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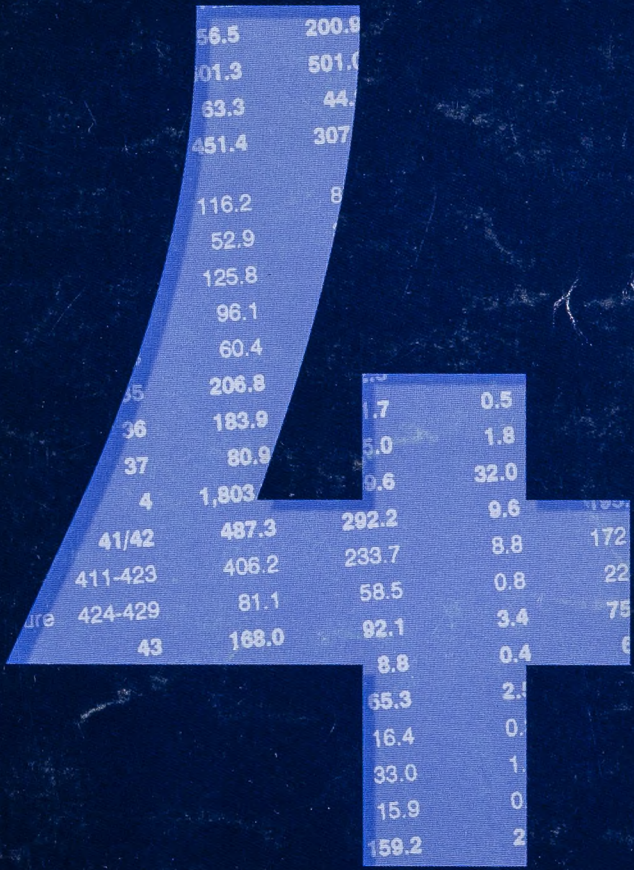
1 STATISTICS  
READING ROOM  
2 STATISTICS  
BACK UP

# Employment GAZETTE

October 1994

Volume 102 No. 10

## HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT



## Employment Statistics



21,010.6	10,654.4	1,083.2
256.7	186.4	2.1
5,426.7	3,931.0	7.1
4,269.4	2,986.6	5.1
15,327.3	6,537.0	96.1
242.3	174.7	
345.2	269.8	
35.9	33.4	
62.6	52.1	
112.8	86.1	
71.1	50.0	
47.5	35.8	
597.5	448.7	
26.1	22.1	
122.7	106.6	
146.6	110.7	
302.2	209.4	
1,848.0	1,455.4	
260.5	204.4	
604.9	504.9	
62.8	44.4	
456.3	310.6	
115.8	84.7	
54.4	36.9	
127.0	89.0	
98.3	59.6	
60.8	40.3	
202.4	178.5	
179.6	157.8	
81.5	54.8	
1,823.9	1,082.5	
485.3	292.5	
403.6	233.2	
81.7	59.2	
166.2	92.0	
15.1	9.0	
244.0	68.8	
33.8	16.8	
175.0	35.1	
35.2	16.1	
208.1	164.1	
85.2	69.1	
122.9	95.1	
446.1	277.1	
117.9	83.1	
328.2	195.1	
196.2	141.1	
60.8	31.1	
812.0	67.1	
4,512.4	2,041.1	
846.3	511.1	
104.0		

# Employment GAZETTE

Historical Supplement number Four

Labour Market Data compiled by:  
Employment Department Group  
Statistical Services Division SSD D2

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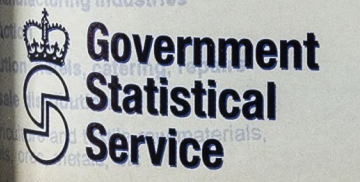
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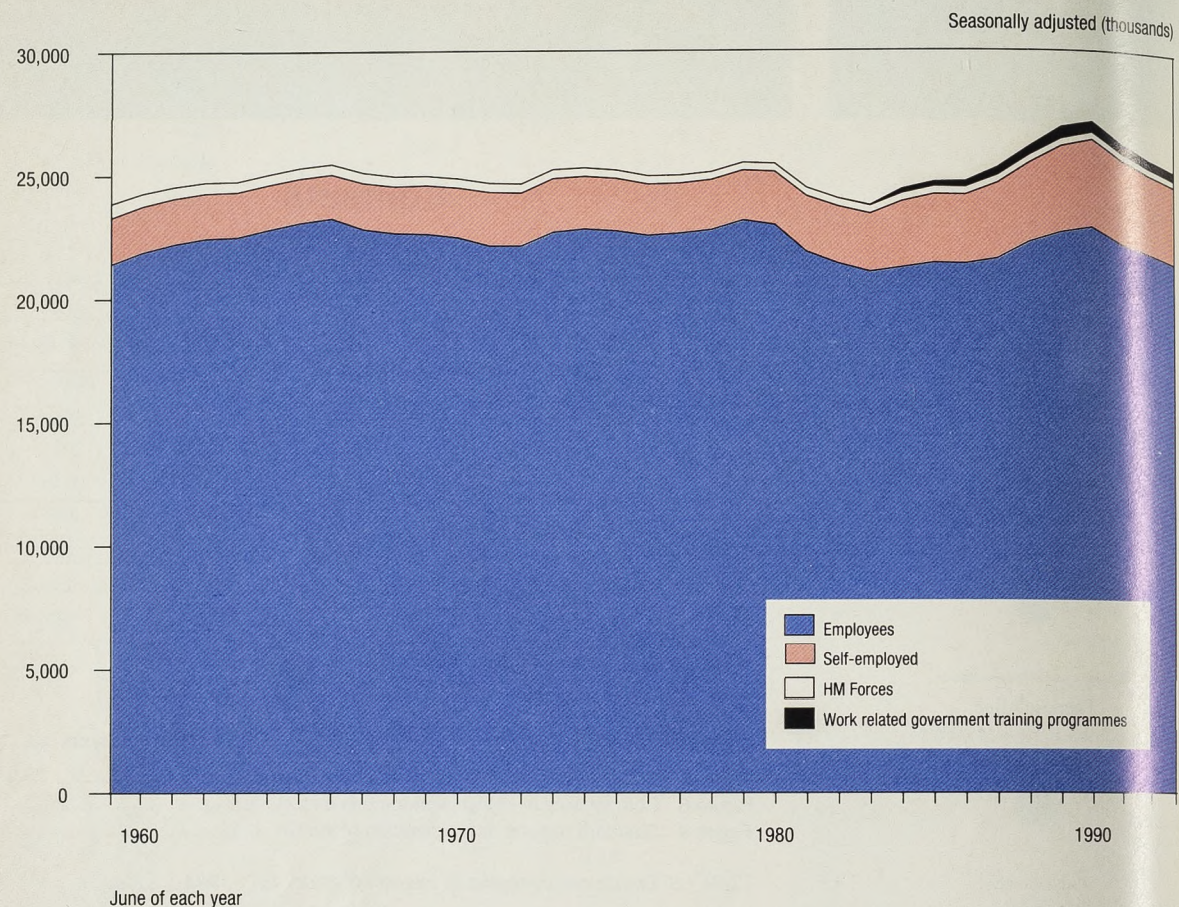


This *Historical Supplement* is designed as a convenient source for long time series of the Employment Department's employment statistics based on surveys of employers. This edition replaces all previous ones. It contains estimates up to the fourth quarter of 1993, along with all revisions to earlier data which had been made at the time of going to press - consistent with the data in the July 1994 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The table numbers correspond with those in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*, where any subsequent revisions and the very latest estimates will be found.

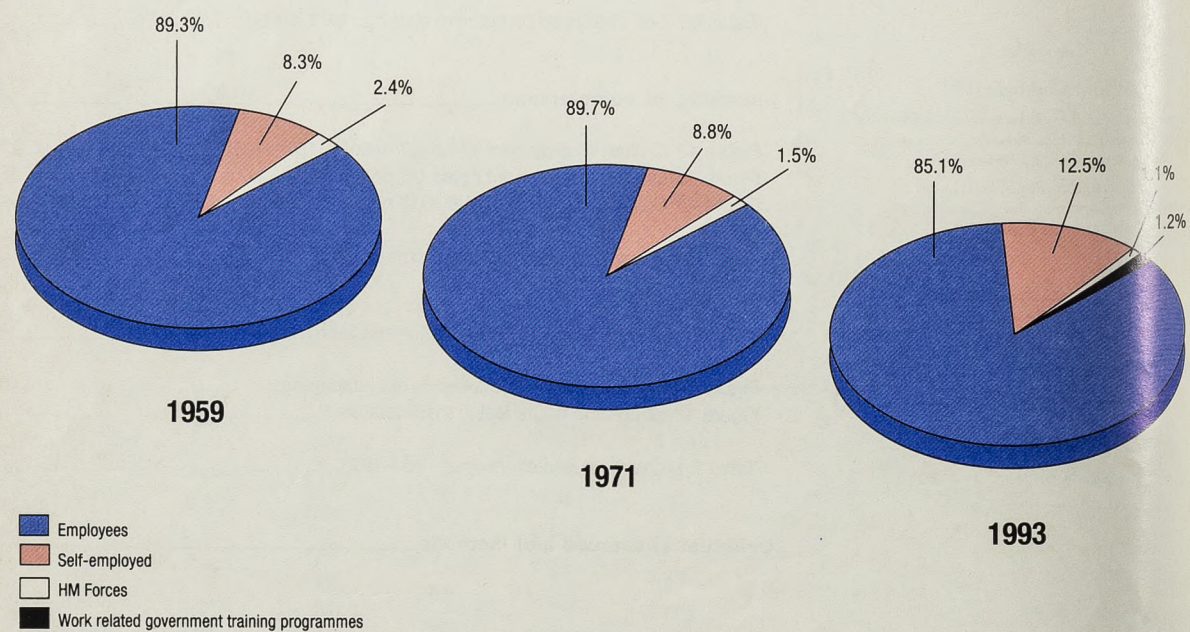
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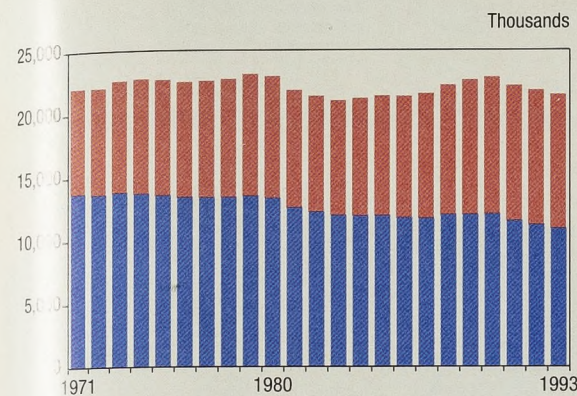
**Figure 1 Workforce in Employment: United Kingdom (1959–1993)**



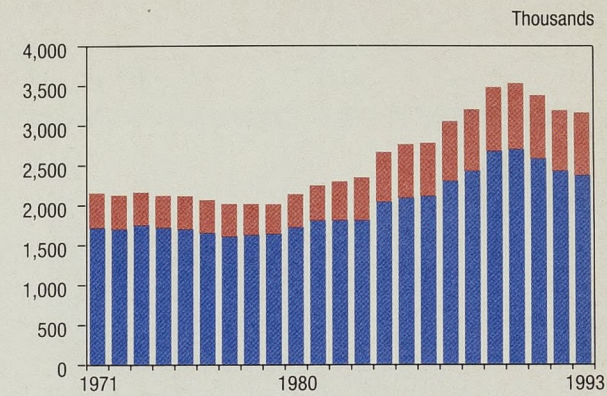
**Figure 2 Components of the workforce in employment: United Kingdom**



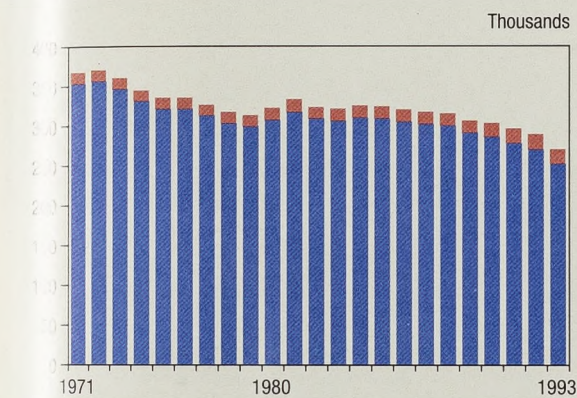
**Figure 2.1 Employees in employment**



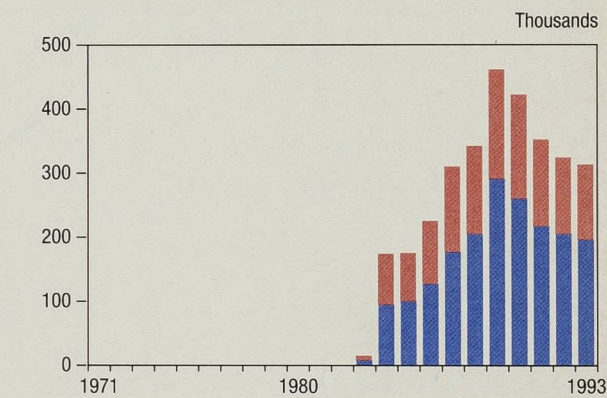
**Figure 2.2 Self-employed**



**Figure 2.3 HM Forces**

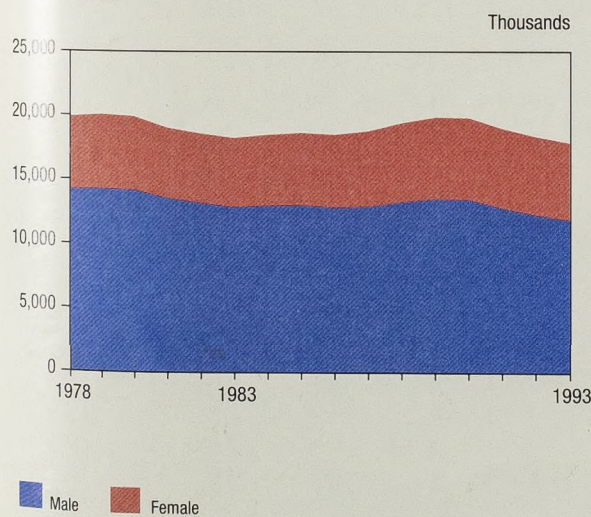


**Figure 2.4 Work related government training programmes**

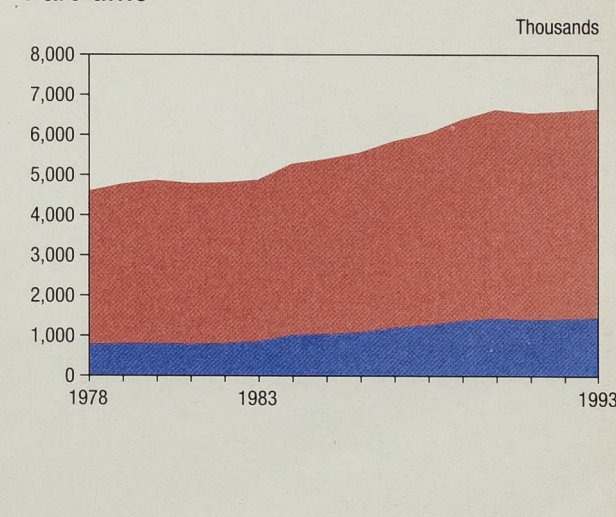


**Figure 3 Workforce in employment: Great Britain**

**Full-time**



**Part-time**









Employment

Workforce: Great Britain: Total (Male and Female), (Unadjusted for seasonal variation)

Thousand

Table with columns: Year, Month, Employees in employment (All, Part-time), Self-employed (All, Part-time), HM Forces, Work related gov. training programmes, Workforce in employment (All, Part-time), Workforce. Rows from 1959 to 1993.

FOOTNOTE: g. A quarterly part-time series for both employees and self employed for Great Britain has been derived by interpolation for the period June 1978 to March 1983. This series has been used for both the adjusted and unadjusted estimates.

Employment

Workforce: Great Britain: Total (Male and Female), (Adjusted for seasonal variation)

Thousand

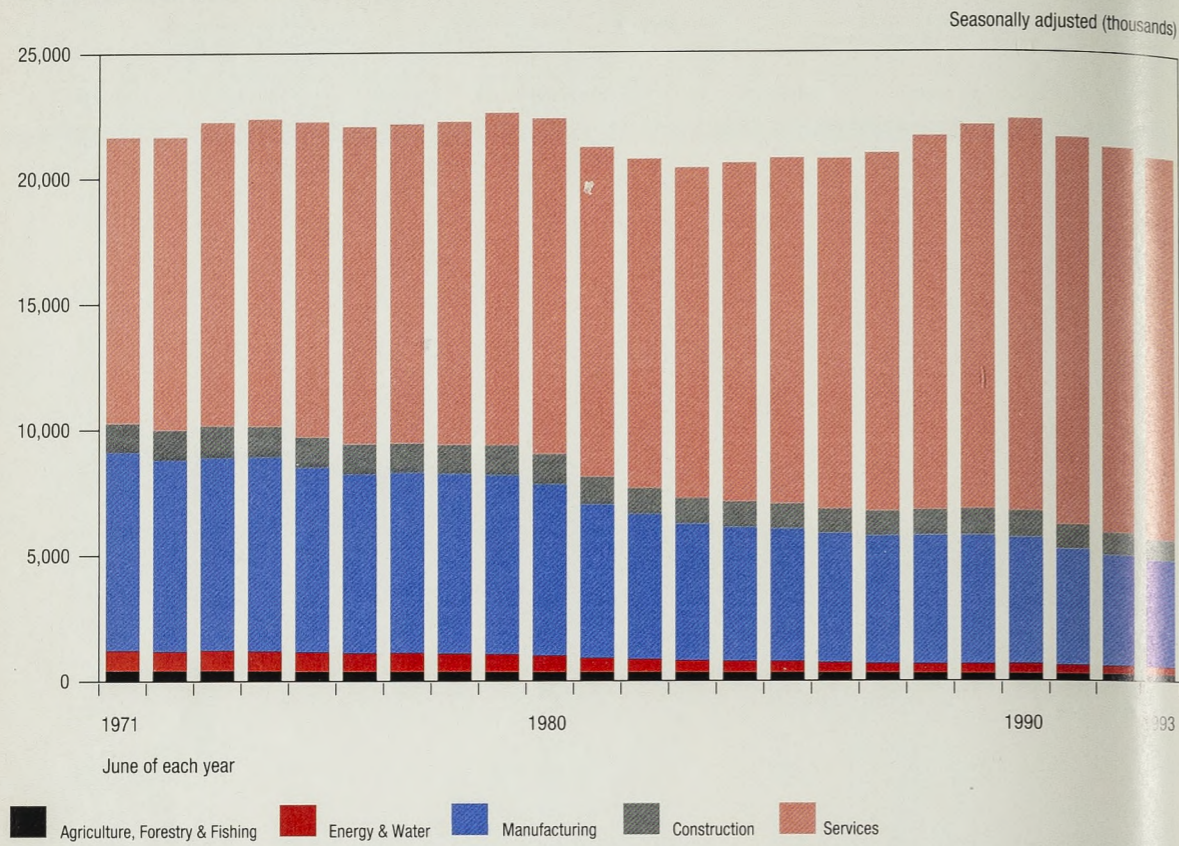
Table with columns: Year, Month, Employees in employment (All, Part-time), Self-employed (All, Part-time), HM Forces, Work related gov. training programmes, Workforce in employment (All, Part-time), Workforce. Rows from 1959 to 1993.



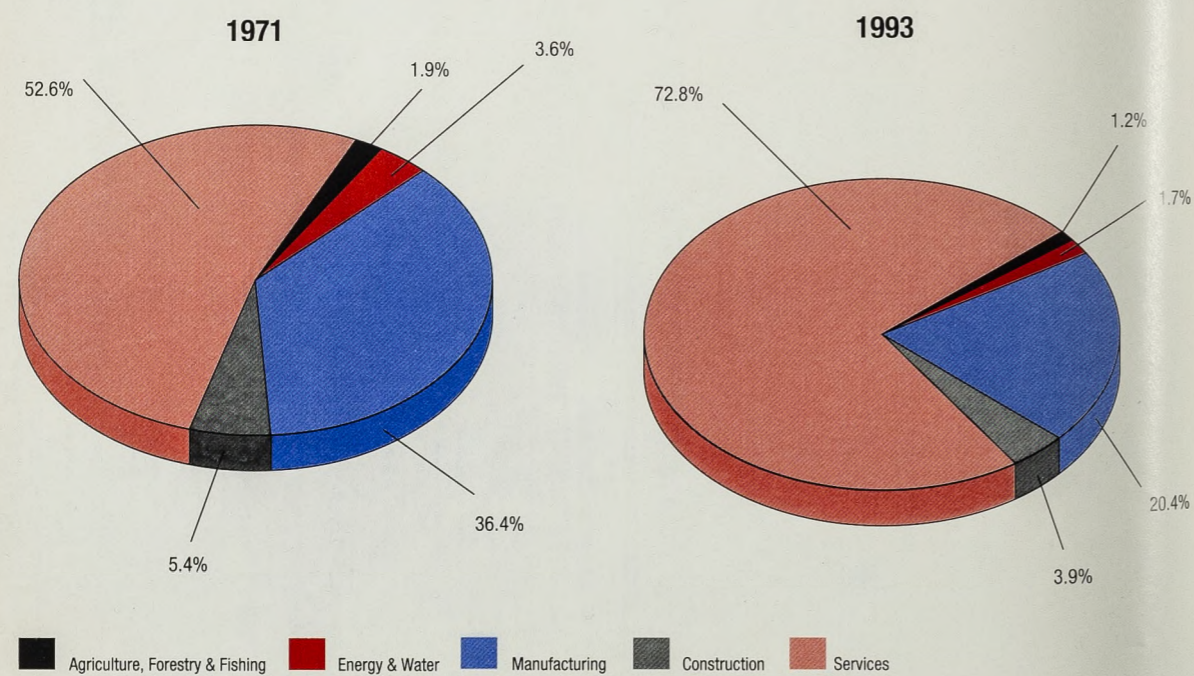




**Figure 4 Employees in employment by industrial sector:  
Great Britain (1971-1993)**



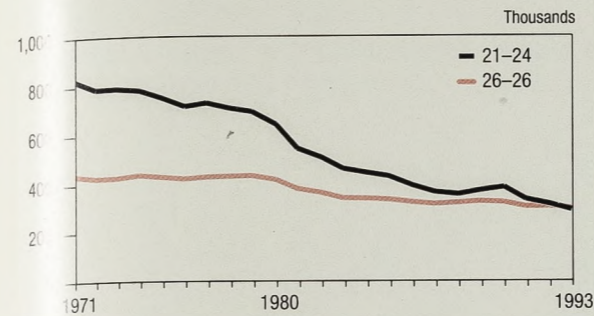
**Figure 5 Industrial sector components**



**Figure 6 Employees in Employment: SIC Industrial detail  
Great Britain (1971-1993)**

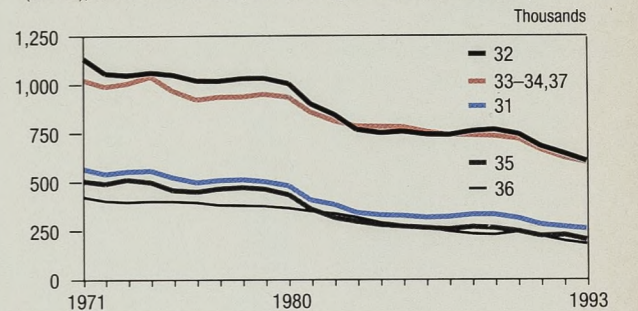
**Metals, minerals & chemicals**

Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (SIC 21-24);  
Chemicals and man-made fibres (SIC 25-26)



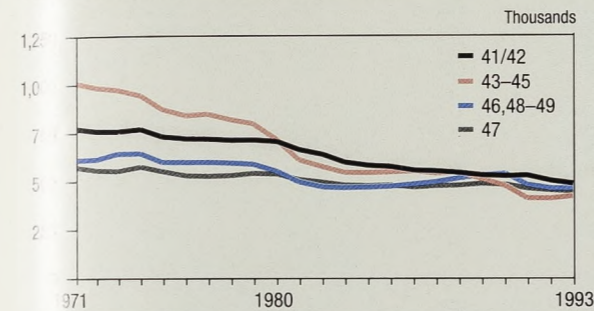
**Engineering & vehicles**

Mechanical engineering (SIC 32); Office machinery, electrical engineering and instrument engineering (SIC 33-34,37); Metal goods n.e.s. (SIC 31); Motor vehicles and parts (SIC 35); Other transport (SIC 36)



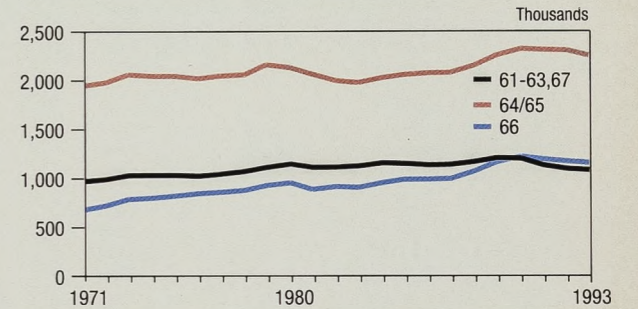
**Other manufacturing**

Food, drink & tobacco (SIC 41/42); Textiles, leather, footwear & clothing (SIC 43-45); Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics etc (SIC 46,48-49); Paper products, printing and publishing (SIC 47)



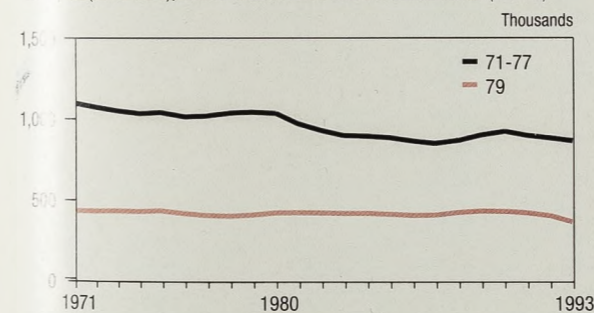
**Distribution, hotels & catering; repairs**

Wholesale distribution and repairs (SIC 61-63,67); Retail distribution (SIC 64/65); Hotels and catering (SIC 66)



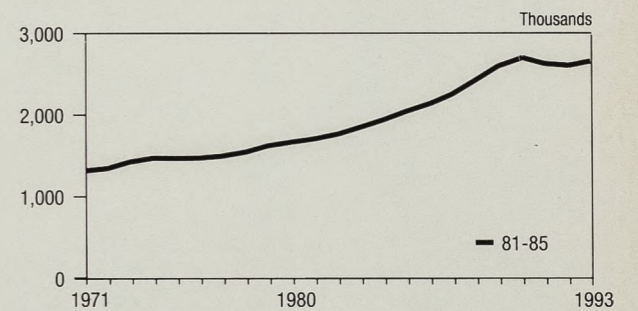
**Transport & communication**

Transport (SIC 71-77); Postal services and telecommunications (SIC 79)



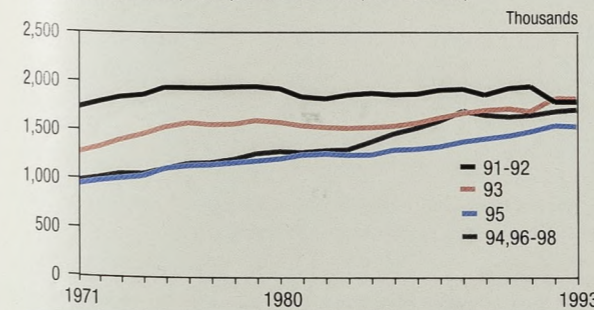
**Banking, finance, insurance & business services**

(SIC 81-85)



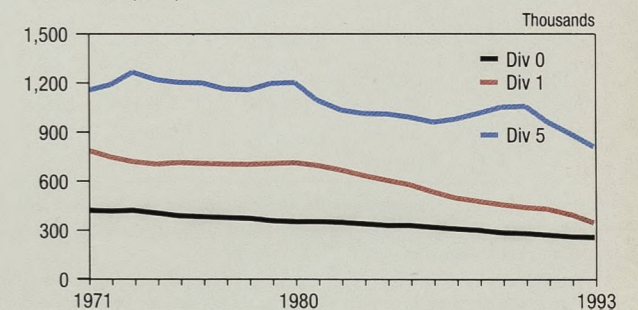
**Other services**

Public administration etc (SIC 91-92); Education (SIC 93); Medical and other health services (SIC 95); Other services (SIC 94,96-98)



**Other industries**

Agriculture, forestry & fishing (SIC 0); Energy & water (SIC 1); Construction (SIC 5)



























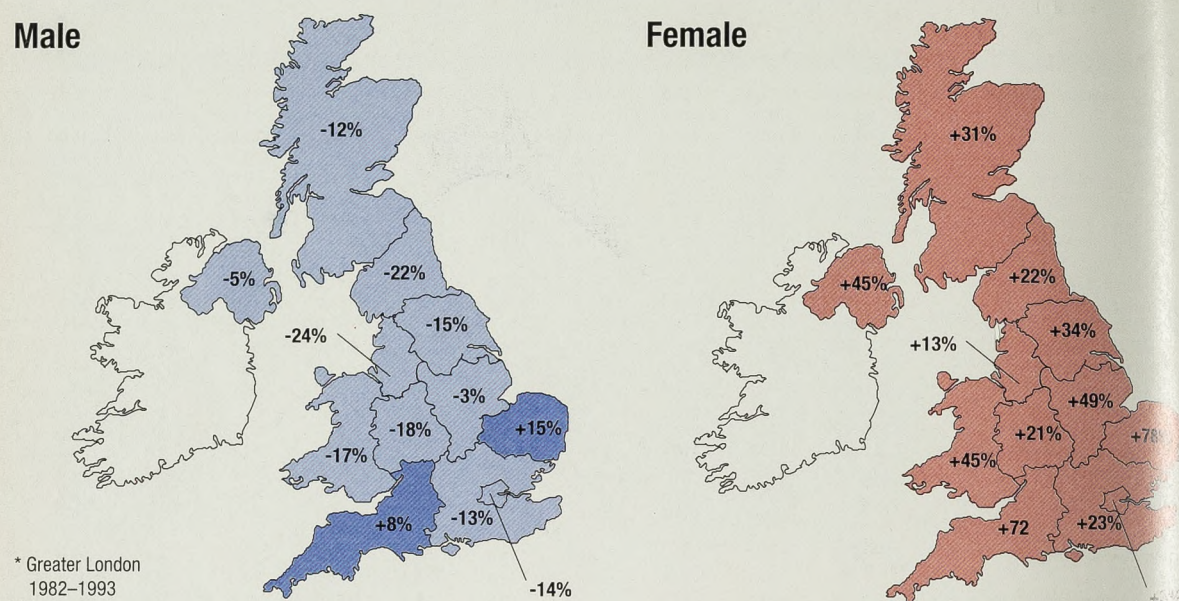


### Civilian workforce in employment

Figure 7 Percentage changes 1971–1993\*, by gender, in the standard regions of the United Kingdom

Male

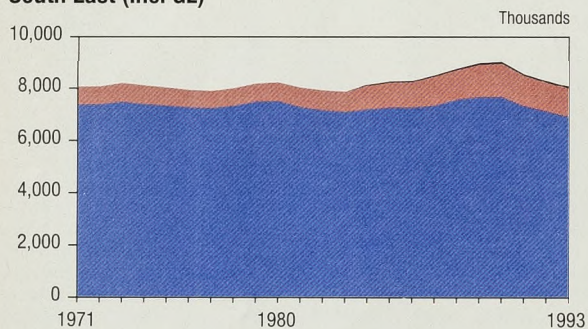
Female



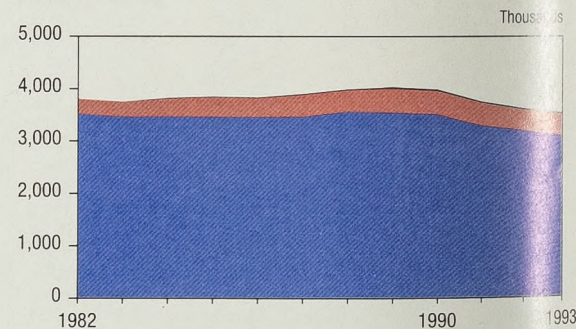
### Civilian workforce in employment

Figure 8 Components of civilian workforce in employment 1971–1993 for each standard region

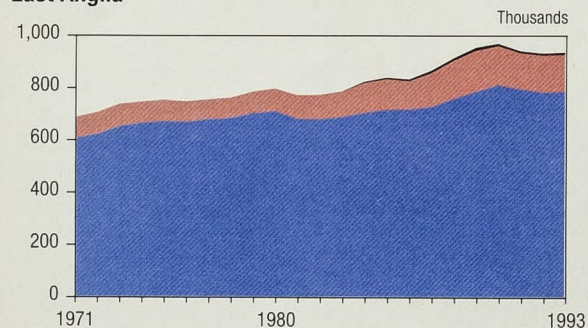
South East (Inc. GL)



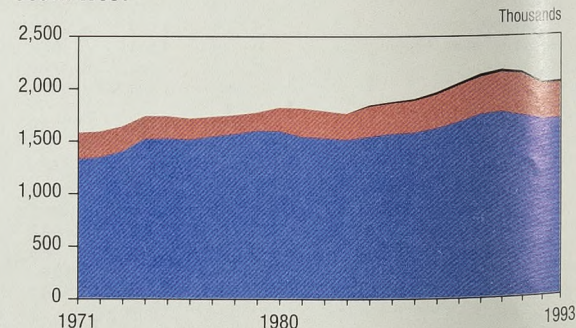
Greater London



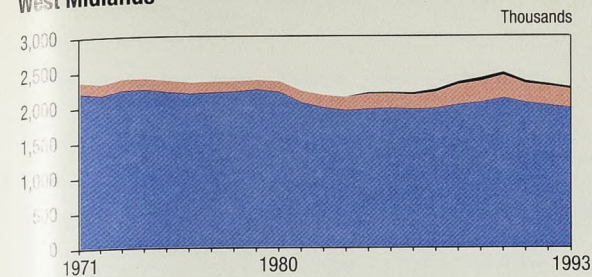
East Anglia



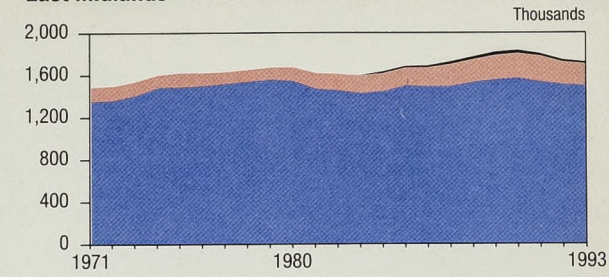
South West



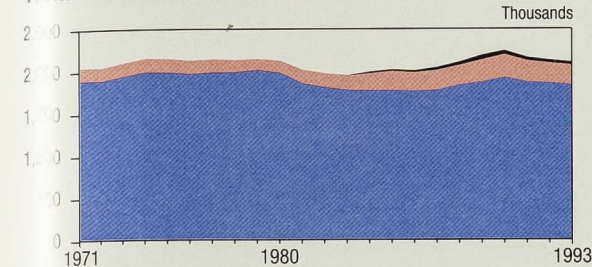
West Midlands



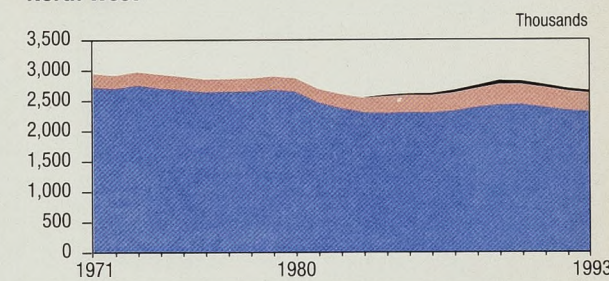
East Midlands



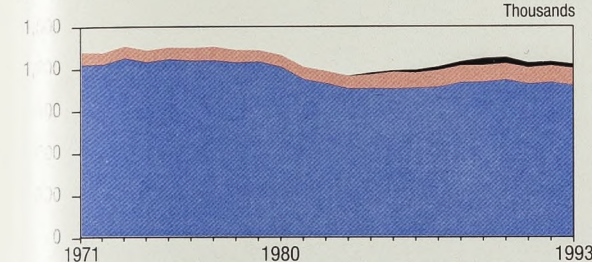
Yorkshire & Humberside



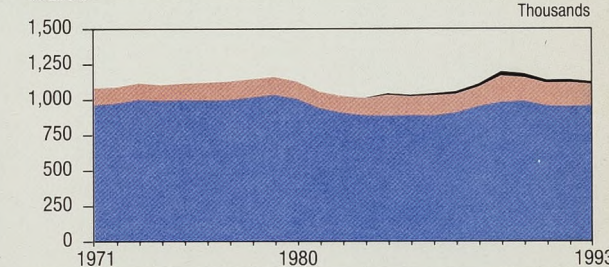
North West



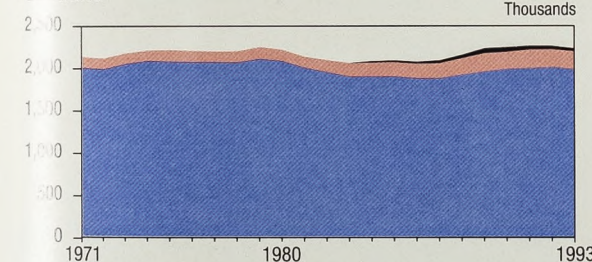
North



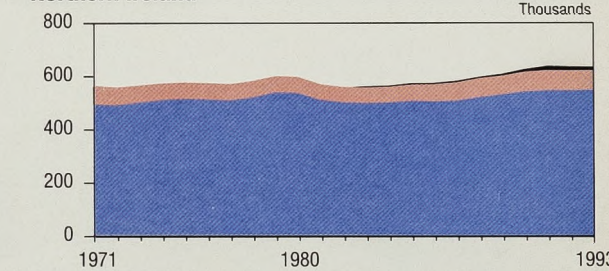
Wales



Scotland



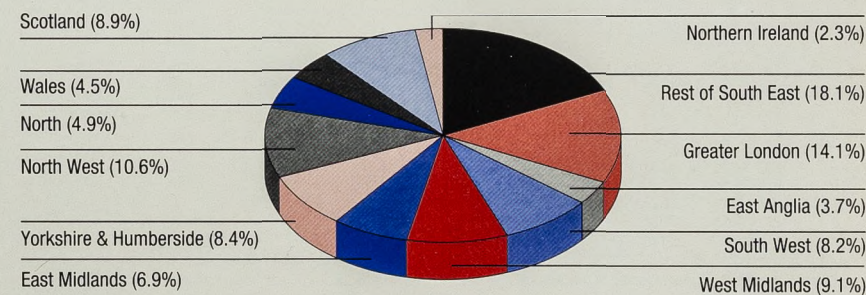
Northern Ireland



Employees Self-employed WRGTS

### Figure 9 Standard regions as a proportion of the UK

1993



Employment
Civilian workforce in employment by region

Thousand

Table with columns for Standard region, Employees (All, Male, Female), Self employed (All, Male, Female), Work-related training programmes, and Civilian workforce in employment (All, Male, Female). Rows include South East region from 1971 to 1993.

Greater London (included in South East)

Table with columns for Standard region, Employees (All, Male, Female), Self employed (All, Male, Female), Work-related training programmes, and Civilian workforce in employment (All, Male, Female). Rows include Greater London from 1971 to 1993.

Employment
Employees in employment by region (by industry)

Thousand

Table with columns for Standard region, Agriculture forestry and fishing, Energy and water supply, Metal manufacturing and chemicals, Metal goods, engineering and vehicles, Other manufacturing, Construction, Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs, Transport & communication, Banking, finance, insurance and business services, Other services, Manufacturing (2-4), and Services (6-9). Rows include South East region from 1971 to 1993.

Greater London (included in South East)

Table with columns for Standard region, Agriculture forestry and fishing, Energy and water supply, Metal manufacturing and chemicals, Metal goods, engineering and vehicles, Other manufacturing, Construction, Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs, Transport & communication, Banking, finance, insurance and business services, Other services, Manufacturing (2-4), and Services (6-9). Rows include Greater London from 1971 to 1993.

FOOTNOTES:
a. A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment in Great Britain.









Employment  
Civilian workforce in employment by region

Thousand

Table with columns: Standard region, Employees (All, Male, Female), Self employed (All, Male, Female), Work-related government training programmes, Civilian workforce in employment (All, Male, Female). Rows include years 1971-1993 for North and Wales.

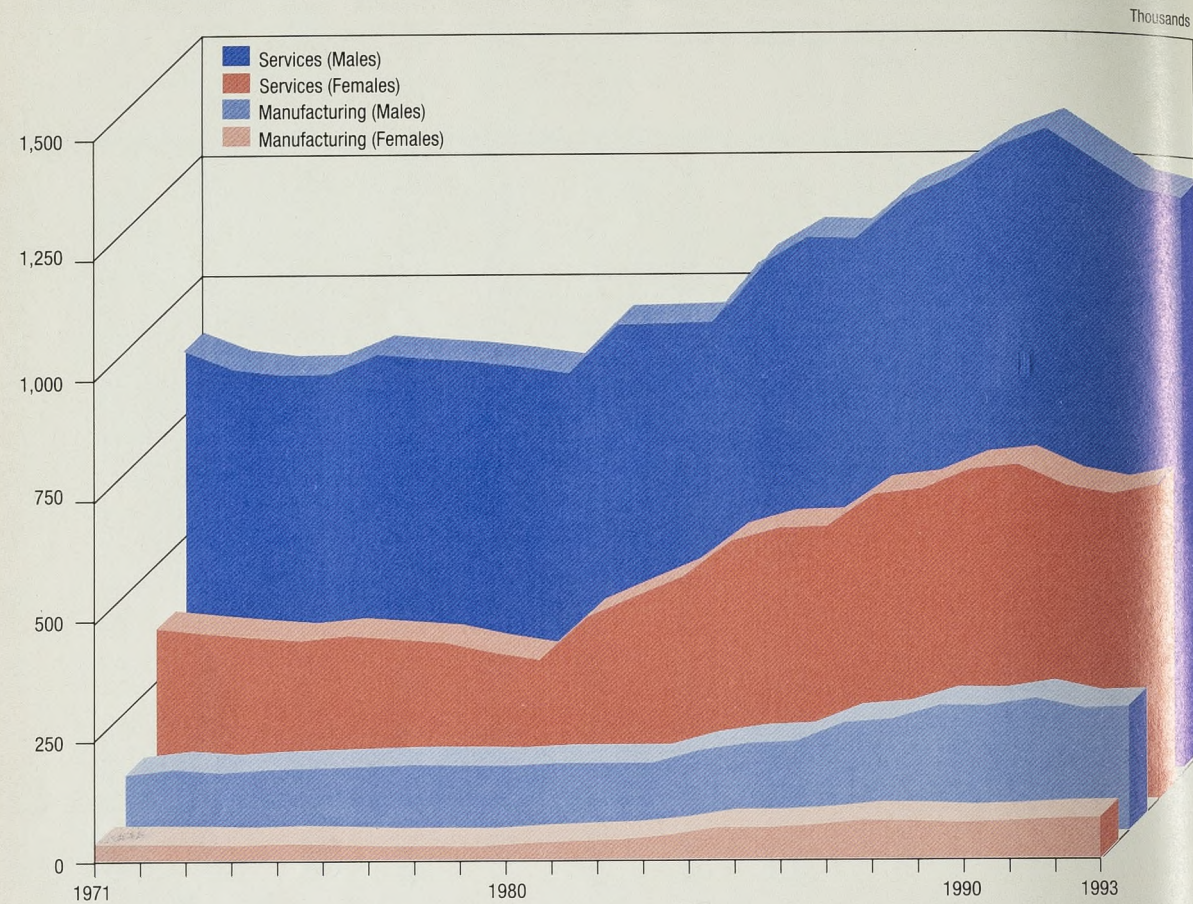
Employment  
Employees in employment by region (by industry)

Thousand

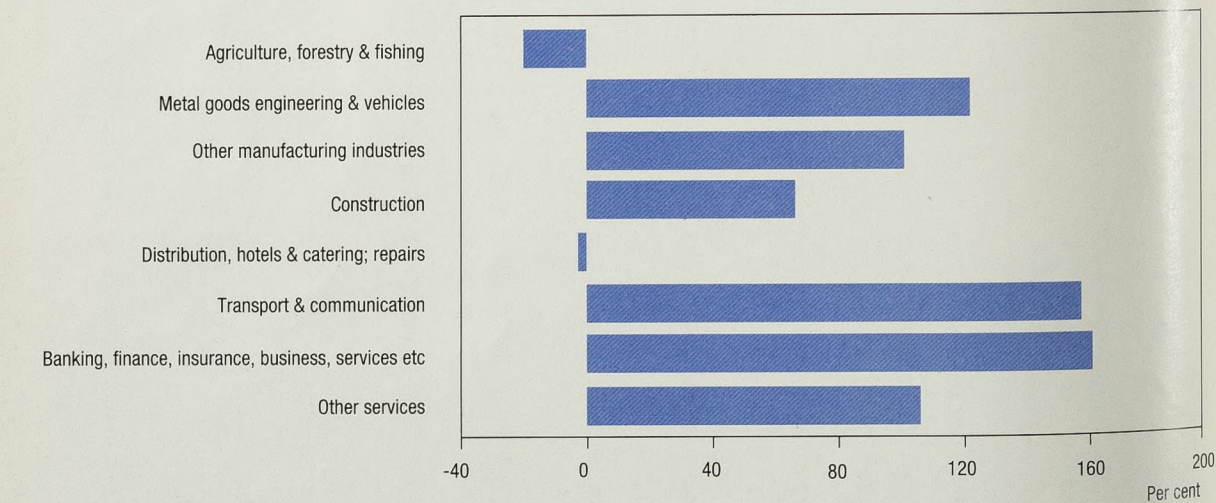
Table with columns: Standard region, SIC 80, Agriculture forestry and fishing, Energy and water supply, Metal manufacturing and chemicals, Metal goods, engineering and vehicles, Other manufacturing, Construction, Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs, Transport & communication, Banking, finance, insurance and business services, Other services, Manufacturing, Services. Rows include years 1971-1993 for North and Wales.



**Figure 10 Self-employed by industry and gender  
Great Britain (1971-1993)**



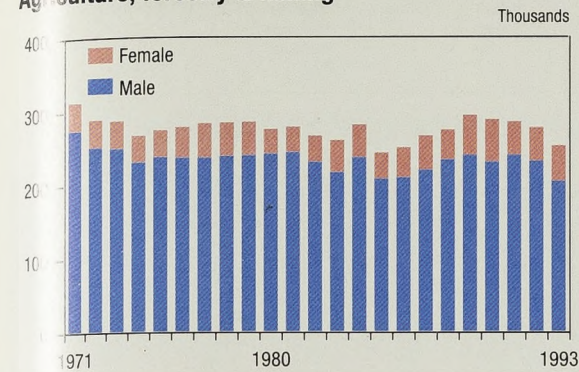
**Fig 11 Self-employed by industry (SIC division)  
Percentage changes\* (1971 to 1993)**



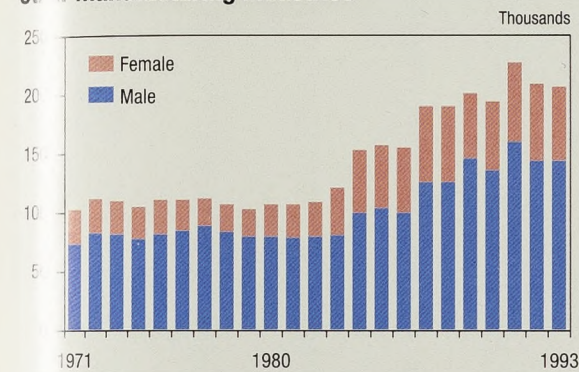
\* Information on energy & water supply and mineral extraction, metals, mineral products & chemicals manufacture is not shown as estimates are below 10,000

**Figure 12 Self-employed: Industrial detail  
Great Britain (1971-1993)**

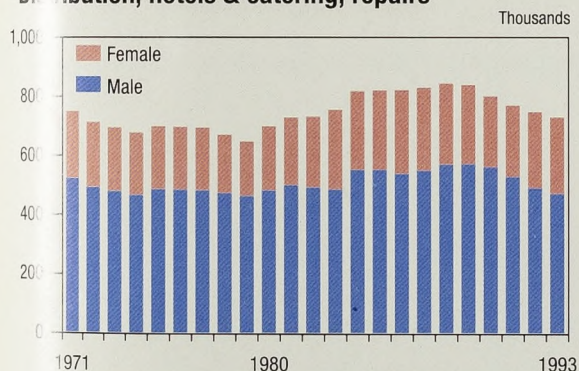
**Agriculture, forestry & fishing**



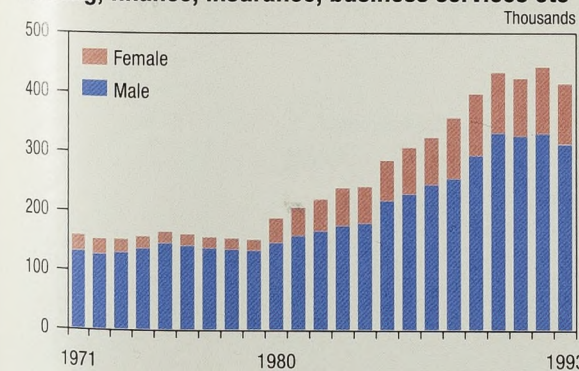
**Other manufacturing industries**



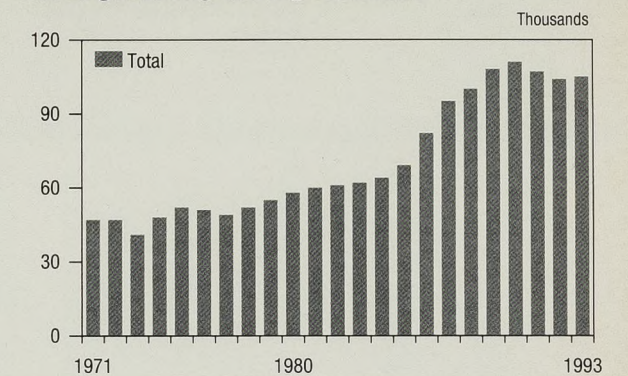
**Distribution, hotels & catering; repairs**



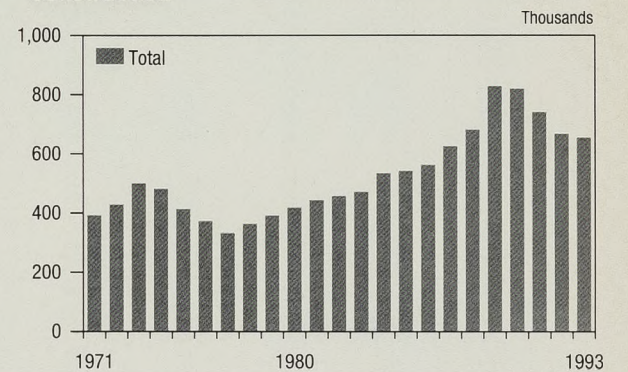
**Banking, finance, insurance, business services etc**



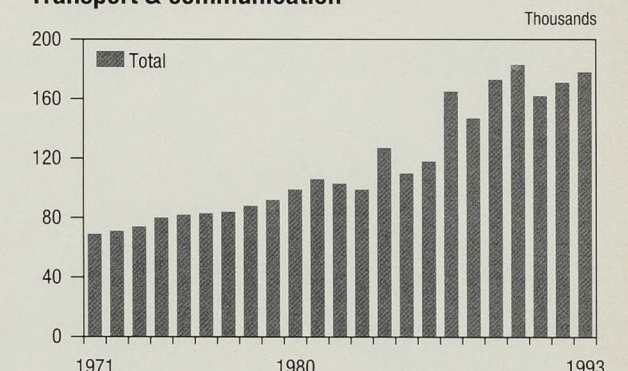
**Metal goods engineering & vehicles**



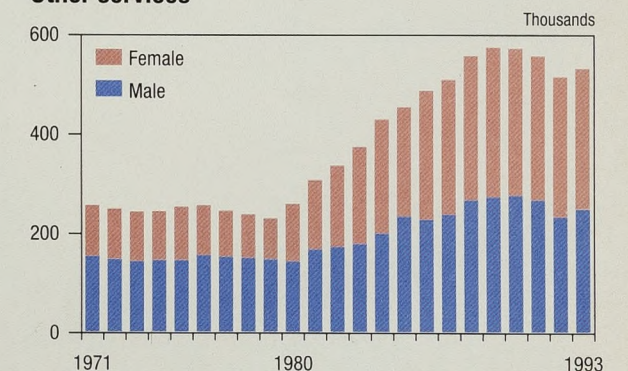
**Construction**



**Transport & communication**

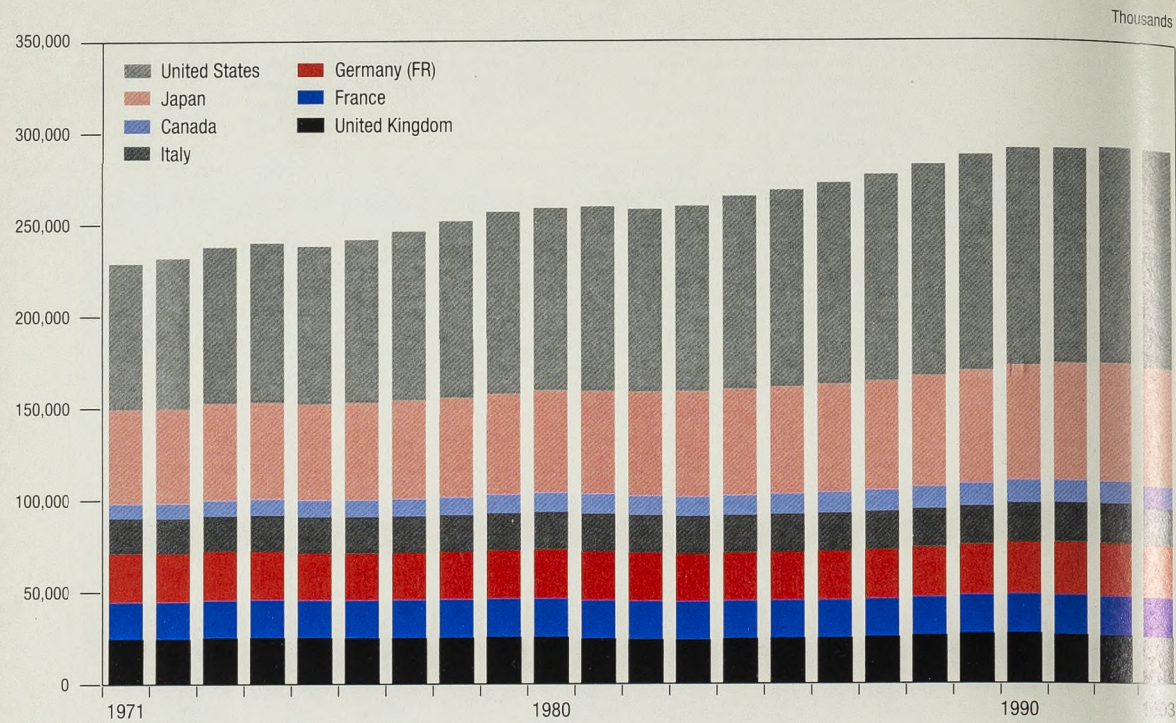


**Other services**

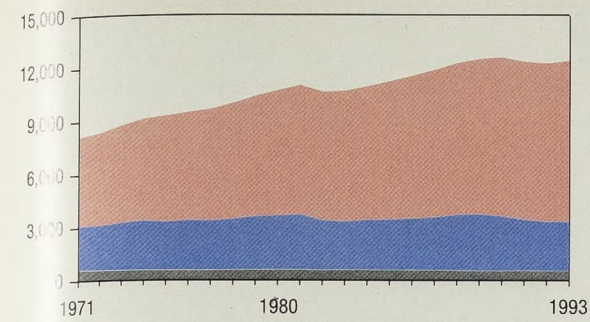




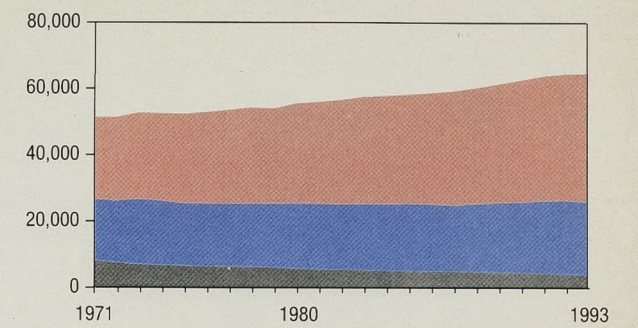
**Figure 13 Civilian employment in the 'Big 7' (G7) industrial nations – unadjusted**



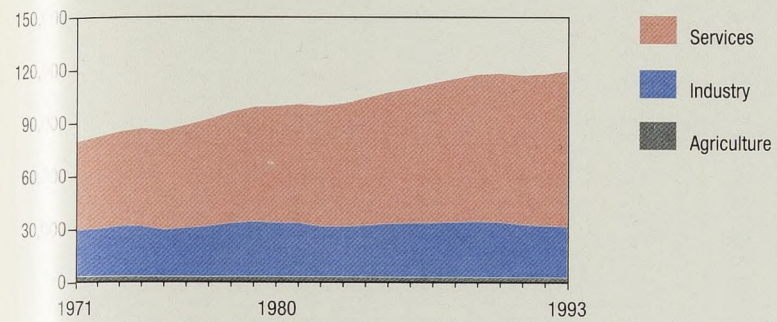
**Canada**



**Japan**

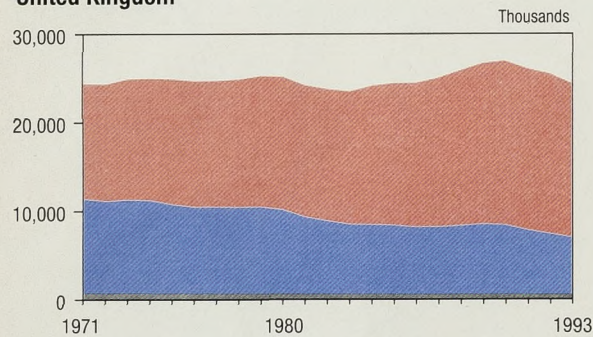


**United States**

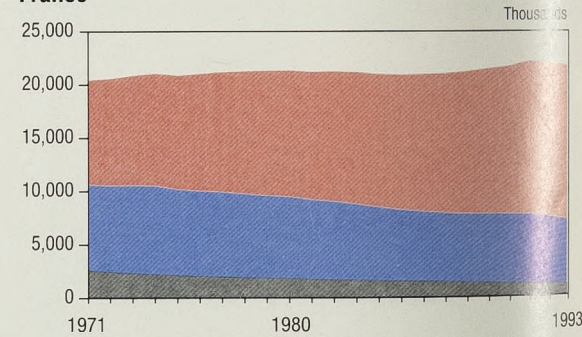


**Figure 14 Civilian employment in the G7 nations by industrial sector (1971–1993)**

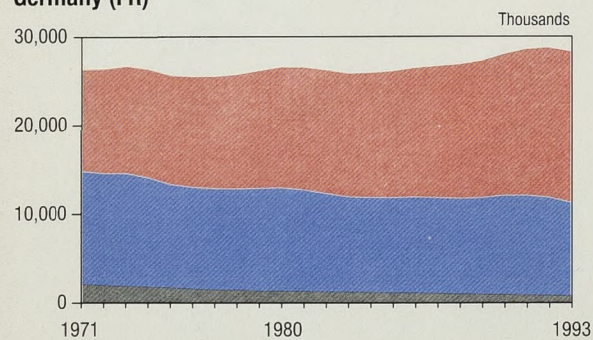
**United Kingdom**



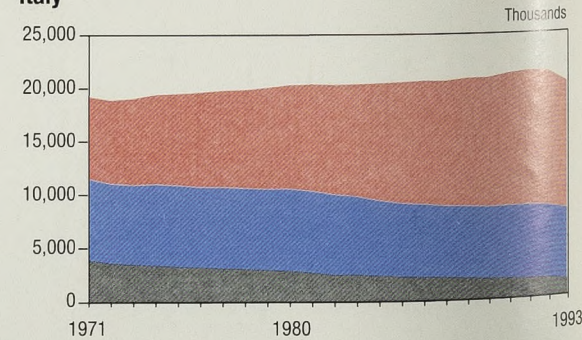
**France**



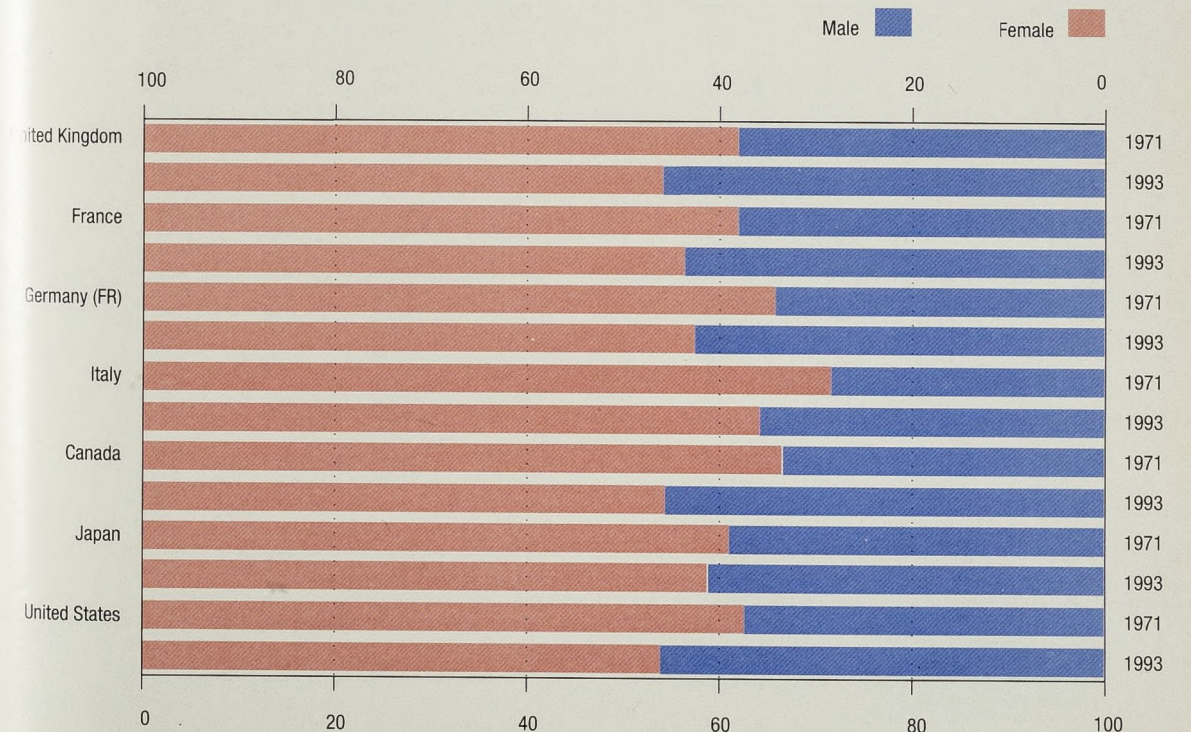
**Germany (FR)**



**Italy**



**Figure 15 Civilian employment in the G7 nations by Gender (1971 – 1993) per cent**









Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries: Great Britain

Figure 16 Hours of overtime worked

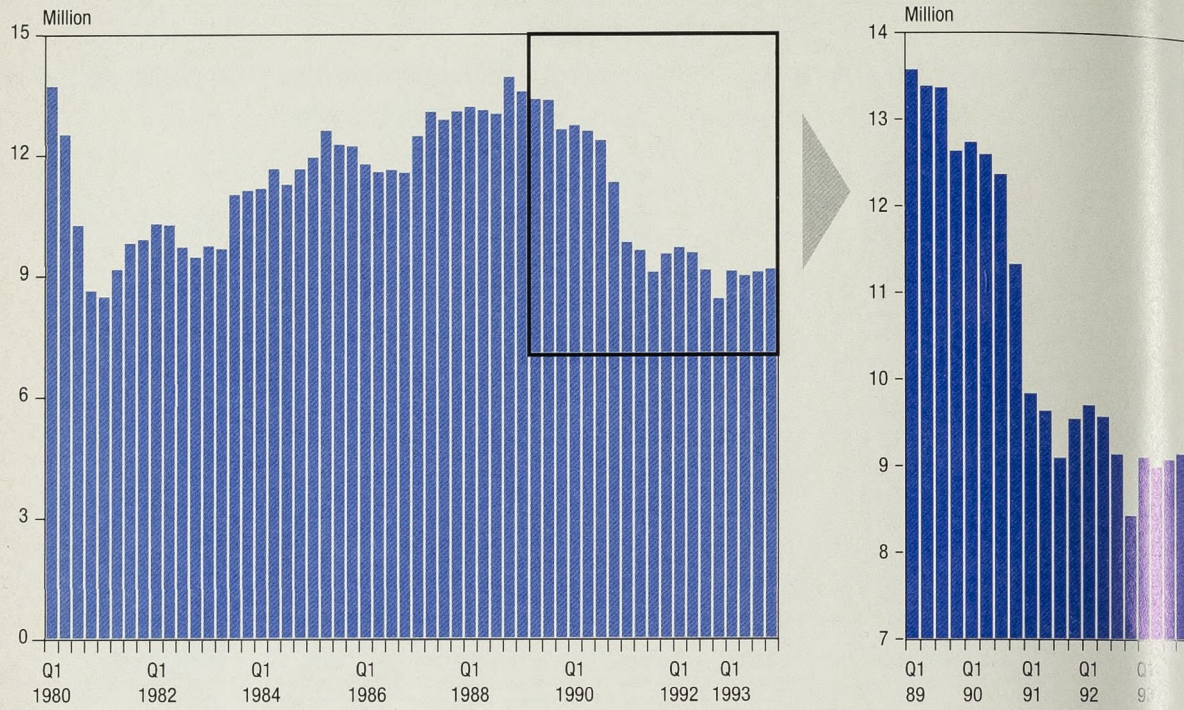
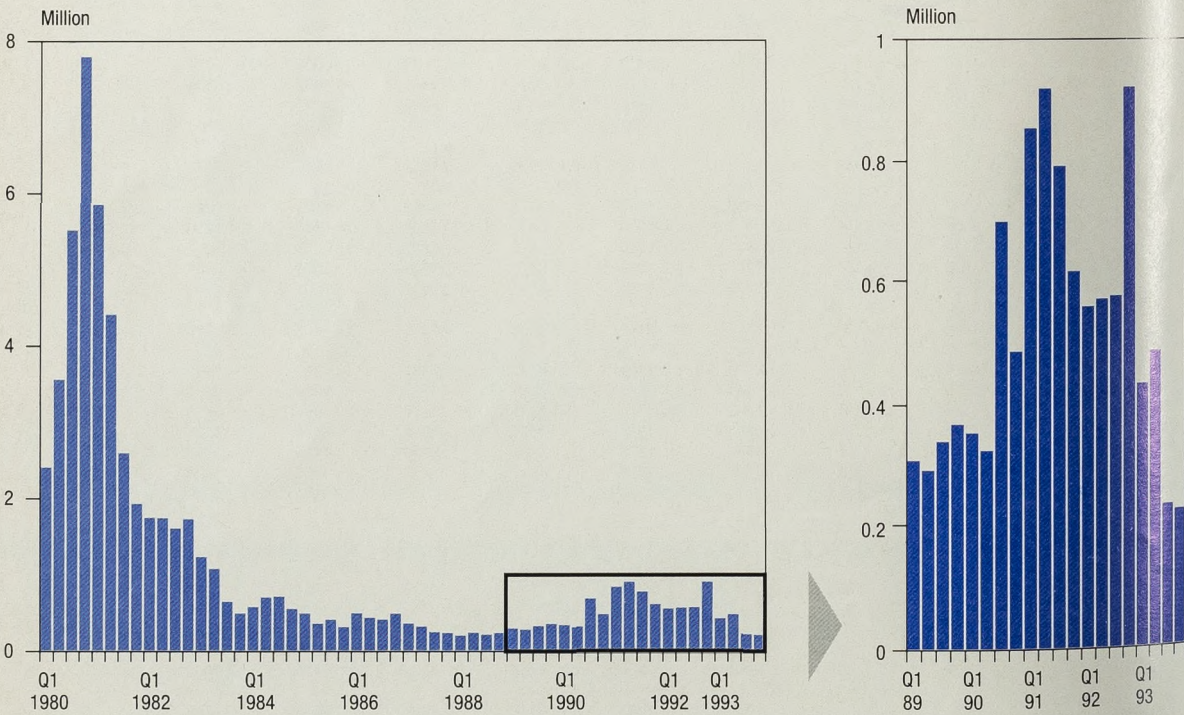


Figure 17 Short-time hours lost



Employment

Overtime and short time: operatives in manufacturing industries

Table with columns for OVERTIME (Operative of all (Thou), Percentage of all operatives, Hours of overtime worked) and SHORT-TIME (Stood off for whole week, Working part of week, Stood off for whole or part of week). Rows are categorized by SIC 68 (1984-1993), SIC 80 (1976-1993), and Week end (1980-1993).

## Definitions, sources and methods

**Employees in employment** comprise civilian jobs held by employees who are paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in government training programmes are included if they have a contract of employment. Members of HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' returns of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two jobs (or more) with different employers will be counted twice (or more). Part-time employees are those who normally work no more than 30 hours per week.

The basic source for these figures is the *Census of Employment*, conducted annually from 1971 to 1977, triennially from 1978 to 1987 and in 1989 and 1991 (the 1993 Census is currently being processed). For years before 1971 a consistent series has been produced which links the Census-based series with estimates back to 1959 derived from National Insurance card counts.

The *Census of Employment* estimates are updated by applying rates of change calculated from quarterly and monthly data sources. For most industries, information on the number of employees in employment is collected quarterly (and monthly for production industries in Great Britain only) from sample surveys addressed to a representative panel of individual establishments. Some 30,000 establishments are surveyed each quarter month (March, June etc), of which 6,000 are in production industries and are also surveyed in non-quarter months. For other industries, the quarterly and monthly information comes from centralised returns provided by major employers in the industry (e.g. Government Departments).

Since 1991 the estimates have been based on a new panel of employers which takes account of births and closures of establishments; prior to then, they were adjusted for known underestimation of employment growth using aggregate trends from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

More details are given in two articles in the April 1992 issue of *Employment Gazette* (pp 191-198 and 199-201). The methodology currently used for the employees estimates is described in "Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain", *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp 161-170. Census of Employment results are regularly published in *Employment Gazette*, most recently in the April 1993 issue, pp 117-126.

**Self-employed people** are those who in their main employment consider themselves to work on their own account, whether or not they have any employees. Second jobs classified as self-employed are not included. Self-employed people are classified as full- or part-time according to their own assessment rather than the number of hours normally worked.

Comprehensive estimates of the number of self-employed in Great Britain are taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Quarterly LFS estimates are used from June 1992, while prior to then the annual LFS figures for years back to 1983 and for 1981 have been used and estimates for the intervening quarters produced by interpolation. For years before 1981, a consistent series has been produced which links the LFS figures with estimates back to 1959 which were based on the Census of Population and information from National Insurance card counts (N.B. the pre-1971 figures published in previous editions of the *Historical Supplement* have been adjusted upward by 6 per cent to make them consistent with those based on the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population).

Further details are given in the May 1994 *Employment Gazette* article referred to above, while some historical background is in "How many self-employed?", *Employment Gazette*, February 1983, pp 55-56.

**HM Forces** consist of all UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave. All members of HM Forces are counted as full-time.

The figures are provided by the Ministry of Defence Analytical Services Agency.

**Participants on Work-related Government Training Programmes** are those participants in programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but do not hold contracts of employment as employees, are not self-employed or in HM Forces. All such people are considered to be part-time members of the workforce since part of their time is spent on training activity and not on productive work.

The information is provided from various administrative sources for Youth Training, Training for Work, Community Action and similar programmes which have existed in the past.

This group is included in the workforce in employment in line with the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation. A note in *Employment Gazette*, August 1988, page S6, gives more details.

**The workforce in employment** comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes.

**The civilian workforce in employment** comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and participants in work-related government training programmes. This is the measure normally used for regional and international comparisons.

**The workforce** consists of the workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed (that is, people claiming Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count who say that on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit). The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities in the claimant unemployment series to be consistent with the current coverage of the count.

**Overtime** is defined as work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is paid, while **short-time** means arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours (so time lost through sickness, holidays and the direct effect of industrial disputes is not counted as short-time).

The information relates only to operatives (manual employees, i.e. other than those in administrative, technical and clerical occupations) in manufacturing industries. It is collected by the same monthly surveys of individual establishments as are used for numbers of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain.

**Analyses by industry** use the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), 1980 revision, which classifies establishments into ten Industry Divisions. Manufacturing industries comprises SIC Divisions 2-4, Production industries Divisions 1-4, and Service industries Divisions 5-7.

Figures for periods before September 1981 were produced by a mechanistic conversion from the previous (1968) revision of the SIC. The 1992 revision of the SIC has recently been produced, and employment figures based on it will be published from late 1995.

**Seasonally adjusted** figures have been put through a process which removes regular seasonal variations, permitting the underlying trend to be analysed and different months to be compared.

The employees in employment figures are seasonally adjusted using the *X-11* computer package, which was developed by the US Bureau of the Census and is widely used throughout the Government Statistical Service. The self-employed series is seasonally adjusted using the newer *MicroCAPTAIN* package which is used for all Labour Force Survey series.

The different packages are described in an article in the April 1993 issue of *Employment Gazette*, pp 155-163, while the May 1994 article referred to above gives details of recent changes in the precise seasonal adjustment methods used for the employees in employment series.

**Other Employment Department estimates of employment** are provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This is a survey of 60,000 households which has been conducted each quarter since spring 1992, before which results are available annually back to 1983 and semi-annually back to 1979.

There are a number of coverage differences between the two sources; for example, the employer-based surveys which are used for the estimates presented in this *Historical Supplement* count employees with two jobs twice, while the LFS employment totals count people only once (the LFS also provides estimates of the number of people with two jobs). Other factors such as the timing of the two surveys are also relevant.

An article in *Employment Gazette*, October 1993, pp 465-470, presents a comparison between the two sets of figures and begins to explain the differences between them. This is updated on pp 164-165 of the May 1994 article referred to above.

### CONVENTIONS

- not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- discontinuity in series
- not elsewhere specified
- UK Standard Industrial Classification

### FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information or advice on the employment figures given in this *Historical Supplement*, including details of how to obtain a copy of the *Supplement* Tables on computer disk, please ring the helpline number:

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