 Jan	8.7	5.7	12.2	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
<b>MALE</b>								
1976 Jan	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
April	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
July	135.0	94.8	142.1	102.7	165.2	189.1	201.8	1,030.7
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
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1976 Jan	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
April	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1
July	78.4	48.0	64.6	40.0	58.3	54.4	28.0	371.8
Oct	40.9	35.5	52.3	46.3	81.3	55.6	36.8	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 Jan	38.0	25.1	50.9	57.2	96.2	85.7	61.4	414.5
April	36.0	35.2	46.2	46.3	76.1	85.9	61.9	387.6
July	84.3	57.4	77.2	43.0	74.9	72.7	64.2	473.7
Oct	42.4	37.5	57.0	52.9	93.1	69.5	66.4	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



**UNEMPLOYMENT****By entitlement to benefit**

TABLE 112

THOUSAND

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

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

# British Labour Statistics Yearbook 1976

This series of yearbooks follows the publication of British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968 (HMSO 1971). The yearbooks bring together, in a single volume for each calendar year, all the main statistics published in the Department of Employment Gazette for years from 1969 onwards; so that the yearbooks, together with the Historical Abstract for years up to 1968, provide a convenient standard source of reference. This 1976 Yearbook contains 372 pages including graphs, tables and a list of appendices. The topics covered include wage rates and normal hours, earnings and hours worked, unemployment, membership of trade unions, industrial disputes and accidents and labour costs. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies.

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**UNEMPLOYMENT**

**Selected countries: national definitions**

TABLE 113

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*		Bel- gium†	Den- mark‡	France*	Ger- many*	Ireland†	Italy††	Nether- lands*	Austria*	Greece*	Norway*	Spain* R	Sweden‡	Switzer- land*	Austra- lia*	Japan‡ R	Canada‡	United States‡
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	1973	1982	1983	1983	1983	1980	1983	1983	1983	1983	1984	1982	1982	1983	1988	1985	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																			
Annual averages																			
1974	615**	600**	105	50	498	583	48	997	135	41	27	10.7	150	80	0.2	122	740	521	5,076
1975	978	929	177	124	840	1,074	75	1,107	195	55	35	19.6	257	67	10.2	269	1,000	690	7,830
1976	1,359**	1,270**	229	126	933	1,060	84	1,182	211	55	28	19.9	376	66	20.7	282	1,080	727	7,288
1977	1,484	1,378	264	164	1,073	1,030	82	1,380	204	51	28	16.1	540	75	12.0	345	1,100	850	6,856
1978	1,475	1,376	282	190	1,167	993	75	1,529	206	59	31	20.0	817	94	10.5	406	1,240	911	6,047
Quarterly averages																			
1978 Q1	1,506	1,456	292	216	1,108	1,179	82	1,562	216	84	44	21.1	741	99	13.6	429	1,343	1,001	6,705
Q2	1,428	1,343	274	182	1,047	930	76	1,475	186	47	23	15.3	786	86	9.3	396	1,240	933	5,823
Q3	1,571	1,369	271	173	1,179	904	71	1,488	209	37	20	18.0	837	106	7.9	388	1,203	881	6,055
Q4	1,395	1,335	293	190	1,334	945	69	1,569	212	67	36	25.6	903	84	11.2	410	1,163	829	5,605
1979 Q1	1,436	1,397	299	203	1,337	1,088		1,691	222	87	48	32.0	947	100	14.5	475	1,277	969	6,360
Q2	1,328	1,258	284	152	1,261	805		1,590	193	46	21	22.2	1,018	85	10.3		1,153	859	5,683
Q3	1,438	1,267	288			780													6,013
Monthly																			
1979 April	1,341	1,315	290	171	1,291	876		1,618	194	56	28	26.8	1,006	86	11.1	437	1,240	943	5,561
May	1,299	1,260	285	149	1,259	775		1,575	188	47	19	21.2	1,017	72	10.6	425	1,110	836	5,253
June	1,344	1,200	276	136	1,233	763		1,578	198	34	17	18.5	1,030	97	9.3		1,110	798	6,235
July	1,464	1,249	289		1,257	804		1,572	211	34	18	18.5	1,030	86	8.6	410	1,160	793	6,104
Aug	1,455	1,272	288		1,303	799		1,599	218		17	22.2	1,065	103	8.1			772	6,137
Sept	1,395	1,280	287			737													5,798
Percentage rate latest month	5.8		10.6	5.2	6.9	3.2	10.6§§	7.4	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.1	2.4	0.3	6.4	2.0	6.6	5.6
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
Quarterly averages																			
1978 Q1		1,416	279	183	1,061	1,011	78		205	58	30	17.0	725	88			1,173	901	6,179
Q2		1,389	285	184	1,139	1,000	76		202	58	28	18.4	781	97			1,251	922	6,028
Q3		1,368	284	186	1,234	995	74		206	59	30	20.8	852	107			1,288	921	6,027
Q4		1,334	281	189	1,224	952	72		209	60	35	23.8	907	85			1,251	900	5,908
1979 Q1		1,357	287	172	1,285	920			211	60	34	27.9	937	88			1,118	882	5,878
Q2		1,304	296	156	1,369	875			210	57	27 e	25.3	1,015	94			1,162	855	5,880
Q3		1,269	301 e			871 e													5,994
Monthly																			
1979 April		1,327	293	164	1,339	874			206	57	26 e	27.0	991	87			1,224	880	5,937
May		1,306	296	153	1,376	870			210	59	26 e	25.5	1,005	87			1,130	853	5,929
June		1,279	298	151	1,393	882			214	54	28 e	23.3	1,049	107			1,133	831	5,774
July		1,279	300		1,404	881			212	55 e	29 e	23.9	1,047 e	99			1,273	802	5,848
Aug		1,265	302 e		1,406	875 e			210 e		27 e	23.5 e	1,079 e	97				809	6,149
Sept		1,264	301 e			857 e													5,985
Percentage rate latest month	5.2		11.1 e	5.8	7.4	3.7 e	10.0§§		5.1 e	1.9 e	1.8 e	1.3 e	8.2 e	2.3			2.2	7.2	5.8

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

- (1) by counting registrations for employment at local offices;
  - (2) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
- 2 Source: SOEC Statistical Telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché 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.  
† Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.

‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

\*\* The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

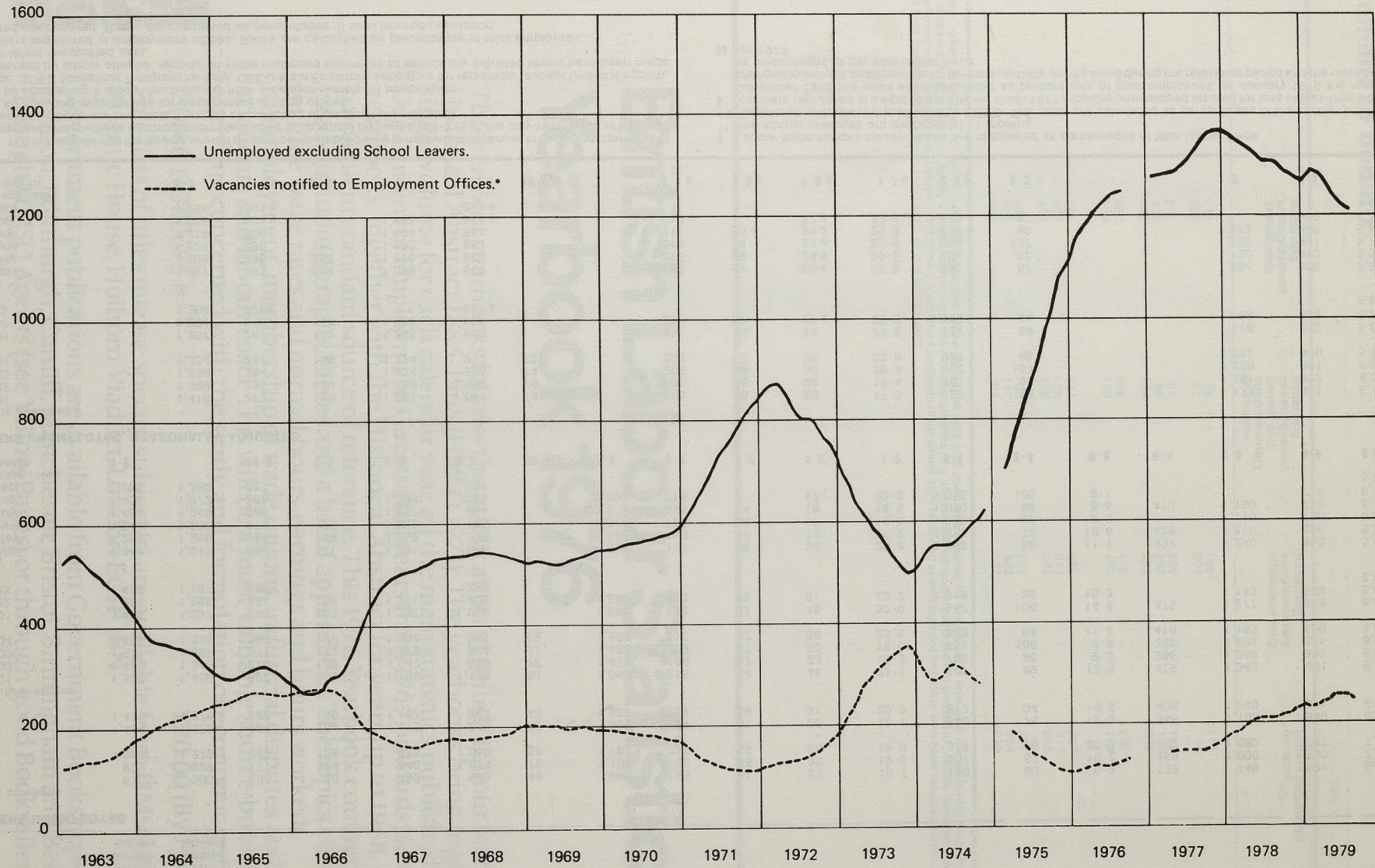
†† Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.

§ Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. Up to December 1978 the rates were calculated as percentages of total employees. In January 1979 the method was changed to include an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period and the rates calculated as percentages of the total labour force.

§§ Jan 1979



# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



\* Vacancies at employment offices are only a part, perhaps a third, of total vacancies.

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND



## UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

### Flows at employment offices, standardised and seasonally adjusted\*

TABLE 117

GREAT BRITAIN Average of 3 months ended		UNEMPLOYMENT									VACANCIES		
		Joining register (inflow)			Leaving register (outflow)			Excess of inflow over outflow			Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow over outflow
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
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	240	87	327	232	85	317	8	2	10	201	211	-10
	Dec 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	Jan 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	June 9	258	102	360	225	94	319	34	8	41	159	179	-20
	July 14	264	110	375	228	98	326	36	13	49	157	173	-16
	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feb 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 14	231	122	354	236	122	358	-5	—	-5	..	..	..
	May 12	236	126	362	242	126	369	-6	-1	-7	196	197	—
	June 9	238	127	365	232	124	356	6	3	9	192	198	-6
	July 14	248	141	389	242	131	373	6	10	16	192	196	-4
	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	248	145	393	243	141	384	4	4	9	196	196	—
	Dec 8	245	143	388	244	143	387	1	—	1	198	193	5
1978	Jan 12	229	129	358	229	129	357	1	—	1	195	185	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	229	135	363	239	139	379	-11	-5	-16	218	215	3
	June 8	232	138	369	240	140	380	-9	-3	-11	221	221	—
	July 6	241	149	391	249	145	394	-7	4	-3	229	231	-2
	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

	South East*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Notified to employment offices</b>													
1977 June 1	69.4	4.7	11.0	9.3	10.6	13.8	13.7	9.2	7.1	18.0	166.8	2.0	168.8
July 8	66.6	5.4	9.7	9.2	10.7	13.2	13.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	161.2	2.0	163.2
Aug 5	63.6	5.2	9.3	9.8	10.3	12.4	12.8	9.1	6.1	16.9	155.5	2.0	157.5
Sep 2	64.0	5.5	9.2	10.6	10.3	12.6	12.8	9.6	6.2	18.1	159.0	2.1	161.0
Oct 7	70.6	5.0	8.9	10.9	11.3	13.0	13.3	9.3	6.4	18.3	166.9	2.1	169.1
Nov 4	69.2	4.8	8.2	10.1	10.6	12.4	12.6	8.8	5.8	15.4	157.9	2.0	159.9
Dec 2	65.3	4.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.6	12.6	7.9	5.9	15.7	152.6	1.8	154.4
1978 Jan 6	66.2	4.7	8.5	11.4	10.4	12.1	13.2	8.8	6.3	15.7	157.2	1.8	158.9
Feb 3	73.2	4.8	9.7	11.5	11.6	12.4	14.1	9.1	6.5	17.1	170.2	1.9	172.1
Mar 3	77.9	5.5	10.8	11.8	11.9	12.9	14.9	10.1	8.4	20.0	184.2	1.9	186.1
April 7	85.1	6.1	12.8	12.3	12.8	15.6	15.9	10.5	8.8	22.3	202.3	1.8	204.1
May 5	93.3	6.7	14.2	12.5	13.4	15.1	16.7	10.6	8.7	22.9	214.0	1.9	215.9
June 2	99.4	6.8	16.2	13.2	13.7	16.0	17.3	11.1	9.2	23.0	225.9	1.9	227.9
June 30	96.5	6.8	14.8	12.7	13.4	15.8	15.8	10.3	9.0	21.9	216.9	1.7	218.6
Aug 4	93.1	6.6	14.5	12.8	13.3	15.2	16.9	10.7	8.2	21.0	212.3	1.6	213.9
Sep 8	104.4	7.4	14.6	14.2	14.5	16.3	18.0	11.0	8.9	21.8	231.2	1.6	232.8
Oct 6	110.2	7.5	14.9	14.6	16.4	15.9	18.7	11.0	8.9	21.9	239.9	1.5	241.4
Nov 3	105.8	7.1	14.2	14.3	16.4	15.6	18.2	10.5	8.0	20.1	230.2	1.4	231.6
Dec 1	101.1	6.6	13.4	13.6	15.6	15.1	17.3	10.0	7.8	18.9	219.4	1.2	220.5
1979 Jan 5	98.4	6.2	13.0	13.6	15.4	14.9	16.9	9.6	7.3	18.1	213.6	1.1	214.7
Feb 2	100.7	6.1	13.4	12.9	14.6	14.2	16.8	9.6	7.9	18.6	214.8	1.2	216.0
Mar 2	104.8	6.4	14.5	13.6	14.6	15.1	18.3	10.4	8.8	19.7	226.1	1.2	227.3
Mar 30	111.6	7.8	17.4	15.5	16.4	16.6	20.8	10.9	9.8	21.7	248.6	1.5	250.1
May 4	118.5	8.5	19.6	16.1	16.8	18.2	21.8	11.5	11.6	23.9	266.4	1.6	267.9
June 8	122.4	9.6	21.3	16.2	16.4	18.7	22.5	12.1	11.9	24.3	275.4	1.5	277.0
July 6	116.5	9.3	18.7	15.2	15.6	17.4	20.8	11.8	10.9	22.6	258.9	1.4	260.3
Aug 3	108.0	8.9	17.4	15.5	15.2	16.9	20.6	11.0	10.2	22.6	246.3	1.3	247.6
Sep 7	111.5	8.9	18.1	15.4	15.4	16.6	21.3	10.7	9.9	23.7	251.5	1.4	252.9
<b>Notified to careers offices</b>													
1977 June 1	12.0	0.6	1.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	27.0	0.6	27.6
July 8	8.5	0.6	1.0	3.9	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	20.8	0.4	21.2
Aug 5	8.4	0.6	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	20.4	0.4	20.8
Sep 2	8.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	21.1	0.6	21.6
Oct 7	9.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	18.8	0.5	19.3
Nov 4	9.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.0	0.4	18.4
Dec 2	8.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	16.7	0.3	17.1
1978 Jan 6	9.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	16.9	0.4	17.2
Feb 3	10.0	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	18.9	0.4	19.2
Mar 3	12.6	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	24.1	0.3	24.4
April 7	13.2	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	25.4	0.3	25.8
May 5	15.7	1.1	2.1	4.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.2	33.2	0.3	33.6
June 2	15.6	0.9	1.6	4.2	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2	30.6	0.3	30.9
June 30	14.9	0.8	1.5	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	27.8	0.3	28.1
Aug 4	14.1	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	26.7	0.3	27.0
Sep 8	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	30.0	0.5	30.5
Oct 6	16.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	29.3	0.4	29.7
Nov 3	15.7	0.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	27.4	0.3	27.7
Dec 1	16.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	26.8	0.3	27.0
1979 Jan 5	14.9	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	25.2	0.2	25.4
Feb 2	13.0	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.2	0.3	23.4
Mar 2	15.0	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	27.5	0.3	27.7
Mar 30	17.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	34.0	0.3	34.2
May 4	19.7	1.7	2.2	4.7	2.7	4.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	41.0	0.3	41.3
June 8	19.3	1.6	1.8	4.6	2.3	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	37.2	0.2	37.5
July 6	18.3	1.4	1.7	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	34.0	0.3	34.2
Aug 3	16.3	1.1	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	31.0	0.3	31.3
Sep 7	17.0	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	31.2	0.3	31.5

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

**VACANCIES**

**Notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: by region, seasonally adjusted\***

TABLE 119 THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1974 Sep 4	132.5	9.8	22.8	21.0	17.6	21.7	24.7	13.0	9.2	21.2	294.3	4.1	298.4
Oct 9e	129.5	9.2	20.9	20.8	16.9	21.0	23.7	13.2	8.9	22.2	286.4	4.2	290.6
Nov 6e	121.6	8.3	18.5	17.9	16.5	19.7	21.8	12.2	8.7	21.7	267.5	3.7	271.4
Dec 4	...	...	17.6	16.3	15.0	18.0	20.5	11.7	8.0	21.7	...	3.7	...
1975 Jan 8	86.9	5.7	13.7	12.2	11.1	15.4	16.0	11.1	6.4	18.0	195.1	3.6	199.0
Feb 7	81.6	6.0	13.3	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	11.1	6.7	19.1	188.0	3.6	191.6
Mar 5	74.9	5.1	12.1	9.1	9.1	13.5	14.4	10.7	6.2	18.8	174.1	3.3	177.4
April 9	66.8	4.7	10.7	8.1	8.7	11.6	13.5	10.4	5.6	18.2	158.4	3.0	161.4
May 7	60.6	4.3	10.0	7.3	8.4	10.6	12.7	10.2	5.2	17.7	147.2	3.1	150.3
June 4	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
July 9	52.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	7.3	9.3	11.7	9.4	4.9	16.1	132.5	2.7	135.2
Aug 6	52.2	3.9	8.6	6.1	7.3	8.8	11.4	9.0	4.7	15.8	128.1	2.5	130.6
Sep 3	47.3	3.6	8.3	5.5	6.7	8.1	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.8	116.8	2.4	119.2
Oct 3†	43.1	3.4	7.6	5.5	6.5	7.6	10.8	7.8	4.4	14.8	111.8	2.4	114.2
Nov 7	43.0	3.5	7.9	5.3	6.3	8.0	10.3	7.9	4.5	14.7	110.8	2.3	113.1
Dec 5	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
1976 Jan 2	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
Feb 6	45.8	3.6	8.0	5.9	6.8	8.3	10.5	7.1	4.7	14.4	115.2	2.2	117.3
Mar 5	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
April 2	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
May 7	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
June 4	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
July 2	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
Aug 6	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
Sep 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	129.1
Oct 8													



### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Operatives in manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME						SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked						Stood off for whole week*			Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part week		
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Actual		Seasonally adjusted (millions)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
				(millions)	(millions)					(Thou)	(Thou)				
1975 Jan 18	1,785	32.1	8.3	14.88	16.22	6	222	124	1,261	10.2	130	2.3	1,483	11.5	
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]	1,828	35.9	8.9	16.18	15.88	4	169	35	437	12.6	39	0.8	606	15.6	
Aug 4†	1,308	25.7	9.2	11.97	13.40	3	121	21	178	8.4	24	0.5	299	12.4	

\* Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
† See page 1027 for detailed analysis

### HOURS OF WORK Hours worked by operatives: manufacturing industries

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

GREAT BRITAIN

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*				
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2	94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6
1974	81.0	84.7	79.3	66.1	87.2	93.8	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8
1975	75.4	80.2	75.1	60.9	82.0	92.8	91.3	92.5	93.7	95.4
1976	73.8	76.5	74.5	58.9	79.8	93.1	91.1	93.7	93.8	95.1
1977	75.1	77.8	77.1	59.6	80.3	94.0	92.2	93.3	94.2	95.8
1978	74.1	76.8	77.9	58.1	79.7	93.7	92.0	92.3	94.0	95.6
Week ended										
1975 Aug 16	62.0	73.3	65.4	65.7	48.4	93.1	92.2	91.1	93.0	94.0
Sep 13	75.8	73.7	80.6	75.9	61.6	92.5	92.4	90.7	93.0	93.2
Oct 18										



### EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 122  
SIC 1968 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Oct													
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>													
1975	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976	66.81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66.11	61.64	63.48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53.30
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	61.91	61.61
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20	67.50
<b>Hours worked</b>													
1975	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43.4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43.1	40.9
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9	41.3
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.3
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>													
1975	130.5	163.7	147.8	149.2	138.2	127.0	134.6	153.8	151.0	133.3	126.5	116.2	118.9
1976	145.6	178.9	162.6	167.5	154.1	144.4	150.1	166.1	170.1	150.2	141.0	129.7	130.3
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3	149.2
1978	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.1	163.4

Oct	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>												
1975	61.07	55.83	65.17	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
1976	68.82	61.48	73.88	66.27	67.83	66.36	65.80	68.42	71.22	57.36	53.97	66.97
1977	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	63.31	59.04	72.89
1978	87.48	77.85	96.79	81.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	72.39	67.15	83.50
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1975	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
1976	45.3	42.8	43.6	43.3	43.5	46.4	44.3	42.8	47.5	43.0	42.7	44.0
1977	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	43.3	42.9	44.2
1978	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	43.5	43.2	44.2
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>												
1975	137.2	129.5	153.7	136.6	139.9	126.7	133.6	142.9	134.9	117.4	115.5	136.7
1976	151.9	143.6	169.4	153.0	155.9	143.0	148.5	159.9	149.9	133.4	126.4	152.2
1977	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	146.2	137.6	164.9
1978	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	184.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	155.4	148.9	188.9

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

Oct	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Weekly earnings (£)</b>												
1975	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
1976	42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	—	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43.62	40.61
1977	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	35.16	46.41	44.31
1978	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	40.11	52.98	50.03
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1975	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
1976	36.7	37.3	38.4	37.3	37.2	—	38.3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37.4
1977	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	38.3	39.4	37.4
1978	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	38.4	40.3	37.4
<b>Hourly earnings (pence)</b>												
1975	98.1	99.4	101.6	88.3	93.0	—	81.2	109.5	106.2	69.4	95.9	92.4
1976	115.0	113.0	117.7	105.9	109.4	—	94.3	119.3	120.7	83.8	109.3	108.6
1977	123.9	124.2	126.9	115.8	119.5	—	103.3	132.2	128.9	91.8	117.8	118.5
1978	142.0	143.0	145.2	132.8	134.6	—	111.6	157.9	146.6	104.5	131.5	133.8

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

### EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual workers

TABLE 123  
UNITED KINGDOM

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

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

### Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

TABLE 124  
Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		
	FULL-TIME ADULTS: MEN (21 years and over) WOMEN (18 years and over)					
	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
April 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	110.7	112.5	111.0	111.5	112.2	111.7
1972	122.3	124.9	122.7	124.1	125.8	124.5
1973	135.9	139.9	136.5	137.3	139.8	138.0
1974	152.1	165.2	154.3	155.3	161.8	157.0
1975	191.8	226.7	197.5	195.0	224.0	202.9
1976	225.6	276.2	233.9	232.6	276.6	244.5
1977	248.0	310.0	258.1	253.6	304.5	267.3
1978	287.3	353.4	298.1	287.2	334.5	300.0
1979	328.5	402.4	340.6	322.4	373.5	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



### EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 126

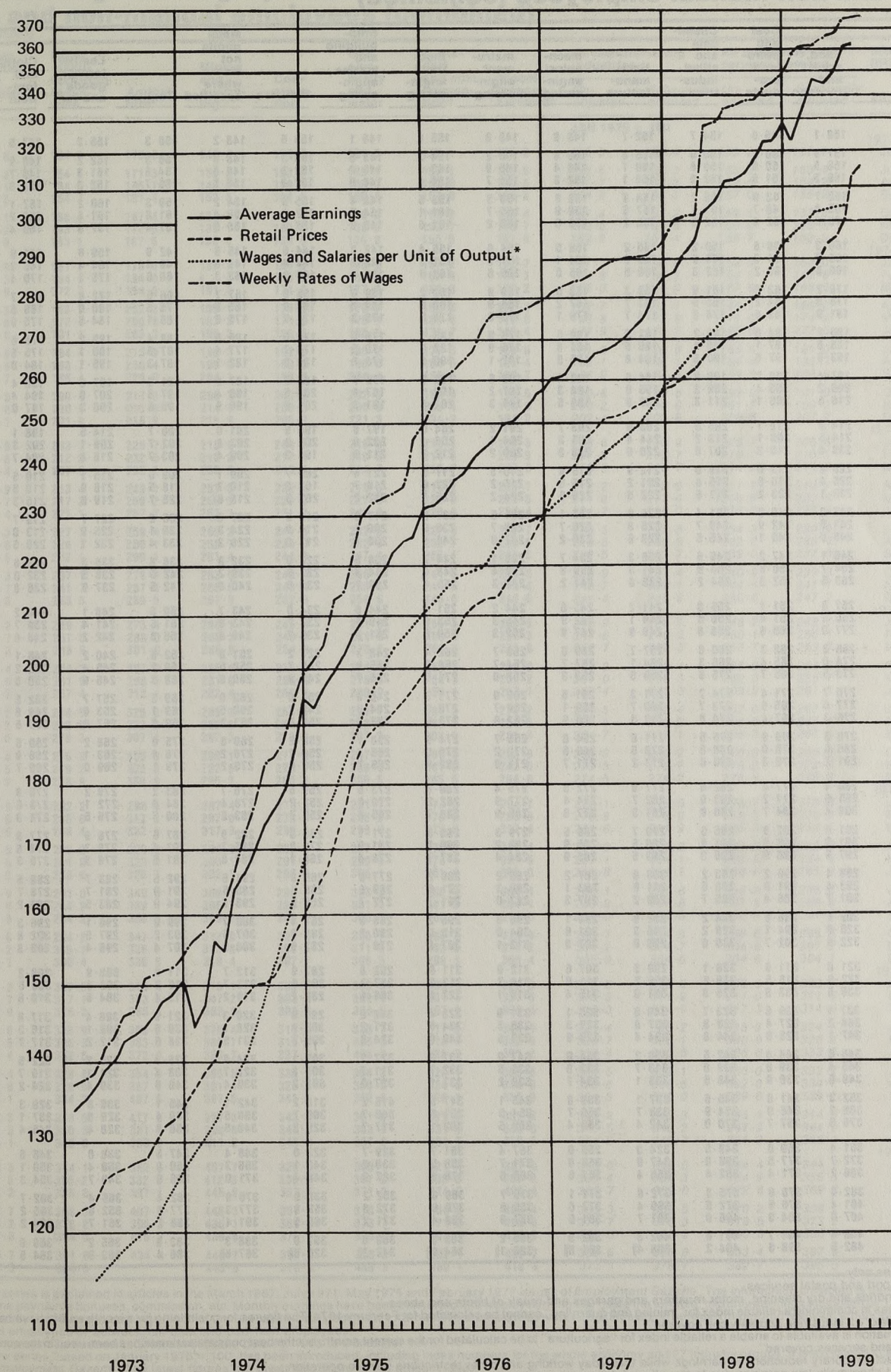
GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		
<b>April</b>										
<b>FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over</b>										
<b>Manual occupations</b>										
1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
1976	65.1	67.4	45.1	149.2	63.3	65.1	45.3	143.7	141.0	
1977	71.8	74.2	45.6	162.6	69.5	71.5	45.7	156.5	154.3	
1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	172.8	
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2	197.5	
<b>Non-manual occupations</b>										
1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6	
1976	80.2	80.9	39.1	204.3	81.0	81.6	38.5	210.3	210.6	
1977	88.2	88.9	39.2	223.4	88.4	88.9	38.7	227.2	227.9	
1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.1	257.9	
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5	
<b>All occupations</b>										
1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3	
1976	69.2	71.4	43.4	163.2	70.0	71.8	42.7	166.8	166.6	
1977	76.1	78.5	43.8	177.7	76.8	78.6	43.0	181.1	181.5	
1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3	204.9	
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4	
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
<b>Manual occupations</b>										
1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1	
1976	38.5	40.3	39.6	102.0	38.1	39.4	39.3	100.7	100.2	
1977	43.0	45.0	39.8	113.4	42.2	43.7	39.4	111.2	110.7	
1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	124.4	
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7	
<b>Non-manual occupations</b>										
1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9	
1976	42.8	43.1	37.1	115.9	48.5	48.8	36.5	132.0	131.8	
1977	48.1	48.4	37.1	130.1	53.4	53.8	36.7	143.8	143.7	
1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	58.5	59.1	36.7	158.1	157.9	
1979	62.3	62.8	37.2	168.5	65.3	66.0	36.7	176.8	174.6	
<b>All occupations</b>										
1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3	
1976	40.1	41.5	38.5	107.6	45.3	46.2	37.3	122.6	122.4	
1977	44.9	46.4	38.7	120.0	50.0	51.0	37.5	134.0	133.9	
1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2	148.0	
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	61.8	63.0	37.5	166.0	165.7	
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
<b>(a) MEN, 21 years and over</b>										
<b>WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
<b>All occupations</b>										
1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0	
1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7	
1976	62.5	64.7	42.3	151.8	62.7	64.2	41.1	154.7	153.8	
1977	68.9	71.3	42.7	165.8	68.7	70.2	41.3	168.0	167.5	
1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6	187.9	
1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	87.4	89.6	41.5	213.6	212.4	
<b>(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over</b>										
<b>All occupations</b>										
1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
1976	61.8	64.0	42.5	150.1	61.8	63.4	41.1	152.6	151.6	
1977	68.0	70.4	42.7	163.8	67.8	69.3	41.3	165.7	165.1	
1978	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1	185.3	
1979	89.1	92.5	43.0	213.9	86.2	88.4	41.5	210.7	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

Average 1970 = 100

Log scale



\* See footnote at end of table 134



### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
									Vehicles	Textiles			
JAN 1970 = 100													
1973													
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	155.3	155.2	147.9
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	148.6	150.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9
Aug	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7
Sep	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6
Oct	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1
Nov	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2
Dec	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4
1974													
Jan††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0
Feb††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	144.2	144.4	149.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
Mar	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6
Aug	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6
Sep	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	188.5
Oct	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4
Nov	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	197.2	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4
Dec	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0
1975													
Jan	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1
Feb	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	208.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3
Mar	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5
June	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3
July	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7
Aug	241.0	242.9	249.7	225.8	226.7	228.7	236.9	200.1	219.9	224.9	230.1	225.9	213.0
Sep	245.0	245.1	245.5	229.6	230.2	232.9	241.1	236.1	217.0	228.2	233.4	232.1	220.5
Oct	248.1	247.2	246.6	236.3	234.7	236.1	244.7	238.5	223.0	232.8	238.8	236.6	228.6
Nov	254.7	250.6	255.9	241.3	239.8	238.4	248.4	244.4	227.3	239.7	242.9	238.5	232.0
Dec	263.5	252.8	264.2	235.0	241.2	248.3	255.4	239.7	230.3	240.8	242.5	237.9	236.8
1976													
Jan	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2
Feb	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7
Mar	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6
April	265.8	262.3	260.8	257.7	250.0	250.7	262.4	248.3	327.2	251.8	252.6	240.2	246.1
May	274.6	265.4	266.3	264.1	257.7	254.7	268.9	255.0	249.7	258.5	268.2	245.4	252.2
June	273.5	265.7	275.6	259.5	258.3	258.0	271.0	255.7	249.9	260.6	268.8	245.9	250.6
July	275.7	271.4	274.7	271.3	261.5	260.9	271.3	256.0	253.0	263.0	269.5	257.7	252.6
Aug	277.6	265.6	273.7	260.7	259.1	260.7	270.5	254.3	248.7	260.5	269.1	253.6	249.6
Sep	276.3	267.4	274.8	263.5	260.6	263.8	273.0	258.7	250.3	263.2	269.9	257.6	253.6
Oct	276.3	269.9	276.5	271.0	264.8	265.7	274.9	258.1	256.2	269.5	275.0	258.2	260.5
Nov	286.0	276.0	288.6	273.5	269.5	272.2	279.8	266.3	256.1	276.2	278.4	266.9	270.7
Dec	291.2	278.3	286.0	273.2	271.7	271.8	282.0	265.7	256.8	275.2	279.1	269.0	275.6
1977													
Jan	286.4	277.4	282.6	277.9	272.5	275.4	280.8	273.5	259.6	276.7	283.2	279.2	270.8
Feb	285.5	277.2	283.9	282.7	274.4	277.9	282.2	270.6	253.2	278.4	284.8	272.1	276.6
Mar	308.4	284.7	285.9	281.3	277.8	285.9	288.7	265.8	256.7	283.2	286.6	276.5	275.8
April	291.0	282.9	286.5	279.7	280.5	279.3	288.5	271.1	260.3	282.9	287.6	278.9	277.8
May	301.9	289.9	291.8	288.6	285.9	283.2	290.5	281.0	270.3	285.7	293.4	278.8	285.1
June	297.9	288.9	296.3	283.5	283.9	284.4	287.7	278.4	268.1	284.8	291.5	278.3	289.5
July	298.4	296.2	293.2	303.8	287.2	285.2	289.2	277.0	266.8	291.6	292.5	283.7	282.4
Aug	293.4	291.0	290.6	281.9	283.1	286.3	291.6	269.8	265.0	285.5	291.0	281.7	280.4
Sep	301.7	286.4	295.7	289.2	287.3	287.0	291.7	272.7	260.5	295.6	294.0	283.5	286.6
Oct	309.7	286.6	304.2	292.9	294.1	296.2	265.8	267.4	300.7	299.0	296.1	296.3	293.0
Nov	326.0	294.1	328.2	290.3	301.9	304.0	315.8	290.2	280.6	307.5	303.2	297.5	302.8
Dec	322.6	302.7	330.6	298.0	307.8	312.1	307.8	287.0	287.0	308.9	307.4	296.4	300.8
1978													
Jan	321.8	311.6	320.1	299.5	307.6	312.0	311.9	292.8	287.9	312.7	311.8	308.9	308.2
Feb	322.5	315.5	319.6	305.2	311.0	314.7	313.2	287.7	291.6	313.7	315.0	303.3	306.5
Mar	330.5	333.8	325.8	321.0	315.4	318.1	322.6	306.1	289.7	316.2	312.4	304.6	310.6
April	337.1	339.8	323.7	340.6	325.1	331.9	328.4	348.0	299.6	326.3	321.9	308.4	317.6
May	344.2	327.4	328.8	337.8	327.3	336.3	334.6	321.2	305.9	328.1	330.9	308.1	316.3
June	347.1	328.0	344.8	334.4	329.9	333.5	340.0	324.8	309.2	331.5	338.8	312.2	317.7
July	348.0	344.4	342.5	350.2	334.0	347.0	337.3	327.1	307.1	334.6	338.7	325.2	322.5
Aug	345.4	339.8	339.8	313.7	333.9	336.5	332.7	311.7	301.8	328.7	338.4	324.1	319.7
Sep	349.6	339.9	348.5	333.1	334.7	339.2	337.1	327.0	301.2	335.4	340.5	330.4	324.2
Oct	352.3	341.0	345.6	337.1	339.8	345.1	347.9	415.2	310.2	342.1	345.1	330.8	329.3
Nov	366.9	346.9	354.9	333.7	350.7	354.5	351.6	346.7	309.7	350.5	349.4	329.8	337.1
Dec	376.5	357.7	370.0	342.4	356.4	360.5	352.1	317.7	325.3	348.5	350.3	328.4	345.4
1979													
Jan	361.4	359.0	349.5	324.0	350.0	357.4	351.7	329.7	323.0	346.4	347.5	338.0	345.6
Feb	372.7	377.5	356.8	347.0	356.0	371.7	358.5	330.0	340.1	356.3	350.8	350.4	348.7
Mar	386.2	371.4	382.4	355.4	367.6	380.6	376.0	387.9	348.4	371.0	368.6	349.7	354.3
April	382.0	375.8	375.3	372.8	371.1	379.7	369.8	352.2	338.9	370.9	362.4	365.4	362.7
May	401.4	376.6	372.0	391.7	377.6	385.6	379.9	372.8	352.8	377.3	377.3	352.8	365.2
June	407.0	384.0	400.0	391.7	391.5	387.9	388.4	371.2	369.5	391.4	386.2	361.7	364.2
July	408.4	404.7	401.6	402.3	392.9	396.2	385.3	369.0	357.0	388.3	383.8	365.2	369.9
[Aug]	402.5	398.6	404.2	365.4	361.8	386.1	364.0	342.2	326.5	367.6	386.4	363.9	364.5

\* 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".  
†† 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.

### EARNINGS

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

Table 127 (continued)

SIC 1968	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†</
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### EARNINGS Indices of earnings by occupation: manual men in certain manufacturing industries

TABLE 128

JAN 1964 = 100

GREAT BRITAIN Industry group SIC 1968	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	Jan 1977	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	Jan 1977	June 1977	Jan 1978	June 1978	Jan 1979	
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>											
	£					pence					
Timeworkers	452.0	446.7	473.0	501.6	530.5	90.04	475.4	493.4	506.5	553.6	591.3
Skilled	498.3	492.3	506.8	550.1	603.8	84.14	483.0	489.0	512.4	553.7	608.8
Semi-skilled	466.5	470.8	534.5	591.4	661.0	87.99	508.8	530.7	578.7	654.2	698.1
Labourers	483.5	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	88.02	500.7	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5
All timeworkers	483.5	477.1	503.4	540.1	580.3	88.02	500.7	517.3	535.3	585.5	631.5
Payment-by-results workers	411.1	430.8	450.4	481.2	498.3	91.54	432.8	449.0	464.9	496.7	534.5
Skilled	447.7	469.1	484.7	502.1	532.5	80.55	475.9	494.1	507.2	539.7	573.5
Semi-skilled	426.4	423.7	457.4	509.4	533.4	83.77	457.4	479.3	497.4	527.7	576.9
Labourers	419.7	438.6	458.6	486.3	507.8	87.90	441.7	458.7	474.3	504.4	542.2
All payment-by-results workers	419.7	438.6	458.6	486.3	507.8	87.90	441.7	458.7	474.3	504.4	542.2
All skilled workers	419.5	429.5	451.4	479.0	501.2	90.79	434.0	450.3	464.7	498.4	534.3
All semi-skilled workers	471.5	480.8	496.6	526.5	569.1	82.51	469.8	486.3	500.7	534.8	579.1
All labourers	448.8	447.1	490.3	543.3	588.7	85.97	487.6	509.5	536.9	588.1	635.5
All workers covered	434.3	442.9	465.2	494.4	523.7	87.96	448.8	464.9	481.2	515.4	555.0
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>											
Timeworkers	425.6	449.3	468.2	503.7	522.6	88.58	494.0	503.7	534.1	565.1	605.1
General workers	416.2	433.5	461.0	489.3	519.7	97.81	455.8	467.7	500.1	525.9	562.6
Craftsmen	424.7	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	90.98	486.7	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2
All timeworkers	424.7	446.0	467.6	501.1	523.4	90.98	486.7	496.7	528.1	557.7	597.2
Payment-by-results workers	411.9	418.6	448.7	469.3	477.1	84.85	415.0	424.4	444.7	472.6	509.9
General workers	387.0	412.0	430.4	467.9	505.1	100.94	399.7	416.3	431.7	462.9	487.2
Craftsmen	404.6	413.7	442.0	466.5	480.4	87.79	408.8	418.7	438.3	467.5	502.2
All payment-by-results workers	404.6	413.7	442.0	466.5	480.4	87.79	408.8	418.7	438.3	467.5	502.2
All general workers	418.0	439.1	459.2	492.2	509.5	88.12	463.8	473.2	501.0	529.9	568.2
All craftsmen	405.6	423.2	449.5	478.0	508.4	98.07	431.4	443.0	472.9	497.8	531.7
All workers covered	415.9	435.5	457.6	489.4	510.4	90.61	456.3	465.7	494.6	522.4	559.6
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>											
Timeworkers						June 1978					June 1978
Skilled		373.4	424.7			82.77		410.6	472.3		183.8
Semi-skilled		397.6	444.0			76.73		444.0	502.9		171.6
Labourers		407.9	461.1			64.56		456.2	520.3		142.2
All timeworkers		390.0	440.4			78.75		431.8	493.8		175.3
Payment-by-results workers						83.51		401.0	457.9		195.5
Skilled		367.6	416.1			74.42		338.6	443.6		176.7
Semi-skilled		356.2	400.1			66.26		435.6	498.9		147.4
Labourers		385.9	445.6			78.45		396.5	452.2		184.5
All payment-by-results workers		363.0	409.3			78.45		396.5	452.2		184.5
All skilled workers		370.0	420.0			83.06		402.7	461.8		188.2
All semi-skilled workers		376.5	421.3			75.76		412.0	468.4		173.7
All labourers		402.8	458.0			65.00		451.9	516.4		143.5
All workers covered		376.4	424.8			78.63		412.3	471.0		178.8

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:

- \* 370-1
- † 271-273; 276-278
- ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399

### EARNINGS

### Index of average earnings: manual and non-manual employees (combined)

Table 129 (new version)

GREAT BRITAIN	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual average§
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted: Jan 1976 = 100</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1976	100.0	100.6	102.2	103.3	105.5	106.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	108.5	110.6	111.3	106.0
1977	110.9	111.0	113.3	113.1	114.9	115.4	117.0	115.7	116.6	117.9	120.1	121.7	115.6
1978	121.5	122.7	125.0	127.2	129.4	133.1	133.6	131.7	134.2	135.2	136.1	138.0	130.6
1979	135.7	141.1	143.7	144.3	146.9	150.9	155.6	153.3					
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Jan 1970 = 100</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered</b>													
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2	81.8
1968	85.4	85.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9	88.2
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6	95.2
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1	106.7
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3	118.7
1972	124.4	124.4	128.3	129.4	130.5	132.1	132.8	134.1	137.8	140.2	141.7	142.5	134.0*
1973	143.1	144.4	145.9	148.3	149.5	152.8	153.4	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.8	160.9	152.1
1974	154.0†	156.8†	166.6	165.2	174.9	177.5	181.0	185.7	188.8	191.9	199.2	207.7	179.1†
1975	205.6	210.1	212.7	216.2	220.8	223.4	230.9	233.4	237.6	239.8	241.1	247.2	226.6
1976	248.1	250.1	253.7	254.5	258.7	261.1	263.1	267.4	268.8	272.8	275.3	281.8	261.8
1977	278.3	279.2	283.1	282.4	284.9	285.9	286.6	288.8	291.8	295.6	301.2	304.1	288.5
1978	306.7	311.5	314.6	324.1	326.2	333.0	333.2	334.7	339.2	344.5	344.5	350.1	330.2
1979	344.7	355.6	369.3	368.1	373.2	386.6	387.8	385.9					
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>													
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9	81.1
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.5	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7	87.8
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6	94.9
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7	107.0
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6	118.9
1972	125.4	125.4	128.2	130.1	131.2	132.9	133.9	135.1	138.2	139.7	140.7	141.0	134.2*
1973	142.1	143.7	145.5	147.7	148.9	152.0	152.3	153.3	155.3	157.3	158.6	161.4	151.5
1974	152.0†	155.1†	165.2	163.1	173.9	176.7	180.0	184.1	187.8	190.8	198.0	203.8	177.5†
1975	203.8	207.7	210.7	212.9	217.4	220.0	227.5	230.8	233.7	237.4	239.1	245.2	223.9
1976	246.1	248.3	252.3	253.4	258.5	261.0	262.4	265.9	267.1	269.2	270.7	274.2	260.7
1977	276.5	278.0	281.2	281.3	284.1	284.1	285.8	287.8	291.0	294.6	301.7	304.5	287.6
1978	308.0	311.9	314.9	325.2	325.1	330.6	332.1	333.5	338.0	343.3	343.2	349.7	329.6
1979	345.5	357.3	369.0	368.0	375.3	388.2	386.8	378.7					
<b>PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS</b>													
<b>NEW SERIES: unadjusted</b>													
<b>Whole economy</b>													
1977	10.9	10.3	10.8	9.4	9.0	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.1
1978	9.5	10.5	10.4	12.4	12.6	15.4	14.2	13.9	15.1	14.7	13.3	13.3	13.0
1979	11.7	15.0	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.4	16.5	16.4					
<b>OLDER SERIES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
<b>All industries and services covered</b>													
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5	3.6
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	9.0	7.8
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4	7.8
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	12.1
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9	11.3
1972	9.0	—	10.8	11.5	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.1	13.8	14.9	15.9	15.6	12.9
1973	15.0	—	13.7	14.6	14.5	15							



### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Mining and quarrying II	Food, drink and tobacco III	Chemicals and allied industries IV and V	All metals combined VI-XII	Textiles XIII	Leather, leather goods and fur XIV	Clothing and footwear XV	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc XVI	Timber, furniture, etc XVII
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
Weights: up to June 1978†	210	305	{ 436 454	283 294	2,840 2,953	352 366	28 29	209 217	227 236	179 186
1975 Annual averages	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976 Annual averages	232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977 Annual averages	247	225	228	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1978 Annual averages	273	247	250	240	271	254	243	255	242	248
1977 Aug	247	226	230	227	218	236	224	232	216	212
1977 Sep	247	226	230	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 Oct	247	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 Nov	247	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1977 Dec	250	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1978 Jan	271	226	240	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 Feb	273	249	240	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 Mar	273	249	242	227	220	241	234	255	235	247
1978 April	273	249	244	227	282	242	234	255	239	248
1978 May	273	249	244	227	282	258	234	255	242	248
1978 June	273	249	251	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
1978 July	273	249	251	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
1978 Aug	273	249	253	247	286	259	252	255	243	248
1978 Sep	273	249	253	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Oct	273	249	256	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Nov	273	249	285	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
1978 Dec	273	249	285	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979 Jan	308	249	269	249	304	265	270	281	258	276
1979 Feb	310	275	269	250	304	265	270	281	258	277
1979 Mar	310	275	272	250	304	265	270	291	264	277
1979 April	310	276	273	250	305	267	270	300	273	280
1979 May	310	276	273	252	305	295	270	303	273	280
1979 June	310	276	288	270	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979 July	310	276	288	270	305	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Aug	310	276	293	270	307	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Sep	310	276	294	272	307	299	290	307	275	280
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>	42.2	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.0
1975 Annual averages	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1976 Annual averages	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1977 Annual averages	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1978 Annual averages	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
1979 Sep	95.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>										
1975 Annual averages	195	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170
1976 Annual averages	243	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1977 Annual averages	259	225	229	218	218	232	220	232	218	213
1978 Annual averages	286	247	251	240	271	254	243	255	243	248
1977 Aug	259	226	231	227	218	236	224	232	217	212
1977 Sep	259	226	231	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 Oct	259	226	232	227	218	237	224	235	220	215
1977 Nov	259	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1977 Dec	262	226	238	227	218	237	224	235	229	215
1978 Jan	285	226	241	228	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 Feb	286	249	241	227	220	241	234	249	230	247
1978 Mar	286	249	243	227	220	241	234	255	236	247
1978 April	286	249	245	227	282	242	234	255	240	248
1978 May	286	249	245	227	282	258	234	255	242	248
1978 June	286	249	252	247	282	259	234	255	243	248
1978 July	286	249	252	247	282	259	252	255	243	248
1978 Aug	286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Sep	286	249	254	247	286	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Oct	286	249	257	247	298	260	252	259	246	250
1978 Nov	286	249	266	247	298	260	252	259	256	250
1978 Dec	286	249	266	247	298	261	252	259	257	250
1979 Jan	323	249	270	249	304	265	270	281	259	276
1979 Feb	325	275	270	250	304	265	270	281	259	277
1979 Mar	325	275	273	250	304	265	270	291	265	277
1979 April	325	276	274	250	305	267	270	300	274	280
1979 May	325	276	274	252	305	295	270	303	274	280
1979 June	325	276	289	270	305	297	270	303	275	280
1979 July	325	276	289	270	305	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Aug	325	276	294	270	307	298	290	303	275	280
1979 Sep	325	276	295	272	307	299	290	307	275	280

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 changes 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.

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Paper, printing and publishing XVIII	Other manufacturing industries† XIX	Construction XX	Gas, electricity and water XXI	Transport and communication XXII	Distributive trades XXIII	Professional services and public administration XXV and XXVII	Miscellaneous services XXVI	Manufacturing industries§ XIX	All industries and services§ XIX	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1968		
										<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>		
										Weights: up to June 1978†		
387	197	970	209	1,034	802	756	576	5,138	10,000	Annual averages		
403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 1975 1976 1977 1978		
160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174.4	178.7	1977		
198	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209.0	213.2			
209	207	268	214	213	243	230	233	218.9	227.3			
232	—	290	261	232	272	252	253	218.8	259.3			
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.4	228.8	1978		
212	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220.9	229.0			
213	213	273	215	214	245	229	238	221.1	229.4			
213	213	273	215	215	252	237	238	222.0	231.2			
213	213	273	216	215	258	249	243	222.0	232.9	1979		
213	214	275	233	221	259	249	245	225.6	236.6			
218	214	275	233	221	260	249	248	226.0	237.9			
218	214	275	250	223	260	249	248	226.6	238.7			
232	216	275	267	234	261	249	248	262.0	258.5	1979		
232	216	275	267	234	266	249	248	263.8	259.9			
232	220	301	267	234	266	249	252	265.7	263.5			
234	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	265.9	264.8			
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	268.6	266.2	1979		
236	—	301	268	236	277	251	252	269.1	266.5			
243	—	301	268	236	277	251	261	276.6	270.8			
243	—	301	268	236	277	251	261	277.9	273.0			
243	—	301	268	236	277	251	264	278.0	275.1	1979		
243	—	302	275	255	301	269	302	283.7	283.0			
247	—	302	275	255	303	274	311	284.7	285.2			
247	—	302	290	259	304	274	311	285.1	286.4			
270	—	302	298	264	303	274	311	288.6	289.0	1979		
275	—	302	298	264	311	274	311	291.2	291.0			
275	—	303	298	264	312	274	321	293.7	295.9			
276	—	333	298	267	325	274	321	294.0	297.3			
276	—	334	298	267	325	275	321	295.6	298.4	1979		
276	—	334	298	267	325	275	321	296.0	298.6			
39.6	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.9	40.0	41.3	40.0	40.2		Normal weekly hours*	
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	99.4		1975	
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	99.4	1976		
100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4			1977
100.0	—	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.4			
100.0	—	99.7	97.4	99.6	97.7	100.0	96.9	100.0	99.3		1979	
160	159	215	175	169	185	182	168	174.5	179.8	1975		
198	183	248	204	199	222	214	218	214.5	214.5		1976	
209	207	268	219	213	249	230	240	219.0	228.6			1977
232	—	291	268	232	279	252	261	219.0	260.8			
212	213	274	220	214	251	229	240	220.6	230.2	1977		
212	213	274	220	214	251	229	240	221.1	230.4			
213	213	274										



**RETAIL PRICES**  
General\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	UNITED KINGDOM	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom					
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption				Items mainly imported for direct consumption
<b>JAN 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.1	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1968	Annual averages	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.2
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5
1974		208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2
1968 Jan 16		121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.7
1969 Jan 14		129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2
1970 Jan 20		135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.5
1971 Jan 19		147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.1
1972 Jan 18		159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	159.1
1973 Jan 16		171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4
1974 Jan 15		191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	191.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	189.4
<b>JAN 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	232	30.4-33.5	119.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.2
1979	1,000	232	[34.4]	[197.6]	[38.7]	[61.3]	[100.0]	[52.5]	[45.1]	768	[965.6]
1974	Annual averages	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3
1975		134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.2
1976		157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4
1977		182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	181.5
1978		197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2
1975 Jan 14		119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4
1976 Jan 13		147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.6
1977 Jan 18		172.4	183.2	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3
Feb 15		174.1	184.5	216.8	178.5	179.8	192.7	187.5	169.1	167.3	172.5
Mar 15		175.8	186.5	215.7	181.0	185.1	197.8	192.7	168.9	167.9	174.3
April 19		180.3	189.6	223.9	183.2	189.7	200.6	196.2	168.9	169.7	177.6
May 17		181.7	189.9	213.7	185.4	191.8	205.0	199.6	169.9	170.9	180.5
June 14		183.6	193.7	219.4	189.0	192.2	206.8	200.8	177.5	174.5	180.8
July 12		183.8	192.0	194.1	191.8	196.3	210.2	204.5	178.4	177.5	181.5
Aug 16		184.7	191.9	182.2	193.8	196.9	214.9	207.6	178.8	179.3	182.7
Sep 13		185.7	192.5	176.9	195.6	198.3	216.9	209.4	179.7	182.1	183.8
Oct 18		186.5	192.3	168.1	196.9	199.0	219.0	211.0	179.9	184.0	187.3
Nov 15		187.4	192.9	166.9	197.5	200.3	220.5	212.3	179.5	184.2	188.2
Dec 13		188.4	194.8	171.1	198.9	201.1	224.1	214.8	179.9	184.5	189.0
1978 Jan 17		189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6
Feb 14		190.6	197.3	174.5	201.7	205.1	223.9	216.3	188.1	184.2	191.4
Mar 14		191.8	198.4	179.0	202.2	206.1	224.4	217.0	189.9	182.7	192.4
April 18		194.6	201.6	186.3	204.7	209.3	228.0	220.4	192.5	183.1	192.7
May 16		195.7	203.2	187.5	206.3	209.7	229.5	221.5	195.6	184.3	193.6
June 13		197.2	206.7	200.8	207.9	210.4	230.3	222.3	198.2	186.4	194.5
July 18		198.1	206.1	185.5	210.0	211.9	232.1	224.0	200.3	189.2	195.9
Aug 15		199.4	206.2	177.9	211.7	212.5	235.0	225.9	201.2	191.0	197.6
Sep 12		200.2	206.3	173.1	212.6	212.9	236.5	227.0	202.1	191.9	198.6
Oct 17		201.1	205.6	168.2	212.7	215.0	236.0	227.5	202.1	191.3	199.8
Nov 14		202.5	207.9	171.4	214.7	216.4	236.8	228.6	207.9	191.1	201.1
Dec 12		204.2	210.5	183.0	215.8	217.2	238.0	229.6	209.0	191.9	202.4
1979 Jan 16		207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3
Feb 13		208.9	218.7	208.2	220.8	220.1	241.6	233.7	213.0	199.7	206.2
Mar 13		210.6	220.2	215.3	221.3	222.6	242.2	234.2	212.9	200.7	207.9
April 10		214.2	221.6	221.6	221.9	223.8	243.3	235.4	212.1	200.6	214.0
May 15		215.9	224.0	222.1	224.6	225.0	248.0	238.7	215.4	206.9	213.7
June 12		219.6	230.0	229.3	230.3	225.9	252.7	241.8	228.6	204.7	216.7
July 17		229.1	231.2	208.0	235.8	236.2	261.1	251.1	231.8	205.9	228.6
Aug 14		230.9	231.8	201.0	237.9	239.8	263.6	254.0	232.3	208.1	230.6
Sep 18		233.2	232.6	199.1	239.2	241.1	265.2	255.4	233.2	209.2	233.4

\* 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.

**RETAIL PRICES**  
General\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries ‡	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM		
												All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	<b>JAN 16, 1962 = 100</b> 1968 Weights		
92	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42			
93	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43			
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971		
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972		
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973		
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	Annual averages		
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.2	142.5	135.0			
140.2	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5			
149.8	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0			
172.0	159.0	139.5	162.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3			
185.2	164.2	141.2	213.4	177.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0			
215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3			
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968 Jan 16		
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	1969 Jan 14		
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	1970 Jan 20		



### 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 household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Per cent
1971 Jan 19	8	9	6	-2	9	5	8	7	13	11	9	10	10	
1972 Jan 18	8	11	2	0	9	10	4	6	8	10	9	13	12	
1973 Jan 16	8	10	2	0	14	6	4	7	5	2	9	10	6	
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	10	10	13	10	7	12	21	5	
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20	
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44	
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15	
Oct 18	14	14	14	25	11	15	15	13	13	17	8	19	10	
Nov 15	13	12	14	23	10	13	15	13	12	16	10	18	10	
Dec 13	12	11	13	21	7	12	15	12	11	16	12	17	11	
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	
Nov 14	8	8	5	6	11	6	8	7	10	9	9	9	8	
Dec 12	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	

### Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

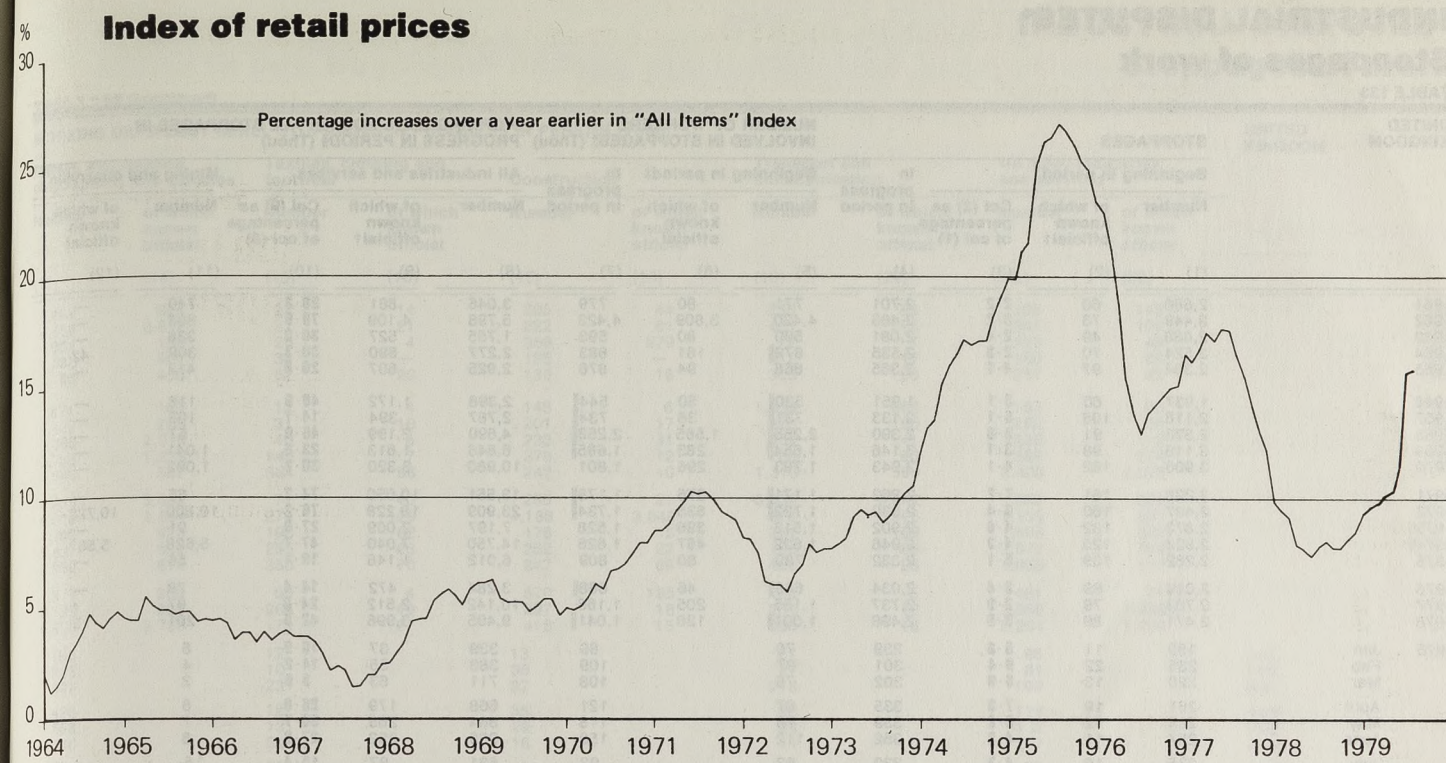
TABLE 132(a)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	JAN 16, 1962 = 100											
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9		213.4	219.3	231.1		211.3	217.7	233.1	

TABLE 132(b)  
Group indices: annual averages

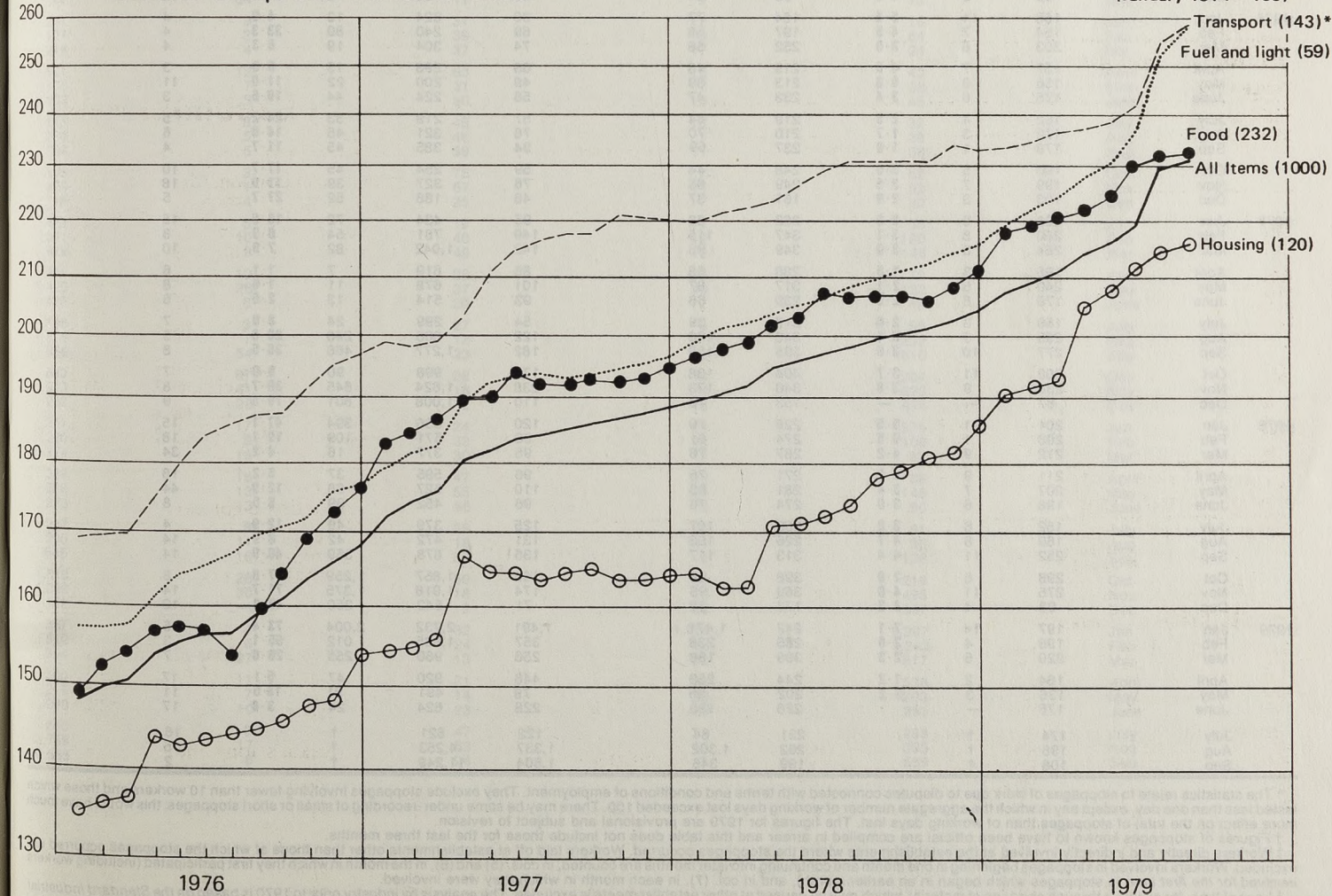
UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JAN 15, 1974 = 100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

### Index of retail prices



Log scale

### Selected Groups and "All Items" Index



\*Figures in brackets are the 1979 group weights



**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**Stoppages of work**

TABLE 133

UNITED KINGDOM	STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES† (Thou)			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡ (Thou)				
	Beginning in period		In progress in period	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Number	of which known official†			Number	of which known official		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	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,726	—
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—
1976	2,016	69	3.4	2,034	666	46	668	3,284	472	14.4	78	—
1977	2,703	79	2.9	2,737	1,155	205	1,166	10,142	2,512	24.8	97	4
1978	2,471	89	3.6	2,498	1,001	120	1,041	9,405	3,996	42.5	201	2
1975	Jan	189	11	5.8	239	70	89	339	37	10.9	6	—
	Feb	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	388	55	14.2	4	—
	Mar	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	711	63	8.9	2	—
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	668	179	26.8	6	—
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	864	265	30.7	7	—
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	935	252	27.0	8	—
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	631	97	15.4	5	—
	Aug	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	469	10	2.1	4	—
	Sep	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	300	21	7.0	4	—
	Oct	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	352	52	14.8	4	—
	Nov	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	220	74	33.6	3	—
	Dec	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	135	42	31.1	2	—
1976	Jan	166	11	6.6	184	77	80	324	13	4.0	4	—
	Feb	154	7	4.5	197	58	69	240	80	33.3	4	—
	Mar	203	6	3.0	252	68	74	304	19	6.3	4	—
	April	157	7	4.5	219	48	68	298	15	5.0	3	—
	May	156	9	5.8	213	39	49	200	22	11.0	11	—
	June	175	6	3.4	233	47	56	224	44	19.6	3	—
	July	162	4	2.5	219	44	57	219	53	24.2	5	—
	Aug	172	3	1.7	210	70	78	321	45	14.0	6	—
	Sep	179	1	1.0	237	69	94	385	45	11.7	4	—
	Oct	190	5	2.6	248	44	59	254	45	17.7	10	—
	Nov	199	7	3.5	249	65	76	327	39	11.9	18	—
	Dec	103	3	2.9	161	37	46	188	52	27.7	5	—
1977	Jan	228	8	3.5	262	88	95	434	72	16.6	15	—
	Feb	260	8	3.1	347	115	149	781	54	6.9	8	—
	Mar	264	8	3.0	349	93	142	1,042	82	7.9	10	—
	April	196	3	1.5	288	68	86	619	7	1.1	6	—
	May	240	5	2.1	317	87	101	678	11	1.6	8	—
	June	170	5	2.9	239	66	93	514	13	2.5	6	—
	July	150	3	2.0	217	39	54	299	24	8.0	7	—
	Aug	295	9	3.1	346	108	122	868	248	28.6	5	—
	Sep	277	10	3.6	395	150	182	1,277	466	36.5	8	—
	Oct	300	11	3.7	404	138	179	998	90	9.0	7	—
	Nov	236	9	3.8	340	173	238	1,624	645	39.7	8	—
	Dec	87	—	—	153	40	110	1,008	801	79.5	9	—
1978	Jan	201	11	5.5	228	79	120	836	394	47.1	15	—
	Feb	203	1	0.5	274	61	90	571	109	19.1	18	—
	Mar	212	9	4.2	287	76	95	377	16	4.2	34	—
	April	211	9	4.3	271	75	96	595	37	6.2	18	—
	May	207	7	3.4	281	90	110	527	68	12.9	44	—
	June	198	6	3.0	274	76	96	452	39	8.6	8	—
	July	152	6	3.9	209	107	125	379	49	12.9	4	—
	Aug	169	8	4.7	226	103	131	472	42	8.9	14	—
	Sep	252	11	4.4	313	117	135	878	359	40.9	14	—
	Oct	298	6	2.0	398	84	166	1,857	1,259	67.8	8	—
	Nov	275	11	4.0	369	95	174	1,918	1,375	71.7	14	—
	Dec	93	4	4.3	177	38	71	542	250	46.1	12	—
1979	Jan	197	14	7.1	242	1,471	1,491	2,732	2,004	73.4	5	—
	Feb	198	4	2.0	285	238	357	1,835	1,012	55.1	3	—
	Mar	220	5	2.3	308	198	256	960	255	26.6	7	—
	April	164	2	1.2	244	259	446	920	47	5.1	17	—
	May	136	3	2.2	202	55	78	491	91	18.5	11	—
	June	176	—	—	226	198	228	624	24	3.8	17	—
	July	174	†	—	231	64	122	621	†	—	16	—
	Aug	196	†	—	262	1,302	1,337	4,253	†	—	15	—
	Sep	108	†	—	199	346	1,604	11,249	†	—	2	—

\* 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.  
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears 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 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.  
 ¶ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.  
 †† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**Stoppages of work**

TABLE 133 (continued)

UNITED KINGDOM	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡ (Thou)									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official	Number	of which known official
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	1961
4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100	1962
854	189	25	4	356	72	160	117	122	49	1963
1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	1964
1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95	1965
871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93	1966
1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26	1967
3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112	1968
3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274	1969
4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	1970
6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225	1971
6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301	1972
4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887	1973
5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794	1974
3,932	814	350	70	247	69	422	23	1,006	172	1975
1,977	209	65	4	570	185	132	5	461	71	1976
6,133	962	264	19	297	18	301	12	3,050	1,498	1977
5,985	2,735	179	27	416	15	360	16	2,264	1,200	1978
195	12	6	13	13	—	27	—	86	—	1975
228	10	—	38	38	—	27	—	81	—	—
327	23	—	32	32	—	218	—	109	—	—
420	12	—	35	35	—	66	—	128	—	—
658	13	—	29	29	—	24	—	132	—	—
640	53	—	16	16	—	11	—	207	—	—
468	38	—	4	4	—	9	—	97	—	—
370	27	—	6	6	—	10	—	51	—	—
213	38	—	7	7	—	8	—	31	—	—
261	8	—	4	4	—	7	—	50	—	—
108	51	—	22	22	—	11	—	25	—	—
44	64	—	11	11	—	5	—	10	—	—
247	9	—	31	31	—	17	—	16	—	—
127	2	—	39	39	—	3	—	64	—	—
218	4	—	37	37	—	17	—	24	—	—
161	12	—	65	65	—	15	—	43	—	—
105	7	—	31	31	—	7	—	38	—	—
103	5	—	50	50	—	18	—	45	—	—
115	8	—	46	46	—	13	—	32	—	—
230	5	—								



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

TABLE 134 (1975 = 100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
1a Gross domestic product <sup>§</sup>	92.1	93.7	95.0	98.0	103.8	101.9	100.0	102.2	104.8	107.8
1b Employed labour force*	99.7	99.4	97.6	98.3	100.4	100.7	100.0	(99.5)	(99.8)	(100.2)
1c GDP per person employed*	92.4	94.3	97.3	99.7	103.4	101.2	100.0	(102.7)	(105.0)	(107.6)
<b>Cost per unit of output</b>										
1d Total domestic incomes	47.7	51.2	56.8	62.4	67.1	78.5	100.0	113.7	127.2	140.8
1e Wages and salaries	45.3	49.6	54.3	59.1	63.4	77.7	100.0	109.3	118.7	131.7
1f Labour costs	44.8	49.2	53.7	58.4	62.6	77.0	100.0	110.7	120.2	133.2
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
2a Output	99.7	99.9	100.0	102.1	109.5	105.1	100.0	102.0	105.8	109.8
2b Employment	110.8	109.3	106.1	103.4	104.7	104.4	100.0	(97.6)	(97.9)	(97.4)
2c Output per person employed	90.0	91.4	94.2	98.7	104.6	100.7	100.0	(104.5)	(108.1)	(112.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
2d Wages and Salaries	43.9	49.0	53.2	56.8	60.8	76.6	100.0	111.5	118.7	130.4
2e Labour costs	43.0	48.1	52.3	55.8	59.7	75.6	100.0	112.0	120.9	133.3
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
3a Output	97.7	98.1	97.5	100.1	108.3	106.5	100.0	101.4	102.8	103.7
3b Employment	111.3	111.0	107.4	103.9	104.5	104.7	100.0	(97.0)	(97.8)	(97.4)
3c Output per person employed	87.7	88.3	90.8	96.3	103.6	101.8	100.0	(104.6)	(105.1)	(106.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
3d Wages and salaries**	45.2	50.8	55.6	58.0	61.2	75.6	100.0	113.8	125.6	142.0
3e Labour costs	43.9	49.5	54.4	57.0	60.2	74.9	100.0	114.4	128.3	145.4
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
4a Output	123.9	119.1	119.1	100.2	110.1	89.9	100.0	125.8	187.7	232.3
4b Employment	124.2	116.6	112.6	107.9	102.8	99.3	100.0	(99.0)	(98.5)	(97.1)
4c Output per person employed	99.8	102.2	105.7	92.9	107.1	90.5	100.0	(127.1)	(190.6)	(239.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
4d Wages and salaries	31.8	34.3	35.2	51.7	49.5	84.7	100.0	84.1	61.4	60.1
4e Labour costs	29.2	31.5	32.3	47.1	45.7	77.7	100.0	84.0	62.0	61.1
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
5a Output	125.3	124.9	114.0	114.1	125.1	114.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	100.7
5b Employment	118.1	118.9	111.9	103.9	103.8	102.2	100.0	(95.0)	(95.5)	(92.5)
5c Output per person employed	106.1	105.1	101.9	109.8	120.5	112.1	100.0	(112.5)	(106.8)	(108.9)
<b>Cost per unit of output</b>										
5d Wages and salaries	35.9	42.3	47.8	49.8	51.0	68.4	100.0	106.5	122.0	138.5
5e Labour costs	34.7	40.5	45.9	47.9	49.5	67.4	100.0	106.9	123.9	141.9
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
6a Output	86.9	89.5	89.0	88.7	98.4	102.3	100.0	96.5	97.3	99.5
6b Employment	109.7	110.8	106.8	102.0	102.6	104.3	100.0	(96.1)	(96.6)	(96.6)
6c Output per person employed	79.2	80.8	83.3	87.0	96.0	98.1	100.0	(100.4)	(100.7)	(103.0)
<b>Cost per unit of output</b>										
6d Wages and salaries	50.9	56.6	61.5	62.7	64.8	77.3	100.0	118.9	135.1	152.5
6e Labour costs	49.5	55.4	60.5	62.1	63.8	76.4	100.0	119.5	137.0	156.1
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
7a Output	112.5	105.3	105.5	109.5	113.3	108.9	100.0	97.0	100.9	98.6
7b Employment	109.7	110.4	107.1	103.4	104.6	104.2	100.0	(98.2)	(101.3)	(101.8)
7c Output per person employed	102.6	95.3	98.5	105.9	108.3	104.6	100.0	(98.8)	(99.6)	(96.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
7d Wages and salaries	38.2	45.4	49.6	53.4	60.2	71.8	100.0	118.0	125.7	146.9
7e Labour costs	36.8	44.1	48.1	52.3	59.4	71.6	100.0	118.5	127.0	150.3
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
8a Output	110.0	109.8	110.5	113.0	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9	99.3
8b Employment	133.3	127.9	118.2	113.2	112.4	109.8	100.0	(96.9)	(97.0)	(93.8)
8c Output per person employed	82.6	85.9	93.5	99.8	104.1	96.5	100.0	(106.3)	(104.0)	(105.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
8d Wages and salaries	48.3	51.2	53.9	56.0	66.8	79.6	100.0	113.1	127.5	142.4
8e Labour costs	47.2	50.3	53.3	55.4	65.8	79.9	100.0	113.8	129.4	144.0
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>										
9a Output	80.9	84.1	87.4	93.6	99.3	99.2	100.0	102.9	107.0	110.3
9b Employment	114.3	110.1	105.6	100.4	97.6	98.2	100.0	(99.9)	(98.9)	(99.3)
9c Output per person employed	70.8	76.4	82.7	93.2	101.7	101.0	100.0	(103.0)	(108.2)	(111.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>										
9d Wages and salaries	51.6	55.5	60.0	62.8	61.1	78.2	100.0	106.9	111.9	127.0
9e Labour costs	50.1	53.8	58.0	60.6	59.7	76.6	100.0	107.9	113.0	128.9

\* 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 1031 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.

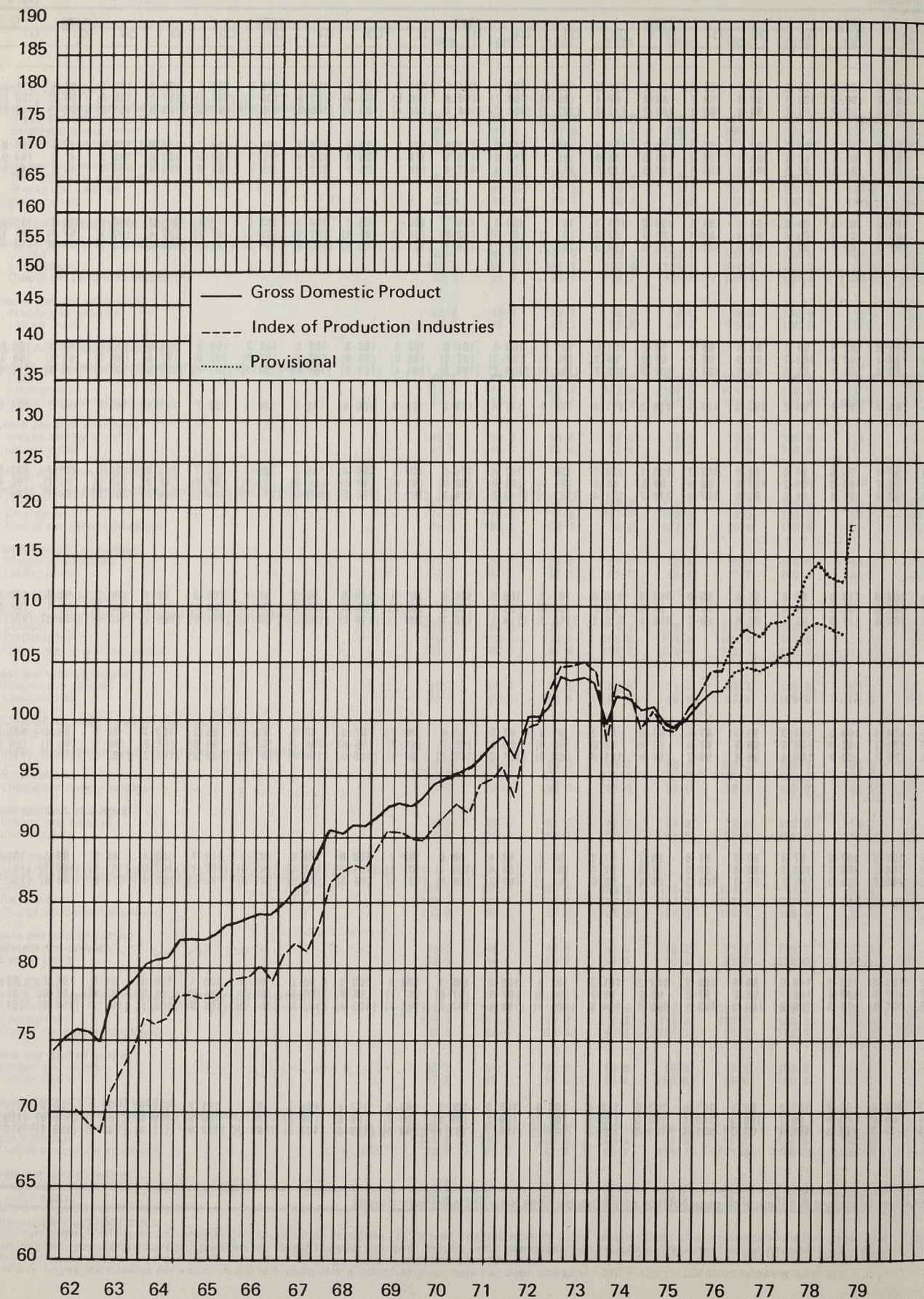
### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted) (1975 = 100)

TABLE 134 (continued)

1974	1975			1976				1977				1978				1979					
Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2					
102.9	103.2	101.4	101.2	99.8	99.2	99.8	101.1	101.8	102.0	104.0	104.6	104.3	105.1	105.3	105.9	108.0	108.8	108.7	108.1	111.2	1a
100.6	101.0	100.7	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.4	99.4	102.5	104.0	104.6	104.4	105.2	105.5	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.4	100.6	1b
102.3	102.2	100.7	100.9	99.7	99.3	100.1	101.7	102.4	(102.5)	(104.3)	(104.8)	(104.4)	(105.2)	(105.5)	(105.9)	(107.9)	(108.6)	(108.2)	(107.7)	(110.5)	1c
74.4	81.5	86.2	92.9	97.7	103.0	106.3	108.7	112.4	115.1	118.6	122.6	125.3	129.9	131.0	136.7	138.7	142.8	145.0	148.1	154.8	1d
73.0	78.9	86.6	95.1	97.6	103.1	104.2	106.5	108.9	110.2	111.5	116.1	116.4	120.0	122.2	128.1	130.1	132.3	136.2	141.6	144.9	1e
72.2	78.4	86.0	94.4	97.8	103.3	104.4	107.3	110.5	111.8	113.3	117.4	118.1	121.7	123.8	129.4	131.7	133.9	137.9	143.2	146.9	1f
107.6	106.8	103.5	102.6	99.5	98.4	99.5	100.2	101.7	101.6	104.6	105.7	105.4	106.1	106.0	107.0	110.7	111.3	110.2	109.6	115.0	2a
104.5	104.1	104.2	101.9	100.4	99.4	98.4	97.9	97.5	(97.4)	(97.6)	(97.8)	(98.1)	(97.9)	(97.6)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.4)	(97.1)	(97.0)	(97.1)	2b
103.0	102.6	99.3	100.7	99.1	99.0	101.1	102.3	104.3	(104.3)	(107.2)	(108.1)	(107.4)	(108.4)	(108.6)	(109.5)	(113.3)	(114.3)	(113.5)	(113.0)	(118.4)	2c
109.0	107.9	104.6	103.8	99.2	98.1	98.9	99.2	101.6	101.6	103.3	104.0	102.3	102.8	102.0	102.3	104.5	104.8	103.0	102.0	107.5	3a
105.0	104.9	104.1	102.7	100.7	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.7	(96.9)	(97.3)	(97.6)	(98.0)	(98.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.6)	(97.4)	(96.9)	(96.6)	(96.5)	3b
103.8	102.9	100.5	101.1	98.5	99.2	101.2	102.3	105.1	(104.9)	(106.2)	(106.6)	(104.4)	(104.9)	(104.4)	(104.7)	(107.1)	(107.6)	(106.3)	(105.6)	(111.4)	3c
71.6	78.0	85.9	91.1	98.2	103.8	107.1	110.3	111.8	115.8	117.4	120.2	123.9	126.6	131.7	136.1	139.7	142.6	149.6	153.7	154.8	3d
98.3	102.4	99.7	95.5	98.2	98.6	107.7	110.1	120.1	126.1	147.0	174.8	190.2	190.4	195.6	209.7	228.7	235.9	255.0	275.7	293.2	4a
99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.5	98.9	(98.9)	(98.8)	(98.8)	(99.0)	(98.4)	(98.0)	(97.9)	(97.7)	(96.6)	(96.1)	(95.7)	(96.4)	4b
99.2	103.0	100.0	95.5	98.0	98.6	107.8	110.7	121.4	(127.5)	(148.8)	(176.9)	(192.1)	(193.5)	(199.6)	(214.2)	(234.1)	(244.2)	(265.3)	(288.1)	(304.1)	4c
117.9	118.4	108.6	113.6	98.8	91.8	95.8	101.4	110.0	107.6	108.5	105.0	101.6	105.6	95.8	98.0	106.3	99.4	99.0	98.5	110.8	5a
101.8	102.2	102.6	102.3	101.4	99.1	97.1	95.6	94.7	(94.6)	(95.1)	(95.4)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.1)	(94.4)	(93.1)	(91.7)	(90.7)	(90.1)	(89.6)	5b
115.8	115.9	105.8	111.0	97.4	92.6	98.7	106.1	116.2	(113.7)	(114.1)	(110.1)	(106.1)	(110.2)								



### Output per person employed



### DEFINITIONS

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

#### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

#### HM FORCES

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

#### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

#### TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

#### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

#### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

#### UNEMPLOYED

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

#### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

#### ADULT STUDENTS

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

#### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

#### VACANCY

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

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

#### MEN

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

#### WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

#### ADULTS

Men and women.

#### BOYS

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

#### GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

#### YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

#### YOUTHS

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

#### OPERATIVES

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

#### MANUAL WORKERS

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

#### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

#### OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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



## Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency (Table number)	Latest issue	Page	Earnings and hours (contd.)	Frequency (Table number)	Latest issue	Page
Working Population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (101)	Oct 79:	1038	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Key results Manual and non-manual employees	A M (126)	Oct 78: Oct 79:	1136 1062
Employees in Employment <i>By Industry: GB</i> All industries: by MLH : time series, numbers and indices	Q M (103)	July 79: Oct 79:	656 1040	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual) Summary, annual	M (123)	Oct 79:	1061
Manufacturing: by MLH <i>Occupation</i> Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	M A	Oct 79: Dec 78:	1025 1398	<i>Industry: By broad category, annual</i> : October survey : Certain industries	M (122) A A	Oct 79: Feb 79: Aug 79:	1060 126 792
Local authorities manpower Occupations in engineering <i>By Region: GB</i> By industry	Q A Q A	Aug 79: May 79: July 79:	762 470 659	Percentage changes Manufacturing: indices of hours Agriculture British Rail Chemical industries	M (125) M (121) Six-monthly Six-monthly Six-monthly	Oct 79: Oct 79: Feb 79: Aug 79: May 79:	1061 1059 161 795 463
By sector: numbers and indices, quarterly	M (102)	Oct 79:	1039	Coal mining Engineering London Transport Shipbuilding	A A A Six-monthly	Feb 79: Oct 78: Feb 79: May 79:	160 1173 159 463
Annual Census of Employment Key results GB regions by industry MLH UK by industry MLH	A A A	Nov 77: Dec 77: Dec 77:	1206 1351 1355	Basic Wage Rates and Normal Hours of Work Changes in rates of wages and hours Basic rates of wages and hours	A M	May 79: Oct 79:	458 1032
Accidents at Work Disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons	Q A M	July 79: Nov 78: Oct 79:	640 1294 1020	Manual workers UK by industry, time series	M (131)	Oct 79:	1068
Labour Turnover in manufacturing Trade Union Membership Work Permits issued : recent numbers	Q A A Six monthly	Aug 79: Jan 79: June 79: Sep 79:	750 26 553 881	Overtime and Short time: operatives in manufacturing Latest figures Time series	M M (120)	Oct 79: Oct 79:	1027 1058
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployed Summary: UK, GB	M (104/105)	Oct 79:	1042 1043	Output per head and labour costs Output per head: indices, quarterly and annual	M (134)	Oct 79:	1076
<i>Age and duration: GB</i> By broad category: GB, UK By detailed category By region: summary Age: time series, six monthly (quarterly from July 1978) : estimated rates Duration: time series, quarterly	M (107) Q Q M (110) Q M (111)	Oct 79: Aug 79: Aug 79: Oct 79: Sep 79: Oct 79:	1047 789 790 1050 890 1051	Wages and Salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices EEC Labour Costs Survey: summary results : by region	M M (134) Triennial Triennial	Oct 79: Oct 79: Sep 77: Dec 77:	1031 1076 927 1358
<i>Region and area</i> Latest figures: by region : assisted areas, counties, local areas Time series summary By occupation Age and duration: summary <i>Industry</i> Latest figures: GB UK Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	M M M (106) Q Q Q Q M (108)	Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Aug 79: Aug 79: Sep 79: Oct 79:	1030 1028 1044 776 789 896 1048	Prices and Expenditure Retail Prices General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision of weights Pensioner Household Indices All items excluding housing; quarterly Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food Prices London Weighting: Cost indices	M M M M (132) M (132) A A M (132a) M (132b) A M A	Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Mar 79: Mar 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Apr 79: Oct 79: June 79:	1034 1033 1033 1070 1072 241 236 1072 1072 364 1035 569
Occupation: by unit groups by broad category; time series quarterly Flows GB, time series Minority group workers: by region Benefit entitlement: GB Recent figures Time series Disabled workers: GB International comparisons	Q M (109) M (117) Q Three times a year M (112) M M (113)	Aug 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Sep 79: Feb 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79:	765 1049 1055 877 161 1052 1020 1053	Family Expenditure Survey Quarterly summary Annual: preliminary figures : final detailed figures FES and RPI weights	Q A A A	July 79: Aug 79: Dec 78: Mar 79:	655 787 1368 236
Temporarily stopped: GB Latest figures: by region Vacancies (remaining unfilled): GB <i>By region</i> Latest figures Time series By industry By Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups by region summary Flows: GB, time series Unemployment and Vacancy Flows: GB	M M (118/9) Q Q Q M (117) M (117)	Oct 79: Oct 79: Sep 79: Aug 79: Aug 79: Oct 79: Oct 79:	1030 1056 1057 901 765 776 1055 1055	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes Summary: latest figures : time series Latest year and annual series <i>Industry</i> Monthly Cumulative months of year By broad sector: time series Annual Provisional Detailed Major stoppages Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages Duration in days Stoppages ended in current month Stoppages beginning in latest year Aggregate days lost Number of workers involved Days lost per 1000 employees in recent years by industry International Comparisons	M M (133) A M M (133) A A A M A M A A A A A	Oct 79: Oct 79: Jan 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Jan 79: July 79: July 79: July 79: Oct 79: July 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: July 79: July 79: July 79: July 79: Jan 79: Jan 79:	1036 1074 32 1036 1074 31 661 663 1036 661 1036 668 668 669 33 28
Average earnings <i>Whole economy (new series) index</i> recent figures time series <i>Production industries and some services</i> (older series) index By industry Annual changes Non manual workers: by occupation in certain manufacturing industries; indices Non manual workers: production industries : average earnings index	M M (129) M (127) M (129) M (128) A M (124)	Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Oct 79: Apr 79: Oct 79:	1031 1067 1064 1067 1066 348 1061				



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