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# Labour Market Trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**



• British labour force projections: 1996-2006

**PLUS**

- Trade union membership and recognition
  - Earnings of part-time workers
  - The new Labour Force Survey local area database







## Claimant unemployment count to be rebased

A FUNDAMENTAL change to the geographical basis of the claimant unemployment count introduced this month by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) could have a noticeable effect on the unemployment statistics which ONS produces for very small areas.

### Background

Because it is a full census which aims to collect data on every claimant's residential postcode, the monthly Claimant Count has the most extensive geographical coverage of all the labour market statistics published by the ONS. ONS uses this postcode information to allocate claimants among each of the administrative areas known as 'wards'.

This mapping exercise is done with the aid of a computer file known as the Central Postcode Directory (CPD) which is supplied and jointly maintained by the Royal Mail, and that part of the ONS which used to be known as the Office for Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). The CPD file assigns a ward code, local authority district code, and approximate grid reference to every postcode.

Claims which have an invalid or 'missing' postcode are allocated to wards in proportion to the geographical distribution of properly-coded claims. Datasets showing the number of claimants in each ward are then used as basic building blocks to assemble data for higher levels of aggregation such as Local Authority Districts, Parliamentary Constituencies, Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), Regions, etcetera.

### Postcode Directories

Central Postcode Directories or CPDs can either be **current**, in which case they reflect up-to-date geographies, or **frozen**, in which case they relate to geographies which existed at some point in the past. Users who are interested in cross-sectional analyses tend to favour current CPDs, whereas users with an interest in time-series analysis tend to prefer frozen CPDs.

The ONS has opted to use a frozen CPD as the basis of the Claimant Count so that users can make comparisons over time without having to worry about geographical changes. New CPDs are introduced, on average, twice a year in order to keep up with postcode changes, but all postcodes are assigned to the wards which existed at the time of the 1981 Census of Population.

### Geographical rebasing of the Claimant Count

This month the ONS will enable users to obtain the benefits of both worlds by bringing its frozen CPD more up-to-date. The existing CPD, which has been frozen to match the geographical boundaries which existed at the time of the April 1981 Census, will be replaced by a new CPD which has been frozen to match the boundaries which existed at the time of the April 1991 Census. The new 1991-baseline will

be introduced for the first time in May, on April data, and will become the standard baseline for every month thereafter.

In addition, a 1991-based back-series will be made available for the three preceding months. This will be done by re-running the already-published 1981-based January-March data against the 1991 CPD, and placing the rebased results on NOMIS (ONS's on-line database - see advertisement on page 8 for further information on NOMIS). This parallel run will allow the ONS to compile annualised data on a consistent basis, and will also allow users to assess the impact of the introduction of the new frozen ward-base.

### Impact on small area datasets

Users of small area data may find that the 1991-based data for certain wards looks noticeably different from the equivalent 1981-based data, reflecting the fact that approximately 75 per cent of all wards have undergone some sort of change over the inter-censal period (1981-1991).

### Impact on other sub-regional datasets

The introduction of the new 1991 frozen CPD will also have implications for claimant unemployment statistics for other geographical areas, for example the self-contained labour markets known as Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs). TTWAs are based on amalgamations of 1981 wards and reflect commuting patterns which prevailed at the time of the 1981 Census of Population. In order to maintain continuity, the TTWA areas have been redefined on a 'best-fit' basis, using frozen 1991 wards.

From May 1996, ONS will use the new 1991-based ward level statistics as the basic building blocks. Data for Parliamentary Constituencies will also be generated on a 'best-fit' basis, using frozen 1991 wards rather than the present 1981-based definitions. The same principles will also apply to the new Unitary Authorities (UAs) which came into existence at the beginning of April. The UA boundaries are, in reality, based on geographies which existed at the time of their inception, but they too will be built up on a 'best-fit' basis using 1991 wards.

Apart from these cases, there will also be some changes to the figures for Local Authority Districts and Counties as a result of boundary changes between 1981 and 1991. In general terms, however, ONS's geographical rebasing exercise is expected to have only a limited effect on the unemployment statistics for higher levels of geographical aggregation. A detailed article planned for the July edition of *Labour Market Trends* will examine these changes and their effect on various geographies.

### Linking the rebased series and the old series

Users who wish to link the new 1991-based series with the old 1981-based series are advised to look to the January, February, and March 1996 figures which have been dual-processed for this very purpose. Dual-processed figures will be available on NOMIS and the July article will include a table detailing the effects on commonly-used geographies.

● For more information on the rebasing exercise, please contact Jackie Potter at the Office for National Statistics on 0171 273 5530.

### DfEE research

## Wage gap narrows between sexes

THE DIFFERENTIAL between men's and women's earnings narrowed sharply between 1978 and 1991, while that between full- and part-time women's earnings widened, a research report reveals.

In 1978, the earnings of a large sample of 32-year-old men were 64 per cent higher than those of a similar group of women, and 36 per cent higher than those of women working full-time only. For a group of 33-year-olds in 1991, however, these gaps had narrowed to 40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. Between women working full-time and part-time, conversely, the gap widened from 40 per cent to 52 per cent.

Part of the explanation for the shrinking gap between male and female earnings, says the study, lies in the improving education attainment of women. In the younger sample of people surveyed, 17 per cent of women working full-time had a degree compared with 15 per cent of men; however, only 7 per cent of women

working part-time had graduate-level qualifications.

A major explanation for the continuing earnings gap is found in the concentration of men and women in different industrial sectors: men are highly represented in sectors such as engineering, while women working full-time are preponderant in others, such as education.

Many women working part-time, by contrast, work in catering.

Another partial cause of the male-female differential is child rearing, says the report, although women who return to the same employer after taking maternity leave do not suffer an earnings penalty.

● *Wage Differentials between Men and Women. Department for Education and Employment research paper 71. Available free from Department for Education and Employment, SAR 1, Room E414, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.*

## DISABLED PEOPLE

### The Recruitment and Retention of People with Disabilities

LARGE EMPLOYERS are much more likely than smaller ones to employ people with disabilities, a survey by the Institute of Employment Studies has found. Size of employer was a much more important influence on the employment of disabled people than the type of business.

Only some 40 per cent of all employers questioned had any disabled employees, falling to a third for establishments with 25 employees or fewer but rising to more than 90 per cent of workplaces with 200 or more staff.

The most common reason given by employers for not employing any disabled employees was that no one with a disability had applied for a job; very few employers reported that disabled people had applied but not been recruited because of their disability.

People with sight problems and mental handicaps or learning difficulties were reported to be the hardest to employ. Disabilities seen as least likely to cause problems related to hearing, allergies and skin conditions, heart and circulation problems, epilepsy and diabetes.

Almost two-thirds of the random sample of employers said they would be willing to pay for workplace adaptations to accommodate disabled employees, with the largest proportion being prepared to pay between £100 and £1,000.

Employer awareness of the main sources of information and advice on employing disabled people varied: half were aware of the Employment Service's Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs) but only 22 per cent had had any contact with these services.

Users of the Employment Service's Disability Symbol were twice as likely as other employers to be employing at least one disabled member of staff. In addition, 45 per cent of organisations using the symbol had a policy addressing the issue compared with only 17 per cent of those in a random sample. Some 71 per cent of symbol users were actively trying to attract applications from people with disabilities, compared with 11 per cent of employers in the random sample.

*The Recruitment and Retention of People with Disabilities. Institute of*

Employment Studies. Report 301. ISBN 1-85184-227-6. Available from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496 Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD. Price £35.

## MANAGEMENT TRAINING

### Competence-Based Management Training

AN INCREASING number of UK employers are using 'competences' as a basis for management development, with about a half using the Competency Based Management Training approach, a survey concludes.

Of 377 organisations responding to the survey, half were making use of competences and non-users reported considering using competences in the future. Half of competence users were using the CBMT model, defined as linking competences to 'all' or to the 'majority' of their management training programmes. Most of the users were organisations employing more than 5,000 staff in the service sector.

Some two-thirds of CBMT users spend over £1,000 per manager and one-third spend over £2,000. They train for longer and had increased their training for senior and middle managers. Most favoured methods for delivery of CBMT include the use of coaching and modular courses.

The perceived usefulness of competences in management training appears to be high, the report concludes. Linking competences to training courses improves the relevance of training and makes the training more amenable to a modular approach. CBMT users tended to evaluate the effectiveness of their approach more readily than other competence users. They reported that CBMT brought added value to the business by improving the performance of managers and employee motivation.

Though it required both investment and effort, CBMT users reported the use of competences to be more cost-effective, to contribute to changing the culture of the organisation and, to some extent, to customer satisfaction and business profitability.

● *Competence-Based Management Training. Institute for Employment Studies. Report 302. ISBN 1-85184-228-4. Available from BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD. Price £25.*

## A selection of recent papers and reports from non-governmental agencies received by *Labour Market Trends*

## LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY

### Labour Market Flexibility and Financial Services

THE NUMBER of temporary workers in the labour market will increase from 1.5 million currently to 2.5 million by the year 2005, with women and public sector employees leading the way, forecasts a new study.

Part-time working will also continue to grow, but more slowly - from 6.1 million now to 6.7 million in ten years' time. Women will still dominate here, but much of the growth will come from men.

Assessing the likely impact of growing labour market flexibility on the financial services sector, the report forecasts a growth in the market for savings plans, including but not confined to personal pensions. Many people will also seek to insure against labour market risk. The modernisation of the financial services sector will tend to benefit newer and smaller financial centres, such as Chester and Glasgow, at the expense of older ones such as Manchester, the City, and Edinburgh.

● *Labour Market Flexibility and Financial Services: Final Report. For publication details contact BSL Business Strategies, 192 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1DX.*

### Europe's Unemployment Problem: Lessons from the German Labour Market

THE CURRENT unemployment rate in Germany understates its labour market problems relative to those of the UK and France, according to a paper from the London-based European Policy Forum.

German workers are expensive, since (according to US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data) in 1994 hourly compensation costs in manufacturing were \$27.3 compared with \$17.1 in the US, \$17 in France and \$13.6 in the UK. BLS data also show that labour productivity in the US has been growing faster than that of Germany since 1979.

Other labour market factors considered in the report are job security, unemployment benefits, income distribution and geographical mobility, and education and training. Measures planned in Germany including cuts in social welfare and tax reform will face tough opposition, making full implementation of the key measures doubtful.

● *Europe's Unemployment Problem: Lessons from the German Labour Market. Available from European Policy Forum, 20 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA, price £5.*

## AGE DISCRIMINATION

### Breaking the Barriers: A survey of managers' attitudes to age and employment

ALMOST TWO-THIRDS of members of the Institute of Management (IM) polled in a recent survey supported the introduction of comprehensive legislation to prevent age discrimination at work. Nearly seven in ten favoured a law designed to restrict the use of age in job advertisements.

Some 1,650 members of the IM responded to a questionnaire sent out in August last year by Manchester Metropolitan University.

While 85 per cent of respondents believed that employers should treat age as an equal opportunities issue, however, only 20 per cent of organisations had equal opportunity policies which included a reference to age. Some 55 per cent of managers responding said they had used age as a criterion in recruitment and selection, and a third when considering a redundancy or dismissal.

Of the nearly 70 per cent of respondents' organisations which had reduced the size of their workforces in the previous five years, almost six in ten said that redundancy had focused mainly on older staff.

Age barriers are more likely to be found in larger organisations, while managers from smaller employers are more positive about the future of older workers, the survey suggests.

Some 40 per cent of respondents believed that women experience age discrimination earlier than men, with women being considered 'old' at the age of 48 and men at 51.

However, age discrimination was seen to affect younger managers as well as older ones, especially in recruitment and redundancy decisions. While some 44 per cent of older managers had experienced age discrimination, 60 per cent of those under the age of 35 had found that their youth had counted against them in the jobs market.

● *Breaking the Barriers: A survey of managers' attitudes to age and employment. Available from the Representation Unit, Institute of Management, 2 Savoy Court, Strand, London WC2R 0EZ. Price £50.*



A selection of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) concerning labour market statistics put to Government Ministers by MPs. They were answered by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Angela Knight MP, from information supplied by the Office for National Statistics. The date on which an answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

### Earnings

**JOHN PRESCOTT** (Kingston-upon-Hull East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what are the average hourly earnings of (a) full-time and (b) part-time employees in England (i) including and (ii) excluding employees covered by national agreements.

**ANGELA KNIGHT:** Information available from the New Earnings Survey, April 1995 shows that the average hourly earnings of full-time employees in England were £8.42 and £8.32 including and excluding employees covered by national agreements respectively. Corresponding figures for part-time employees were £5.62 and £5.19. (26 March)

### Labour market status

**ROBERT AINSWORTH** (Coventry North East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of the population of working age in (a) 1979 and (b) 1995 was accounted for by (i) full-time employees of more than six months' duration, (ii) full-time self-employed people, (iii) full-time employees of less than six months' duration, (iv) full-time temporary employees, (v) those in part-time employment, (vi) the unemployed and (vii) those who are economically inactive.

**ANGELA KNIGHT:** Comparable information is available from the Labour Force Survey for 1984 and 1995:

	Spring 1984	Spring 1995
All of working age in Great Britain	33,172,000	34,445,000
Per cent of whom:		
All	100	100
Full-time employees who have been with their current employer for 6 months or more	44	43
Full-time employees who have been with their current employer for less than 6 months	4	4
Full-time self-employed	6	7
Full-time temporary employees	1	2
Part-time workers	13	16
Unemployed <sup>a</sup>	9	7
Economically inactive	22	22

<sup>a</sup> Unemployed defined by the International Labour Organisation criteria.

(28 March)

### Economic inactivity

**JIM CUNNINGHAM** (Coventry South East) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people were classified as economically inactive in each year since 1979 and what is the percentage change in each year over the previous year.

**ANGELA KNIGHT:** Information for Great Britain available from the Labour Force Survey is shown in the table below.

March to May	Economically inactive <sup>a</sup> (aged 16 and above) seasonally adjusted	Annual percentage change
1979	15,310	n/a
1981	15,654	+1.5
1983	16,399	+2.2
1984	16,130	-1.6

Economically inactive as defined by internationally standard criteria

1984	15,951	n/a
1985	15,990	+0.2
1986	16,100	+0.7
1987	16,053	-0.3
1988	15,852	-1.3
1989	15,623	-1.4

1990	15,616	0.0
1991	15,835	+1.4
1992	16,165	+2.1

1993	16,358	+1.2
1994	16,424	+0.4
1995	16,543	+0.7

n/a Not available.

<sup>a</sup> The definition of economic inactivity was brought into line with internationally standard definitions in 1984. Therefore, data in top half of the table are not comparable with data in the second half.

(16 April)

### European Union: unemployment

**BOB DUNN** (Dartford) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the percentage and number of unemployed in each European Union country at the latest date for which figures are available.

**ANGELA KNIGHT:** Information on both the level and rate of unemployment in each EU country can be found in *Labour Force Survey Results* – published by the Statistical Office of the European Community (SOEC). Unpublished data relating to 1994 are given in the table below. More up-to-date estimates of the rate of International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment (not the level) in each country can be found in the SOEC's monthly *Unemployment Bulletin* which is available in the House of Commons Library; the estimates for December 1995 are also shown in the following table.

### Unemployment numbers and rates in European Union countries

	Dec 1995 <sup>a</sup>		Spr 1994 <sup>b</sup>	
	Rate per cent	Number 000s	Rate per cent	Number 000s
Spain	22.2	3,760	24.3	
Finland	17.0	*	*	
Ireland	14.6	206	14.6	
Italy	12.6	2,560	11.3	
France	11.6	3,149	12.7	
Belgium	10.3	400	9.6	
Sweden	9.7	*	*	
Greece	9.4	368	8.9	
Germany	8.6	3,427	8.7	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>9.7</b>	
Portugal	7.3	319	6.7	
Netherlands	6.7	517	7.2	
Denmark	6.1	222	8.0	
Luxembourg	4.0	6	3.5	
<b>EU total</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>17,676</b>	<b>11.4</b>	

Note: Unemployment is defined by the International Labour Organisation criteria.

<sup>a</sup> Source is SOEC monthly *Unemployment Bulletin*. All figures refer to December 1995 except the Netherlands (Nov 1995) and Greece (July 1994). Figures for Austria are not available.

<sup>b</sup> Source is Statistical Office of the European Community (SOEC) *Labour Force Survey results*. Figures refer to the results of the spring Labour Force Survey in the listed countries.

(2 April)

### Youth unemployment

**IEUAN WYN JONES** (Ynys Mon) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what is the number of unemployed people in (a) the United Kingdom and (b) Wales, aged under 25 years; how many have never attained full-time employment; how many have a higher education qualification and if he will make a statement.

**ANGELA KNIGHT:** Information available from the Labour Force Survey for autumn (September to November) 1995 is shown in the table below.

Unemployed under 25-years-olds in the United Kingdom and Wales by education and having had a paid job

Not seasonally adjusted	Sep to Nov 1995	
	United Kingdom	Wales
Unemployed, aged under 25	737,000	35,000
Of which:		
qualification <sup>a</sup>	80,000	*
never had a paid job	295,000	12,000
of which:		
in full-time education	106,000	*

Note: Unemployment is defined by the International Labour Organisation's criteria.

<sup>a</sup> Qualification above 'A' level.

\* Estimate below 10,000.

(3 April)

## British labour force projections: 1996-2006

The future of the labour force is an important question for policymakers, business people and others who are making long-term, economic and social plans. This article updates the projections made in *Employment Gazette*, April 1995, and sets out how they are calculated.

By **Robin Ellison**,  
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Office for National Statistics and  
**Duncan Melville** and **Rachel Gutman**,  
Analytical Services:  
Labour Market Analysis Division,  
Department for Education and  
Employment (now at the Department  
of Trade and Industry).

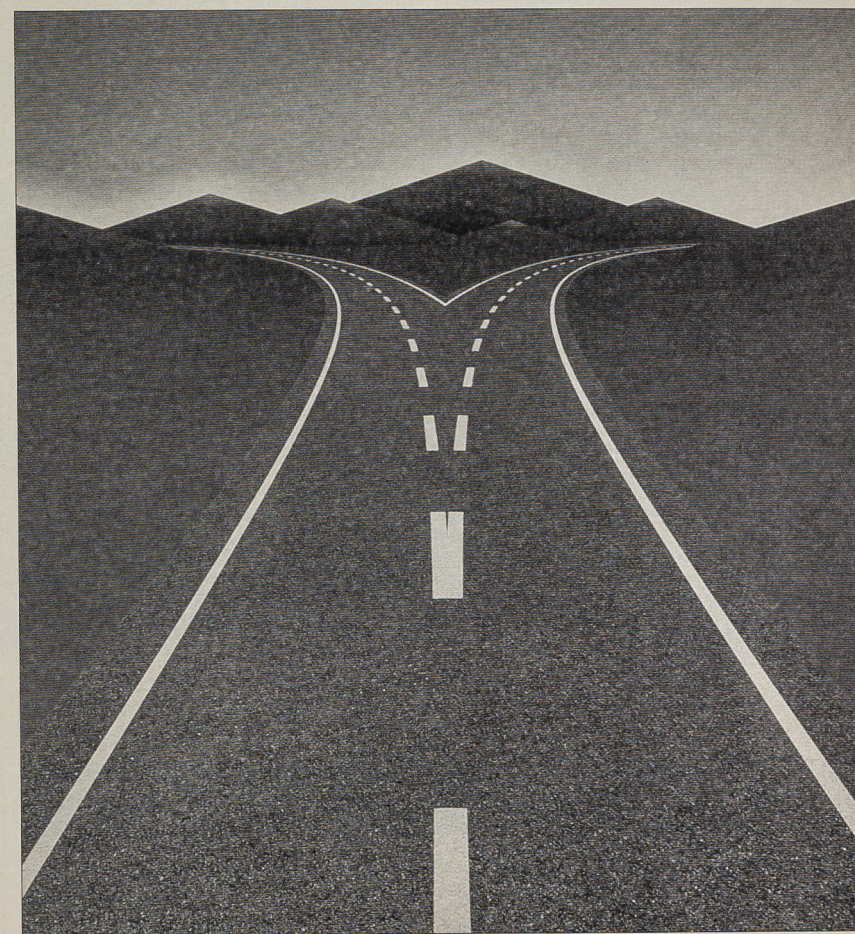


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

### Key findings

- The labour force of Great Britain was estimated at 27.7 million in spring 1995. It has been falling since the all-time high of 28.2 million in spring 1990.
- The labour force is projected to increase steadily each year. By spring 2006 it will be 1.5 million higher.
- Of this rise of 1.5 million, 1.1 million is accounted for by women. As a result, women are projected to make up 45 per cent of the total in 2006, 1½ percentage points more than in 1995.
- The labour force in 2006 will be older on average than in 1995; the projected rise of 2.7 million people

- aged 35 and over contrasts with the projected fall of 1.2 million people aged under 35 in the labour force.
- The household population of working age will increase by 1.4 million between 1995 and 2006, roughly the same as the increase seen in the previous eleven years, according to new figures based on the Government Actuary's Department's 1994-based projections.
- The overall activity rate of those of working age is projected to increase slightly from 78.2 per cent in 1995 to 78.7 per cent in 2006.
- Economic activity rates for women between the ages of 20 and 64 are projected to increase. The largest

- increases are indicated for 25 to 34-year-old women (nearly ten percentage points by 2006) and for 45 to 54 and 60 to 64-year-old women (between 5 and 6 percentage points).
- For men, slight falls are generally projected, the largest being for 55 to 59-year-olds of 5 percentage points, though slight increases are indicated for 35 to 44 and 65 to 69-year-olds. Men will still have higher rates than women.
- Economic activity rates for all 16 to 19-year-olds and for 20 to 24-year-old men are projected to decline as an increasing proportion studies full-time.



## Introduction

THE FIRST section of this article provides projections of the labour force in Great Britain to the year 2006. Information from the spring (March-May) 1995 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and mid-1994-based population projections are incorporated. The working population is grouped in terms of age bands and gender and projections are made about their involvement in the labour market. Factors affecting trends in the population and their impact on the future labour force are also assessed. The new projections are compared with those previously published and alternative ones based on a different set of assumptions are made.

The second section of this article briefly discusses the methodology of the projection process used by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) in consultation with the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Readers with an interest in the topic are invited to request a detailed note of the methodology from the contact address given at the end.

## Labour force estimates and projections

Table 1, which follows the technical note, gives details of the size of the labour force in each year from 1971 to 1995 and projections up to 2006 for men and women and for individual age groups. The numbers are summarised in figure 1, which depicts the changes in the total over the whole of the period.

Figure 1 shows that the labour force in 1995 is estimated to have fallen very

slightly from the 1994 level to stand at 27.7 million; this is the fifth successive fall since the all time high of 28.2 million in 1990. The last two falls, however, were very slight. The labour force is projected to increase by nearly 0.15 million by spring 1996, and to rise steadily by a further 1.3 million by 2006.

The rate of increase projected to 2006 has been exceeded in the past. In the eleven years between 1979 and 1990 the economically active population grew by 2.3 million. This compares with a projected increase of 1.5 million in the eleven years from 1995. The difference reflects a smaller projected overall rise in economic activity rates, as the increase in the population of working age is similar in the two periods.

These projections make the stylised assumption that unemployment will remain at its December 1995 level. (See 'alternative assumptions' section for a discussion of this.) By contrast, historical estimates of the size of the labour force show ups and downs that partly reflect falls and rises in unemployment.

The technical note describes the data series presented in tables 1 to 3, including some slight discontinuities. In particular, it discusses the re-weighted LFS data released since last year's projection article<sup>1</sup> that are now used from 1984 to 1994, and other changes in the data presented for earlier years.

Bearing in mind these slight discontinuities, table 1 estimates that the number of women in the labour market rose by nearly one-third from 9.4 million in 1971 to 12.1 million in 1995; the number of men was, at

15.6 million in 1995, effectively the same as the 1971 level. Women made up 37.5 per cent of the workforce in 1971 compared with 43.8 per cent in 1995. Whereas increases in the labour force are projected for both men and women, the increase for women is considerably larger: women are projected to provide 45.3 per cent of the workforce in 2006.

The labour force in 2006 will be older on average than in 1995: the projected rise of 1.9 million people age 35-54 and 0.8 million aged over 54 contrasts with the fall of 1.2 million people under 35 years. Although men and women show similar trends, the declines for young women's groups are generally smaller than for men, whereas the rises for older women's groups are larger.

Of the three main age bands (25-34, 35-44 and 45-54) making up the labour force, the youngest contributed the most to the workforce in 1995. This situation is projected to change dramatically by 2006, when 35 to 44-year-olds are predicted to be the largest contributors, followed by 45 to 54-year-olds and then 25 to 34-year-olds. Changes in the population are a significant factor. In particular, those born in the peak year of 1964 were aged 30 or 31 in mid-1995, and will be 41 or 42 years old in 2006.

## Population estimates and projections

The underlying projections of Great Britain's resident population are made by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) in consultation with the ONS and the General Register Office for Scotland (GRO[S]). The latest projections, which are mid-1994-based, were published in February 1996.<sup>2</sup> Estimates of the institutional population (excluding student halls of residence and National Health Service (NHS) establishments, which are covered by additional samples in the LFS) have been subtracted to yield the household population figures for the years 1995-2006 shown in table 2. Estimates for 1984-1995 have also excluded the institutional population, whereas the figures for 1971-1983 include the institutional population.

Estimates and projections of the institutional population were based on figures from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The proportion of the population in each age group was interpolated between 1981 and 1991, and extrapolated at 1991 rates for all years up till 2006.

For the labour force projections, it is the working age population that is most relevant: between minimum school-leaving age (16) and state retirement age (60 for women and 65 for men). The projections show that the household population of working age in Great Britain is expected to increase by 4 per cent from 34.6 million in 1995 to 36.0 million in 2006, rising steadily by around 130,000 each year of the period. For comparison, the corresponding figure



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

for 2006, used last year based on the 1992-based projection, was some 160,000 lower.

While the population of working age is a useful indication of the potential number of economically active people, it is not a maximum; there were nearly 800,000 people above state retirement age in the labour force in 1995.

The size and age distribution of the population changes over time because of three factors: fertility, mortality and migration. Variations in the population feed through into changes in the labour force's composition.

The most important cause of the peaks and troughs in Britain's population this century has been the variation in the number of births. The peaks of births in the immediate post World War II years and around 1964, and the intervening trough in the early 1950s, dominate the age profile of the working age population throughout the projection period. Today's rate of increase in the population of working age is slower than in the late 1970s and early 1980s because the birth rate was particularly low between 1973 and 1979. The number of births began to increase again in the late 1970s, so that the number of newcomers to the working age population will no longer decline in the 1990s. Even so, there will be a major change in the age composi-

tion of the labour force by 2006, with older age groups making up an increasing part of the labour force.

The 1994-based projections assume lower fertility rates than the 1992-based projections. This has no effect on the size of the working age population in the projection period. The revised assumption, however, results in higher economic activity rates for women aged under 45 in these projections (see 'activity rate trends and projections' section).

Net levels of migration into Great Britain do affect the working age population, and these are assumed to be higher in the mid-1990s than in the previous set of projections.

## Student projections

Economic activity rates are modelled and projected separately for the two youngest age groups for men and women. This is because students have very different levels and trends in economic activity rates from non-students (see figure 2). The approach also enables the impact of projected changes in young people's education participation rate to be estimated explicitly.

The future number of full-time students is calculated by multiplying the household population in each of the four groups by the participation rate recorded on the LFS

in the base year, multiplied by the amount DfEE project participation to increase over the period.<sup>3</sup> The projections assume education participation rates for 16 to 19-year-olds will increase from 60 per cent in 1995 to 62 per cent in 1996 and on up to 69 per cent in 2006. The corresponding rate for 20 to 24-year-olds is projected to increase from 18 per cent in 1995 to 19 per cent in 1996 and 23 per cent in 2006. (These figures can be calculated from table 2.)

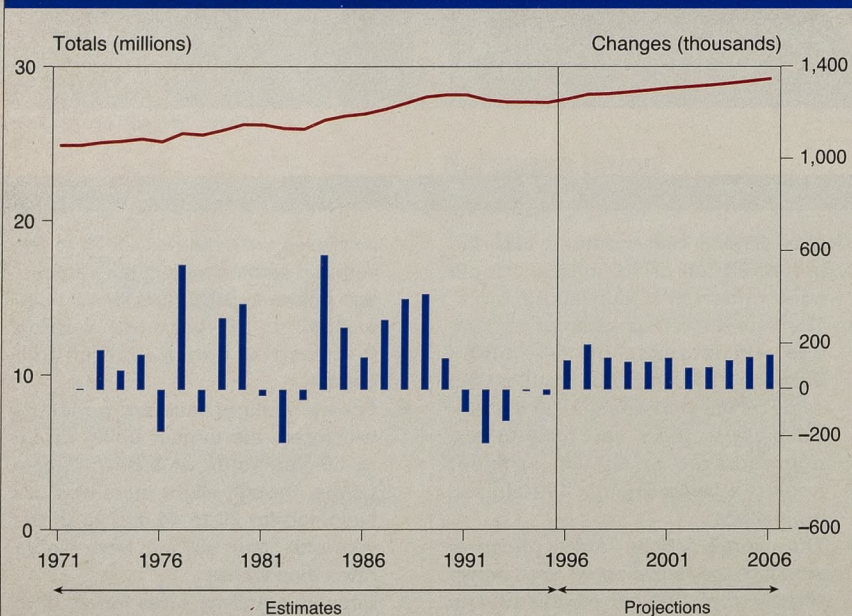
## Activity rate trends and projections

Techniques used by the DfEE in consultation with ONS to project economic activity rates are found in the technical note.

Activity rate projections from 1996 onwards, and estimates for earlier years, are given in table 3. These activity rates are multiplied by the population figures in table 2 and result in the labour force estimates shown in table 1 and summarised in figure 1.

The top chart in figure 2 shows the overall rates for men and women of working age given in table 3. The activity rates for all those of working age give a more useful summary than those for all people aged 16 or over. These overall rates partially reflect demographic shifts from one age group to another, as well as changes in their projected activity rates. For example, if the

Figure 1 Estimates and projections of the total and annual changes<sup>a</sup> in the labour force<sup>b</sup>, Great Britain

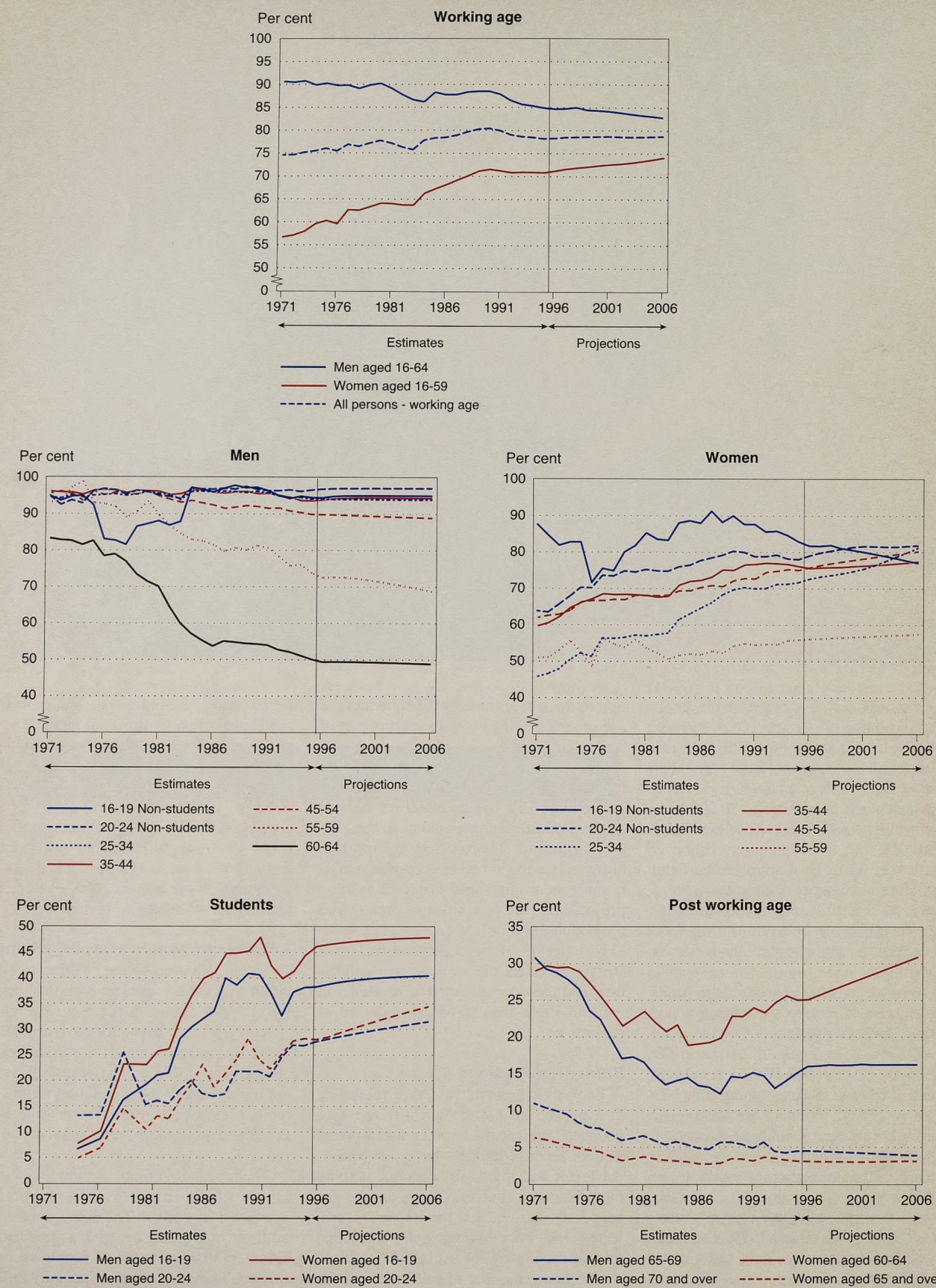


a Annual changes from 1971-72 to 2005-2006.

b ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.



Figure 2 Estimates and projections of activity rates<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

population increases in one age group with a relatively high activity rate, the overall rate will rise even if all individual activity rates remain constant. Readers should also be aware of the discontinuities in the data series recorded in the *technical note* that mean that figures for different years are not entirely on the same basis.

Over the 24 years to 1995, the proportion of the female household population of working age in the labour force generally rose more strongly than the corresponding male rate fell, resulting in an increase for all people together. The econometric models project these trends to continue up until 2006, despite successive falls between 1990 and 1995.

The projections indicate, however, that there will still be a gap between the economic activity rates for men and women in 2006, even though it will be much smaller than it was in 1995.

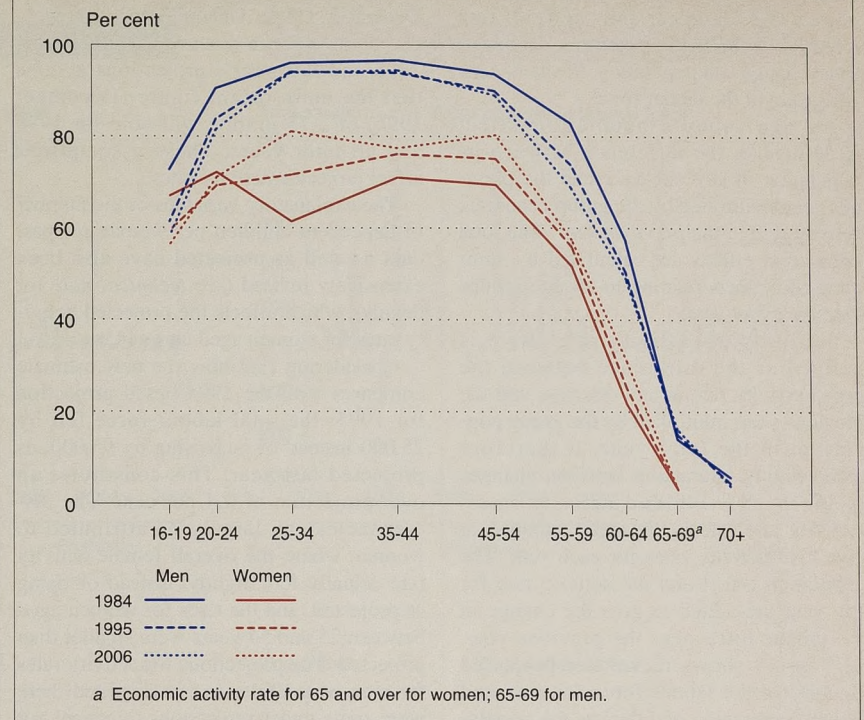
The remaining charts in *figure 2* break down the overall rates as follows:

- *left, middle*: most men (non-students aged 16 to 24 and all aged 25 to retirement [64]);
- *right, middle*: most women (non-students aged 16 to 24 and all aged 25 to retirement [60]);
- *left, bottom*: students aged 16-24 by sex;
- *right, bottom*: men and women over retirement age (64 and 59, respectively). These are discussed in turn.

Trends for male non-students aged 16-19 and 20-24 are not very clear, and they are projected to see very small increases. The declining trends in economic activity rates among men aged 25-54 since the early 1970s should broadly stabilise until 2006. Only 35 to 44-year-olds are projected to see an increase and this is a very modest one to below the rate experienced in 1993. The stronger decreases experienced by the men aged 55-59 should lead to further falls if not to quite the same degree as in the past, and small declines are projected for 60 to 64-year-olds. The high level of unemployment in the early 1980s apparently discouraged people from entering or remaining in the labour market and was a factor in explaining the fall in male activity rates; older workers may have been discouraged from participating in the labour market by the introduction of early retirement initiatives by the Government, such as the Job Release scheme, though, the longer term trend towards retiring earlier appears to have abated recently. Note that the stylised assumption of a broadly stable pressure of demand in the labour market means that the projections do not take into account possible future fluctuations of the economic cycle.

As for men, activity rates for 16 to 24-year-old non-student women peaked in the late 1980s. Recent trends are projected to continue, leading to further decreases in rates for 16 to 19-year-olds and increases

Figure 3 Economic activity rates by age group



in rates for 20 to 24-year-olds. The trend for these and other women reflects a number of economic and social factors. These include the availability of part-time work and an increasing propensity for successive generations to work. There are also some varied patterns among the groups. The strong upward trends recorded among women aged 25 to 54 should lead to further significant increases, though not quite as much as in the past. The smaller increase projected for 35 to 44-year-old women can be explained in terms of the tendency for women to give birth at an older age and to participate less in the labour force when they have dependent children. The weaker increases from 1971 to 1995 in the economic activity rate of women aged 55 to 59 should lead to small increases.

Turning to full-time students, activity rates are lower for students than for non-students. It follows that the increasing tendency projected by the Department for Education and Employment for 16 to 24-year-olds to be in full-time education leads to projected declining economic activity rates. For example, even though the economic activity rates for 16 to 19-year-old male students and non-students alike are projected to rise between 1995 and 2006 (by 2.3 and 0.5 percentage points respectively) the overall economic activity rate is projected to fall (by 3.2 percentage points) owing to an increasing proportion of the population that studies.

The past series of economic activity rates for students is volatile, partly reflecting substantial fluctuations in the size of

cohorts which influenced prospects in the youth labour market. The series, however, does show substantial increases as more took part-time work. The projections allow for further rises in future with slightly stronger trends for women than for men.

The last chart looks at the oldest members of the workforce. A tendency towards earlier retirement has affected the trends for men, although the series is somewhat erratic, and 1995 saw a slight increase in the activity rate. The projected activity rate for women aged 65 and over is essentially stable at the level it has hovered around since 1989.

The increase in the state retirement age for women from 60 to 65 will be phased in between 2010 and 2020, and therefore falls outside the period covered. It is, however, possible that this increase may eventually influence the activity rates of women aged up to 44 in 1994 and 56 in 2006. No allowance for this was made in the projections.

*Figure 3* summarises how these projected and experienced changes fit together. It illustrates changes in the profile of activity rates by age group for men and women, looking at the estimates for 1984 and 1995 and the projections for 2006. It shows the narrowing gap between male and female rates by age group. The increase in women's rates is clearly the strongest factor, especially among the middle-aged, though a slight decline in men's rates also contributes.

#### Population and activity rate effects

The patterns of labour force change can be divided into two components: 'popula-



tion effects', which are the changes that occur if activity rates stay the same and only the size and age distribution of the population changes; and 'activity rate effects', the difference between total labour force change and population effects in each age group of the labour force.

An age group's population effect is defined as the difference between its population in any one year and the previous year, multiplied by the group economic activity rate in the *previous year*. The total population effects are calculated by summing the effects relating to all age groups in the relevant year.

Similarly, an activity rate effect is defined as the difference between the group activity rate in any one year and the previous year, multiplied by the group population in the *later year*; it therefore includes any interaction between changes in the population and activity rates. Activity rate effects are again summed to give total activity rates for each year. The population effect and the activity rate for any year are added to give the change in the labour force over the previous year.

Figure 4 shows recent and projected changes in the labour force for men and women separately, and depicts the population and activity rate effects each year. In the period 1971 until 1995, it can be seen that demographic factors exerted a fairly consistent upwards effect on numbers in the labour market.

Annual changes in the activity rate exerted a more erratic influence over the same period in part reflecting various economic cycles. (Note, the use of revised data for the 1970s and early 1980s as used in the modelling work – see the *technical note* – has made the series of activity rate effects more erratic.) The annual activity rates for men generally fell, and effectively cancelled out the population effect for men over the period; whereas the activity rates for women generally rose compounding with the population effects to cause large increases.

For most of the projection period positive population effects for men outweigh negative activity rate effects. The activity rate effects for men for 1996 to 1999 are negligible. For women, the activity rate effects are even more strongly positive than the population effects, leading to consistent growth.

#### Comparison with previous projections

This article's projections can be compared with the 1994-based projections published last year for 1995-2006.<sup>1</sup> The differences reflect the extra year's data on economic activity rates for 1995 and using re-weighted data for 1984 to 1994 from the LFS; the 1994-based population projections and the more recent estimates they are based upon, as well as other factors. Last year's projection made the stylised

assumption that the number of claimant unemployed people throughout the projection period would be 2.32 million (as at December 1994). Unemployment, however, continued on a downward trend during 1995 and this year's projections assume that the more recent figure (December 1995) of 2.15 million will hold for 1996 and all later years. These assumptions affect projected activity rates.

The explanatory variables of the number of dependent children per woman for past data as well as projected have also been extensively revised (see *technical note* for details), which affects the projected activity rates for women aged up to 44.

Considering first how the new estimate compares with the 1994-based projection for 1995, the total labour force fell by 25,000 instead of increasing by 95,000, as projected last year. This constitutes an over-projection of 0.4 per cent. The discrepancies can largely be attributed to women, where the overall female activity rate actually fell slightly, instead of rising as projected, and the rises for women aged between 25 and 54 years were smaller than projected. The projections for activity rates for men were closer to out-turn, and there were some under-projections to cancel out some of the over-projections. The increase in the proportion of 16 to 19-year-olds studying full-time according to the LFS was not as much as projected, though this did not lead to an under-projection in the labour force as economic activity rates were also over-projected.

It should be recalled that all figures from the LFS are subject to sampling errors. For example, the 95 per cent confidence interval for the LFS estimate of the economically active population is  $\pm 148$  thousand, and intervals for age groups are proportionately greater. Turning to the period from 1995 until 2006, the projections indicate similar increases to those presented last year: up approximately 1.5 million by the end of the period.

#### Alternative assumptions

The labour force projections in this article, as with any forecast, are based on a particular set of assumptions. Therefore, it may be worthwhile to assess the implications for the future labour force size by varying them. In other words, how sensitive are the projections to changes in the assumptions used?

In answering this question, it is again useful to assess separately the projections of population, students and activity rates. For the former, higher or lower fertility or mortality rates are unlikely to make much difference. This is because, by the end of the century, varying fertility will affect only the numbers of people below school-leaving age, while varying mortality is likely to influence mainly those above state retirement age.

The other, and most variable, factor

underlying the population projections is the net effect of international immigration and emigration. The central assumption used in the 1994-based population projections means that net migration will add about 65,000 people of working age to the population of Great Britain in 1996, declining to 45,000 by 2000 at which level it remains until 2006. The new assumption is for greater net in-migration in the short-term and reflects higher recent levels. It is, however, subject to a considerable level of uncertainty. For example factors such as the increasingly global economy, developments in the European Union (EU), Eastern Europe and Hong Kong, may make changes in migration patterns hard to predict.

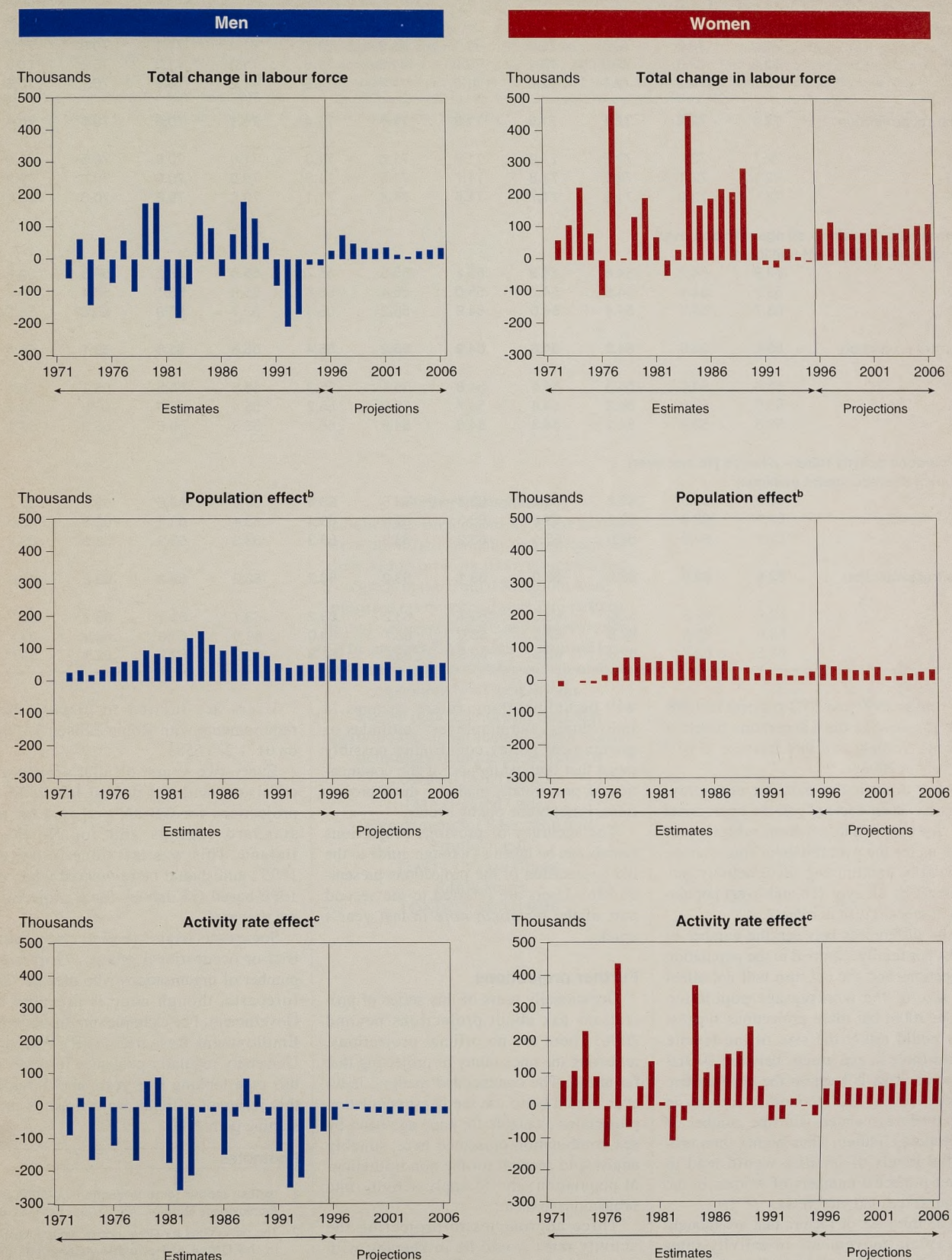
For the purposes of this article, student projections can be considered alongside the population projections. If the increase in the student participation rate is not as great as projected, these projections indicate that the labour force under 25 year of age will be greater than recorded here, because full-time students are less likely to be economically active than other young people. Similarly, greater increases would lead to a smaller youth labour force.

For the activity rate, the effect of different assumptions can be estimated by feeding in alternative paths for the explanatory factors appearing in the projection models. In particular, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to illustrate the effect of changing the stylised assumption that claimant unemployment in Great Britain remained constant at its December 1995 seasonally adjusted level of 2.15 million throughout the period 1996-2006.

The alternatives tried were to assume that unemployment remains constant at between 1.9 million and 2.4 million throughout the period 1996-2006, about 250,000 either side of the current levels of claimant unemployment in Great Britain. The results are set out in *table A*, which shows the projections of the overall activity rates for those aged 16 and over, broken down by sex. An assumption that unemployment is constant at 1.9 million rather than 2.15 million increases the all-people activity rate by 0.4 percentage points in 2006. The equivalent separate effects on male and female activity rates are 0.3 percentage points and 0.5 percentage points respectively. This difference in activity rates equates to the labour force in 2006 being about 180,000 higher than is given in the central projection.

*Table A* can also be used as a ready reckoner to approximate<sup>4</sup> the future path of activity rates given changing unemployment levels over the period 1996-2006. For example, what are the consequences of unemployment starting at 2.1 million in 1996 and then falling by 100,000 per year until 1998 and then remaining constant at 1.9 million until 2006? *Table A* shows that the approximate path of all-people activity rate would be 62.7 per cent in 1996, 63.0

Figure 4 Components of change in the labour force<sup>a</sup>, Great Britain



a ILO definition from 1984, GB definition of civilian labour force up to 1984.

b The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each group remained at its value in the initial year.

c The residual change, that is the total change less the population effect.



Table A Activity rate projections under differing unemployment assumptions

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Male activity rates – all ages (16 and over)</b>											
<b>Level of unemployment (millions)</b>											
1.9	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	71.7	71.4	71.1	70.9	70.7
2.0	72.2	72.3	72.2	72.1	72.0	71.8	71.6	71.3	71.0	70.8	70.6
2.1	72.2	72.2	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.7	71.5	71.2	70.9	70.7	70.5
<b>Central projection</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>
2.2	72.1	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.8	71.6	71.3	71.0	70.8	70.5	70.3
2.3	72.1	72.1	72.0	71.8	71.7	71.5	71.2	70.9	70.6	70.4	70.2
2.4	72.1	72.0	71.9	71.7	71.6	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.5	70.3	70.1
<b>Female activity rates – all ages (16 and over)</b>											
<b>Level of unemployment (millions)</b>											
1.9	53.8	54.2	54.6	54.9	55.2	55.5	55.7	56.0	56.2	56.5	56.9
2.0	53.7	54.1	54.5	54.7	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.1	56.4	56.7
2.1	53.7	54.1	54.4	54.6	54.9	55.2	55.4	55.7	55.9	56.2	56.5
<b>Central projection</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>
2.2	53.6	54.0	54.3	54.5	54.8	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.8	56.1	56.4
2.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.4	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.4	55.6	55.9	56.2
2.4	53.5	53.9	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.8	56.1
<b>All persons activity rates – all ages (16 and over)</b>											
<b>Level of unemployment (millions)</b>											
1.9	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.7
2.0	62.7	63.0	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.5
2.1	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.4
<b>Central projection</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>
2.2	62.6	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.2
2.3	62.6	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.1
2.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.0

per cent in 1997 and 63.2 per cent in 1998. The top row of the all persons block in table A reveals a further increase to 63.7 per cent in 2006.

After a particular path for unemployment has been decided and the appropriate activity rates identified from table A, projections for the overall labour force can be derived by multiplying these activity rate numbers by all ages (16 and over) population numbers given in table 2.

Any differences between the number of births per family assumed in the population projections and the out-turn will not affect the size of the working-age population before 2006, but these projections suggest they could affect the size of the female labour force in age groups between 20 and 45 years. This is because the econometric models reveal that economic activity is negatively associated with the number of dependent children. Thus higher than projected levels of fertility would lead to lower projected numbers of women in the labour force, and vice versa.

The third set of factors that are thought to explain movements in activity rates enters the models indirectly through unpredictable changes in institutional and individual behaviour. Thus, the sensitivity of the labour force projections to variations in their assumed future paths cannot be measured. This is not to say such variations

will be unimportant: future changes in individuals' and employers' attitudes or government policy could quite possibly mean that the assumption of the continuation of past trends, made by these projections, is not borne out by events.

The accuracy of previous projections rounds can be taken as a rough guide to the likely precision of the projections presented here. Users are referred to the second part of the technical note in last year's article.<sup>1</sup>

#### Further projections

Occasionally users of this series of projections ask about projections beyond 2006. There are no official projections, reflecting the uncertainty of projecting that far ahead. The commended method, however, would be to use the latest population projections available for each age band by sex combination presented here, suitably adjusted to account for the non-institutional population, and to apply activity rate projections to them.

Three approaches to projecting the activity rates would be in keeping with these projection up until 2006:

- to continue the projected trend (up or down) at a similar level as projected in this article;
- to hold the rate at the 2006 level; or
- some series in between (a) and (b).

Users are invited to discuss their requirements with Robin Ellison at ONS on 0171 273 5581.

Every two years, official projections consistent with the annual labour force projections for GB are prepared for the standard regions and for Northern Ireland. This was last done in August 1995<sup>5</sup>, and should be re-worked when the 1996-based GB labour force projections are prepared.

Some users require projections by industrial or occupational groups. There are a number of organisations who prepare such forecasts, though none is prepared by Government. For example, the Institute for Employment Research (IER) Warwick University regularly publishes forecasts of this type looking five years ahead, taking this series of official projections as their starting point.<sup>6</sup> ■

#### Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> 'British labour force projections 1995-2006', *Employment Gazette*, April 1995, pp 153-167.
- <sup>2</sup> The projections for Great Britain were published in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (now ONS) *Monitor PP2 96/1*.
- <sup>3</sup> For further information on the method and assumptions underlying DfEE's projections of student participation, readers should contact Roger Boothroyd, DfEE, YHE4, Room 2.38 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3BT tel 0171 925 5427.

<sup>4</sup> The reason that table A is only a ready reckoner is due to the presence in many of the econometric models, used to produce the activity rate projections, of lagged dependent variables and, or lagged unemployment. Thus the activity rate projection produced by having unemployment at say 2.1 million in 1996 and then 2.0 million in 1997 will not be exactly the same as the two respective projections for 1996 and 1997 produced by assuming unemployment constant at

2.1 million and 2.0 million respectively throughout the period 1996-2006 as shown in table A. However, in practice the differences will be small. If the actual projection is compared for activity rates for those aged 16 and over, assuming unemployment falls from 2.1 million in 1996 by 100,000 per annum until 1999 and then remains constant at 1.8 million until 2006, with that obtained from table A then the largest difference is 0.1 percentage points for all people, and for men and women separately.

<sup>5</sup> 'Labour force projections for countries and regions in the United Kingdom: 1995-2006', *Employment Gazette*, August 1995, pp 303-314.

<sup>6</sup> For example, see Wilson R and Webb T *Review of the Economy and Employment: occupational assessment*, Institute for Employment Research, Warwick University, 1995. This is featured in DfEE's *Labour Market and Skill Trends, 1996/97*, available from Skills and Enterprise Network, PO Box 12, West PDO, Leen Gate, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 2GB, tel 0115 924 4090.

#### Further information:

Labour force projections for Great Britain were published annually in *Employment Gazette* and projections for countries and regions in the United Kingdom were prepared every second year. This pattern should continue in *Labour Market Trends*. The next regional round is planned for 1997 following the 1996-based labour force projections for Great Britain.

A more detailed note on the DfEE methodology of projecting activity rates, including the models used, can be obtained by writing, to:

LMA General Office  
Department for Education and  
Employment  
Level 1, Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
LONDON SW1H 9NF



**Definitions**

For 1984 and later years the *labour force* includes people aged 16 or over who are either *in employment* (whether as an employee, self-employed, on work-related, government-supported employment and training programmes or, from spring 1992, unpaid family workers), or *International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployed*. Since spring 1992 this definition is used in the main results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.<sup>1</sup> For 1971 to 1984, members of the Armed Forces were excluded to give the *civilian labour force*.

The current definition reflects the ILO guidelines and is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to calculate standardised unemployment rates. The ILO definition of unemployment refers to people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the previous four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Estimates on this basis are not available before 1984, as the Labour Force Survey did not then collect information on job search over a four-week period.

The former *Great Britain Labour Force* definition of unemployment, used in labour force estimates and projections articles published before 1989 and in this article for the 1971-84 estimates, counts people not in employment who were seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application, or waiting to start a job they had already obtained), whether or not they were available to start (except students not able to start because they had to complete their education). The difference between the two measures is small.

The *activity rate* in a given age/sex category is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category. Fuller details of these definitions are given in the *technical note* to the article on page 172 of *Employment Gazette*, April 1992 presenting the Labour Force Survey results for 1991, and in the *technical note* to any edition of the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.

*Unpaid family workers* are people doing unpaid work for a business they or a relative owns. In Labour Force Surveys before 1992, such people would have been included as

doing paid work in the reference week if respondents: (a) had queried whether such work should be included and (b) if the work was done for themselves or for another related member of the same household. (Respondents may also have simply stated that they were doing paid work). The numbers are estimated at 133,000 in spring 1995. As a result of this group, plus some other people not previously included as in employment, there is a relatively small inconsistency between current and previous Labour Force Survey data, estimated at around 180,000.

**Measurement**

*Estimates of the labour force* at end-June each year from 1984 until 1995 are regular LFS estimates, as re-weighted to take account of revised population estimates back to 1982 following evaluation of results from the 1991 Census. Labour force and population estimates for these years in the previous article were adjusted to take some account of these revisions, but this would not yield identical results to re-weighting individual records. In addition, the revised weighting grossed up all women in a given age detail irrespective of marital status, unlike all original LFS estimates, leading to some further differences for women. (Re-weighted figures for spring 1992 onwards were presented in, 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review', *Employment Gazette*, May 1995, pp 223-232 and earlier years are covered by 'Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results: 1984-1991', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995, pp 477-486.)

For the years to 1984, estimates of the *civilian labour force* are based on data from the 1971 Census of Population and the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys, supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households, from the Ministry of Defence and from the Department for Education and the Scottish Office Education Department on the numbers of students in full-time education at end-June, to give mid-year labour force estimates.

*Estimates of the civilian labour force* at end-June in 1982, 1983 and 1984 were produced by combining the activity rate estimates with recently revised mid-year estimates of the resident population of Great Britain pro-

duced by the (former) Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland following the 1991 Census.

In 1989 the IER were asked to study the interpolated data for the early years. Using a variety of other sources, they suggested some improvements. These revised estimates have been used for modelling purposes since then, but they have never featured in the tables published in projection articles. As many back years have been revised in this article as a result of the re-weighted LFS results, the opportunity has been taken to present these revised back figures for years prior to 1984 at the same time.

The explanatory variables of the number of dependent children per woman are calculated from two inputs: population and fertility. In the *current* projections round, both inputs for 1995-2006 are based on the 1994-based population projections, while the figures for 1994 are estimates. Figures for years back to 1982 reflect the revised population estimates following evaluation of the 1991 Census. In the *previous* round, all data for 1993 onwards were based on the 1992-based population projections, and figures for 1992 were estimates. However, while the fertility rates for 1982-92 were revised following the 1991 Census evaluation, only the population figures for 1991 were revised: i.e. data for other years in the period (1982 to 1990) were not. With this last exception, the variables were based on the latest data available at the time. The calculation method has also been amended since the previous round.

All the estimates presented in this article are subject to *sampling and other errors*, and although the labour force figures are shown in the article to the nearest thousand, they should not necessarily be treated as this accurate. Further guidance can be found in the *technical notes* in *LFS Quarterly Bulletins*.

An adjusted set of household population and labour force estimates for 1995 is presented for comparison with the projections presented for later years. Like them, they reflect the 1994-based population projections. (The straight LFS estimates for 1995 were weighted using the 1992-based population projections, the most recent available when the data were released. Differences between the two sets of population projections are discussed in the *population esti-*

*mates and projections* section in the text.) Comparisons in the text between 1995 and earlier years use the unadjusted LFS estimates.

**Projecting activity rates**

Projections of activity rates, or the percentages of the population of different age/sex groups in the labour force (that is, either in employment or actively seeking work), are modelled by DfEE in consultation with ONS. They reflect some of the economic, demographic and social factors that influence activity rates.

There are three stages to this calculation. First, models that attempt to explain past movements in activity rates in terms of some of these factors are constructed. In the second stage, assumptions are made about the future paths of these explanatory factors. Third, by applying these assumed future values to the models, projections for the activity rates themselves are produced; plausibility checks and any necessary adjustments are then made.

**Activity rate models**

The models currently used to project activity rates are based on the models originally developed for the 1987-based projections, which were described in the March 1988 *Employment Gazette* article. They use four types of explanatory factors:

- (a) the level of, or change in, claimant unemployment, which represents the pressure of demand in the labour market. This appears in every model.
- (b) The number of dependent under five-year-olds per woman in the relevant age group, which appear in three models (women aged 20-24, 25-34 and 35-44). The model for activity rates of women aged 25-34 also includes the number of dependent children aged 10-14 per woman in that age group as an explanatory variable.
- (c) Time trends, which represent a combination of other structural factors, appear in many of the models and are specified in a variety of ways.
- (d) Lagged dependent variables (that is, the previous year's activity rates).

The models are estimated using annual activity rate data from 1961 to 1995 (1975 to 1995 for the student groups). Up to 1983 the series were

constructed internally by the (former) Employment Department. In 1989 these were examined by the IER, and some changes were made. Data from 1984 onwards are taken directly from the Labour Force Survey relating to the spring quarter with some minor adjustments which are detailed elsewhere in the text. The discontinuity at 1984 is overcome by including a variable to model a change in the level between the series before and after 1984. (This replaces the previous method of splicing the two series.)

The models use as their dependent variable a logistic transformation of the activity rate, as follows:

$$LAR_{jt} = \text{Logistic}(AR_{jt}) = \text{Ln} \left( \frac{AR_{jt}}{1-AR_{jt}} \right)$$

This is conventional practice for modelling dependent variables that are constrained to lie between 0 and 1. On a practical level, this ensures that the models never forecast more than 100 per cent participation.

The modelling involved initially estimating an equation containing the above four types of variables (three in the case of men as there were no dependent children variables), including a number of lags of unemployment. A specific equation was derived by eliminating variables with little or no explanatory power. Dummy variables were sometimes included for one or a few years to ensure that the initial model specification had residuals that were normally distributed, serially uncorrelated and homoscedastic.

The best specific equation was chosen on the following criteria:

- the equation should fit the data well – that is, explain past movements in the series;
- the coefficients on the independent variables should be significant and of the expected sign; for example, other things being equal, a rise in unemployment should lead to a fall in activity rates, as should a rise in the number of dependent children;
- the equation should generate a sensible forecast profile.

None of these criteria were overriding: for example, if the coefficient on a particular variable was statistically insignificant at the 5 per cent level but the presence of that variable made economic sense and/or improved the other statistical properties of the equation, then the variable could be retained in the final specification.

The activity rates for the oldest age

groups were altered for modelling and projection purposes. The total number of economically active men aged 70 and over were divided into the male population aged 70-74 to form a hybrid activity rate. Similarly, women aged 65 and over were divided into the female population aged 65-69. The reason is that few men aged 75 and over, or women aged 70 and over are in the labour force, and there is a danger that the burgeoning numbers above these ages, reflecting the post First World War baby boom, will distort the historical and projected trends if they are included. The simple activity rates, however, are presented in the tables.

**Explanatory factors: assumptions**

The assumptions made about the future paths of the explanatory factors are as follows.

- (a) The number of claimant unemployment in Great Britain is assumed to remain constant at its seasonally adjusted December 1995 level of 2.15 million. This is a stylised assumption: DfEE does not forecast either employment or unemployment. Alternative levels of unemployment are also tried as part of the sensitivity analysis.
- (b) The numbers of dependent children aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 per woman are projected into the future using fertility assumptions produced by ONS (these underlie the 1994-based population projections discussed in the text).
- (c) Other relevant economic and social factors, as captured by the trends or lagged dependent variables, are assumed to change in the same way as the past. For example, a factor may have shown a rising trend but at a declining rate over time.

Projections of activity rates were generated by substituting these assumed values for the independent variables into the equations for all projection years. Plausibility checks were then made, and in some cases this meant trying an alternative equation specification.

**Footnote**

<sup>1</sup> *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin* is available from LFS2, Office for National Statistics, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 0171 273 6110. The annual subscription of £30 is payable in advance.



Table 1 Estimates and projections of the labour force in Great Britain

	GB Labour Force definitions <sup>a</sup>																		ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>											
	Estimates																		Estimates											
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989										
<b>Men</b>																														
16-19																														
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	35	40	58	77	85	98	117	126	160	183	187	197	215	250	230										
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	958	999	1,019	1,036	1,139	1,189	1,208	1,173	1,163	1,145	1,149	1,144	1,101	1,062	1,048	1,013										
All	1,054	1,024	1,025	998	997	1,033	1,059	1,095	1,216	1,274	1,306	1,290	1,289	1,305	1,333	1,331	1,297	1,277	1,298	1,244										
20-24																														
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	27	28	42	55	44	33	36	35	40	33	35	35	34	34	41										
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,645	1,658	1,669	1,671	1,721	1,765	1,797	1,826	1,871	1,952	1,973	2,036	2,031	2,046	2,031	2,017										
All	1,840	1,733	1,684	1,667	1,671	1,685	1,697	1,713	1,776	1,809	1,830	1,862	1,905	1,993	2,007	2,071	2,067	2,080	2,064	2,059										
25-34	3,252	3,375	3,500	3,542	3,618	3,692	3,740	3,738	3,762	3,781	3,759	3,648	3,564	3,585	3,625	3,680	3,742	3,845	3,929	4,026										
35-44	3,069	3,049	3,048	3,023	3,051	3,028	3,026	3,038	3,120	3,164	3,193	3,295	3,399	3,466	3,479	3,546	3,591	3,626	3,660	3,675										
45-54	3,134	3,171	3,192	3,159	3,170	3,075	3,049	3,006	2,953	2,963	2,891	2,852	2,825	2,817	2,811	2,788	2,748	2,724	2,773	2,841										
55-59	1,471	1,435	1,410	1,358	1,325	1,371	1,413	1,427	1,504	1,493	1,394	1,320	1,268	1,225	1,219	1,204	1,180	1,147	1,151	1,132										
60-64	1,226	1,217	1,213	1,194	1,204	1,123	1,095	1,008	913	926	943	905	879	868	856	801	760	763	750	740										
65-69	364	351	350	343	330	294	280	246	214	216	204	177	152	150	149	161	155	159	155	192										
70 and over	174	169	166	162	147	138	139	127	114	123	132	121	112	120	118	112	103	99	117	118										
All ages	15,583	15,524	15,587	15,445	15,513	15,440	15,498	15,398	15,572	15,749	15,651	15,470	15,393	15,530	15,596	15,694	15,642	15,720	15,899	16,026										
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	15,045	15,004	15,072	14,939	15,036	15,008	15,080	15,025	15,244	15,410	15,315	15,172	15,128	15,259	15,329	15,421	15,384	15,462	15,626	15,716										
<b>Women</b>																														
16-19																														
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	39	46	78	111	115	124	152	161	194	213	238	253	263	280	274										
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	822	825	894	910	996	1,040	1,075	1,016	991	985	962	949	923	929	876	854										
All	947	930	932	907	865	864	940	988	1,107	1,156	1,199	1,168	1,152	1,178	1,175	1,187	1,176	1,191	1,155	1,128										
20-24																														
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	8	10	15	20	18	15	20	20	27	22	26	33	29	35	39										
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,210	1,203	1,273	1,293	1,341	1,377	1,435	1,459	1,494	1,559	1,543	1,592	1,631	1,635	1,623	1,624										
All	1,241	1,202	1,165	1,186	1,216	1,211	1,283	1,308	1,362	1,395	1,450	1,479	1,514	1,586	1,565	1,618	1,664	1,664	1,659	1,663										
25-34	1,531	1,626	1,724	1,845	1,942	1,946	2,164	2,173	2,186	2,214	2,209	2,169	2,160	2,295	2,288	2,374	2,483	2,600	2,740	2,868										
35-44	1,887	1,902	1,948	2,017	2,049	2,061	2,111	2,128	2,173	2,205	2,234	2,316	2,394	2,553	2,544	2,632	2,699	2,769	2,863	2,867										
45-54	2,108	2,136	2,168	2,225	2,240	2,201	2,158	2,134	2,098	2,114	2,092	2,078	2,077	2,109	2,095	2,088	2,098	2,115	2,136	2,229										
55-59	871	850	837	832	811	781	935	944	956	954	882	835	798	802	795	785	794	782	792	792										
60-64	487	496	491	491	479	442	403	353	306	331	358	346	340	368	363	303	297	291	296	337										
65 and over	282	274	261	248	231	221	212	185	158	173	187	173	163	154	149	147	135	135	141	172										
All ages	9,354	9,417	9,525	9,751	9,834	9,726	10,206	10,212	10,346	10,540	10,612	10,564	10,598	11,045	10,975	11,146	11,337	11,560	11,772	12,057										
<b>Working age<sup>c</sup></b>	8,586	8,647	8,774	9,011	9,124	9,063	9,591	9,674	9,882	10,036	10,067	10,045	10,095	10,523	10,462	10,695	10,905	11,134	11,335	11,548										
<b>All persons</b>																														
16-19																														
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	81	74	86	136	189	200	222	269	287	354	397	425	450	477	529	504										
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,780	1,824	1,913	1,947	2,135	2,230	2,283	2,189	2,154	2,130	2,111	2,093	2,024	1,991	1,924	1,867										
All	2,001	1,954	1,957	1,904	1,862	1,897	1,999	2,083	2,324	2,430	2,505	2,458	2,441	2,483	2,508	2,518	2,474	2,468	2,454	2,372										
20-24																														
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	35	38	57	75	62	48	56	55	67	56	61	68	63	69	80										
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,856	2,860	2,942	2,964	3,063	3,142	3,232	3,285	3,364	3,512	3,516	3,628	3,663	3,681	3,654	3,642										
All	3,081	2,936	2,849	2,852	2,888	2,896	2,980	3,020	3,138	3,204	3,280	3,340	3,419	3,578	3,572	3,689	3,731	3,744	3,723	3,722										
25-34	4,782	5,001	5,224	5,386	5,560	5,638	5,904	5,911	5,948	5,995	5,968	5,817	5,723	5,880	5,913	6,054	6,226	6,445	6,670	6,894										
35-44	4,956	4,951	4,996	5,040	5,100	5,089	5,138	5,166	5,293	5,368	5,427	5,612	5,793	6,020	6,178	6,289	6,395	6,522	6,542											
45-54	5,242	5,307	5,360	5,384	5,410	5,276	5,207	5,140	5,051	5,076	4,984	4,930	4,902	4,926	4,906	4,877	4,846	4,839	4,908	5,070										
55-59	2,343	2,286	2,247	2,190	2,136	2,151	2,348	2,371	2,460	2,446	2,276	2,156	2,066	2,027	2,014	2,000	1,965	1,941	1,933	1,925										
60-64	1,712	1,713	1,704	1,685	1,683	1,565	1,498	1,361	1,219	1,257	1,301	1,251	1,219	1,236	1,219	1,104	1,056	1,054	1,047	1,076										
65 and over	819	794	776	754	708	653	631	558	487	512	524	471	427	425	417	420	393	393	413	482										
All ages	24,937	24,941	25,112	25,195	25,347	25,166	25,705	25,610	25,919	26,289	26,263	26,034	25,990	26,575	26,571	26,840	26,979	27,280	27,671	28,083										
<b>Working age<sup>d</sup></b>	23,631	23,651	23,846	23,951	24,160	24,071	24,671	24,699	25,126	25,446	25,382	25,217	25,223	25,782	25,791	26,116	26,290	26,595	26,961	27,264										

a For details of definitions see technical note.

b Men aged 16 to 64 years.

c Women aged 16 to 59 years.

d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.

e Standard LFS figures; consistent with preceding years; based on 1992-based population projections (see technical note).

f Consistent with following years; based on 1994-based population projections and standard LFS activity rates (see technical note).

Thousands

	ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>																		Change 1995-2006	
	Projections																			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>e</sup>	1995 <sup>f</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		
<b>Men</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	249	259	265	237	281	298	298	318	333	344	350	354	367	379	393	409	415	420	122	Students
Non-students	941	827	688	605	548	517	517	500	519	530	528	517	497	487	474	470	472	472	-45	Non-students
All	1,189	1,086	953	842	829	816	816	819	851	874	878	870	863	866	867	880	886	892	77	All
20-24																				
Students	47	52	65	77	95	95	95	98	99	102	109	116	119	123	128	130	133	136	42	Students
Non-students	1,955	1,875	1,772	1,723	1,610	1,538	1,525	1,439	1,359	1,298	1,274	1,277	1,299	1,327	1,347	1,351	1,351	1,356	-170	Non-students
All	2,002	1,927	1,837	1,800	1,704	1,633	1,620	1,536	1,458	1,400	1,384	1,393	1,418	1,450	1,475	1,481	1,484	1,492	-128	All
25-34	4,156	4,230	4,250	4,278	4,322	4,317	4,338	4,337	4,300	4,228	4,122	4,003	3,881	3,755	3,645	3,565	3,507	3,446	-893	25-34
35-44	3,674	3,689	3,618	3,573	3,549	3,615	3,695	3,803	3,908	4,017	4,131	4,223	4,294	4,340	4,374	4,381	4,371	757	35-44	
45-54	2,880	2,910	3,017	3,098	3,163	3,211	3,229	3,299	3,340	3,363	3,373	3,382	3,396	3,334	3,320	3,337	3,379	3,447	218	45-54
55-59	1,143	1,130	1,097	1,071	1,088	1,063	1,065	1,036	1,043	1,063										



Table 2 Estimates and projections of the household population<sup>a</sup> of Great Britain aged 16 and over

	Estimates																			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Men</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	577	452	466	471	476	481	511	556	587	568	652	616	614	640	626	596
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,037	1,203	1,233	1,271	1,317	1,364	1,371	1,351	1,324	1,300	1,182	1,183	1,147	1,095	1,071	1,043
All	1,518	1,534	1,549	1,571	1,614	1,655	1,699	1,742	1,793	1,845	1,882	1,907	1,911	1,868	1,834	1,799	1,762	1,735	1,697	1,639
20-24																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	197	206	214	215	215	215	216	221	223	227	185	174	202	202	193	190
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,710	1,712	1,729	1,753	1,786	1,838	1,891	1,927	1,987	2,064	2,033	2,103	2,100	2,109	2,098	2,069
All	2,099	1,998	1,947	1,927	1,907	1,918	1,943	1,968	2,001	2,053	2,107	2,148	2,210	2,291	2,217	2,278	2,302	2,311	2,292	2,259
25-34	3,435	3,580	3,678	3,747	3,807	3,879	3,919	3,936	3,944	3,940	3,934	3,827	3,797	3,826	3,774	3,826	3,901	3,996	4,090	4,201
35-44	3,190	3,177	3,177	3,171	3,163	3,133	3,132	3,171	3,236	3,285	3,322	3,460	3,556	3,636	3,601	3,668	3,742	3,786	3,808	3,820
45-54	3,275	3,294	3,341	3,375	3,294	3,231	3,178	3,136	3,099	3,072	3,047	3,033	3,032	3,030	3,001	2,998	2,973	2,975	3,017	3,078
55-59	1,579	1,530	1,448	1,372	1,424	1,478	1,536	1,602	1,657	1,596	1,555	1,521	1,500	1,484	1,468	1,458	1,448	1,438	1,426	1,413
60-64	1,471	1,470	1,468	1,465	1,457	1,432	1,387	1,310	1,244	1,297	1,345	1,401	1,463	1,515	1,498	1,447	1,414	1,385	1,369	1,358
65-69	1,183	1,200	1,217	1,234	1,245	1,248	1,251	1,252	1,253	1,251	1,233	1,194	1,129	1,076	1,062	1,112	1,158	1,210	1,266	1,312
70 and over	1,592	1,629	1,669	1,710	1,752	1,793	1,840	1,886	1,933	1,981	2,020	2,057	2,096	2,138	2,064	2,095	2,107	2,109	2,088	2,078
All ages	19,342	19,412	19,495	19,570	19,663	19,766	19,885	20,004	20,158	20,319	20,444	20,548	20,696	20,864	20,519	20,681	20,806	20,945	21,052	21,158
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>16,567</b>	<b>16,583</b>	<b>16,609</b>	<b>16,627</b>	<b>16,666</b>	<b>16,724</b>	<b>16,795</b>	<b>16,865</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>17,087</b>	<b>17,192</b>	<b>17,297</b>	<b>17,470</b>	<b>17,650</b>	<b>17,393</b>	<b>17,474</b>	<b>17,541</b>	<b>17,626</b>	<b>17,698</b>	<b>17,768</b>
<b>Women</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	552	435	452	466	480	497	537	592	615	594	660	650	634	640	624	611
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	993	1,152	1,183	1,217	1,245	1,272	1,260	1,216	1,191	1,178	1,092	1,070	1,049	1,017	993	949
All	1,457	1,466	1,481	1,504	1,545	1,587	1,635	1,683	1,725	1,769	1,797	1,808	1,806	1,772	1,752	1,720	1,683	1,657	1,617	1,559
20-24																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	127	138	142	140	140	141	145	153	159	167	136	135	141	156	165	162
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,722	1,714	1,730	1,761	1,793	1,848	1,907	1,949	1,999	2,050	2,032	2,083	2,099	2,084	2,050	2,023
All	2,062	1,959	1,900	1,872	1,849	1,852	1,872	1,901	1,933	1,989	2,052	2,102	2,158	2,217	2,168	2,218	2,240	2,239	2,216	2,184
25-34	3,347	3,493	3,601	3,664	3,717	3,792	3,840	3,861	3,868	3,872	3,877	3,780	3,741	3,756	3,725	3,769	3,846	3,935	4,021	4,119
35-44	3,158	3,136	3,126	3,113	3,094	3,066	3,068	3,110	3,174	3,226	3,277	3,420	3,524	3,602	3,580	3,653	3,730	3,779	3,805	3,817
45-54	3,397	3,408	3,444	3,471	3,374	3,296	3,233	3,181	3,131	3,098	3,070	3,051	3,043	3,037	3,016	3,005	2,979	2,981	3,023	3,085
55-59	1,708	1,662	1,576	1,494	1,543	1,599	1,657	1,721	1,774	1,699	1,641	1,598	1,569	1,548	1,537	1,526	1,514	1,499	1,480	1,459
60-64	1,676	1,670	1,666	1,662	1,656	1,627	1,581	1,498	1,421	1,470	1,522	1,576	1,639	1,688	1,675	1,606	1,556	1,516	1,490	1,471
65 and over	4,468	4,536	4,603	4,671	4,732	4,781	4,837	4,900	4,953	5,011	5,036	5,039	5,018	5,008	4,747	4,833	4,892	4,936	4,962	4,987
All ages	21,274	21,330	21,397	21,449	21,509	21,600	21,722	21,855	21,978	22,134	22,272	22,374	22,498	22,628	22,200	22,330	22,440	22,543	22,613	22,681
<b>Working age<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>15,123</b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>15,117</b>	<b>15,122</b>	<b>15,192</b>	<b>15,305</b>	<b>15,458</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>15,714</b>	<b>15,758</b>	<b>15,841</b>	<b>15,932</b>	<b>15,778</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>15,992</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>16,161</b>	<b>16,223</b>
<b>All persons</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,129	887	918	937	956	978	1,048	1,148	1,202	1,162	1,312	1,266	1,248	1,280	1,249	1,207
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,030	2,355	2,416	2,488	2,561	2,635	2,631	2,567	2,515	2,478	2,274	2,253	2,197	2,112	2,064	1,992
All	2,975	2,999	3,031	3,075	3,159	3,242	3,334	3,425	3,517	3,613	3,679	3,715	3,717	3,640	3,586	3,519	3,445	3,392	3,314	3,198
20-24																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	324	344	356	355	355	356	361	374	382	394	321	310	343	357	358	352
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,432	3,425	3,459	3,514	3,579	3,686	3,798	3,876	3,986	4,114	4,064	4,186	4,199	4,193	4,149	4,092
All	4,161	3,957	3,847	3,798	3,756	3,769	3,815	3,869	3,934	4,042	4,159	4,250	4,368	4,508	4,385	4,496	4,542	4,550	4,507	4,443
25-34	6,782	7,072	7,280	7,411	7,524	7,671	7,759	7,797	7,812	7,813	7,810	7,608	7,539	7,582	7,499	7,595	7,747	7,931	8,111	8,320
35-44	6,348	6,313	6,304	6,284	6,257	6,199	6,200	6,282	6,410	6,510	6,599	6,880	7,080	7,238	7,181	7,321	7,472	7,565	7,613	7,637
45-54	6,672	6,702	6,786	6,846	6,668	6,527	6,412	6,318	6,230	6,170	6,117	6,084	6,075	6,067	6,017	6,003	5,952	5,957	6,040	6,163
55-59	3,288	3,192	3,023	2,867	2,967	3,077	3,193	3,323	3,431	3,295	3,196	3,118	3,070	3,032	3,005	2,985	2,961	2,937	2,906	2,872
60-64	3,148	3,140	3,134	3,126	3,113	3,059	2,968	2,807	2,665	2,767	2,867	2,977	3,102	3,203	3,173	3,053	2,970	2,901	2,859	2,829
65 and over	7,243	7,365	7,489	7,614	7,728	7,822	7,927	8,039	8,138	8,243	8,288	8,290	8,244	8,221	7,873	8,040	8,158	8,255	8,316	8,378
All ages	40,615	40,741	40,892	41,020	41,172	41,366	41,607	41,859	42,136	42,453	42,716	42,922	43,194	43,491	42,720	43,011	43,246	43,487	43,665	43,839
<b>Working age<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>31,695</b>	<b>31,706</b>	<b>31,738</b>	<b>31,744</b>	<b>31,788</b>	<b>31,917</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>32,322</b>	<b>32,577</b>	<b>32,740</b>	<b>32,906</b>	<b>33,055</b>	<b>33,311</b>	<b>33,582</b>	<b>33,172</b>	<b>33,366</b>	<b>33,532</b>	<b>33,717</b>	<b>33,859</b>	<b>33,990</b>

	Projections																			Change
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>e</sup>	1995 <sup>f</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1995 <sup>e</sup> -2006	
<b>Men</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	609	638	713	727	754	783	783	833	859	881	888	891	920	947	980	1,017	1,028	1,039	257	
Non-students	966	858	724	642	578	548	548	530	547	558	556	544	523	513	499	495	496	497	-50	
All	1,575	1,496	1,438	1,369	1,332	1,330	1,330	1,363	1,406	1,439	1,444	1,435	1,443	1,460	1,478	1,512	1,525	1,536	207	
20-24																				
Students	199	238	312	315	352	356	353	355	353	359	379	395	402	410	422	421	426	433	80	
Non-students	2,020	1,946	1,839	1,783	1,673	1,592	1,579	1,486	1,402	1,338	1,313	1,316	1,338	1,367	1,388	1,392	1,392	1,397	-182	
All	2,219	2,184	2,151	2,098	2,026	1,948	1,932	1,841	1,755	1,697	1,692	1,711	1,740	1,777	1,810	1,813	1,819	1,830	-102	
25-34	4,322	4,415	4,476	4,533	4,572	4,588	4,611	4,609	4,574	4,499	4,387	4,260	4,132	3,997	3,881	3,796	3,735	3,670	-941	
35-44	3,834	3,854	3,804	3,775	3,787	3,828	3,850	3,934	4,036	4,141	4,253	4,372	4,469	4,543	4,593	4,630	4,639	4,629	779	
45-54	3,127	3,178	3,291	3,410	3,497	3,569	3,590	3,669	3,717	3,747	3,762	3,776	3,796	3,731	3,719	3,742	3,793	3,874	284	
55-59	1,406	1,399	1,401	1,413	1,430	1,440	1,442	1,429	1,435	1,464	1,508	1,552	1,617	1,760	1,837	1,873	1,899	1,911	470	
60-64	1,352	1,345	1,340	1,331	1,320	1,314	1,312	1,309	1,313	1,330	1,348	1,356	1,344	1,352	1,380					



Table 3 Estimates and projections of activity rates in Great Britain

	GB Labour Force definitions <sup>a</sup>														ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>					
	Estimates														Estimates					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<b>Men</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	7.6	8.6	12.4	16.2	17.7	19.2	21.0	21.4	28.2	28.1	30.3	32.0	33.5	40.0	38.6
Non-students	94.9	93.6	94.7	95.0	92.4	83.0	82.7	81.5	86.5	87.2	88.1	86.8	87.8	88.1	97.2	96.7	95.9	97.0	97.8	97.1
All	69.4	66.8	66.1	63.5	61.8	62.4	62.4	62.8	67.8	69.1	69.4	67.6	67.4	69.9	72.7	74.0	73.6	73.6	76.5	75.9
20-24																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.2	13.2	13.3	19.4	25.5	20.4	15.3	16.1	15.5	17.7	18.1	20.0	17.5	16.9	17.4	21.8
Non-students	94.8	92.5	93.7	92.9	96.2	96.9	96.5	95.3	96.4	96.1	95.0	94.7	94.2	94.6	97.1	96.8	96.8	97.0	96.8	97.5
All	87.7	86.7	86.5	86.5	87.6	87.9	87.3	87.0	88.8	88.1	86.8	86.6	86.2	87.0	90.5	90.9	89.8	90.0	90.1	91.2
25-34	94.7	94.3	95.2	94.5	95.0	95.2	95.4	95.0	95.4	96.0	95.6	95.3	93.8	93.7	96.0	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.1	95.8
35-44	96.2	96.0	95.9	95.3	96.5	96.7	96.6	95.8	96.4	96.3	96.1	95.3	95.6	95.3	96.6	96.7	96.0	95.8	96.1	96.2
45-54	95.7	96.3	95.5	93.6	96.2	95.2	95.9	95.8	95.3	96.4	94.9	94.0	93.2	93.0	93.7	93.0	92.4	91.5	91.9	92.3
55-59	93.2	93.8	97.4	98.9	93.1	92.8	92.0	89.1	90.7	93.5	89.7	86.8	84.5	82.6	83.0	82.6	81.5	79.8	80.7	80.1
60-64	83.3	82.8	82.6	81.5	82.6	78.4	79.0	77.0	73.4	71.4	70.1	64.6	60.1	57.3	57.1	55.3	53.7	55.1	54.8	54.5
65-69	30.8	29.2	28.7	27.8	26.5	23.5	22.4	19.7	17.1	17.3	16.6	14.8	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.4	13.4	13.1	12.3	14.6
70 and over	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.5	8.4	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.7
All ages	80.6	80.0	80.0	78.9	78.9	78.1	77.9	77.0	77.2	77.5	76.6	75.3	74.4	74.4	76.0	75.9	75.2	75.1	75.5	75.7
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.5</b>
<b>Women</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.8	9.0	10.2	16.7	23.2	23.2	23.1	25.7	26.2	32.6	32.3	36.7	39.9	41.0	44.8	44.9
Non-students	87.6	84.6	81.9	82.8	82.8	71.6	75.5	74.8	80.0	81.8	85.3	83.6	83.2	83.6	88.0	88.6	88.0	91.3	88.2	90.0
All	65.0	63.5	62.9	60.3	56.0	54.4	57.5	58.7	64.2	65.3	66.7	64.6	63.8	66.5	67.1	69.0	69.9	71.9	71.5	72.3
20-24																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	5.9	6.9	10.7	14.5	12.5	10.5	13.1	12.6	15.9	16.3	19.3	23.2	18.8	21.3	24.2
Non-students	63.8	63.5	65.7	67.9	70.3	73.6	73.4	74.8	74.5	75.2	74.9	74.7	76.1	76.0	76.4	77.7	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.3
All	60.2	61.4	61.3	63.3	65.8	65.4	68.5	68.8	70.4	70.1	70.7	70.4	70.2	71.5	72.2	72.9	74.3	74.3	74.9	76.1
25-34	45.7	46.6	47.9	50.4	52.3	51.3	56.4	56.3	56.5	57.2	57.0	57.4	57.7	61.1	61.4	63.0	64.6	66.1	68.1	69.6
35-44	59.8	60.6	62.3	64.8	66.2	67.2	68.8	68.4	68.5	68.3	68.2	67.7	68.0	70.9	71.0	72.1	72.3	73.3	75.2	75.1
45-54	62.1	62.7	63.0	64.1	66.4	66.8	66.7	67.1	67.0	68.2	68.2	68.1	68.2	69.5	69.5	70.4	70.9	70.7	72.3	72.3
55-59	51.0	51.2	53.1	55.7	52.6	48.8	56.4	54.8	53.9	56.1	53.8	52.3	50.9	51.8	51.7	52.1	51.9	53.0	52.8	54.3
60-64	29.0	29.7	29.5	29.5	28.9	27.2	25.5	23.6	21.5	22.5	23.5	22.0	20.8	21.8	21.7	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.9	22.9
65 and over	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.5
All ages	44.0	44.1	44.5	45.5	45.7	45.0	47.0	46.7	47.1	47.6	47.6	47.2	47.1	48.8	49.4	49.9	50.5	51.3	52.1	53.2
<b>Working age<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>71.2</b>
<b>All persons</b>																				
16-19																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2	8.3	9.4	14.5	19.7	20.5	21.2	23.5	23.9	30.5	30.2	33.6	36.0	37.3	42.4	41.8
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.7	77.4	79.2	78.2	83.4	84.6	86.7	85.3	85.7	85.9	92.8	92.9	92.1	94.3	93.2	93.7
All	67.3	65.2	64.6	61.9	58.9	58.5	60.0	60.8	66.1	67.3	68.1	66.2	65.7	68.2	69.9	71.6	71.8	72.8	74.0	74.1
20-24																				
Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	10.3	10.7	16.0	21.2	17.3	13.4	14.9	14.3	16.9	17.4	19.7	19.8	17.7	19.2	22.9
Non-students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.2	83.5	85.0	84.3	85.6	85.2	85.1	84.7	84.4	85.4	86.5	86.7	87.2	87.8	88.1	89.0
All	74.0	74.2	74.1	75.1	76.9	76.8	78.1	78.1	79.8	79.3	78.9	78.6	78.3	79.4	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.6	83.8
25-34	70.5	70.7	71.8	72.7	73.9	73.5	76.1	75.8	76.1	76.7	76.4	76.5	75.9	77.6	78.8	79.7	80.4	81.3	82.2	82.9
35-44	78.1	78.4	79.3	80.2	81.5	82.1	82.9	82.2	82.6	82.5	82.2	81.6	81.8	83.2	83.9	84.4	84.2	84.5	85.7	85.7
45-54	78.6	79.2	79.0	78.6	81.1	80.8	81.2	81.4	81.1	82.3	81.5	81.0	80.7	81.2	81.5	81.2	81.4	81.2	81.3	82.3
55-59	71.3	71.6	74.3	76.4	72.0	69.9	73.5	71.3	71.7	74.2	71.2	69.1	67.3	66.8	67.0	66.3	66.1	66.5	67.0	67.0
60-64	54.4	54.6	54.4	53.9	54.1	51.2	50.5	48.5	45.7	45.4	42.0	39.3	38.6	38.4	36.2	35.6	36.3	36.6	38.0	38.0
65 and over	11.3	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.2	8.3	8.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.8
All ages	61.4	61.2	61.4	61.4	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.2	61.5	61.9	61.5	60.7	60.2	61.1	62.2	62.4	62.4	62.7	63.4	64.1
<b>Working age<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>80.2</b>

a For details of definitions please see technical note.  
 b Men aged 16 to 64 years.  
 c Women aged 16 to 59 years.  
 d Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59 years.

	ILO definitions <sup>a</sup>																	Change 1995-2006	Per cent
	Projections																		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		
<b>Men</b>																			
16-19																			
Students	40.9	40.6	37.1	32.6	37.2	38.1	38.2	38.7	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.4	2.3	
Non-students	97.3	96.4	95.1	94.2	94.9	94.5	94.4	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	0.5	
All	75.5	72.6	66.3	61.5	62.2	61.3	60.1	60.5	60.8	60.8	60.6	59.8	59.3	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.1	-3.2	
20-24																			
Students	23.8	21.8	20.7	24.4	26.9	26.8	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.5	4.7	
Non-students	96.8	96.4	96.4	96.6	96.2	96.6	96.8	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	0.5	
All	90.2	88.2	85.4	85.8	84.1	83.8	83.4	83.1	82.5	81.8	81.4	81.5	81.6	81.5	81.7	81.6	81.5	-2.3	
25-34	96.2	95.8	94.9	94.4	94.5	94.1	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.9	-0.2	
35-44	95.8	95.7	95.1	94.6	93.7	93.9	94.2	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.4	0.5	
45-54	92.1	91.6	91.7	90.9	90.4	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.5	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.1	89.0	-1.0	
55-59	81.3	80.7	78.3	75.8	76.1	73.9	72.5	72.7	72.6	72.4	72.0	71.6	71.1	70.5	70.0	69.4	68.8	-5.0	
60-64	54.3	54.0	52.8	52.2	51.2	50.2	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.2	49.1	49.0	48.9	48.8	48.8	-1.4	
65-69	14.4	15.1	14.7	13.0	14.0	15.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	1.2	
70 and over	5.4	4.9	5.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	-0.6	
All ages	75.7	75.0	73.9	72.9	72.6	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.1	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.4	71.1	70.8	70.6	70.4	-1.9	
<b>Working age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>8</b>										



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## Trade union membership and recognition: an analysis of data from the 1995 Labour Force Survey

In the February edition of *Labour Market Trends* data obtained from administrative sources were used to examine trends, numbers and other issues concerning trade union membership. This feature looks at trade union membership using data from the Labour Force Survey.

By **Mark Cully** and  
**Stephen Woodland**,  
Industrial Relations Division,  
Department of Trade and Industry.



Photo: Andrew Wiard

### Key findings

- Union membership in Great Britain, estimated from the Labour Force Survey, was 7.3 million in 1995. This represents a fall of around 1.7 million or 19 per cent since 1989, when the series began.
- Membership has declined on average by about 3 per cent a year since 1989, and the fall in the past year was in line with this average.
- The proportion of all employees who were union members (union density) has fallen from 39 per cent in 1989 to 32 per cent in 1995.
- The decline in union density has been particularly marked among male employees, manual employees, and those in production industries – all areas where it has traditionally been higher and which once formed the core of union membership.
- Union density has fallen less slowly among female employees, those working part-time, and non-manual employees.
- Union density varies enormously by industry ranging from just 8 per cent in agriculture, forestry and fishing to 80 per cent among employees in the rail transport industry.
- In 1995 an estimated 47 per cent, or 10.2 million, of all employees reported that they worked in workplaces where trade unions were *recognised* by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment. Employees working in the public sector and in larger workplaces were much more likely to report union recognition.

### Introduction

THERE ARE two main annual sources of information measuring changes in trade union organisation in Great Britain. First, data on union membership and workplace trade union recognition are collected annually from individuals by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Second, data on union membership and the number of trade unions can be obtained from administrative details provided by trade unions to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

Results from the most recent LFS, conducted in the autumn quarter of 1995, are considered below. Certification Officer (CO) data for the year ending 31 December 1994 were featured in an article in 'Membership of trade unions in 1994: an analysis based on information from the Certification Officer', *Labour Market Trends*, February 1996, pp 49-54.

The two sources are compiled in very



different ways. Consequently, they produce very different estimates of trade union membership, and it is important to recognise that data from the two sources are not directly comparable. The discrepancies in the estimates can largely be explained by the different ways in which each source deals with particular categories of union membership. For example, the LFS questions only those in employment. It therefore excludes union members who were unemployed or economically inactive during the 'reference week' in question, those who are wholly retired, and those whose usual residence is not in the United Kingdom. These groups, however, appear in the CO count. A more detailed description of the differences is contained in the *Employment Gazette*, August 1990.

Differences in the nature of these two sources of data mean that they each have different strengths, and the particular focus and nature of the analysis or information required will dictate which is the most appropriate source to refer to. The major strength of the LFS is that the sample size and the wealth of other information collected on respondents' individual and workplace characteristics, permit detailed and sophisticated analyses, thus providing a detailed understanding of patterns and changes in trade union organisation.

### Trade union membership and density

The LFS has collected information on the union membership status of all those in employment each year since 1989. *Table 1* presents some headline statistics indicating trends in union membership and union density (the proportion of a specified group who are union members).<sup>1</sup> *Table 1* shows that trade union membership fell in 1995 – by an estimated 280,000 – as it has fallen each year since the series began, and now stands at 7.3 million. The total decline since 1989 is 1.7 million members – a fall of 18.8 per cent. Indeed, as the longer term perspective provided by the CO data

shows, union membership has fallen each year since it peaked in 1979. There is no evidence that this long-term decline is beginning to level out.

This pattern is repeated in the estimates of union density among all those in employment which stood at 28.8 per cent in 1995 compared with 30 per cent a year earlier. Among employees only, density also fell from 33.6 per cent in 1994 to 32.1 per cent in 1995. The magnitude of the decline in union density since 1989 – 5.3 percentage points (or 16 per cent) for all in employment – is a little lower than the decline in total membership, suggesting that the decline in membership is partly related to a loss of jobs held by union members. Over the course of the most recent economic cycle, the largest fall in union membership occurred in 1992, a period of substantial job losses, while unions have failed to recover membership loss as employment growth recovered in 1994 and 1995.

The remainder of this article focuses on employees only. This excludes the self-employed, those on government-supported training schemes and members of the armed forces.<sup>2</sup> Union membership among the first two of these groups has always been very low; indeed, some may consider it anomalous for self-employed people to be union members. Around a tenth of self-employed people in 1995 reported that they were union members, a figure that has been fairly stable since 1989. Members of the armed forces are not able to join trade unions.

*Figure 1* looks at trends in union density among employees across various individual, job-related and employer characteristics. Each of the different classifications shows a fall since 1989 (or 1993 in the case of sector, when this information was first collected), and within each category there was a fall in density from 1994 to 1995. There are, however, quite marked differences in the magnitude of the decline in density. Areas that traditionally have been a stronghold of unionism have suffered the greatest declines, and are close to

converging with those areas where unions were once weakest.

Thus, density among men has fallen from 44 per cent to 35 per cent, while among women there has been a slight decline. This is consistent with the pattern shown in the CO data where the number of male members has fallen by 26 per cent since 1989, while the number of female members has fallen by 6 per cent over the same period.<sup>3</sup>

Among manual employees, density has fallen from 44 per cent in 1989 to 33 per cent in 1995, while among non-manual employees it has fallen less sharply from 35 per cent in 1989 to 32 per cent in 1995. Similarly, density among employees in production industries fell from 45 per cent in 1989 to 34 per cent in 1995; whereas for employees in service industries, density has fallen five percentage points from 38 to 33 per cent. The decline in union density among part-time employees and those working in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees has been relatively small.

It is important to note that the trends shown here reveal the *net* change in union density. While they seem to convey a picture of a withering of membership among a pool of former union members, the reality is much more fluid. Studies have shown that new recruits to membership often form a substantial proportion of total union membership. The LFS cannot be used to examine gross change such as this. Nonetheless, it is readily apparent that the decline in union membership and density is a feature of all categories of employment and shows no immediate signs of abating. It is beyond the remit of this article to examine possible causes of the decline in union membership and density, but the data do suggest that explanations based on compositional changes in employment are, of themselves, insufficient.<sup>4</sup>

The next few sections explore the wide variability in union density across a range of individual, job-related and workplace characteristics. The analysis seeks to describe some of the more important factors associated with union density from the 1995 LFS, and does so through two- or three-way tables. More elaborate statistical analyses attempting to explain the determinants of union membership have appeared elsewhere.<sup>5</sup>

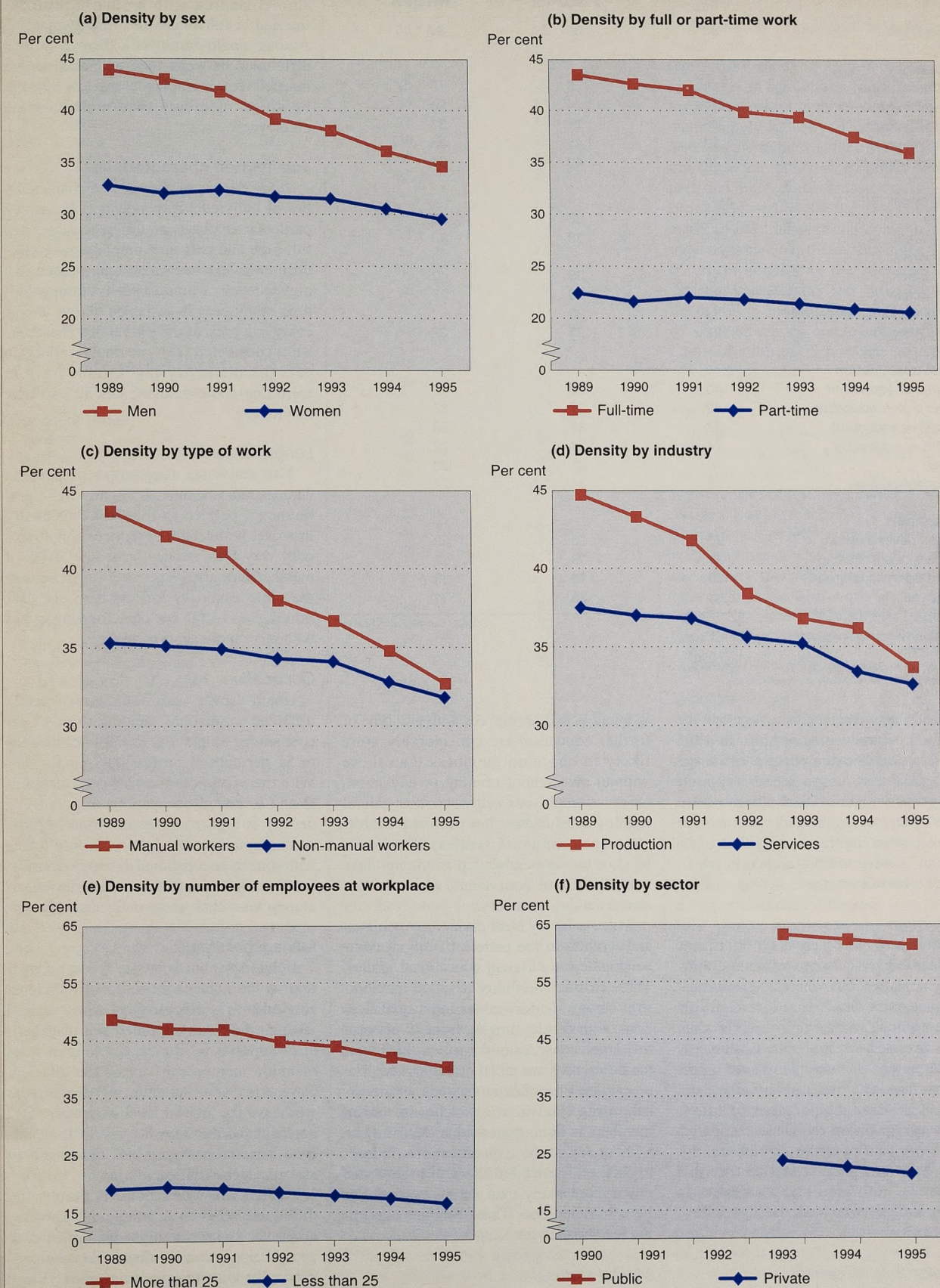
### Individual characteristics

*Table 2* examines the level of union density among employees by a number of individual characteristics, and compares results between men and women. In aggregate, a higher proportion of male employees are union members than female employees, although the difference of five percentage points is not as large as it once was.

### Age group

The first part of *table 2* analyses union density by age and demonstrates an

Figure 1 Union density by various characteristics, 1989-1995



Notes: 1 Base for all is employees in Great Britain, excluding members of the armed forces.  
2 See notes to table 1.  
3 It is not possible to classify individuals by sector before 1993.

Table 1 Union membership in Great Britain, 1989-1995

Year	Number of members (000s)	Percentage change since previous year	Union density of all in employment (%)	Union density of employees (%)
1989	8,964		34.1	39.0
1990	8,854	-1.2	33.4	38.1
1991	8,633	-2.5	33.3	37.5
1992	7,999	-7.3	32.1	35.8
1993	7,808	-2.4	31.3	35.1
1994	7,553	-3.3	30.0	33.6
1995	7,275	-3.7	28.8	32.1
Change since 1989	-1,689	-18.8	-5.3	-6.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

#### Notes:

- Includes all those in employment, except for the final column which is employees only, excluding members of the armed forces.
- Figures differ slightly from those reported in previous articles due to revisions in population estimates. See technical note.
- From 1989-1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter.
- Those who did not report their union status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.



Table 2 Union density by individual characteristics, 1995

	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>All employees</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Age group</b>			
Under 20 years	6	6	6
20 to 29 years	24	24	24
30 to 39 years	35	37	33
40 to 49 years	40	45	35
50 years and over	36	40	31
<b>Ethnic origin</b>			
White	32	35	29
Non-white	31	30	33
of which			
Black	41	39	42
Indian	28	30	27
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	18	20	*
Other	29	25	32
<b>Highest qualification</b>			
Degree or equivalent	40	35	47
Other higher education	49	37	58
A level or equivalent	32	37	23
GCSE or equivalent	24	27	22
Other	29	35	23
No qualifications	28	34	24
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single, never married	22	23	22
Married or co-habiting	35	39	32
Divorced or separated	33	39	30
Widowed	33	38	31

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

Notes:

1 Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.

2 See technical note for details on classifications.

association between increasing age and the likelihood of union membership. In 1995 only 6 per cent of employees under the age of 20 years were union members, compared with over one-third among those aged 30 years or more. Older women are less likely to be union members than older men, but there is no difference between younger men and women.

#### Ethnic origin

Table 2 shows that there is no significant overall difference between white and non-white employees, but whereas proportionally more men than women are union members among white employees, the situation is reversed for non-white employees.

Black people are more likely to be union members than employees in any other ethnic group. Some 41 per cent of black employees are union members compared with 32 per cent of white employees, the next highest category. It is also the case that among both men and women, it is black employees who have the highest levels of density.

#### Educational qualifications

Respondents to the LFS are asked about the types of training or educational qualifications that they have. Looking at the highest qualification that individuals have what

is found is that employees with any type of further education are considerably more likely to be union members than those without post-school training or education. Of those employees with some post-school training or education, but without a degree, almost half are union members. The lowest level of union membership is among those with GCSEs or equivalent, where 24 per cent are union members.

There is a very clear divide between men and women in the pattern of union membership across different educational grades. There is little variability in union membership among men by educational qualifications, with density ranging from 37 per cent to 27 per cent. Among women, however, the differences are much more marked. The proportion of female employees with post-schooling qualifications who are union members is more than double that of those without any of these qualifications. Indeed, highly educated female employees are much more likely than male employees to be union members. These findings confirm the results of earlier studies.<sup>6</sup>

#### Marital status

This section of table 2 reveals clear differences between employees who are or have been married or cohabiting, and those who have never married and are not

presently living with a partner. Single employees are less likely to be union members, with 22 per cent reporting membership compared with around a third for married or cohabiting, or formerly married. Among single employees, there is no real difference between men and women, but married female employees are less likely to be union members than married male employees.

#### Job-related characteristics

Table 3 looks at a variety of characteristics of individual respondents' jobs, with a particular emphasis on differences between full-time and part-time employees.<sup>7</sup> Unlike differences between men and women, the higher level of union density among full-time employees is sustained across almost every category of the job-related characteristics considered. This, no doubt, reflects in part the difficulty that unions have in recruiting and organising among part-time employees.

#### Length of service

The statistics for length of service demonstrate a similar, if slightly more pronounced, pattern to that of age: density increases with length of service.<sup>8</sup> Employees with very little service have low levels of membership, just 13 per cent for those with the same employer for less than one year ranging up to 60 per cent for employees with 20 or more years of service.

#### Occupation

Union density varies enormously across different occupations, ranging from 12 per cent among employees in sales occupations to 52 per cent of professional employees. With the exception of associate professional and technical occupations (e.g. nurses), density is higher among full-time employees compared with part-time employees within each occupational group. These differences are less pronounced, however, among so-called white-collar occupations.

#### Managerial status

Related to, but separate from, occupation<sup>9</sup> is the managerial status of individual respondents. Employees were asked whether their work entailed any managerial or supervisory duties. Looking at rates of union membership across the different categories, it is foremen or supervisors who have the highest level of density at 42 per cent, while there is very little difference between managers and those without any managerial duties.

Among managers there is barely any difference between full-time and part-time employees with roughly a quarter in each group being union members. This contrasts markedly with the position among those without managerial duties where the proportion of full-time employees who are union members is double that of part-time employees.

Table 3 Union density by job-related characteristics, 1995

	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Full-time	Part-time
<b>All employees</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Length of service</b>			
Less than 1 year	13	15	8
1 to 2 years	17	20	11
2 to 5 years	24	27	17
5 to 10 years	37	39	28
10 to 20 years	50	52	41
20 years or more	60	63	40
<b>Occupational group</b>			
Managers and administrators	21	22	17
Professional	52	53	46
Associate professional/technical	47	45	54
Clerical and secretarial	27	30	19
Craft and related	37	38	13
Personal and protective	29	39	17
Sales	12	13	10
Plant and machine operatives	43	45	20
Other occupations	28	39	18
<b>Managerial status</b>			
Manager	27	28	25
Foreman or supervisor	42	43	36
No managerial duties	32	38	19
<b>Employment status</b>			
Permanent	33	37	22
Temporary	21	24	16
<b>Special working arrangements</b>			
Flexitime	43	48	25
Job sharing	33	*	33
Term-time working	45	72	25
Annualised hours contract	50	56	30
9 day fortnight/4.5 day week	48	49	*
Work mainly in own home	6	7	5

\* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

Notes:

1 Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.

2 See technical note for details on classifications.

Source: Labour Force Survey

#### Employment status

Table 3 also looks at differences in union membership by the respondent's employment status, that is, whether they consider their job to be a permanent one or not. As might be expected, union membership is considerably higher among permanent employees, with around a third reporting membership compared with a fifth of temporary employees. Within both groups, density is higher for full-time than part-time employees.

#### Special working arrangements

Changes in the nature of working arrangements have been evident in Britain for some time, and are often thought to be a source of enhanced flexibility in the labour market.<sup>10</sup> One example of this is the growth in temporary and part-time working arrangements. Another is altering working time to suit both employees' personal circumstances and how employers organise the flow of work. This section of table 3 looks at rates of union membership among employees with these types of special working arrangements. In addition, it

also looks at union membership among homeworkers (that is, employees who work mainly in their own home).

With the exception of homeworkers, who have very low levels of union membership, rates for these employees are much higher than the national average. Nearly half of employees who work a nine-day fortnight or a four-and-a-half-day week are union members, compared with around a third overall. It can even be said to be the case for job-sharers, as the proper comparison here is the rate for part-time job-sharers, which is 33 per cent, compared with a density figure of 21 per cent for part-time employees overall.

#### Workplace characteristics

Table 4 examines levels of union density among employees by a number of workplace characteristics, here concentrating on differences between employees who work in the private and public sectors. In aggregate, there is a very substantial difference between these two categories. An estimated 21 per cent of employees in the private sector are union members,

compared with 61 per cent of employees in the public sector.

#### Industry

Density, as is apparent from the table, varies enormously across different industries, ranging from 7 per cent among employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing to 66 per cent in the electricity, gas and water supply industry. The latter industry also has the highest level of density in the private sector, although it should be noted here that much of this industry was formerly nationalised. A similar tale could also apply to the transport and communication industry which has the second highest level of union density in the private sector. There is considerably less variation within the public sector with density ranging from 47 per cent among employees in financial intermediation to 79 per cent in transport and communication.

#### Region

Table 4 also shows regional variations in density among employees ranging from 44 per cent in Wales to 23 per cent in the South East (excluding Greater London). Within England there is evidence of a North-South divide in union membership with employees who work in the north of the country more likely to be union members than those who work in the south.<sup>11</sup> Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have levels of union density well above the overall national rate.<sup>12</sup>

#### Workplace size

Finally, table 4 also examines density by size of workplace in two broad size bands, demonstrating the considerable influence of workplace size as a determinant of union density. In 1995 union density stood at just 16 per cent in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees, compared with 40 per cent among those with 25 or more employees at their place of work. There is a very pronounced difference between sectors among employees in small workplaces. Only 9 per cent of employees working in small private sector workplaces were members of a union, compared with 52 per cent in small public sector workplaces. These two factors, workplace size and sector, are very strongly associated with rates of union density suggesting that membership is related to unions' ability to organise among employers. This issue is developed in the latter half of this article.

#### Density across a range of characteristics

Each of the tables discussed above has provided considerable detail on how levels of union density vary across a range of different characteristics associated with individuals and their attainments, features of their jobs, and of their employer. The results showed that there are, in many cases, significant differences between men



Table 4 Union density by workplace characteristics, 1995

	Great Britain, per cent		
	All	Private	Public
<b>All employees</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Industry</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7	5	*
Mining and quarrying	36	36	*
Manufacturing	32	32	61
Electricity, gas and water supply	66	65	*
Construction	26	16	74
Wholesale and retail trade	11	11	*
Hotels and restaurants	8	6	39
Transport and communication	49	39	79
Financial intermediation	37	37	47
Real estate and business services	13	8	62
Public administration	59	31	60
Education	56	28	60
Health	48	15	64
Other services	25	12	48
<b>Region or country</b>			
Greater London	30	17	62
Rest of South East	23	15	49
East Anglia	26	19	48
South West	27	18	54
West Midlands	33	23	63
East Midlands	32	22	62
Yorkshire and Humberside	35	24	64
North West	39	27	70
North	42	30	72
Wales	44	31	72
Scotland	39	24	68
Northern Ireland	39	25	65
<b>Workplace size</b>			
Less than 25 employees	16	9	52
25 employees or more	40	29	64

\* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

- Notes:  
 1 Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.  
 2 See technical note for details on classifications.  
 3 Table is for Great Britain, except for the regional breakdown which includes Northern Ireland.

Source: Labour Force Survey

and women, those working full-time and part-time, and those employed in the private and public sectors. It may be the case that some of these differences are inter-related.

Figure 2 examines separately levels of union density among men and women, for full-time and part-time employees divided by sector. These two figures show that there is no real difference between men and women in their propensity to join unions, and the aggregate difference of five percentage points shown in table 2 is largely an artefact of differences in the composition of employment. Sector and working arrangements do, however, appear to be strongly associated with levels of union density.

Detailed analysis by industry

Table 5 gives a detailed breakdown of trade union density rates for each of the Standard Industrial Classification divisions (as used in table 4), and also for a selected number of sub-divisional categories.<sup>13</sup> Separate density statistics for these industries are provided across a range of key characteristics. In many cases the broad divisional level statistics mask considerable variation at the sub-divisional level. In manufacturing, for example, the level of union density is above half among employees in motor vehicles and other transport equipment, while it is well under the industry average for employees in the manufacturing electrical equipment industry.

Where is density highest? For men it is the electricity supply industry (85 per cent); for women it is hospitals (58 per cent). Among full-time employees, the level of density reaches its peak in rail transport (80 per cent), while for part-time

Table 5 Union density: detailed selected industries by other characteristics, 1995

1992 SIC	Industry	Great Britain, per cent										
		All	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Private sector	Public sector	Non-manual	Manual	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
	<b>All employees</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>A,B</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	7	9	4	8	3	5	*	11	6	6	12
<b>C</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	36	39	*	37	*	36	*	20	49	*	40
<b>D</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	32	36	22	34	15	32	61	16	43	8	37
15-16	Food, beverages and tobacco	38	40	35	39	33	39	*	17	47	13	42
17-19	Textiles, clothing and footwear	30	30	30	33	15	30	*	11	36	2	38
22	Printing and publishing	28	37	13	31	10	28	*	14	48	12	34
24	Chemicals	28	34	16	29	*	28	*	16	45	*	30
25	Rubber and plastics	26	30	14	28	*	26	*	9	35	6	31
27-28	Basic and fabricated metals	34	37	17	36	*	34	*	15	43	8	43
29	Machinery	31	34	18	32	*	30	*	16	42	7	36
30-33	Electrical equipment	21	22	18	22	13	21	*	12	30	8	23
34	Motor vehicles	53	56	32	54	*	53	*	28	62	*	57
35	Other transport equipment	53	56	*	54	*	52	*	35	65	*	56
<b>E</b>	<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	66	74	43	69	*	65	*	58	81	*	66
40.1	Electricity	75	85	*	78	*	76	*	67	89	*	75
40.2	Gas	70	71	*	70	*	69	*	*	*	*	68
41	Water	53	63	*	57	*	47	*	42	*	*	50
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	26	29	12	28	7	16	74	21	31	10	37
<b>G</b>	<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	11	10	12	11	11	11	*	10	15	5	18
51	Wholesale trade	9	10	6	9	6	9	*	6	18	3	13
52	Retail trade	13	11	14	15	12	13	*	12	17	5	21
<b>H</b>	<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	8	7	9	10	7	6	39	9	8	7	10
<b>I</b>	<b>Transport and communication</b>	49	54	30	52	19	39	79	36	58	25	57
60.1	Rail transport	80	82	*	80	*	*	84	70	90	*	80
64.1	Postal services	66	75	38	73	30	30	84	45	76	34	75
64.2	Telecommunications	55	58	48	58	*	55	*	46	75	*	55
<b>J</b>	<b>Financial intermediation</b>	37	34	39	37	39	37	47	37	*	45	34
65.1	Banks and building societies	51	45	56	51	52	51	*	51	*	65	46
66	Insurance	34	38	30	34	*	35	*	35	*	*	34
<b>K</b>	<b>Real estate and business services</b>	13	15	11	14	9	8	62	12	17	9	16
<b>L</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	59	64	54	63	41	31	60	62	46	52	60
<b>M</b>	<b>Education</b>	56	66	51	70	31	28	60	65	32	50	58
80.1-80.2	Schools	59	75	54	76	32	28	64	73	30	52	62
80.3	Higher education	49	56	42	56	30	*	50	49	48	*	49
<b>N</b>	<b>Health and social work</b>	48	54	46	56	38	15	64	55	33	29	57
85.11	Hospitals	56	61	58	64	50	21	67	65	36	37	61
<b>O</b>	<b>Other services</b>	25	33	17	31	14	12	48	29	21	15	39
90	Sewage and refuse disposal	60	65	*	64	*	34	74	54	63	48	65
92.2	Radio and television	37	46	*	38	*	*	*	35	*	*	39

\* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

- Notes:  
 1 Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.  
 2 See technical note for details on classifications.

Source: Labour Force Survey

employees it is highest in banks and building societies (52 per cent). In the private sector it is electricity supply again (76 per cent) while, in the public sector, rail transport and postal services (84 per cent) both have the highest levels of density. For non-manual employees, density is highest among employees working in schools (73 per cent), and rail transport again (90 per cent) tops the table for manual employees.

In small workplaces, density is highest in banks and building societies (65 per cent), and in large workplaces it is, once more, highest in rail transport (80 per cent).

Across all of the industries, there are a couple of general points to emerge. First, in the production industries – mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply – and transport and communication, rates of union density are

higher among men than women, and for manual employees than non-manual employees. This is less likely to be the case in the service industries and, in many of the service industries, density is higher among non-manual employees.

Second, where it is possible to make comparisons, union density is in all cases higher in the public than in the private sector. A similar pattern is evident for work-

Figure 2 Union density by main individual, job-related and workplace characteristics, 1995

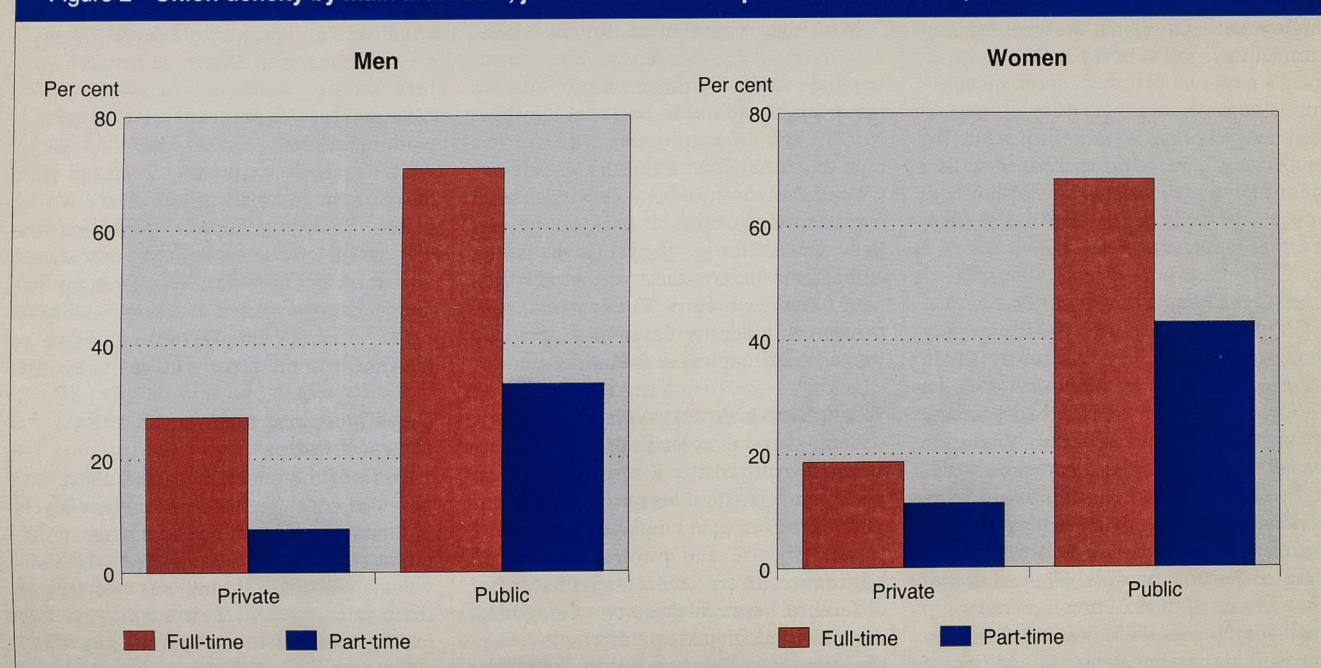






Photo: Andrew Wiard

place size with density higher in larger than in smaller workplaces, with the exception of employees in banks and building societies.

### Trade union recognition

Since 1993 the LFS has also collected information on another key indicator of trade union influence – union recognition. The survey measures the extent to which employees work in workplaces at which trade unions are recognised for the purpose of negotiating the pay and conditions of employees. This does not, however, mean that all employees reporting recognition at their workplace necessarily have their own pay and conditions determined through collective bargaining between management and unions. The measure simply indicates whether union recognition covers any of the employees at their workplace. As such, it should be interpreted as representing an upper bound on the coverage of collective bargaining. From next year the results of a new question specifically on collective bargaining coverage will be reported.

It is possible among employees, particularly those who are not union members, that they may be unaware of union recognition arrangements, especially if they operate at the head office level of the organisation, or across a number of organisations. A

detailed examination of the recognition question, including the strengths and weaknesses of the measure, and comparisons with other sources, was set out in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

### Coverage of trade union recognition

Table 6 shows that in 1995, around 10.2 million employees worked in workplaces where trade unions were recognised. This has fallen by about 200,000 employees since the question was first asked in 1993, a fall of about 2 per cent. The coverage of trade union recognition, or the proportion of employees who worked in workplaces at which trade unions were recognised, stood

at 46.8 per cent, a fall of about two percentage points since 1993. The decline in the number of employees in workplaces with union recognition since 1993 is less than half the decline in union membership over the same period, and the data show that unions have lost many members in workplaces where they are recognised.

### Workplace characteristics

Union recognition is not something that an individual employee can choose to opt for, unlike, in most cases, union membership. It is largely determined by the character of workplace relations and, ultimately, it is at the employer's behest whether or

Table 6 Union recognition in Great Britain, 1993-1995

Year	Number of employees in workplaces with recognition (000s)	Percentage change in number since previous year	Percentage of employees in workplaces with recognition
1993	10,420		48.9
1994	10,374	-0.4	48.2
1995	10,226	-1.4	46.8
<b>Change since 1993</b>	<b>-194</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

- 1 Includes all employees, except for members of the armed forces.
- 2 Figures differ slightly from those reported in previous articles due to revisions in population estimates. See technical note.
- 3 Those who did not report their union recognition status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

not any unions representing employees are recognised for negotiating purposes. This section, therefore, concentrates on differences in the percentage of employees in union recognised workplaces among different employer or workplace characteristics.

The significant impact of both workplace size and sector on recognition coverage is emphasised when the two are cross-tabulated against one another. Table 7 indicates that in small private sector workplaces with fewer than 25 employees, coverage is 11 per cent, compared with 46 per cent in workplaces with 25 or more employees. In the public sector, while differences are less marked at 74 per cent and 91 per cent respectively, they are still arguably more substantial than would be expected. Smaller workplaces in the public sector will generally form part of a larger organisation, and it is likely that if collective bargaining does take place it does so at a higher, more centralised level of the organisation. This would seem to lend support to the argument that the relative remoteness to the workplace of negotiations may lead respondents in smaller workplaces to under-report union recognition.

There is considerable variation in recognition coverage by industry. This largely follows a similar rank order to that for union density (see table 4). It is highest in electricity, gas and water supply, and public administration, both at 88 per cent, and lowest in agriculture, fishing and forestry at 13 per cent.



Photo: Stefano Caynoni

Within industries, the percentage of employees in workplaces with union recognition is always higher in larger than smaller workplaces, and higher in the public than in the private sector. In many industries, almost all public sector employees in larger workplaces work in places with union recognition: transport and communication (97 per cent), construction (96 per cent), and health (94 per cent). Conversely, among employees in small private sector workplaces, there are some industries where very few people are employed in workplaces with union

recognition: hotels and restaurants (5 per cent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (6 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (7 per cent), real estate and business services (7 per cent), and, by way of contrast, health (8 per cent).

### Union membership

Finally, table 7 examines the extent of recognition by individuals' union membership status. While an employee may work in a recognised workplace, and may even have his or her pay determined by collective bargaining, he or she may not

Table 7 Percentage of employees in workplaces with union recognition by workplace characteristics and union membership, 1995

	All	Great Britain, per cent			
		Private		Public	
		Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
<b>All employees</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	6	20	*	*
Mining and quarrying	45	*	50	*	*
Manufacturing	49	11	56	*	89
Electricity, gas and water supply	88	*	88	*	*
Construction	36	10	34	*	96
Wholesale and retail trade	23	7	39	*	*
Hotels and restaurants	14	5	16	69	79
Transport and communication	61	20	63	76	97
Financial intermediation	59	58	60	*	69
Real estate and business services	20	7	18	73	93
Public administration	88	*	*	78	90
Education	83	18	51	85	90
Health	64	8	20	68	94
Other services	36	7	31	59	86
<b>Union membership</b>					
Member	91	69	90	92	96
Not a member	26	5	27	53	82

\* Base too low to provide a reliable estimate.

**Notes:**

- 1 Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces.
- 2 See technical note for details on classifications.

Source: Labour Force Survey



necessarily be a member of a trade union. Such a situation is often referred to as 'free-riding' - enjoying any benefits that unions may deliver in their workplace without paying membership subscriptions to the unions that have secured those benefits.

Conversely, it can be the case that an employee's workplace may not be recognised, but he or she may still belong to a trade union. Despite the absence of union recognition by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment at a particular workplace, unions may still play a prominent role. For example, they may retain a representational role on other issues. Indeed, with the decline in formal collective bargaining over pay over the past decade or so, which has been well documented, such situations could conceivably be increasing.

Table 7 shows that 91 per cent of union members report a recognised union or unions at their place of work. By implication therefore, 9 per cent of union members are found in workplaces without any recognised unions. Meanwhile, 26 per cent of those employees who do not belong to a trade union report that unions are recognised at their workplace.

These tables show a strong, and understandable, correlation between union membership and union recognition, though this may be beginning to break down as unions lose members faster than recognition. It is not possible to look at the data source to find the direction of causality; that is, whether individuals are more likely to opt for union membership because a union is already recognised, or whether a sufficient membership base has to be established for a union to be recognised.

## Conclusion

The combination of the trade union membership and trade union recognition data now available in the LFS, provides a wealth of information allowing more comprehensive analyses to be made of the significance of, and part played by, trade unions in workplace industrial relations in Britain. Furthermore, evolving time-series data on union membership provides an authoritative indicator of changing patterns in employee relations over time, which can be examined in significant detail furthering our understanding of the nature of change.

The data illustrate that the continuing downward trend in both union membership and density has continued into 1995, and despite some variations in impact, generally the decline is evident across most sectors of the economy and the workforce. Declines have been particularly notable among men, manual employees and employees in the production industries. The downward trend has been comparatively less marked among women, part-time employees and non-manual employees. The level of trade union density now stands at just under a third of all employees, although there is significant variation in different industries and among different types of employees.

The introduction of the recognition data is much more recent and as such cannot yet provide reliable indications of change over time. The data, however, provide the most comprehensive source of information on the extent to which trade unions are recognised and the patterns of recognition across the entire workforce. The data also reveal some interesting findings in terms of employees' awareness of the processes through which their pay and conditions are determined. In 1995 trade unions were recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment in just under half of all employees' workplaces. The extent and patterns of recognition are significantly different in the private and public sectors. Enormous diversity is evident among different sections of the workforce in the former, while the public sector is characterised by a much greater degree of uniformity in the extent to which trade unions are recognised. ■

## Footnotes

- 1 It should be noted that estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those from earlier years because in that year the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Any inconsistencies, however, reflecting seasonal factors are thought to be relatively minor. A fuller discussion of possible sources of discontinuity is contained in the *technical note*.
- 2 Employment status is self-defined by the respondent. It is often very difficult to establish, in law, whether an individual is an employee or self-employed.
- 3 See table 3 in 'Membership of trade unions in 1994: an analysis based on information from the Certification Officer', *Labour Market Trends*, February 1996, p52.

- 4 In recent years, a number of studies have investigated possible causes of the decline. See Disney (1990), Green (1992), and Waddington and Whitson (1995).
- 5 See Mason and Bain (1993) for a recent review of such studies.
- 6 For example Booth (1986).
- 7 As explained in the *technical note*, the distinction between full-time and part-time work is based on the respondent's own assessment of their circumstances, rather than on the number of hours worked.
- 8 Space precludes a further table here, but results show that the positive association between age and density largely disappears when controlling for length of service. That is, employees with a similar length of service have roughly equal proportions of union membership across different age bands.
- 9 This classification is based on a question about managerial duties, and is not, therefore, directly comparable with the occupational classification. Hence, the difference between managers in the two classifications.
- 10 See Beatson (1995).
- 11 See Beaumont and Harris (1989) for more on this point.
- 12 With the exception of the figures provided in table 4 for Northern Ireland, all other data pertains to Great Britain only.
- 13 The choice of industry is based on areas where there is considerable interest, but is also constrained by the number of people employed. In some sub-divisions, the number of survey respondents is too low to obtain statistically reliable estimates of union density.

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## Technical note

### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983, and once every year between then until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain, and since 1995 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

### Trade union questions

The question on trade union membership has been asked annually since 1989 of all individuals *in employment* (or away temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or as self-employed, or of people on government-supported employment or training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week. The remaining trade union related questions were introduced as annual questions in the autumn 1993 survey and the data are analysed in respect of *all employees*. The exact wording and sequence of the questions are as follows.

*At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?*

If yes:

*Is it/are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?*

If yes:

*Is it possible for someone in your type of job to join this/one of these unions(s)/staff association(s)?*

All in employment:

*Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?*

Only the second and fourth questions are analysed here, and a fuller discussion of the rationale for this line of questioning and question wording, and a comparison with results from other sources, can be found in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently, estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. At the aggregate level, however, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment - the group that is asked the membership questions - tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette* May 1993 for a fuller discussion). There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions that precede the membership question.

### Non-contacts

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households that were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter,

but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the question. In 1995 the 'no answer' category accounted for one per cent of all responses.

### Classifications

Most of the classifications used to place respondents in different categories are based on a direct question relying on the person's self-assessment of their circumstances. Some are based on a combination of more than one question, and others are coded by the Office for National Statistics (formerly Office of Population Census and Surveys) based on standard conventions. Details are provided below.

### Individual characteristics

Sex, age and ethnic origin are self-defined. Highest qualification is principally based on a question asking individuals to nominate their three highest qualifications from a list of 28 categories. These have then been aggregated for the purposes of analysis.

Marital status is based on two questions: first, whether individuals have ever been married, and; second, whether if not presently married and living with their spouse, they are presently living with someone as a couple. Thus, people who are separated from their spouses but are cohabiting with another person have been placed in the 'married or cohabiting' category.

### Job-related characteristics

With the exception of occupation, all classifications used in this section are self-defined. In particular, it should be noted that the two aspects of employment status - full-time or part-time, and permanent or temporary - are based on direct questions and do not rely on any set criteria (e.g. number of hours worked). The classification for special working arrangements only includes those who work under such arrangements, and the final category of 'work mainly in own home' is taken from a separate question on home-working.

The occupational classifications are from the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, and are assigned by Office for National Statistics (ONS) staff based on an open-ended question asking people what was their job, and what did they mainly do in their job.

### Workplace characteristics

Defining the sector in which people work is based on two questions, first introduced in 1993. These ask, first, if they worked in a private firm or business, a limited company, or some other kind of organisation, and second, if other, what kind of non-private organisation.

Industry is based on respondent's answers to a question about what the firm or organisation for which they worked mainly made or did, and coded using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 or SIC(92).

Region of place of work and number of employees at the workplace are both self-defined.

### Re-grossed LFS estimates

The LFS sample results are grossed to national population estimates using data produced by the ONS. These population estimates have recently been revised to be consistent with the 1991 Census of

Population. As a result, from spring 1992 the LFS grossing factors have also been revised, to gross sample results to the new population estimates. Fuller details are given in 'Revisions of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review', *Employment Gazette*, May 1995, pp 223-232. This has led to slightly revised estimates for years prior to 1995 that accounts for differences between statistics reported in this article compared with earlier years.

### Sampling and non-sampling error

The LFS is a sample survey and, in common with all other surveys, estimates are subject to known sampling error and unknown non-sampling error.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples that might have been chosen. It follows from this that one quarter's estimate of, say, trade union membership, is only one of a large number of such estimates that might have been made. It is possible to calculate standard errors and assign confidence intervals to estimates, based on standard statistical formulae, which takes into account the complexity of the sample design, the estimated proportion, the number of survey respondents and the size of the population. Generally, the more aggregated the results the lower the standard error giving the estimate a greater degree of precision. All published LFS estimates have relative standard errors of 20 per cent or less.

Non-sampling errors are very difficult to quantify and can be minimised by achieving very high response rates, and by a concentration on quality management in the conduct of the survey and coding responses. LFS response rates are ordinarily above 80 per cent, which is very high for a household survey. Research conducted by ONS comparing the LFS with the Census of Population shows that some groups are under-represented in the LFS sample. These include people from households living in London; those renting from housing association or with job; those in converted or shared accommodation; and those with only one adult, aged 16-19 in the household.

It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around a third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group are less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf - 30 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. If proxy respondents were no different from those responding on their own behalf, no difference at all would be expected. This suggests that there may be a slight downward bias to the estimate of union membership.

On the question on union recognition, it is known from surveys of employers that only a small proportion of public sector workplaces are not covered by union recognition, and that these arrangements are generally made at the head office level or across many organisations. It is therefore likely that employees who are not union members and who work in small workplaces in the public sector may be unaware that union recognition arrangements apply to their organisation. Consequently, there may also be a slight downward estimate to this measure.



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## Earnings of part-time workers: data from the 1995 New Earnings Survey

More than a quarter of all jobs are now part-time. This feature presents the first detailed analyses from the annual New Earnings Survey of earnings, hours worked and the effects of overtime, within this growing section of the labour market.

By **Kenny Osborne**,  
Earnings & Employment Division,  
Office for National Statistics.



Photo: REX Features

### Key findings

- The New Earnings Survey, April 1995 estimated that the average hourly pay of all part-time employees on adult rates in Great Britain was £5.56, 67 per cent of full-time hourly pay; this compares closely with the spring 1995 Labour Force Survey estimate of £5.67.
- Median part-time hourly earnings were £4.36; 10 per cent earned less than £3.01 per hour; 10 per cent earned more than £9.62; more than 40 per cent of part-time employees earned less than £4.00 per hour.
- Part-time hourly earnings increased by 3.8 per cent for men and 2.2 per cent for women; equivalent full-time increases were 4.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively.
- The highest levels of pay among part-timers were recorded in professional occupations (£13.33); part-time employees recorded higher

hourly earnings than full-time employees in these occupations; employees in other occupations were the lowest paid (£3.94).

- Earnings of part-time workers in the South East were the highest in the country (£6.32); the region with the lowest paid part-time employees was the North of England (£5.08).
- The industrial sector with the highest average earnings was education (£7.04); employees in the hotels and restaurants sector were the lowest paid (£3.67).
- Part-time employees worked on average 18.1 hours per week.
- Employees working less than 8 hours per week earned more per hour than other part-time employees.
- Part-time earnings climbed with age to reach a peak of £5.96 in the 30-39 age-group and then declined gradually.

### Introduction

SINCE THE introduction of the New Earnings Survey (NES) in broadly its present form in 1970, the estimated number of part-time employees has more than doubled from 2.8 million to just over 6 million in 1995. More than a quarter of all jobs are now part-time.

As the number of part-time workers continues to increase so does the demand for information relating to the earnings patterns of this group of the labour market. Since its conception, however, published analyses of the NES have been primarily restricted to full-time employees, although a limited number of summary tables relating to part-time women are contained in Part F, the sixth volume in the annual series of published information.

This article attempts to go some way to redressing the balance. Data are drawn primarily from the 1995 New Earnings Survey. The article looks at overall averages, make-up and the distribution of earnings of part-time workers and examines how these are affected by variations



between other factors such as industry, occupation, region and age-group. A brief comparison of historical data is also included.

The other primary source of earnings data in Great Britain is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Although the sample from which earnings estimates are calculated from the LFS is much smaller than the NES, the LFS is thought to provide better estimates of earnings of lower paid workers, including part-timers, due to fundamental differences in sample design. This is not to say, however, that the NES sample does not cover the low paid; furthermore the size of the NES sample is such that more detailed analyses are available than from the LFS. A brief comparison of the two sources is offered at the end of this article. Further details of differences in earnings estimates from the two sources were published in 'Earnings data from the Labour Force Survey and the New Earnings Survey' in the April 1996 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

#### Data source and definitions

The *New Earnings Survey* has been held annually since 1970 and is the most comprehensive source of information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings of employees in all industries and occupations and for the major, national collective agreements. Although the survey is based largely on a one per cent sample of employees who are members of pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) schemes,

information is collected directly from employers.

A *part-time employee* is defined to be either: an employee with specified normal basic hours of not more than 30 per week (25 for teachers and academics) excluding all overtime and main meal breaks or; where hours are not specified, an employee described as part-time by the employer.

As with most analyses from the NES results are presented for those employees on *adult rates of pay whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence*. This category does not include those on trainee or other similar rates of pay, most of whom will be in the younger age groups. Nor does it include those who did not work a full, normal week due to sickness or other reason.

The majority of analyses presented in this article compare *hourly rates of pay for part-time workers*. It is not particularly useful to use any other pay period as the reference. An employee working four full days per week, for example, can be expected to have higher *weekly earnings* recorded than another working only two full days.

*Average hourly earnings* are calculated by dividing the *total earnings* of employees in the sample by the *total number of hours worked*. This minimises any bias which would be introduced by taking an arithmetic mean of all hourly earnings and thus giving disproportionate weight to those employees in the sample with relatively high hourly earnings but who work relatively few hours.

#### Summary of results

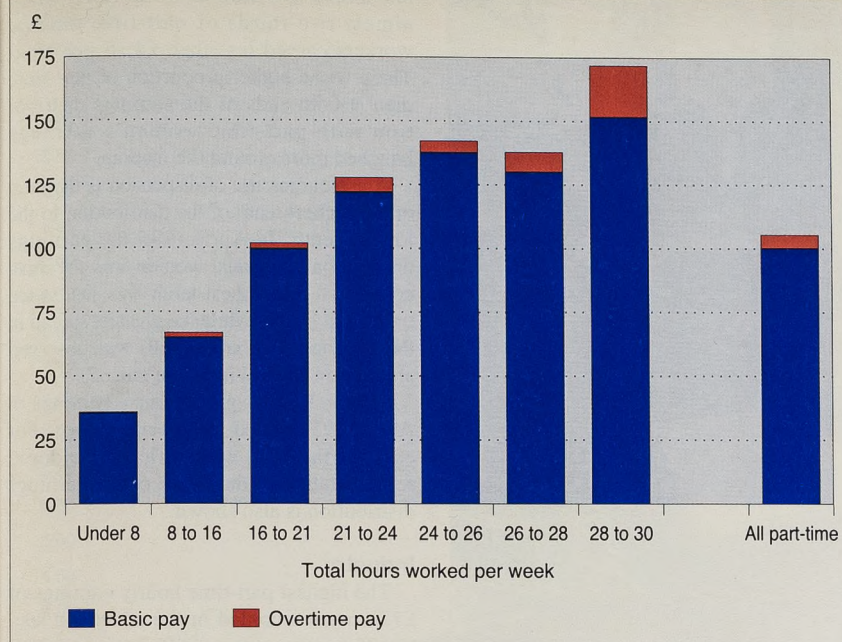
The average hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of part-time employees in April 1995 were £5.56, approximately two-thirds of full-time earnings. The figures for men and women were £6.89 and £5.35 respectively compared with £8.97 and £7.14 for full-timers. The gap between full- and part-time earnings was smallest for female manual employees (see *table 1*).

Total average weekly pay of part-timers was £105.4. Not surprisingly this statistic varies according to the number of hours worked. Weekly earnings generally increase as the number of hours worked increases although there is a drop in weekly earnings among those working 26-28 hours per week compared with those working 24-26 hours per week. Further analyses reveal that those employees working less than 8 hours per week had the highest hourly earnings of £6.81 compared with the lowest level of £5.05 for those working 26-28 hours per week (see *figure 1*).

Just below 9 per cent of part-time earnings consisted of overtime payments, payment by results/incentive payments and premium payments for shift work compared to 11 per cent for full-timers. This figure was highest for male manual employees (16.5 per cent) and lowest for female manual employees (7.5 per cent). Only 7 per cent of all part-time employees received incentive payments compared with 19.3 per cent of full-timers.

Part-time men worked on average 17.1 hours per week excluding overtime. The

Figure 1 Average weekly pay of part-time employees, April 1995



corresponding statistic for women was 18.2 hours. In all, 19 per cent of all part-time workers received overtime payments (compared with 29 per cent of full-timers), with men working on average, 2 hours per week of paid overtime and women 1 hour. The average total number of hours worked by part-time workers decreased slightly over the year from April 1994.

#### Growth of average earnings

The best indication of how individual earnings increased over the year from April 1994 is given by examining the earnings of

part-time workers who were in the NES sample both in 1994 and 1995. This group of workers is referred to as the 'matched' sample. Between April 1994 and April 1995 part-time men's earnings increased by 3.8 per cent and part-time women's earnings by 2.2 per cent. This compares with 4.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent for male and female full-time employees respectively. The lowest increase was observed for female non-manual employees (2.1 per cent); the largest increase was observed for male manual employees (4.6 per cent).

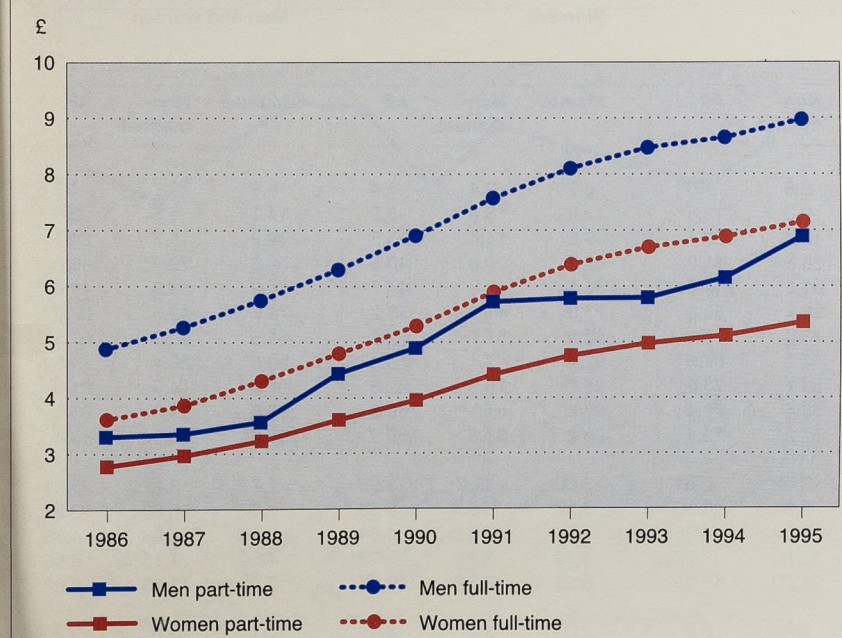
Analysis of *all* part-time workers in the

Table 1 Summary of earnings and hours in April 1995 and increases since April 1994

Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
<b>Hourly earnings (£)</b>	4.81	9.14	6.89	4.02	6.01	5.35	4.18	6.33	5.56
percentage increase 1994	11.7	14.4	13.5	1.7	5.2	4.7	4.1	7.1	6.5
percentage increase (matched)	4.6	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4
<b>Hourly earnings LFS, Spring 1995<sup>a</sup></b>			6.00			5.61			5.67
<b>Normal hours</b>	18.2	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.2	18.1
percentage change 1994	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
percentage change (matched)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Overtime hours</b>	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
percentage increase 1994	0.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
percentage increase (matched)	0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Percentage of total pay made up from:</b>									
overtime payments	11.7	5.8	8.5	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.0	5.3
incentive etc. payments	2.2	2.9	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
shift etc. premium payments	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
all additions	16.3	9.8	12.7	7.5	8.4	8.1	9.2	8.6	8.8
<b>Percentage of employees who received:</b>									
overtime payments	19.9	16.5	18.0	17.0	20.6	19.4	17.6	20.0	19.2
incentive etc. payments	8.8	5.4	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.0
shift etc. premium payments	11.3	7.7	9.3	11.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	10.1	10.5
<b>Percentage of full-time pay</b>	76.9	80.5	76.8	88.4	77.6	75.0	70.3	65.1	66.8

<sup>a</sup> Includes all employees on all rates of pay, whether or not pay was affected by absence.

Figure 2 Part-time hourly earnings 1986-95



1994 and 1995 NES shows that part-time hourly earnings increased by 6.5 per cent between April 1994 and April 1995. This statistic is, however, considerably inflated by the different composition of the sample relative to 1994.

Both part-time and full-time hourly earnings have increased over the past ten years (see *figure 2*). While the rise in full-time and part-time men's and women's earnings has been fairly steady, the pattern in men's earnings has been more erratic, although this could be an effect of a much smaller sample size. The make-up of the male sample is also more subject to change from one year to another. This can contribute to trend discontinuities.

Average part-time weekly earnings increased from £99.40 in April 1994 to £105.40 in April 1995 an increase of 6 per cent. The Average Earnings Index measured the increase in average earnings as 3.8 per cent for the same period. This statistic, however, makes no distinction between full- and part-time work nor does it take into account the number of hours worked and is purely an indication of the increase in average *total* earnings. The NES recorded a rise in the average total weekly earnings of full- and part-time workers combined of 3.6 per cent.

#### Compositional effects

It is likely that the apparent large increase in male and, less obviously, all part-time earnings is due in part to an increase in coverage but mainly to changes in the composition of the sample. Only 59 per cent of the total male part-time sample were also present in the 1994 NES. This is probably an accurate representation of the more temporary nature of male part-time employment.

Statistics from the LFS (spring 95) show that 27 per cent of part-time men work part-time because they cannot find a full-time job compared with just 11 per cent of women; additionally, a higher proportion (26 per cent) of part-time men were in temporary employment than part-time women (11 per cent). Furthermore, as the total number of men in the sample is smaller, movements in and out of the sample are likely to result in more obvious changes in earnings estimates than for women.

The effects of compositional changes described above can be estimated by applying the 1994 sample numbers to a gender x age-group x occupational group table of 1995 total earnings and total hours excluding overtime. This method yields an estimated increase in men's part-time earnings of 4.8 per cent and of 2.3 per cent for part-time women's. This equates to an overall rise in part-time earnings of 4.7 per cent since 1994, over 1 per cent more than for full-timers.

It is also possible by this method to get a clearer picture of the actual level of





Photo: REX Features

### Distribution of earnings and hours

Almost a quarter of all part-time workers earned less than £3.50 in April 1995; almost two-thirds of part-time manual workers earned less than £4.15 per hour. There was a higher proportion of part-time men at both ends of the earnings distribution with part-time women's earnings bunched more around the median.

A useful measure of dispersion is the ratio of the highest tenth of the distribution to the lowest tenth. In April 1995 the earnings distribution of manual women was the most compact – the highest tenth was just twice the lowest tenth – while the greatest spread in the earnings distribution (7.0) was observed among non-manual men (see table 2).

Figure 3 shows gross hourly earnings in April 1995 divided into decile groups. For each of these an occupation considered representative of that tenth of the earnings distribution is also shown.

### Industry

The highest part-time hourly earnings of £7.04 were recorded in the education sector. There was a large difference in men's (£11.09) and women's (£6.55) part-time earnings within this sector; this is likely to be the result of the higher proportion of women employed in non-teaching occupations. Part-time staff were lowest paid within the hotel and restaurant sector; average hourly earnings were £3.67 with no significant difference between men's and women's earnings.

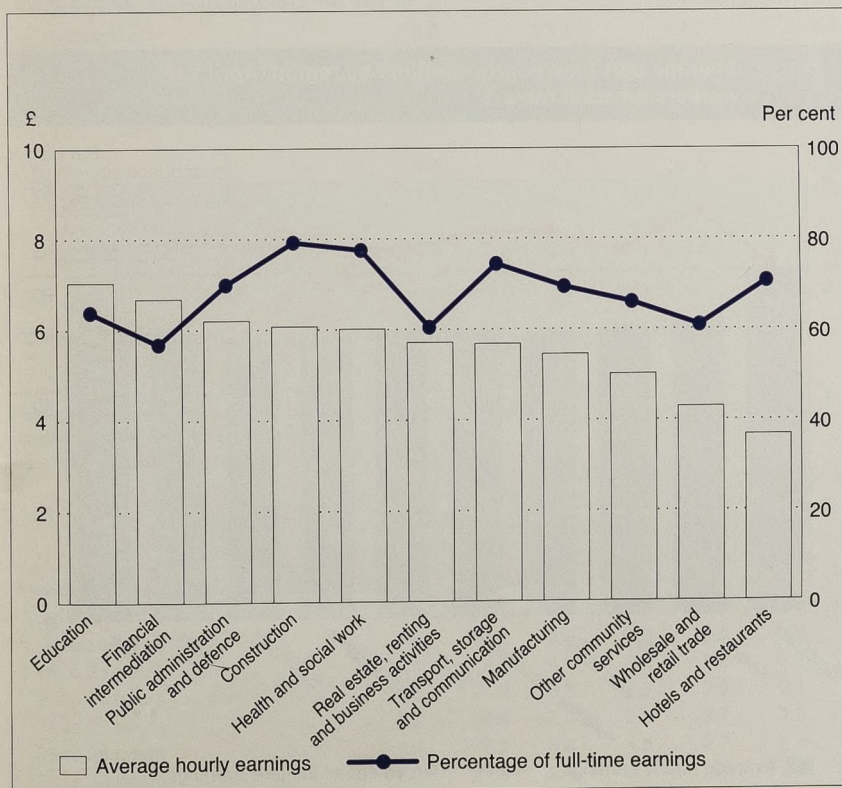
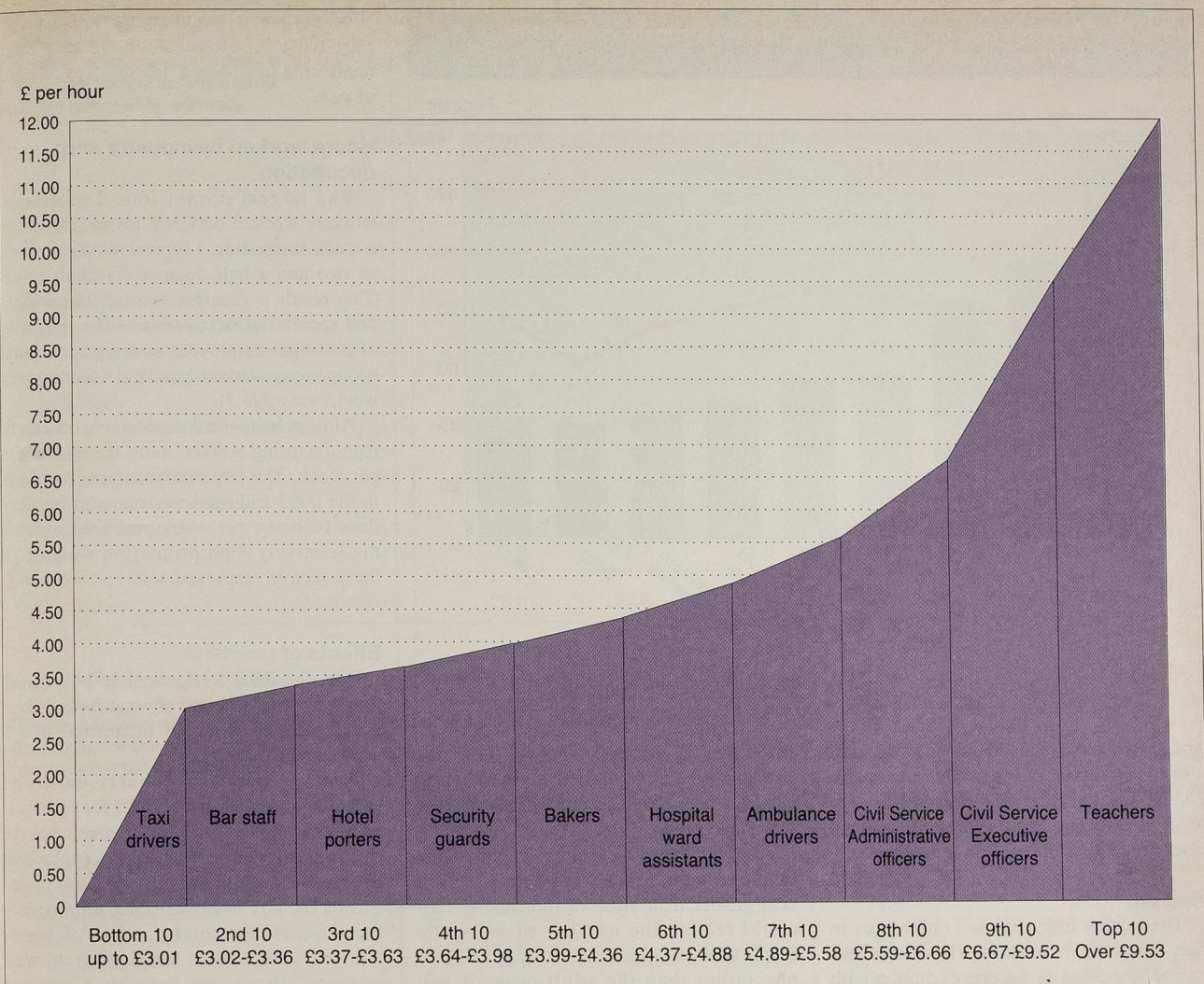
Part-time earnings were closest to full-time levels in the construction industry but were still below 80 per cent. The largest discrepancy between full- and part-time earnings was observed in the financial sector where part-time earnings were just 57 per cent of full-time earnings (see figure 4).

part-time hourly earnings relative to full-time earnings. Part-time hourly earnings are only two-thirds of full-time earnings (see table 1); intuitively this would seem to be very low. Using a similar matrix to that above and applying the make-up of the 1995 full-time sample to part-timers, it can

be calculated that part-time earnings are 96 per cent of full-timers. This large discrepancy is not too surprising – more part-time workers are employed in lower paid occupations. The higher proportion of women in the part-time sample will also have a significant effect.

Table 2 Distribution and dispersion of pay in April 1994

Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
<b>Hourly earnings (excluding overtime)</b>									
percentage earning less than: £2.50	8.1	5.8	7.0	6.2	3.4	4.4	6.6	3.7	4.7
£3.00	15.4	9.3	12.3	13.8	5.4	8.2	14.1	5.8	8.8
£3.50	38.3	18.2	28.1	39.5	15.4	23.5	39.2	15.7	24.1
£4.00	54.0	28.5	41.0	62.2	29.5	40.5	60.6	29.4	40.6
£4.15	58.3	31.5	44.6	66.5	33.6	44.7	64.9	33.3	44.6
£4.50	65.2	36.8	50.8	77.0	41.1	53.2	74.7	40.6	52.9
£5.00	71.7	43.6	57.4	83.9	51.1	62.2	81.5	50.3	61.5
£6.00	83.1	52.7	67.6	92.4	67.1	75.6	90.6	65.4	74.5
£7.00	87.4	59.1	73.0	95.8	75.9	82.6	94.2	74.0	81.3
£8.00	89.8	63.4	76.4	97.3	81.5	86.8	95.8	79.5	85.4
£9.00	92.0	67.2	79.4	98.2	85.6	89.9	97.0	83.5	88.4
10 per cent earned less than (£)	2.64	3.02	2.81	2.80	3.29	3.05	2.77	3.27	3.01
25 per cent earned less than (£)	3.15	3.81	3.36	3.17	3.80	3.53	3.16	3.80	3.51
50 per cent earned less than (£)	3.82	5.64	4.46	3.66	4.92	4.34	3.70	4.98	4.36
25 per cent earned more than (£)	5.12	12.04	7.58	4.39	6.86	5.95	4.50	7.15	6.05
10 per cent earned more than (£)	8.10	21.20	16.19	5.61	10.37	9.03	5.92	11.38	9.62
Ratio of upper and lower decile:	3.1	7.0	5.8	2.0	3.2	3.0	2.1	3.5	3.2



### Occupation

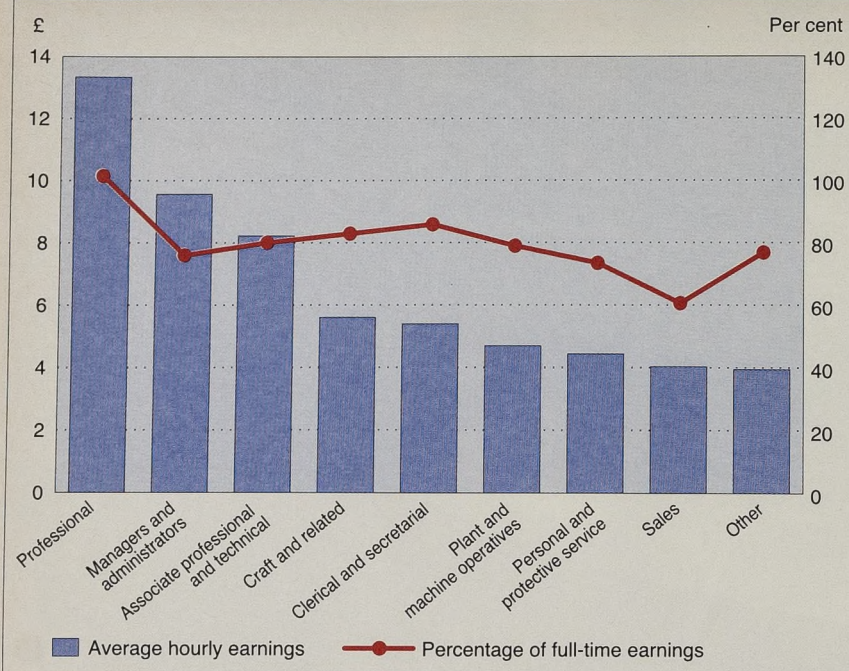
The highest paid part-time occupations were the professional occupations with average part-time earnings of £13.33 some 20p higher than the equivalent full-time statistic. This is possibly a result of the different age-profiles of full- and part-time workers within these occupations: a higher proportion of newly qualified professionals on relatively lower pay may work full-time than experienced individuals, perhaps with family considerations. It is also possible that more highly paid individuals choose to work part-time because they can afford to.

The lowest part-time earnings (£3.94) were recorded among the 'other' occupations, which are generally acknowledged to be low-paid. This group includes all non-managerial agricultural occupations along with labourers and similar occupations in industries such as mining, construction and transport. Within the service sector relevant occupations are messengers, porters, cleaners etc.

The next lowest hourly pay (£4.03) was recorded by those in the sales occupations. This occupational group includes shop assistants and retail cash desk operators and will thus include a larger proportion of



Figure 5 Average part-time hourly earnings by occupation, April 1995; workers on adult rates



young employees such as students and, possibly, even school children. This age-profile also goes some way to explaining the low level of part-time earnings in these occupations relative to full-timers (see figure 5).

#### Region

There were little regional differences in part-time hourly earnings. The South East can be identified as the one exception with hourly earnings recorded at £6.32 (£6.99 in Greater London, £5.32 elsewhere) compared with the next highest of £5.47 in the North West. Such homogeneity across the majority of regions could be considered surprising given the different distribution of industry and occupation across different parts of the country, although the majority (65 per cent) of the NES part-time sample is concentrated in four industries (retail, hotels & restaurants, education and health) with a large presence in all areas.

A similar pattern is observed when looking at part-time earnings as a proportion of full-time earnings although here, the South East shows the biggest difference. This will be a direct result of the larger proportion of full-time workers in highly paid occupations, particularly in Greater London. The part-time sample, meanwhile, will include a large proportion of employees in lower paid occupations, particularly within the service industry sector. The ratio of part-time to full-time earnings within Greater London itself is just 55 per cent (see figure 6).

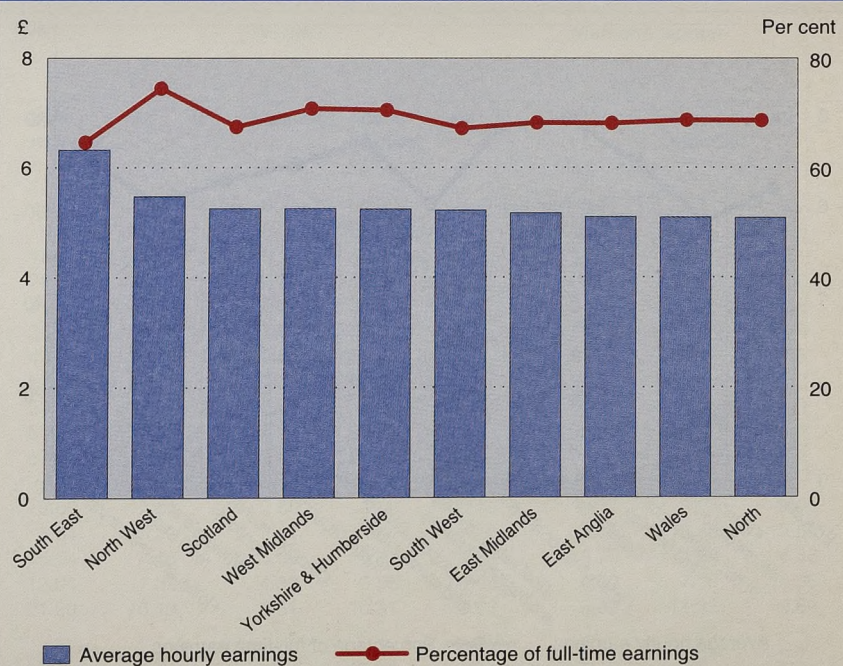
#### Age group

Hourly earnings climb with age to reach a maximum of £5.96 in the 30-39 age group and then fall gradually. This peak is

below that of the equivalent full-time distribution where the highest level of hourly earnings was observed among those in the 40-49 age group.

Average hourly earnings of part-time employees under 18 were nearly 15 per cent greater than those of full-timers. This could reflect the number of full-time employees on trainee or similar rates of pay rather than the adult rates of pay which, for example, part-time shop assistants, would receive.

Figure 6 Average part-time hourly earnings by region, April 1995; workers on adult rates



Analyses by age group are for all part-time employees whose pay was unaffected by absence, irrespective of rates of pay.

#### Hours worked by industry and occupation

The largest proportion of part-time workers worked between 16 and 20 hours a week suggesting a typical working week of two and a half days or five half days. This result is clearest among the clerical and secretarial occupations. The majority of part-time employees in the professional occupations worked less than 16 hours per week (see table 3).

Almost half of all part-time workers in manufacturing worked more than 20 hours per week. The large proportion of workers in the hotel and retail sectors working less than 16 hours per week probably reflects the relatively high proportion of staff in these sectors employed solely at weekends (see table 4).

#### Effects of overtime

The distribution of overtime hours was found to remain relatively unchanged irrespective of the number of normal hours worked (see table 5).

Average part-time hourly earnings including overtime were £6.79 for men and £5.35 for women. The drop in men's hourly earnings compared with those excluding overtime is a result of workers at the lower end of the pay scale working more overtime, hence, the total number of hours worked at a lower level of pay was increased. There were, however, 5 per cent of employees who were paid at a lower rate of pay for overtime than for normal hours.

Table 3 Percentage distribution of normal basic hours worked by industry

Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Number of basic hours worked per week						
	Less than 8	8 to 16	16 to 21	21 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30
<b>Industry sector</b>							
Manufacturing	5.4	16.6	29.6	12.2	15.9	6.1	14.2
Construction	7.7	31.9	26.0	5.6	10.9	3.5	14.4
Wholesale and retail	8.8	32.9	27.7	9.3	8.5	4.0	8.9
Hotels and restaurants	17.1	32.9	20.2	7.8	8.1	4.3	9.6
Transport and communication	4.1	17.9	34.8	13.7	12.3	6.1	11.1
Financial intermediation	4.5	23.0	36.7	16.5	9.0	3.0	7.3
Real Estate, renting and business activities	10.0	29.0	25.8	9.3	9.7	4.6	11.7
Public administration and defence	8.7	19.2	34.1	11.1	10.4	4.0	12.5
Education	24.5	27.8	19.9	8.2	10.0	3.8	5.9
Health and social work	5.8	18.4	32.0	11.3	11.1	5.2	16.3
Other community, social and personal services	15.1	29.0	26.0	7.3	9.2	4.6	8.8
All other	10.8	23.9	32.4	6.8	9.0	11.3	5.9
All industries	10.9	25.5	27.8	10.0	10.2	4.5	11.1

Table 4 Percentage distribution of normal basic hours worked by occupation

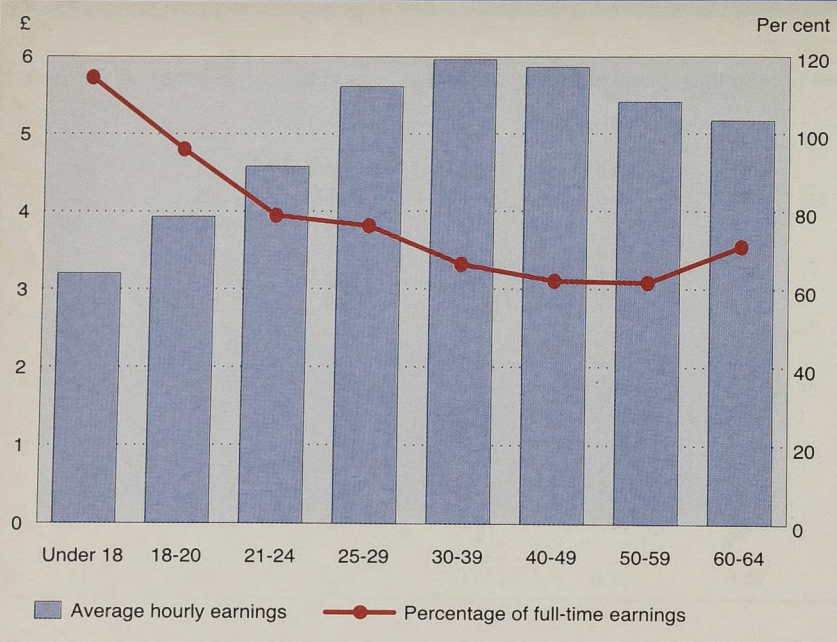
Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Number of basic hours worked per week						
	Less than 8	8 to 16	16 to 21	21 to 24	24 to 26	26 to 28	28 to 30
<b>Occupational group</b>							
Managers and administrators	8.3	19.7	26.9	11.7	11.7	11.4	4.2
Professional occupations	25.3	25.4	21.7	11.5	11.5	10.7	1.4
Associate professional and technical occupations	9.0	15.4	31.1	12.0	12.0	9.6	4.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4.8	18.5	34.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	5.0
Craft and related occupations	6.8	15.1	24.1	10.7	10.7	16.7	8.5
Personal and protective service occupations	18.2	23.3	22.7	8.4	8.4	10.1	5.4
Sales occupations	9.6	36.0	27.5	9.1	9.1	6.8	3.7
Plant and machine operators	4.9	15.6	31.7	11.5	11.5	18.0	5.5
Other occupations	10.0	36.3	24.9	7.7	7.7	8.3	4.2
All manual occupations	9.4	30.1	25.5	8.9	10.5	5.0	10.7
All non manual occupations	11.7	22.9	29.1	10.6	10.0	4.2	11.4
All occupations	10.9	25.5	27.8	10.0	10.2	4.5	11.1

Table 5 Distribution of overtime hours worked by normal basic hours

Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Number of overtime hours worked per week	Percentage of sample												
		Mean o'time hours	None	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 10	10 to 12	More than 12	
<b>Number of basic hours per week</b>														
Less than 8 hours	0.5	87.6	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.1		
8 to 16 hours	1.1	78.8	3.9	4.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.3		
16 to 21 hours	1.1	77.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.8	2.1		
21 to 24 hours	1.1	77.3	3.8	4.5	2.9	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.5		
24 to 26 hours	1.1	80.9	2.3	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.9		
26 to 28 hours	1.0	78.5	3.4	4.8	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.5		
28 to 30 hours	1.0	81.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.8	2.0		



Figure 7 Average part-time hourly earnings by age group, April 1995



The average hourly rate of those part-time employees who worked overtime was £5.22; this was slightly lower than the average hourly rate of all part-time employees. On average, those employees who worked overtime worked an extra 5.1 hours per week. Average overtime pay for those part-time workers who worked overtime was £5.34, just over 2 per cent higher than basic pay.

The highest rates of overtime pay, both actual and relative, were paid to those employed in the professional occupations although, overall, non-manual overtime pay was less than manual overtime pay as a proportion of basic pay (107 per cent compared with 101.2 per cent). Those employed in the associate professional occupations were the worst off in terms of overtime pay as a proportion of basic pay (87.7 per cent). This could explain why a relatively small proportion (12 per cent) of these workers worked overtime. The highest proportion (40 per cent) of employees working overtime was among those in sales occupations (see table 6).

Table 6 Comparison of basic and overtime hourly pay by occupation

Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence and who worked overtime in the reference week	Men and women				
	Percentage of total sample	Mean overtime hours	Normal pay (£)	Overtime pay (£)	Overtime as percentage of basic
<b>Occupational group</b>					
Professional occupations	6.6	4.8	11.35	14.08	124.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	12.0	4.6	8.79	7.70	87.7
Clerical and secretarial occupations	20.6	4.1	5.43	5.57	102.6
Personal and protective service occupations	11.0	6.1	4.80	4.81	100.2
Sales occupations	40.7	4.7	4.16	4.33	104.0
Plant and machine operators	24.6	9.2	5.40	6.43	119.1
All other occupations	16.9	5.8	4.87	4.89	100.4
All manual occupations	17.6	6.5	4.74	5.07	107.0
All non manual occupations	20.0	4.5	5.47	5.53	101.2
All occupations	19.2	5.1	5.22	5.34	102.4

Table 7 Comparison of basic and overtime hourly pay by industry

Part-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence and who worked overtime in the reference week	Men and women				
	Percentage of total sample	Mean overtime hours	Normal pay (£)	Overtime pay (£)	Overtime as percentage of basic
<b>Industry sector</b>					
Manufacturing	18.4	7.5	5.78	6.74	116.7
Wholesale and retail	38.3	4.6	4.30	4.47	103.8
Hotels and restaurants	6.4	5.7	3.87	3.84	99.2
Transport and communication	30.6	9.1	6.18	5.16	83.5
Financial intermediation	37.6	3.0	6.63	7.15	107.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	12.7	5.5	5.18	5.54	106.9
Public administration and defence	13.3	5.5	5.83	6.13	105.2
Education	9.5	4.5	5.76	7.12	123.5
Health and social work	14.6	5.4	5.85	5.53	94.6
Other community, social and personal services	15.9	5.3	4.90	4.64	94.6
All industries	19.2	5.1	5.22	5.34	102.4

Wholesale and retail (38.3 per cent) and financial intermediation (37.6 per cent) were the industrial sectors with the largest proportion of workers working overtime. The highest levels of overtime pay as a proportion of basic pay were among those employed in the education and manufacturing sectors (123.5 per cent and 116.7 per cent; see table 7).

#### Discussion

These results represent the first real analyses of part-time earnings from the NES. It is possible that such analyses have not been undertaken in the past due to concerns regarding the coverage of the NES sample with respect to those earning below the PAYE threshold of whom part-timers will constitute a large proportion.

Although the majority of the NES sample is obtained directly from PAYE records about 12 per cent is obtained directly from employers. These employers are large organisations which contribute a large number of individuals to the sample and are mainly in the public sector, although large private companies such as major retailers and banks or building societies will supply information directly to the

NES. Records obtained in this way will thus include workers paid below the PAYE threshold.

Also, as the PAYE records are obtained from Inland Revenue in the quarter prior to the survey reference week, it is possible that employees who no longer earn above the PAYE threshold or who did not earn the sufficient equivalent weekly amount (£58) in the reference week can still be included in the survey sample. Results from the 1995 NES show that almost a third of part-timers earned less than £58 per week, indicating significant coverage of those below the PAYE threshold.

The NES is not, however, able to provide information on a large number of other demographic factors and due to the size and complexity is only available annually. The LFS, meanwhile, in addition to more complete coverage of lower paid employees, offers quarterly data and provides more detailed demography.

LFS estimates of average hourly earnings for male, female and all part-time employees are shown alongside NES estimates in table 1. Although these estimates are based on all employees on all rates of pay (whether or not their pay was affected

by absence), the LFS estimates for female and all part-time employees can be seen to be slightly higher than those given by the NES. It is possible, however, that this may be a compositional rather than a real effect. Other factors which may result in LFS estimates above those of NES are the inclusion of pay increases in late April and May and the inclusion of the full amount of irregular bonuses in the LFS estimates.

In summary, although the coverage offered by the NES is still less than that offered by the LFS sample, the large sample size and significant proportion of low paid workers together with the detailed industrial, occupational and regional breakdowns suggest that the NES does provide an informative source for data relating to the earnings and hours of part-time employees. ■

#### Footnotes

- 1 The New Earnings Survey is published in six parts, A to F by HMSO in New Earnings Survey 1995. Most of the analyses relate to full-time employees although part F contains results for part-time women.
- 2 A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development.

#### Technical note

The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. It does not cover the self-employed. In 1995 the information related to the pay period which included 5 April.

Just under 90 per cent of the total sample is identified from lists supplied by Inland Revenue containing the selected National Insurance numbers, names and addresses of employers and for ease of identification for employers, the names of individual employees. The identifying details of the remaining 12 per cent of the sample are obtained directly from the large organisations who employ them. A sample drawn in this way is likely to be more up-to-date than one drawn from PAYE records and will include some employees not on a PAYE scheme.

The target sampling fraction from this method is 1 per cent. The 1995 NES achieved a 0.61 per cent sampling fraction, 0.54 per cent for men and 0.63 per cent for women. It is thus possible that combined results will contain a downward bias, resulting from a greater proportion of women in the sample.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, National Insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

For particular groups of employees, changes in average earnings between successive surveys may be affected by changes in the timing of pay

settlements, in some cases reflecting more than one settlement and in some others no settlement at all. Table A in Part A of the Survey Report lists the major settlements implemented between the 1994 and 1995 Surveys.

Most NES analyses relate to employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period were not affected by absence. Thus, they do not include the earnings of those who did not work a full week and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time workings etc.

The LFS is a quarterly household sample of approximately 60,000 addresses. Information relating to earnings is only asked of one fifth of the sample in any one quarter. Not all of this fifth supply relevant information and valid responses total about 8,000 in any given quarter.

Neither source can supply earnings estimates for the self-employed.



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## Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - January 1996

Results of projecting the April 1995 New Earnings Survey to January 1996.

### Estimated average earnings in January 1996

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 1996 was **£342.7**.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and standard regions of Great Britain.

Continues on next page >

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1996

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	547.5	374.8	500.0
Professional occupations	2	509.5	415.6	473.4
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	451.6	339.6	403.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	275.2	234.8	247.3
Craft and related occupations	5	324.5	194.8	312.5
Personal and protective service occupations	6	301.9	202.5	256.1
Sales occupations	7	316.4	203.7	267.8
Plant and machine operatives	8	299.4	205.3	281.8
Other occupations	9	255.4	174.0	238.4
All non-manual occupations		451.7	293.9	378.6
All manual occupations		298.4	192.0	278.1
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1-9</b>	<b>381.9</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>342.7</b>

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1996

Industry	SIC code	Men			Women			Men and women		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	243.5	341.1	262.8	178.9	242.1	213.5	236.6	307.4	254.6
Mining and quarrying	C	348.6	611.0	470.5	*	*	*	*	548.6	452.3
Manufacturing	D	321.1	457.7	371.2	202.6	280.5	241.2	297.5	406.3	340.5
Manufacture of food products	DA	312.7	475.0	361.6	217.1	276.1	241.2	287.6	403.5	326.2
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	258.3	400.0	302.7	170.0	234.9	182.4	209.5	335.0	241.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	359.6	469.5	410.8	239.5	317.5	296.4	338.3	408.7	376.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	305.0	461.1	384.7	202.3	286.2	242.4	275.1	414.6	345.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	362.9	455.1	392.9	257.1	266.7	263.0	355.9	418.6	378.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	376.8	522.3	444.9	*	323.7	322.3	375.1	446.3	416.4
Construction	F	301.9	439.8	351.6	*	251.0	247.4	300.2	394.9	340.1
Wholesale and retail trade	G	264.1	373.5	332.0	177.8	230.7	224.1	251.7	312.6	294.7
Hotels and restaurants	H	201.3	332.4	246.9	150.3	243.7	188.6	179.2	288.2	220.2
Transport, storage and communication	I	313.5	462.0	364.2	285.7	292.1	290.3	311.2	403.5	350.0
Financial intermediation	J	346.3	572.7	564.1	*	308.2	307.2	326.5	440.6	437.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	275.9	505.9	437.8	185.5	300.5	291.0	263.1	415.8	382.8
Public administration and defence	L	270.9	414.7	392.1	211.7	287.4	284.0	261.0	355.5	345.3
Education	M	239.1	453.2	423.4	172.1	358.6	348.7	216.1	394.9	379.3
Health and social work	N	237.9	433.0	374.1	175.9	300.6	276.5	199.8	334.0	304.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	265.8	404.2	343.1	166.1	298.2	269.3	242.2	354.7	314.7
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>0-9</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>381.9</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>293.9</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>378.6</b>	<b>342.7</b>

\*Not available



Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1996

Region	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
South East	318.3	515.9	446.1	212.8	332.7	316.6	298.5	433.2	396.8
East Anglia	290.2	410.3	347.8	178.9	269.3	250.1	270.9	345.7	314.5
South West	283.3	417.8	356.4	181.7	272.7	256.4	264.5	350.3	319.7
West Midlands	292.2	418.0	353.0	190.3	269.5	251.3	272.2	348.8	316.9
East Midlands	289.3	403.3	344.8	180.9	268.1	245.8	267.2	344.2	311.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	292.5	398.0	343.7	179.9	264.5	246.8	273.0	337.4	310.8
North West	297.5	422.3	361.1	185.8	276.1	258.9	277.0	352.2	323.5
North	293.4	392.7	338.2	184.0	263.9	245.8	272.7	329.5	304.8
England	299.7	457.1	386.7	192.5	296.8	278.0	279.5	383.5	347.1
Scotland	291.5	421.0	357.6	189.9	278.2	259.0	269.3	350.8	319.3
Wales	291.4	394.1	337.9	189.3	270.2	251.7	272.0	334.2	307.0
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>381.9</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>293.9</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>378.6</b>	<b>342.7</b>

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0245	1.0208	1.0232
Non-manual	1.0190	1.0202	1.0190
<b>All</b>	<b>1.0196</b>	<b>1.0190</b>	<b>1.0190</b>

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own January 1996 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1995.

The multipliers are produced by

scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1994 and 1995 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 3.1 per cent) equals the 1.9 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI)

between April 1995 and January 1996. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

- Statistical updates in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

## The new Labour Force Survey local area database

Until now Labour Force Survey data for local area districts have been available only in tabular format.

Today sees the release by the Office for National Statistics (via Quantime Ltd) of an annual database of such data. Now for the first time labour market researchers can carry out cross analysis of Labour Force Survey data at the local authority district level.

By Ian Wood,  
Labour Force Survey Division,  
Office for National Statistics.

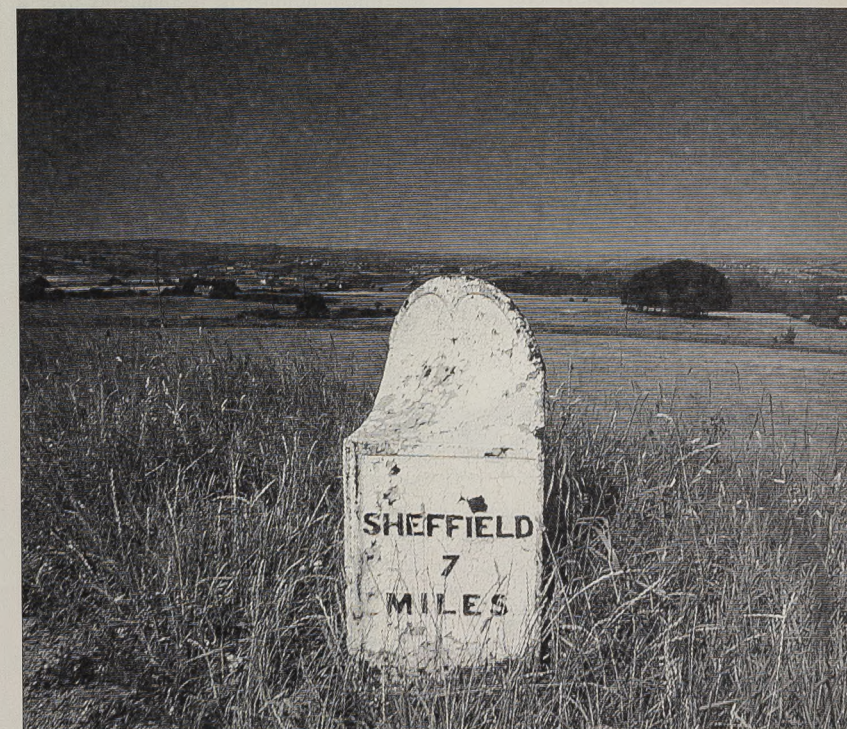


Photo: Barry Lewis/Network

### Introduction

A DATABASE of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data is released today by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) via Quantime Ltd, which holds annual data for Local Authority Districts

(LADs) in Great Britain. The release of this database means that for the first time users can carry out cross analyses of LFS data at the LAD level. It holds 184,000 records for people aged over 16, (60 per cent more than for a single LFS quarter) and 236,000

records in total. The increase in sample size also means that more LFS data are available for more LADs than ever before. This first release of annual LAD data is for 1994/5 spanning the four LFS quarters from March 1994 to February 1995.

Twelve key variables are available on the annual database (see box 1).

### Key points

- This is the first release of an annual database (1994/5) of Labour Force Survey data for the 459 Local Authority Districts in Great Britain. The database has been designed to ensure the full confidentiality of individuals' information.
- More than 96,000 household records are held on this database, Sixty per cent more than on each quarterly Survey database.
- There are 12 key variables for each of the 184,000 people aged over 16 included on the database (including economic activity, age, sex, ethnicity, education, & training) largely based on the 'variables' available for the quarterly Survey local area datasets.
- For the first time cross sectional analysis of Survey, Local Authority District data is now possible. It is no longer restricted to the pre-defined tables and 'variables' of the local area datasets.
- The threshold for publication of estimates is set at 6,000 (with 95 per cent Confidence interval of +/- 2,400). This is comparable to the 10,000 level which is set for the quarterly database.
- The next release, will be the database for 1995/96 (covering the period March 1995 to February 1996) and is planned for autumn this year.

### Background

Until now local area data from the LFS have been available in a tabular format for sub-regional areas including Counties, Local Authority Districts, Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and Local Enterprise Companies (LECs). County level analysis is also now possible from the quarterly database, which has included a county level indicator since the release last December of the summer 1995 quarter's data. The customer review of Local Area LFS data services identified that the development of an annual database of LFS data with a code describing the Local Authority District below county level would be welcomed by potential customers.

A single LFS quarter collates data from 60,000 households, which for small



## Box 1

### The 12 key variables for each individual in the sample of the local area database

Age;  
Sex;  
Economic activity (i.e. employee, self-employed etc., ILO unemployed or economically inactive);  
Full-time or part-time employment;  
Industry sector;  
Occupation;  
Social Class;  
Ethnicity; (for certain LADs, see confidentiality section)  
Educational status;  
Qualifications;  
Job-related training received from employer;  
and an LAD code, also grouped to county, metropolitan county and region.

Note: In addition, each record can be identified by the case number variable unique to this database. A more detailed description of each variable can be found in the technical note at the end of this article.

population groups does not provide a large enough sample to give reliable results in detailed cross-tabulations of several variables. Hence, it was proposed to develop an annual database based on 96,000 households that would also help smooth out both sampling and seasonal variations evident in the quarterly data.

### Consultation

Last summer a specification for the database was drawn up and comments were invited from interested parties. As well as other government departments these included the Labour Market Statistics Users Group, various Local Authorities, and the Essex Data Archive. A revised specification was drawn up in the light of comments made, which were largely in agreement with the proposals, and the changes made to the structure of the database were minor.

### Main features

This database is derived from four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS database. In total, it holds 236,000 records with 184,000 for people aged sixteen and over. This compares with a single quarter's database which for the summer 1994 quarter held 115,000 people aged 16 and over, i.e. an increase of 60 per cent.

### Database design

Each quarter's LFS sample of 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves', each of approximately 12,000 private households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any

one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview. The annual database is created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample. Over a period of four quarters, eight different waves of 12,000 households are interviewed at least once.

Selecting waves 1 and 5 gives an annually representative sample, including the maximum number of respondents over a one year period once and once only (2 x 4 x 12,000=96,000 households). Over the period of four consecutive quarters waves one and five will never contain the same households and so avoids the inclusion of responses from any household more than once. This design also gives an approximate average across the waves similar to that on the main quarterly database.

### Reference period

The database spans the period of March 1994 to February 1995. This is because the design is based on the quarters of the quarterly LFS database and begins with the spring quarter (March-May). This quarter was chosen as the start point because it is then that most revisions to variables of the database take place and so any discontinuities or additions of new variables in the annual database will come into effect at the start of the 'year'.

### Grossing

An important element of the design of the quarterly database is the procedure used to gross the sample surveyed, to the total population. For the LAD database, however, it has been desirable to improve the 'grossed totals' at the LAD level.

Mid-year population estimates for 1994 have been used to gross the survey data. The use of final population estimates means that the population data used for grossing will enhance the quality of the grossing factors. This is a switch from the quarterly LFS database that uses the most recently available population projections because of the speed at which data are released. The methodology used for grossing remains the same as for the quarterly LFS database.

### Grossing Methodology

The following is a brief description of the multi-stage grossing procedure used to produce the annual estimates. The control totals for each stage are as follows:

- Stage 1  
Total population in each Local Authority District.
- Stage 2  
GB population split by sex by age band 1.
- Stage 3  
Population in each region by sex by age band 2.

(Where the regions used are standard regions: age band 1. is for single year of age, for 16-24 and one group of 25 and over; and age band 2 approximately

quinary age bands).

This methodology produces accurate grossed data within the range defined by the procedure i.e. iteration ceases when all the correction factors lie in the range .996 to 1.005 (rounded to three decimal places), so that they are all within the range 1.00 ± 0.01. (See further information at the end of this article for details on obtaining a fuller explanation of the grossing methodology.)

### Confidentiality

Simply adding an LAD code to the regular database could mean that confidentiality of individual records is compromised. The addition of such an indicator makes the characteristics of respondents more likely to be unique and so immediately increases the chances of their identification. In addition, since the chances of identifying individuals at this level is greater, the 'effort' required to do so becomes more attractive.

So, confidentiality has been maintained by retaining only the key data items (see variable list), and by broad-banding the codes used for these. In addition, the link between individuals in the same household has been removed by changing the serial numbers and randomising the order of case listing. An ethnicity variable is available in only those LADs where the non-white population for each age-band (defined in the age variable) is greater than 500. (To obtain further details on the confidentiality of the database please see further information at the end of this article.)

### Comparison with quarterly database

Users can calculate annual estimates by averaging estimates over four quarters. This method, however, is restricted to the pre-defined 'variables' from the quarterly LAD datasets and does not have the flexibility of an annual database which, by its nature, enables multi-dimensional analysis of variables. This method of averaging does, however, offer an alternative where estimates from quarterly databases are small and some figures are not available from the new annual LAD database. For further details see Table C in the technical note.

### Analysis

Estimates are now available for many more LADs than before. Previously, LAD analysis of the LFS was restricted to a set of pre-defined 'variables' and tables, but now users have the flexibility to carry out more detailed analysis. The following describes some key findings and examples of the different sorts of analysis now possible.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the scope of the database and demonstrate the spread of rates across LADs throughout Great Britain. Figure 1 shows economic activity rates with higher rates (over 65 per cent) predominant in central and southern England as well as central and eastern Scotland. Figure 2, which shows employment rates, highlights the concentration of

Figure 1 Economic activity rates by Local Authority District

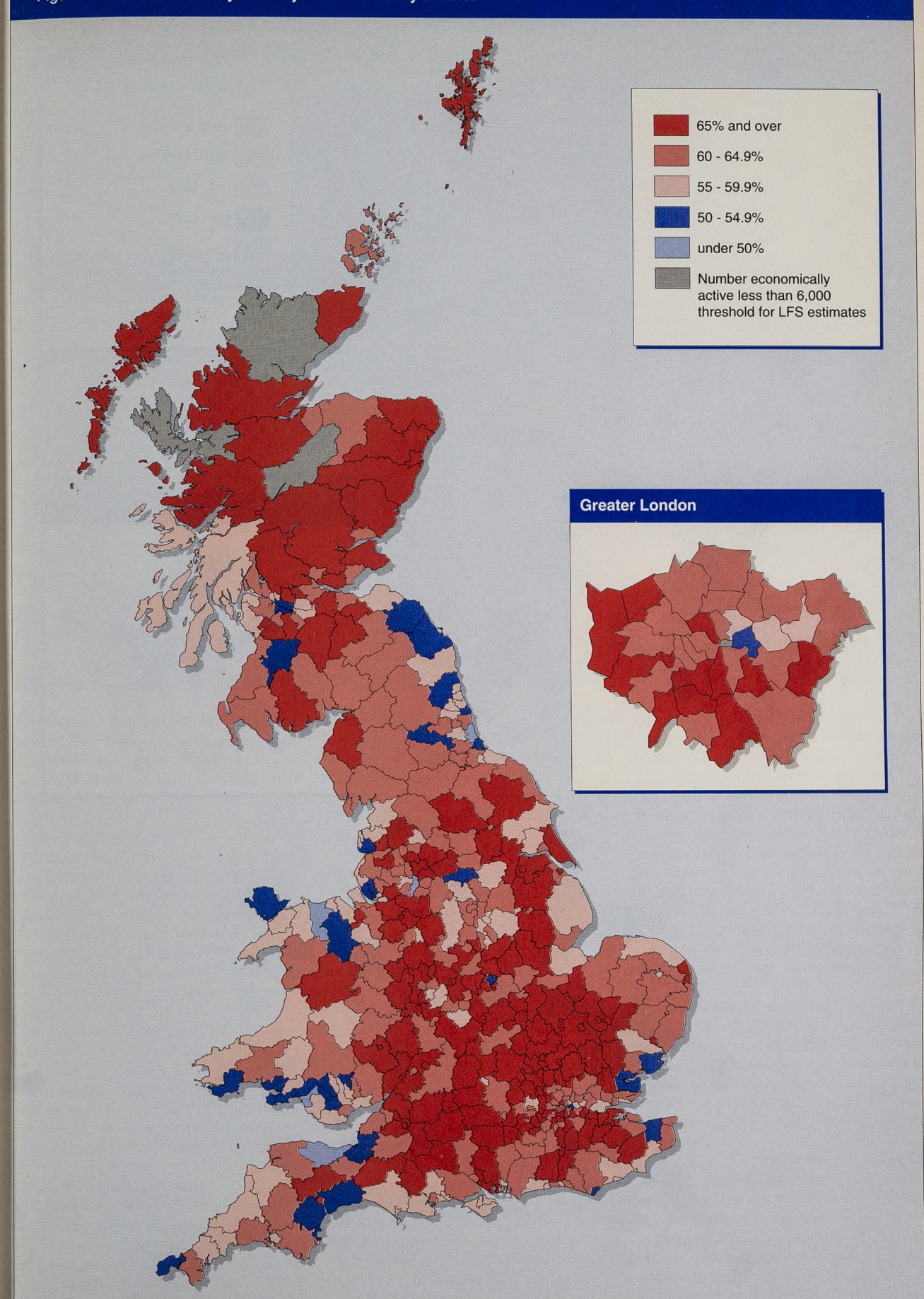




Figure 2 Employment rates (all aged 16 and over) by Local Authority District

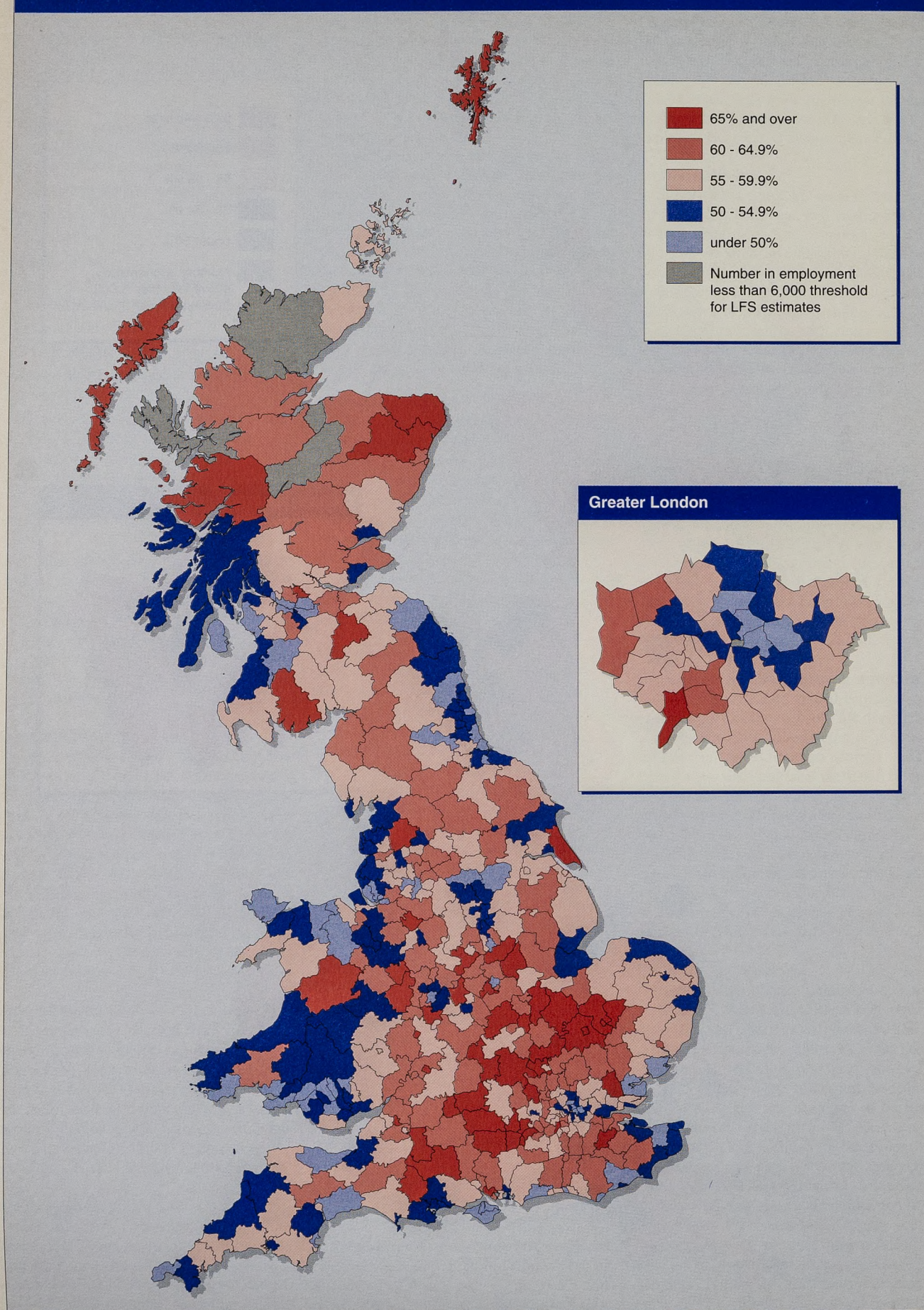
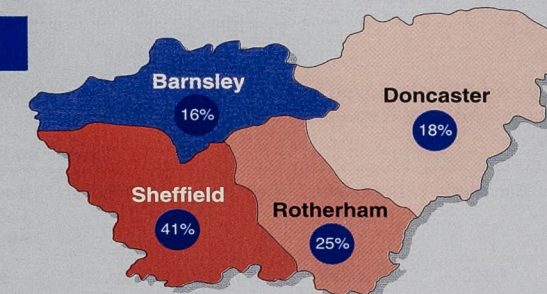


Figure 3 Employees and self-employed in manufacturing industries, South Yorkshire 1994/95

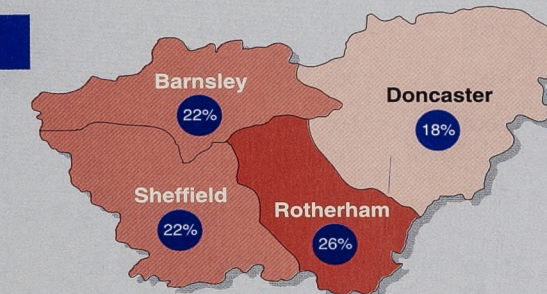
(i) As proportion of all employees and self-employed in county



(ii) As proportion of all employees and self-employed in South Yorkshire



(iii) As proportion of all employees and self-employed in each Local Authority District



higher rates (over 65 per cent) in central England with the lower rates (under 50 per cent) mostly grouped in the south of Wales, the north west of England and west Scotland.

#### ILO unemployment

Using the new annual database, International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rates can be calculated for 122 areas, this contrasts with the 66 LADs previously considered reliable that are available from the local area LFS quarterly datasets. Rates for men can also be derived for 77 areas and for women in almost a dozen areas. Of the 122 areas where 'reliable' estimates can be extracted, the highest is in Hackney (27 per cent) followed by Newham (23 per cent), Tower Hamlets (23 per cent) and Manchester (22 per cent). The lowest rate of 6 per cent is for Edinburgh with Rochdale, Aberdeen and Hillingdon each just under 7 per cent.

#### Full/part-time education

Among those areas where estimates are considered reliable for publication Oxford has the highest proportion (17 per cent) of people aged 16 and over in full-time education. The next highest rates are for Westminster, and Kensington and Chelsea

with both just under 13 per cent. The lowest rate is in Wakefield (3 per cent) followed by Doncaster, Derby, Bexley and North Tyneside where the rates are just under 4 per cent. Reliable estimates of those in part-time education can also be obtained from 65 of the LADs.

#### Full-time/part-time working

Sixty-nine percent of people 16 and over work in full-time employment in both Cumbernauld and South Bedfordshire, the highest of the LADs in Great Britain. The lowest rates are found in Penwith (41 per cent) and Wear Valley (44 per cent).

Comparable figures for part-time workers can also be obtained for all but 27 LADs, which is 170 more than before the annual database was available. Of these people the highest rates of part-time working are in Inverness (29 per cent), followed by Scunthorpe, Canterbury, and South Shropshire (all 27 per cent). Wandsworth and Llanelli had the lowest rates at 12 per cent.

#### Job-related training

The highest rate of employees of working age receiving job-related training is 22 per cent found in both High Peak and Uttlesford. The lowest rate, 7 per cent, is in Leicester and Sandwell.

#### Qualifications

The database holds a variable that identifies people with qualifications equivalent to NVQ level 4 or higher i.e. broadly degree level qualifications. In Hammersmith and Wandsworth, the proportion of the population aged 16 and over that have such qualifications is the highest of all the LADs at just over 31 per cent and is closely followed by Westminster where the rate is just under 31 per cent. The lowest rate (6 per cent) is in Blackpool, followed by 7 per cent in Kingston-upon-Hull, Stoke-on-Trent, and Halton.

#### Cross-sectional analysis

Tables 1 and 2 show the type of cross tabular analysis that is now possible for LADs using the annual database. In table 1 for example users can now look at the breakdown of economic activity by ethnicity and sex for the Local Authority District of Birmingham.

The table shows that the proportion of people in employment is greater for whites than non-whites for both men (59 per cent compared to 53 per cent) and women (46 per cent compared to 35 per cent). Economic activity rates are the same for both white and non-white males whereas for women the rate is 7 percentage points less for non-whites.



Table 1 Economically active people in Birmingham as proportion of its total population, aged 16 and over, 1994/5

Population	Thousands and per cent								
	All			Men			Women		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
All aged 16 and over (thousands=100%)	765	629	135	372	305	67	393	324	68
<b>Per cent</b>									
Employees	45	46	38	47	48	43	42	44	34
Self-employed	6	6	5	9	9	9	2	2	*
All in employment	51	53	44	58	59	53	44	46	35
ILO unemployment	9	8	14	13	11	18	5	5	9
Total economically active	60	61	57	71	71	71	50	51	44
Economically inactive	40	39	43	29	29	29	50	49	56

\* Based on estimates less than 6,000.

Table 2 All employees and self-employed in South Yorkshire local authority districts, by occupation and selected industries

Occupation	Number and per cent				
	Barnsley	Doncaster	Rotherham	Sheffield	South Yorkshire All
Managers and admin. in manufacturing	7,000	13,000	14,000	29,000	64,000
in Public admin.	*	*	*	*	17
Professional in Public admin.	7,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	43,000
Associate professional in Public admin.	6,000	9,000	8,000	23,000	46,000
Clerical & secretarial in manufacturing	9,000	13,000	19,000	34,000	75,000
in Public admin.	*	*	*	*	15
Craft and related in manufacturing	12,000	16,000	15,000	27,000	70,000
Personal & protective in Public admin.	11,000	13,000	8,000	18,000	49,000
Sales	8,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	46,000
Plant and machine operatives in manufacturing	12,000	13,000	15,000	20,000	60,000
Other in manufacturing	9,000	10,000	9,000	20,000	49,000
in Public admin.	*	*	*	*	13
All occupations of all in manufacturing	81,000	107,000	106,000	208,000	502,000
of all in Public admin.	22	18	26	22	22

\* Based on estimates less than 6,000.

The advent of the annual database also gives users more flexibility to compile data for aggregates of LADs, table 2 and figure 3 for example looks at LADs within a county and show a comparison with the whole county. Users may also wish to develop other groupings such as of urban and rural areas.

Table 2 also demonstrates the use of the annual database to carry out cross analysis of variables for which previously data could only be extracted separately for the individual variables. In this case it is the breakdown of occupations for certain industries.

Figure 3 illustrates some of the data from table 2. It shows employees and self-

employed in manufacturing industries in South Yorkshire as: (i) a proportion of the county population as a whole; (ii) as proportion of the county for each LAD within the county and (iii) as a proportion of the population within each LAD.

#### Precision of estimates

By referring to table A of the technical note users can compare the approximate precision of estimates extracted from the database. For example, an estimate of 25,000 has a standard error of 2,400 (an approximate 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 4,800) whereas the standard error for an estimate of 8,000 for is 1,300 (an approximate confidence interval of +/-

2,700). While the size of the standard error is less for the second estimate, the relative standard error (standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate) is higher ie 17 per cent compared with 10 per cent for the estimate of 25,000. Table B shows for comparison the similar information for the quarterly database. Table D shows selected sampling errors for Great Britain and three LADs in particular, shown for rough guidance across the span of population sizes for all LADs. Further information is given in the technical note at the end of this article.

#### Dissemination

Arrangements for the dissemination of the annual database are the same as that for the quarterly LFS database. The data will be available via Quantime Ltd, a computer bureau that holds the quarterly LFS databases and provides a range of services, ad-hoc requests, direct dial-up facilities etc. for accessing the data. Further information about this service is available from Quantime LFS service, telephone 0171 625 7111. It is also planned that a copy of the database will be placed with the Essex Data Archive. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is also exploring possibilities of releasing a selection of summary indicators from the annual database via the Nomis system maintained by Durham University.

#### Future releases

The 1995/6 annual database, covering the period March 1995 to February 1996 is planned for release in the autumn this year. It is intended that further improvements will be made to the grossing system and that indicator codes for the new unitary authority geographies (introduced in April this year) will be added as soon as possible. It is also planned that the next release will include data for Northern Ireland. Future releases will be in the autumn following the database year end of February. ■

#### Technical note

Some technical guidance on the use of the Database is given below. It is planned to produce a 'User Guide' for the Local Area data which will contain further information, about the annual database and will be available by the release of the next database in the autumn.

#### Use of estimates

Users are advised that the increased sample size means that the threshold for the publication of estimates has been lowered to 6,000 from the 10,000 set for the quarterly database. An estimate of this size will have an approximate 95 per cent confidence interval of +/- 2,400.

#### Sampling variability

As the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, the estimates it provides are subject to sampling variability. In general, the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, or from which an estimate is being derived, the (proportionately) less precise that estimate is. Table A gives approximate confidence intervals (CI's) that would be attached to varying size estimates from the annual database and table B shows the comparable intervals for the quarterly database.

Table A shows that if the true size of a group being estimated from the annual LFS Local Area Database is 50,000, then 95 times out of a 100 the LFS estimate for the size of that group will be in the range 43,200 to 56,800. In comparison if the true size of a group being estimated from the quarterly LFS is also 50,000 then 95 times out of a hundred the LFS estimate will be in the larger range of 41,400 to 58,600.

#### Analysis over time

An important consequence of the fact that estimates are subject to sampling variability is that estimates are likely to fluctuate over time irrespective of any actual change in the true figures.

The standard error on the estimate of change over time will 'improve' in comparison to the quarterly database since there is a 60 per cent increase in the sample size. However, the improvement is not as much as one might expect for two technical reasons. First, the standard error of change also depends on the degree of overlap in the sample during the time period: the higher the overlap the lower the standard error on movement estimates. For the annual database, the overlap between successive years is 50 per cent (compared with 80 per cent for the quarterly database). Second, there will be less correlation between the responses for wave 1 of the sample in 1994/5 and the responses in its re-occurrence as wave 5 in the following year's database, than between the wave 1 responses in the quarterly database

and the corresponding wave 2 responses in the following quarter, and so on. (Most variables will show some correlation over time, and variables such as sex and ethnicity will be more strongly correlated than ILO unemployment. Changes in the individuals in the selected households between waves will reduce all correlation coefficients). Further information about analysis between annual databases over time will be provided on release of the 1995/6 database.

#### Comparison with quarterly database

Table C shows estimates for Great Britain of the main economic activity variables comparing results from the annual database with an average of the four quarterly databases from which it is drawn. Users should be aware that although the results from the two databases are similar they are not identical. For each of the rates shown, there is less than 0.3 percentage points difference in results between the two bases.

Table A Confidence intervals for annual database

Number	95 per cent confidence intervals +/-	Confidence intervals as percentage of estimate +/-
6,000	2,400	39
8,000	2,700	34
10,000	3,000	30
12,000	3,300	29
15,000	3,700	25
20,000	4,300	22
25,000	4,800	19
30,000	5,300	18
35,000	5,700	16
40,000	6,100	15
45,000	6,500	14
50,000	6,800	14
75,000	8,300	11
100,000	9,600	10
150,000	11,800	8
200,000	13,600	7
250,000	15,200	6
500,000	21,400	4
1,000,000	30,100	3

Table B Confidence intervals for quarterly database

Number	95 per cent confidence intervals +/-	Confidence intervals as percentage of estimate +/-
10,000	3,900	39
12,000	4,200	35
15,000	4,700	32
20,000	5,500	27
25,000	6,100	24
30,000	6,700	22
35,000	7,200	21
40,000	7,700	19
45,000	8,200	18
50,000	8,600	17
75,000	10,600	14
100,000	12,200	12
150,000	14,900	10
200,000	17,200	9
250,000	19,300	8
500,000	27,100	5
1,000,000	38,200	4

Table C Comparison of 1994/95 annual database and average of four quarters from quarterly database

	Great Britain, thousands and per cent										
	Employees	Self-employed	People aged 16+ in employment	ILO unemployed 16+	Economic-ally active 16+	Economic-ally inactive 16+	People aged 16+ resident in private households	Economic activity rates all 16+	16-59/64	Employ-ment rate per cent 16-59/64	ILO unemploy-ment rate per cent
Average of 4 quarters (spr 1994-win 1995) <sup>a</sup>	21,574	3,247	25,254	2,586	27,839	16,472	44,311	62.8	78.7	71.2	9.3
Annual database	21,507	3,245	25,172	2,582	27,755	16,558	44,313	62.6	78.4	71.0	9.3
Annual of average quarters - per cent	99.69	99.92	99.68	99.87	99.70	100.53	100.00	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0

<sup>a</sup> Unemployment is defined by the International Labour Organisation criteria.

<sup>b</sup> Labour Force Survey quarters March-May 1994 to Dec 1994-Feb 1995.



Technical note (continued)

Example of sampling errors

Table D shows selected sampling errors for Great Britain and three LADs in particular, shown for rough guidance across the span of population sizes for all LADs. The errors have been calculated assuming a design factor of 1 and applying annual correlations based on

those calculated for the quarterly database. However, it is likely that correlations will vary across geographies (eg. unemployment is more likely to be a long term status in some LADs than others) and it is possible that design factors may also differ across LADs. ONS are developing the work in this area and will provide further

detail when the next annual LAD database is published. For the purposes of this example, the errors of change were calculated using the assumption that the annual estimates remain unchanged between two successive years.

Table D Examples of sampling errors

	LFS estimate	Thousands and per cent			
		Annual estimate (000s)		Annual changes (000s)	
		Standard error	95% confidence interval	Standard error	95% confidence interval
<b>Great Britain</b>					
Population aged 16 and over	44,300				
All in employment	25,200	51	+/-100	55	+/-109
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	9.3	0.1	+/-0.2	0.1	+/-0.2
<b>Birmingham</b>					
Population aged 16 and over	735				
All in employment	391	7	+/-13	9	+/-17
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	14.8	0.8	+/-1.7	1.2	+/-2.3
<b>Croydon</b>					
Population aged 16 and over	248				
All in employment	148	4	+/-8	5	+/-10
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	9.9	1.2	+/-2.3	1.6	+/-3.1
<b>Ribble Valley</b>					
Population aged 16 and over	37				
All in employment	26	1	+/-3	2	+/-3
ILO unemployment rate	*	*	*	*	*

(\*) Based on estimates of less than 6,000.

Box 2

Variable list

Variable	Values
Age	0-15; 16-17; 18-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65+
Sex	Male/female
Economic activity	employee (permanent/temporary/other); self-employed; government-supported employment and training programme; unpaid family worker; ILO unemployed; economically inactive
Full-time/part-time	full-time; part-time
Industry sector	Agriculture & fishing; energy & water; manufacturing; construction; distribution, hotels & restaurants; transport & communications; banking, finance & insurance etc.; public administration, education & health; other services
Occupation	Managers & admin; professional; associate professionals & technicians; clerical; craft & related; sales; plant & machine operators; other
Social class	Professional; intermediate; skilled (non-manual); skilled (manual); partly skilled; unskilled; armed forces.
Ethnicity	White/non-white
Education	Full-time/part-time/not in education
Qualifications	NVQ level 4 and above/below NVQ level 4/no qualification
Training	Received/not received job-related training in the past 4 weeks
LAD	3 digit code for each district (Also grouped as counties, metropolitan counties and regions)

Further information:

If you would like any further details about the annual LFS LAD database please contact Ian Wood, Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey Division, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF tel: 0171 273 5498.

For more information about the LFS call the LFS Help-Line on 0171 273 5585.

For more information about the LFS services of Quantime Ltd tel: 0171 625 7111.

## Revisions to the quarterly Labour Force Survey: seasonal adjustment review

**EACH YEAR the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Survey estimates from spring 1992 onwards is reviewed, taking account of the extra information about seasonal patterns provided by the previous year's data. In addition to this review, a small change to the way LFS estimates of full-time and part-time employment are derived was introduced for the latest (winter 1995/6) quarter. These are outlined below.**

Revised LFS seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates were published last month in the LFS *First Release* and appear in the 'Labour Market Data' section of this month's *Labour Market Trends*. LFS series (in line with other labour market series) are seasonally adjusted using the X-11 program, which calculates seasonally adjusted series by the application of moving averages in order to estimate the trend, seasonal and irregular components.

As described in the May 1995 issue of the *Employment Gazette*, in relation to last year's review, the LFS data used to generate seasonal adjustment factors are based on monthly series of estimates for the averages of successive overlapping three month periods. This year, ARIMA modelling has

been used to extend the length of these LFS series to five years to improve the quality of the seasonal adjustment by allowing gradual changes in the seasonal pattern of the series to be taken into account.<sup>1</sup>

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates for the main LFS series, together with the revisions themselves. The revisions have generally been small in scale, in most cases less than 10,000. Some revisions however, particularly those for winter quarters, have been larger, with the largest revision being 31,000 to the winter 1994/5 ILO unemployment estimate. As more years of LFS quarterly data become available, and hence produce more information on the seasonal variation of LFS series, the size of revisions resulting from future seasonal adjustment reviews should be reduced.

Figures 1 and 2 show the old and revised LFS seasonally adjusted time series for 'total employment' and 'ILO unemployment', together with the unadjusted series. These graphs emphasise the generally small size of the revisions (difference between the red and black lines) when compared to the size of the seasonal factors (difference

between the blue and red lines). Figure 2 also shows how the large revision to the winter 1995/6 ILO unemployment estimate has resulted from better estimation of the trend in this series at that point, and thus led to the smoother appearance of the seasonally adjusted series.

Table 2 shows how the seasonal adjustment review has affected the LFS estimates of quarterly change to total employment and ILO unemployment. Although the magnitude of these changes has been altered, the pattern of rises and falls in the estimates has remained the same in all but three instances (shown in bold in table 2):

- the previously estimated fall of 9,000 in total employment between winter 1992/3 and spring 1993 has been revised to an estimated rise of 13,000,
- the previously estimated rise of 3,000 in total employment between spring 1993 and summer 1993 has been revised to an estimated fall of 8,000, and
- the previously estimated rise of 28,000 in ILO unemployment between winter 1994/5 and spring 1995 has been revised to an estimated fall of 3,000.

Table 1 Revisions to main LFS seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates

	Great Britain, thousands									
	All in Employment		ILO Unemployment		Economically Active		Economically Inactive		All aged 16 and over	
	Revised estimate	Revision	Revised estimate	Revision	Revised estimate	Revision	Revised estimate	Revision	Revised estimate	Revision
Spr 1992	25,258	10	2,737	-9	27,995	1	16,164	-1	44,159	0
Sum 1992	25,146	3	2,778	-13	27,923	-10	16,253	10	44,176	0
Aut 1992	25,048	0	2,859	-2	27,907	-1	16,283	1	44,190	0
Win 1992/3	24,947	-11	2,957	21	27,905	10	16,299	-10	44,203	0
Spr 1993	24,960	11	2,903	-7	27,863	4	16,353	-4	44,217	0
Sum 1993	24,953	1	2,876	-11	27,828	-10	16,402	10	44,230	0
Aut 1993	25,009	1	2,855	1	27,864	2	16,382	-2	44,246	0
Win 1993/4	25,077	-9	2,786	26	27,863	17	16,399	-17	44,262	0
Spr 1994	25,149	14	2,712	-6	27,861	8	16,417	-8	44,277	0
Sum 1994	25,206	-2	2,669	-10	27,875	-12	16,419	12	44,293	0
Aut 1994	25,294	2	2,532	2	27,826	4	16,496	-4	44,322	0
Win 1994/5	25,371	-9	2,435	31	27,806	22	16,545	-22	44,352	0
Spr 1995	25,407	1	2,432	-0	27,839	1	16,542	-1	44,381	0
Sum 1995	25,505	-8	2,416	2	27,921	-6	16,489	6	44,410	0
Aut 1995	25,562	11	2,396	-2	27,959	9	16,489	-9	44,447	0
Win 1995/6	25,680		2,302		27,982		16,503		44,485	



Figure 1 Total employment, Great Britain, all persons

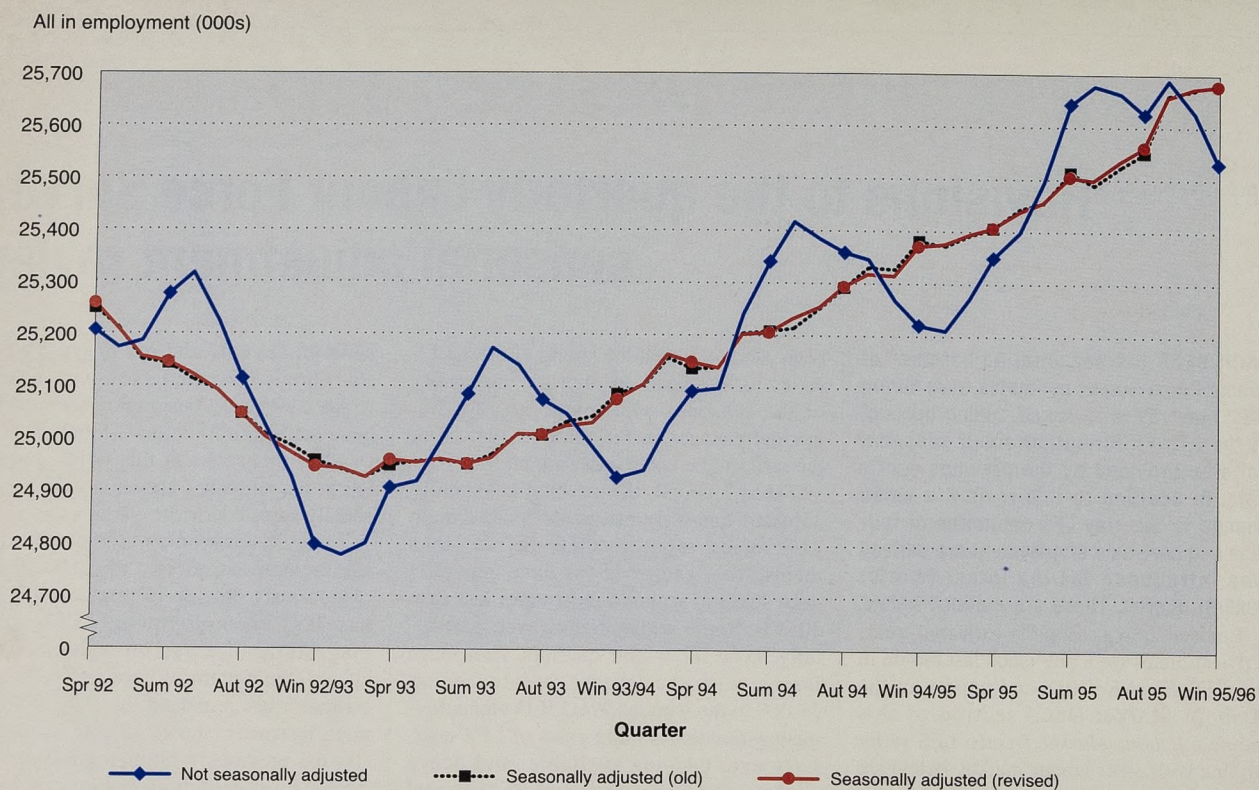


Figure 2 ILO unemployment, Great Britain, all persons

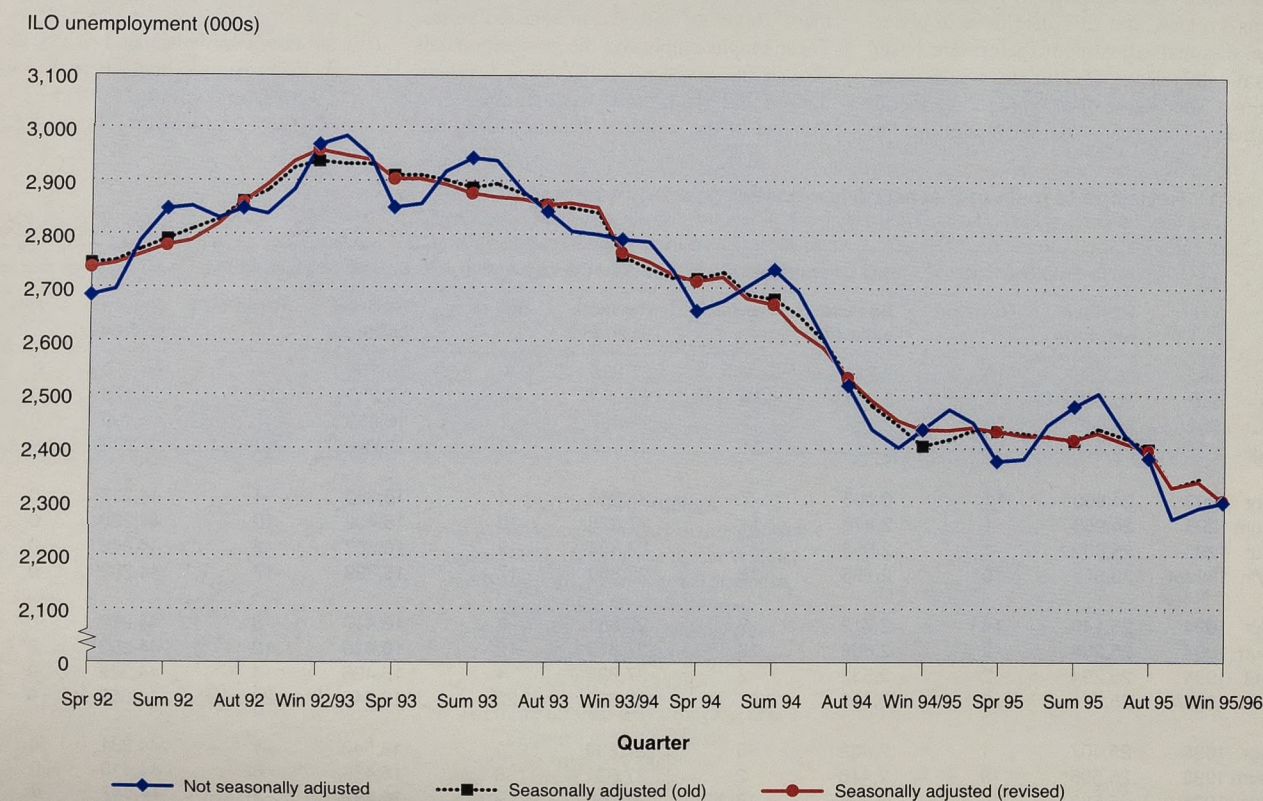


Table 2 Revisions to main LFS seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly change

		All in Employment			ILO Unemployment		
		Previous estimate of change	Revision	Revised estimate of change	Previous estimate of change	Revision	Revised estimate of change
Spr 1992 -	Sum 1992	-106	-7	-113	45	-4	41
Sum 1992 -	Aut 1992	-95	-2	-98	70	11	81
Aut 1992 -	Win 1992/3	-89	-12	-100	76	23	98
Win 1992/3 -	Spr 1993	-9	22	13	-26	-28	-54
Spr 1993 -	Sum 1993	3	-11	-8	-23	-4	-27
Sum 1993 -	Aut 1993	56	0	56	-32	12	-20
Aut 1993 -	Win 1993/4	79	-10	68	-95	26	-70
Win 1993/4 -	Spr 1994	49	23	72	-42	-32	-74
Spr 1994 -	Sum 1994	72	-16	57	-39	-4	-43
Sum 1994 -	Aut 1994	84	4	89	-149	11	-137
Aut 1994 -	Win 1994/5	88	-11	77	-126	29	-97
Win 1994/5 -	Spr 1995	25	11	36	28	-31	-3
Spr 1995 -	Sum 1995	108	-10	98	-18	2	-16
Sum 1995 -	Aut 1995	38	19	57	-15	-5	-20
Aut 1995 -	Win 1995/6			118			-94

**Full-time and part-time employment estimates**

Up until autumn 1995 when compiling LFS full-time and part-time estimates for 'all in employment', people on government-supported training and employment programmes were classified as full-time or part-time depending upon their hours worked (for those on work-based schemes), or, by convention, taken to be part-time (those at college during the reference week). This methodology was developed as (unlike employees, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers)

those on schemes were not asked in the survey whether they considered themselves to be full-time or part-time.

People on work-based, government-supported training and employment programmes are now being asked this question, and therefore full-time and part-time estimates will be based upon these responses rather than on hours worked. (Those people on schemes who stated that they were at college during the reference week will continue to be classified as part-time). Although this will introduce a small discontinuity into these series between

autumn 1995 and winter 1995/6 (increasing the full-time employment estimate by approximately 14,000 and reducing the part-time estimate by approximately 18,000), ONS feel this is outweighed by the definitional consistency and operational simplicity that will result for LFS users.

**Footnote**

1 This is the methodology recommended by the Methods and Quality Division of ONS for use with short time series.

**Further information:**

For details of the seasonal adjustment methodology used for LFS series see Tonks E, 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review'. *Employment Gazette*, May 1995, pp223-232.

For further information on this year's seasonal adjustment review, or on the full-time/part-time definitional change, please contact:

Emma Tonks,  
Office for National Statistics,  
Labour Force Survey Division,  
Level 1, Caxton House,  
London, SW1H 9NF  
Tel: 0171 273 5584.



## HOURS WORKED - 4th QUARTER 1995

**A**N ARTICLE in the December 1995 edition of *Labour Market Trends* introduced a new series of total hours worked. This is the second quarterly update.

This provisional series is consistent with national accounts definitions. It estimates total actual hours worked, whether paid or unpaid, and excludes hours paid but not worked (eg

holidays). The series combines information on average hours worked collected in the Labour Force Survey with data on employee numbers from the Workforce in Employment series. Full details are given in the *technical note* on pp475-476 of *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

In the 4th quarter of 1995, total hours worked per week were 837 million (seasonally

adjusted), a slight increase over the same period the previous year, and a larger increase over the previous quarter's figure. The seasonally adjusted quarterly increase arises from a rise in both average hours and employment. The main changes in the quarter were in male full-time employees' hours which increased by 3.8 million, seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted total hours worked by

employees and self-employed increased most in private services (2.2million hours), but the largest percentage rise was in mining, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply (1 per cent).

There have been some small changes to the figures published previously due to revisions to the underlying Workforce in Employment series. These are not individually marked on the tables.

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

United Kingdom		Employees in employment				Self-employed			HMF WRGT UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total	
SIC 92		Men		Women		All					
Unadjusted for seasonal variation		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	Men	Women	All			
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	263	71	656	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	413	16	274	73	688	109	24	134	20	842
	Sep	403	16	259	69	663	111	23	134	20	818
	Dec	422	17	280	77	702	114	24	139	20	861
1995	Mar	399	16	267	73	667	104	22	126	19	811
	Jun	420	17	277	76	697	113	24	137	19	853
	Sep	405	17	262	70	667	111	23	134	19	819
	Dec	427	18	281	77	708	113	24	137	18	863
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>											
1992	Jun	410	14	264	70	674	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep	411	14	268	70	679	106	25	130	24	833
	Dec	409	14	266	70	675	103	23	127	24	825
1993	Mar	407	14	266	70	673	103	22	125	23	821
	Jun	405	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	404	15	268	71	672	104	23	127	22	821
	Dec	404	15	267	71	671	105	23	127	21	819
1994	Mar	406	16	268	72	673	107	24	131	21	825
	Jun	407	16	269	72	676	108	24	131	21	828
	Sep	409	16	269	72	678	109	24	133	20	831
	Dec	410	16	272	73	682	111	24	135	20	836
1995	Mar	412	16	272	73	684	111	23	134	19	837
	Jun	413	17	272	75	685	111	23	135	19	839
	Sep	411	17	272	74	683	109	23	132	18	833
	Dec	415	18	272	74	687	109	23	132	18	837

<sup>a</sup> HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT - Work-Related Government Training; UPFW - Unpaid Family Worker.

Table 2 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by sex and industry group

Standard region		Millions								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation		Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing	Production industries	Construc- tion	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health & social work	Additivity adjustment <sup>a</sup>			
SIC 92		Men	Women	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N	
<b>South East</b>										
1995	Mar	165.5	97.3	262.8	3.1	36.1	18.6	153.1	52.3	-0.5
	Jun	174.7	101.9	276.6	3.9	38.5	20.3	159.8	54.4	-0.3
	Sep	169.2	97.3	266.5	4.4	37.1	20.7	155.1	49.5	-0.3
	Dec	176.5	103.6	280.1	3.6	38.9	20.8	161.2	56.2	-0.7
<b>East Anglia</b>										
1995	Mar	19.3	10.9	30.1	1.4	5.4	2.2	14.9	6.1	0.1
	Jun	20.4	11.7	32.1	1.5	6.1	2.4	15.7	6.6	-0.1
	Sep	20.3	11.4	31.6	1.8	5.9	2.7	15.6	5.7	-0.1
	Dec	21.0	11.6	32.6	1.5	6.4	2.6	15.8	6.4	-0.2
<b>South West</b>										
1995	Mar	41.5	23.7	65.2	3.8	11.7	5.2	30.6	14.0	-0.2
	Jun	44.6	25.1	69.7	4.1	12.7	6.1	32.2	14.7	-0.2
	Sep	43.9	24.1	68.0	4.1	12.8	5.9	32.3	12.9	0.0
	Dec	45.2	25.3	70.5	3.8	13.0	6.3	32.8	14.6	0.0
<b>West Midlands</b>										
1995	Mar	47.3	25.7	73.1	2.0	20.0	5.1	32.6	13.1	0.3
	Jun	49.0	26.4	75.4	2.5	20.4	5.3	33.1	13.9	0.2
	Sep	46.5	24.2	70.7	2.5	19.2	5.4	31.2	12.2	0.3
	Dec	49.5	26.2	75.8	2.1	20.6	5.9	32.9	14.0	0.3
<b>East Midlands</b>										
1995	Mar	35.8	19.7	55.6	1.9	15.6	4.8	23.5	9.7	0.0
	Jun	37.1	20.4	57.5	2.0	16.3	4.6	25.0	9.7	-0.1
	Sep	36.6	19.0	55.6	2.2	15.4	5.3	24.4	8.4	-0.1
	Dec	39.3	20.1	59.4	1.9	16.6	5.7	25.5	9.7	-0.1
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>										
1995	Mar	41.4	23.1	64.5	1.8	15.3	4.8	29.7	13.2	-0.3
	Jun	44.7	23.7	68.4	2.3	16.2	5.4	31.4	13.4	-0.2
	Sep	42.1	22.5	64.7	2.6	15.0	5.1	29.9	12.2	-0.2
	Dec	44.7	24.3	69.0	2.3	16.4	5.4	31.1	14.0	-0.1
<b>North West</b>										
1995	Mar	50.7	29.6	80.3	1.3	17.9	5.7	38.4	16.7	0.2
	Jun	53.5	30.2	83.7	1.7	19.0	6.1	39.8	16.9	0.3
	Sep	52.3	29.1	81.4	1.8	17.7	6.4	39.5	15.9	0.1
	Dec	54.2	30.5	84.8	1.7	19.2	6.3	40.0	17.3	0.2
<b>North</b>										
1995	Mar	23.6	13.1	36.7	1.2	8.2	3.1	16.0	8.2	0.1
	Jun	25.6	14.3	39.9	1.3	8.8	3.6	17.0	8.7	0.4
	Sep	24.4	13.0	37.5	1.3	8.0	3.7	16.4	7.7	0.4
	Dec	25.4	14.2	39.6	1.4	8.9	3.3	17.3	8.4	0.2
<b>Wales</b>										
1995	Mar	22.9	12.9	35.8	2.3	8.6	2.4	13.9	8.5	0.1
	Jun	24.1	13.2	37.3	2.5	9.2	2.6	14.3	8.5	0.1
	Sep	23.1	12.5	35.6	2.7	8.7	2.4	14.2	7.7	-0.1
	Dec	24.0	13.5	37.5	2.3	9.6	2.5	14.1	8.9	0.1
<b>Scotland</b>										
1995	Mar	42.0	25.5	67.5	2.9	12.4	5.4	31.7	15.0	0.2
	Jun	45.2	26.4	71.6	3.1	13.9	6.1	33.1	15.5	-0.0
	Sep	43.3	24.9	68.2	2.9	12.9	6.4	32.1	13.8	0.1
	Dec	45.8	27.1	72.9	2.8	14.3	6.6	33.0	16.1	0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>										
1995	Mar	490.0	281.6	771.6	21.7	151.2	57.3	384.5	156.9	0.0
	Jun	518.9	293.3	812.2	24.9	161.1	62.5	401.4	162.3	0.1
	Sep	501.8	278.0	779.8	26.3	152.8	64.0	390.6	146.1	0.1
	Dec	525.8	296.4	822.2	23.3	164.0	65.5	403.7	165.7	0.0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>										
1995	Mar	13.4	7.8	21.2	1.8	4.0	1.6	7.4	6.3	-0.0
	Jun	14.2	8.1	22.4	2.2	4.3	1.7	7.9	6.4	-0.1
	Sep	13.6	7.3	20.9	2.3	4.1	1.6	7.5	5.6	-0.1
	Dec	14.3	8.1	22.4	1.9	4.2	1.6	8.1	6.5	-0.0

<sup>a</sup> The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the *technical note* on pages 475-476 *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.



Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

Millions

SIC 92	Section Subsection Group Class	Dec 1995				Sep 1995			Dec 1994						
		Men		Women		All			Men		Women		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>															
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	501.8	22.5	215.6	79.6	819.5	520.1	295.0	815.0	500.4	20.8	216.3	79.1	816.7	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	20.5	1.0	3.6	0.7	25.8	21.8	4.4	26.2	21.4	1.3	3.3	0.8	26.7	
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	123.6	1.2	33.4	4.1	162.3	122.6	38.0	160.6	120.6	1.1	34.0	4.6	160.3	
Construction	F	60.1	0.7	2.8	0.7	64.3	60.7	3.6	64.3	59.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	64.0	
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/ O-P	240.2	15.8	104.3	42.4	402.7	254.2	146.3	400.5	240.5	14.1	104.8	41.9	401.4	
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	57.5	3.8	71.5	31.7	164.4	60.8	102.6	163.4	58.2	3.6	71.3	31.1	164.2	
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>															
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	516.9	23.2	221.4	83.1	844.6	515.4	285.3	800.7	515.3	21.4	221.9	82.6	841.2	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	20.1	1.1	3.3	0.7	25.2	23.8	4.8	28.6	21.1	1.4	3.0	0.8	26.2	
Mining and quarrying	C	2.9	*	0.2	*	3.2	2.8	0.3	3.0	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.2	
Manufacturing	D	120.1	1.2	33.3	4.2	158.8	112.3	35.7	148.0	117.0	1.1	33.7	4.7	156.5	
Manufacture of:															
food products, beverages & tobacco	DA	11.9	0.2	4.1	0.9	17.2	11.2	5.0	16.2	11.1	0.2	4.2	1.0	16.5	
textiles and textile products	DB	5.9	*	6.5	0.7	13.2	5.8	6.8	12.6	6.0	*	6.4	0.8	13.3	
leather and leather products	DC	0.9	*	0.5	*	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.9	*	0.7	*	1.6	
wood and wood products	DD	3.6	*	0.4	*	4.1	3.1	0.4	3.5	3.6	*	0.6	*	4.3	
pulp, paper & paper products, publishing and printing	DE	12.5	0.3	4.9	0.7	18.4	12.2	5.4	17.7	12.3	0.2	4.6	0.6	17.7	
coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF	1.1	*	0.2	*	1.4	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.3	*	0.2	*	1.6	
chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG	6.6	*	2.2	0.2	9.0	6.2	2.3	8.6	6.5	*	2.2	0.2	8.9	
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.7	*	1.3	0.2	8.2	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.6	*	1.3	0.3	8.3	
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.8	*	0.8	*	5.8	4.7	0.9	5.6	5.3	*	1.0	0.2	6.4	
basic metals	DJ	20.9	*	2.5	0.3	23.8	19.5	2.5	22.0	20.0	*	2.5	0.5	23.1	
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.4	*	2.3	0.2	15.9	12.2	2.2	14.4	12.9	*	2.0	0.2	15.3	
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.2	*	4.7	0.4	18.4	12.6	4.9	17.5	12.8	0.2	4.7	0.5	18.1	
transport equipment	DM	12.1	*	1.3	*	13.6	10.8	1.3	12.1	11.4	*	1.3	*	12.9	
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.4	*	1.6	0.2	8.3	5.9	1.7	7.6	6.3	*	1.8	0.2	8.3	
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	5.1	*	0.9	*	6.2	4.7	1.1	5.8	5.1	*	1.2	*	6.5	
Construction	F	62.8	0.7	2.9	0.8	67.1	62.0	3.6	65.5	62.4	0.7	3.0	0.8	66.8	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	80.9	5.1	30.3	18.5	134.8	82.6	46.1	128.6	81.6	4.7	31.6	18.6	136.5	
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.0	2.9	11.6	7.3	38.8	20.6	19.5	40.0	17.3	2.6	12.0	7.5	39.5	
Transport, storage and communication	I	44.4	1.5	9.2	1.6	56.8	44.6	10.8	55.4	45.1	1.4	9.6	1.5	57.6	
Financial intermediation	J	17.3	0.2	13.7	2.1	33.4	16.1	15.2	31.3	17.3	0.3	13.4	2.1	33.1	
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	67.0	4.2	29.3	9.1	109.6	66.9	37.2	104.1	65.2	3.4	28.0	8.6	105.1	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.2	0.5	15.8	3.0	43.5	23.3	17.8	41.1	24.7	0.5	16.5	3.1	44.8	
Education	M	18.4	1.5	23.2	10.1	53.2	14.9	22.4	37.2	18.3	1.5	22.8	9.3	51.9	
Health and social work	N	17.3	2.1	36.0	20.1	75.5	18.8	54.5	73.3	17.6	1.9	35.4	20.2	75.1	
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O - P	19.4	2.2	11.6	5.4	38.5	22.1	16.6	38.7	19.8	1.9	11.5	5.2	38.3	

\* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.  
Note: NEC - Not elsewhere classified.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

# HELP-LINE

0171 273 5585

Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, of around 60,000 households each quarter which provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' LFS Help-Line.

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM AUTUMN (SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER) 1995 LFS

- Economically inactive people of working age, who are looking after family or home**
  - In autumn 1995 2.6 million people of working age, almost all of them women, were economically inactive because they were looking after a family or home
- Changes in the levels of temporary employment, by occupation**
  - The level of temporary employees as a percentage of all employees increased from 6.1 per cent in autumn 1992 to 7.4 per cent in autumn 1995
- Economic Activity of young people, by academic age**
  - Around 55 per cent of young people with an academic age of 16 to 19 were in full-time education
- Days of paid holiday entitlement for full- and part-time employees**
  - The average paid holiday entitlement for full-time employees in Great Britain is 24 days per year
- Usual method, and time taken travelling to work, by region of workplace**
  - The average time taken to travel to work in Greater London was 40 minutes, in every other region it was around 20 minutes

## I ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE OF WORKING AGE, WHO ARE LOOKING AFTER FAMILY OR HOME

People who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed are classified by the LFS as economically inactive. More than a third of the economically inactive (mainly women) of working age were either not looking, not available for work, or did not want a job because they were looking after a family or home. Table 1 shows the breakdown of these people by whether they were looking after children or a dependent adult relative. The table shows that in autumn 1995 1.2 million people were not looking, not available, or did not want a job because they were looking after children below school age and 276,000 were looking after a dependent adult relative. Men who were inactive because of family or home commitments were mainly looking after dependent adult relatives as opposed to children.

Table 1 Economically inactive people of working age (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men	Women
<b>All inactive</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>4,642</b>
<b>Would like a job, but are not looking or not available</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,304</b>
of whom			
looking after family/home <sup>a</sup>	736	67	670
Per cent who are looking after:			
1 or more children under school age	51	28	53
1 or more other children	31	24	32
dependent adult relative	8	38	5
some other reason	6	*	6
<b>Not seeking, does not want work</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>3,337</b>
of whom			
looking after family/home <sup>a</sup>	1,853	87	1,766
Per cent who are looking after:			
1 or more children under school age	45	14	46
1 or more other children	23	20	23
dependent adult relative	12	57	9
some other reason	16	*	17

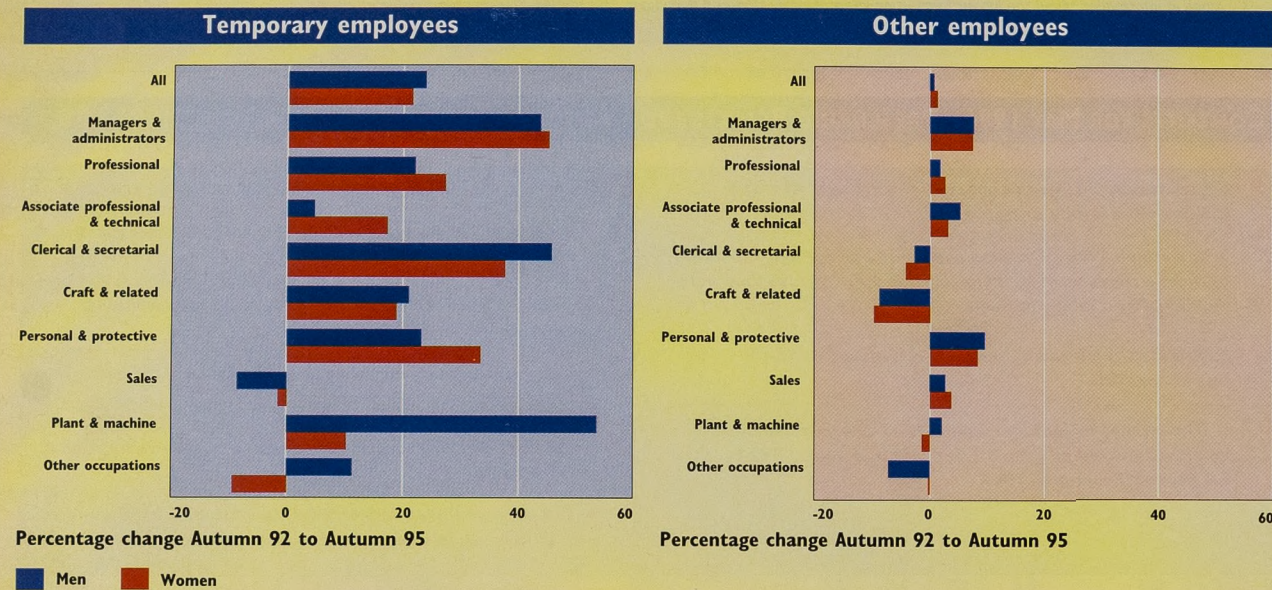
<sup>a</sup> Includes some who did not state whether they were looking after children or adult relatives.  
\* Not shown, based on an estimate less than 10,000.



## 2 CHANGES IN THE LEVELS OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATION

In autumn 1995 of the total of 1.6 million temporary employees, 732,000 were men and 886,000 were women. The level of temporary employees as a percentage of all employees increased from 6.1 per cent in autumn 1992 to 7.4 per cent in autumn 1995. **Figure 1** shows the percentage changes in temporary and other employees, by occupational group. The largest percentage increase in temporary employees have been among male plant and machine operatives, managers and administrators, and related, clerical and secretarial, and other occupations. There have been much smaller percentage changes in all occupations. There have been decreases in craft and related, clerical and secretarial, and other occupations. Among other employees, there

**Figure 1** Changes in the level of temporary and other employees over 3 years (Great Britain, autumn 1992-95, not seasonally adjusted)



## 3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, BY ACADEMIC AGE

The LFS can be used to analyse the economic activity of people by their academic age. **Table 2** shows the economic activity of people who were aged 16-19 on the previous 31 August. The table shows that out of the 2.6 million people aged 16-19, over half were in full-time education.

Of these 1.4 million people in full-time education, 39 per cent were in employment, and 8 per cent were ILO unemployed. The numbers of men and women in full-time education were similar.

**Table 2** Young people by academic age (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Academic age	All people				Thousands	
	16	17	18	19	Men	Women
<b>In employment</b>						
All	312	355	354	382	720	683
Not in FTE	122	170	253	301	473	373
In FTE	191	185	101	80	247	310
<b>ILO unemployed</b>						
All	90	71	86	85	195	137
Not in FTE	40	43	67	72	133	90
In FTE	50	27	18	13	62	47
<b>Economically inactive</b>						
All	287	206	188	193	428	446
Not in FTE	20	21	32	45	31	87
In FTE	267	185	156	148	397	359
<b>All</b>						
All	690	632	628	660	1,343	1,266
Not in FTE	182	234	353	418	637	550
In FTE	508	397	275	242	706	716
% in FTE	73.7	62.9	43.8	36.7	52.6	56.6

Note: FTE means Full-time education.

## 4 DAYS OF PAID HOLIDAY ENTITLEMENT OF FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

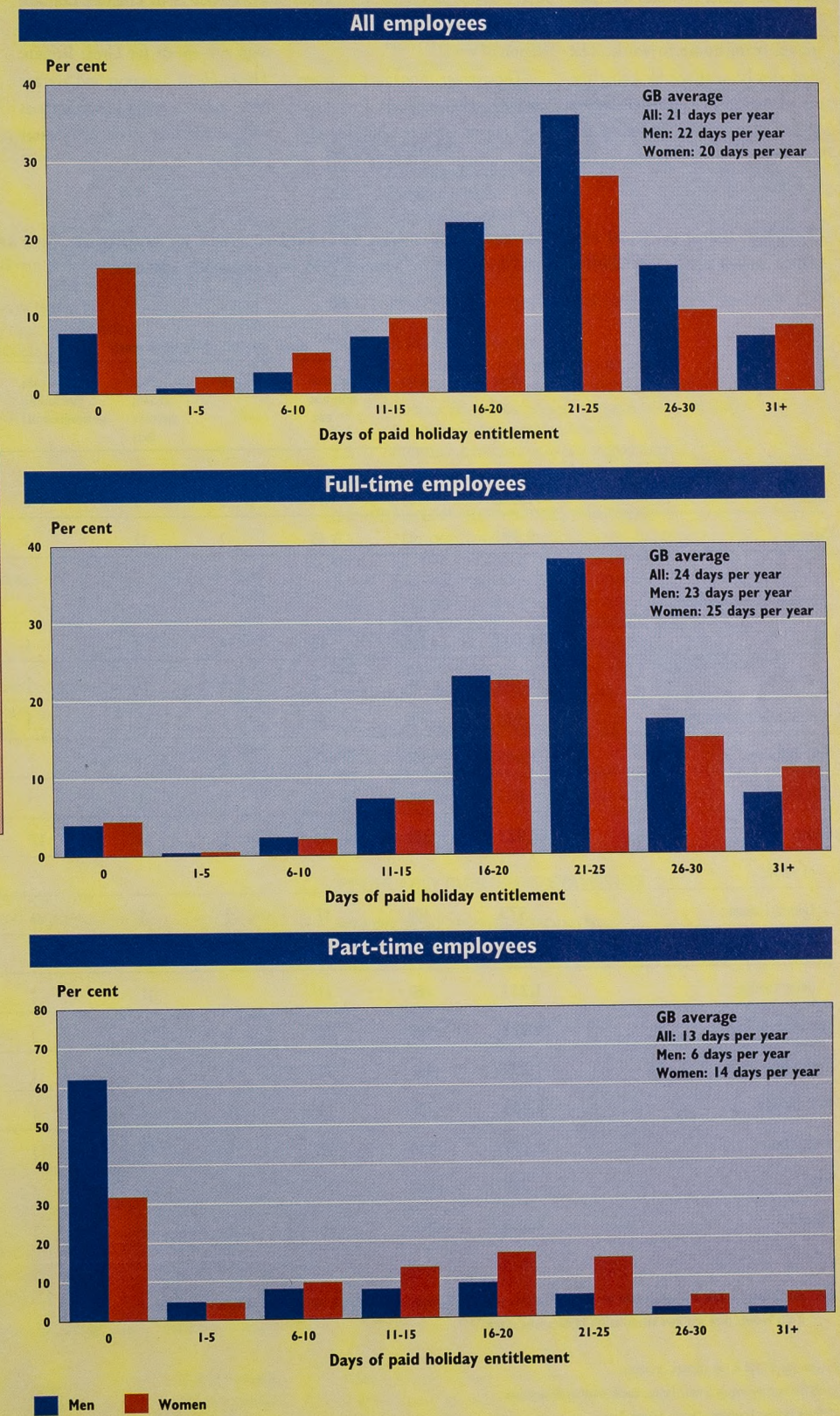
The LFS can be used to provide information about the paid holiday entitlement of employees.

**Figure 2** shows the holiday entitlement of full- and part-time employees in Great Britain. On average, full-time employees were entitled to 24 days holiday per year, and part-time employees 13 days per year. Over a third of full-time employees were not entitled to any paid holiday. Almost two-thirds of full-time employees were entitled to more than 20 days per year.

**Figure 2** Holiday entitlement of full- and part-time employees. (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

**Paid holiday entitlement in the LFS**

The LFS asks employees in the autumn quarter how many days of paid holiday they are entitled to per year (excluding public holidays). This analysis includes temporary employees, over half of whom have no paid annual leave and it excludes those who did not give their holiday entitlement, and those who were non-contactable in the autumn quarter.





5 USUAL METHOD AND TIME TAKEN TRAVELLING TO WORK BY REGION OF WORKPLACE

The LFS asks those who work at places separate from their home how they travel to work, and how long in total it usually takes to travel from home to work. The data can be analysed by either the usual region of residence, or by region of workplace, including the metropolitan areas and central, rest

of inner and outer London. This information is summarised in *table 3*. The table shows the differences in travel arrangements by the region of work.

The average time taken to travel to work was highest for those working in Greater London, who took about twice as long as

anywhere else in Great Britain. Less than half of those whose workplace is in Greater London use a car to get to work, compared with two-thirds for Great Britain. The mode of transport and average time taken to travel to work varies within different parts of Greater London.

The proportion of people who walk to work is higher for women than men, and the percentage who travel by car is highest for men. Almost one in ten people working in East Anglia travel to work by bicycle.

Table 3 Usual method of travel and time taken to travel to work by employees and self-employed working at a place separate from their home (Great Britain, autumn 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Base (000s)	Usual method of travel to work							Average time travelling (mins)
		Base	Car, van minibus etc.	Bicycle	Bus, coach, private bus	Train (including underground)	Walk	Other <sup>b</sup>	
Men	11,618	100	73	5	5	6	8	3	27
Women	9,991	100	63	2	12	5	17	1	21
<b>Region of workplace</b>									
GB	21,608	100	68	4	8	6	12	2	24
Northern	1,105	100	68	2	12	2	14	2	20
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,924	100	69	4	12	1	13	1	21
East Midlands	1,545	100	72	5	7	*	13	2	20
East Anglia	832	100	74	9	4	*	10	3	20
Greater London	3,021	100	44	3	10	32 <sup>a</sup>	9	2	40
of which:									
Central London	973	100	17	2	9	66	3	2	54
Rest of Inner London	737	100	40	3	12	30	12	2	40
Outer London	1,311	100	67	2	11	7	11	2	30
Rest of South East	4,023	100	76	5	5	2	12	2	22
South West	1,794	100	72	5	5	1	14	3	19
West Midlands	2,038	100	74	3	9	1	11	2	22
North West	2,297	100	72	3	10	2	12	2	22
Wales	974	100	76	2	6	*	13	1	19
Scotland	1,965	100	66	2	13	3	15	1	22

Note: analysis excludes those who work in their own home, in the same grounds as home or people working in different places using home as a base. It also excludes those who were non-contactable in the autumn quarter.

\* Less than 10,000 in cell estimate not shown.

a 14 per cent working in Greater London usually travel by Underground.

b Other includes Motorbikes, Mopeds, Scooter, Taxis.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators May - July

Labour market statistics

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

May	15 Wednesday
June	12 Wednesday
July	17 Wednesday

Retail prices index

May	16 Thursday
June	13 Thursday
July	11 Thursday



# LABOUR MARKET update

## Labour market overview

- The latest set of statistics show that the labour market is still improving, albeit at a more restrained pace than this time last year.
- On the seasonally adjusted basis, UK claimant unemployment fell by 25,700 in March, taking the level of claimant unemployment to 2.187 million its lowest level for nearly five years (since April 1991). This month's fall was widespread, with decreases recorded in every region in every region bar two among men, and in every region bar two among women.
- This month's fall in claimant unemployment could reflect a bounce-back from last month when industrial action (which ended in mid-February) in the Employment Service (ES) affected the speed and urgency with which terminated claims were removed from the count.
- The latest set of statistics also includes the rapid release figures from the winter Labour Force Survey (LFS). In the quarter to winter 1995/6 the level of (seasonally adjusted) GB International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment fell by 94,000 while the ILO unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points.
- The latest LFS data for winter 1995/6 showed that total employment rose by 118,000 since the previous quarter and 309,000 over the year. The economic activity rate remained unchanged over the quarter, but up 0.2 percentage points over the year.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 3,000 over the month to February to 3,839,000, following a fall of 27,000 in January. This monthly increase was entirely in jobs held by men (up 4,000), with jobs held by women falling slightly (down 1,000). Over the year to February jobs in manufacturing rose by 1,000.
- Overtime worked rose by 0.2 million hours over the month to February to stand at 8.9 million hours per week. Short-time working also rose over the month to February at 0.4 million hours per week. These contrasting movements have led to rises in both total hours worked by manufacturing operatives (up 0.2 per cent), and in average hours worked by manufacturing operatives (up 0.2 per cent) over the month to February.
- Average earnings rose for the first time in eight months.
- The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres rose 6,800 in March taking the level to 194,700. The stock of Jobcentre vacancies now stands at its highest level for nearly six years (since April 1990). The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 700 to 225,000 while the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 7,200 to 159,600, the lowest level recorded for 20 months. Interpretation of the Jobcentre statistics will be complicated over this and the next few months because of the impact of extraneous factors, including the gradual introduction into Jobcentres of new software designed to handle Job Seeker's Allowance JSA business requirements.

## Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes** in the three months to February were 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output** in the three months to February was down 0.5 per cent on the previous three months and was 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 1.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1995 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade** in the three months to January was in deficit by £2.6 billion. This compares to a deficit of £4.1 billion in the previous quarter and £2.9 billion a year earlier.

Figure 1: UK industrial sector components: December 1995

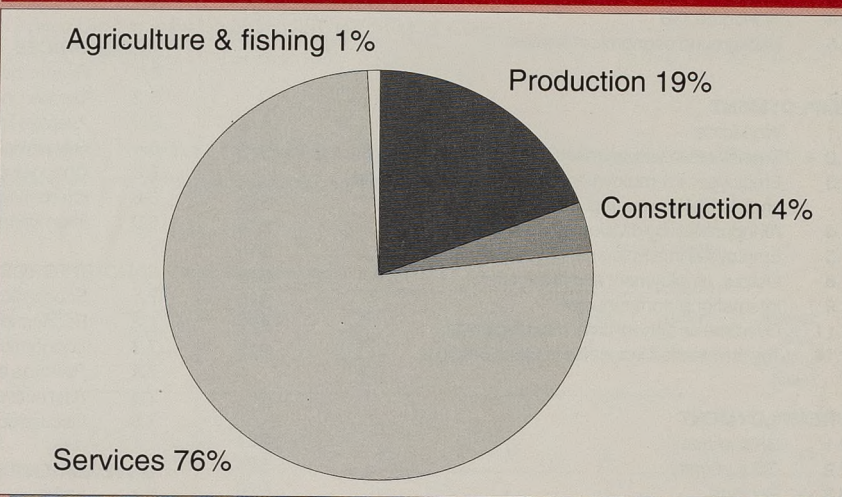
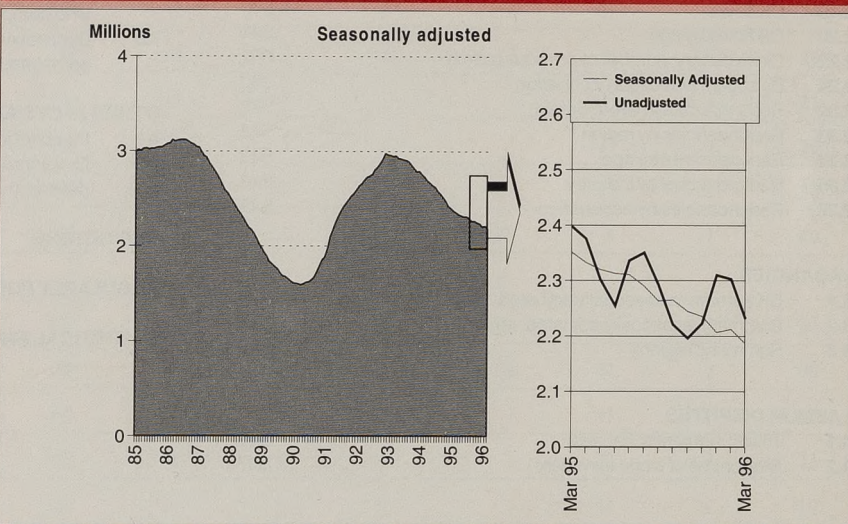


Figure 2: UK claimant unemployment 1985-1996



- Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to January were down 0.4 per cent on the previous three months and 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to January were 1.3 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

Figure 1. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.8, 1.9, 1.11, 1.14

- Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for winter 1995/6 showed that total employment rose by 118,000 since the previous quarter and 309,000 over the year. (For additional details see the LFS section).
- Jobs in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 3,000 in the month to February to 3,839,000. Jobs in the

mining, energy and water industries fell by 1,000 over the month to 220,000. (Table 1.2)

- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives rose by 0.2 million hours to 8.9 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working rose over the month by 0.14 million hours to 0.4 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)

## Claimant unemployment

Figures 2 & 3. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.24, except 2.18

- The UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 25,700 in March 1996 to stand at 2,186,600 (the lowest level since April 1991). (Table 2.1)
- The unemployment level was 592,700 (37 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 794,500 (27 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.

- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment fell by 0.1 percentage points in March to stand at 7.8 per cent of the workforce (the lowest rate since May 1991). (Table 2.1)
- The UK unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between February and March the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region, with the largest percentage falls being in the East Midlands, the South West, Yorkshire & Humberside and East Anglia. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in all regions except Scotland - where it remained the same. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 167,506 over the year to stand at 2,230,799 or 8 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- Note: This month's figures incorporate the annual update of seasonal factors in the seasonally adjusted consistent claimant count series (national and regional), as well as the annual revision of the national and regional denominators used to calculate claimant unemployment rates.
- Latest LFS results showed that, on the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (winter 1995/6) stood at 2.3 million (or 8.2 per cent), which is 170,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See LFS section).

## Jobcentre vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 6,800 to 194,700. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 700 to 225,000. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the ES fell by 7,200 to 159,600. (Table 3.1)
- It should be noted that this month's figures incorporate the annual update of the seasonally adjusted Jobcentre vacancies and placings series (national and regional). As a result, the stock and flow figures have been revised back to January 1990. This revision has not altered previously-revealed trends, and there are no changes of any particular significance.

## Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 35,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in February 1996. This compares with 47,000 in January 1996 and 18,000 in February 1995.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to February 1996 is provisionally estimated to be 455,000, equivalent to 21 days lost per 1,000 employees. This is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (314,000) and compares with an annual average over the ten year period (12 months to February 1986-1995) of 2 million days lost.
- Of the 455,000 days lost in the latest 12 month period, 32 per cent were lost in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security group and 26 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication industry group.
- A provisional total of 31 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in February 1996. The twelve month to February total (235) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 217.

## Average earnings

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to February 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/2 per cent. This is 1/2 point higher than the January figure. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 3.7 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4 1/4 per cent. This is the same as the January figure which has been revised up 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- The production industries increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the January figure which has been revised up 1/4 point. The final figure for December has also been revised up 1/4 point to 4 per cent. Along with November 1995 these rates are the lowest since 1967. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries, the increase was 3 1/4 per cent. This is 1/4 point higher than the January figure which has been revised up 1/4 point. The final figure for December has also been revised up 1/4 point to 3 per cent. (Table 5.1)

Figure 3: UK claimant unemployment flows: March 1995-96

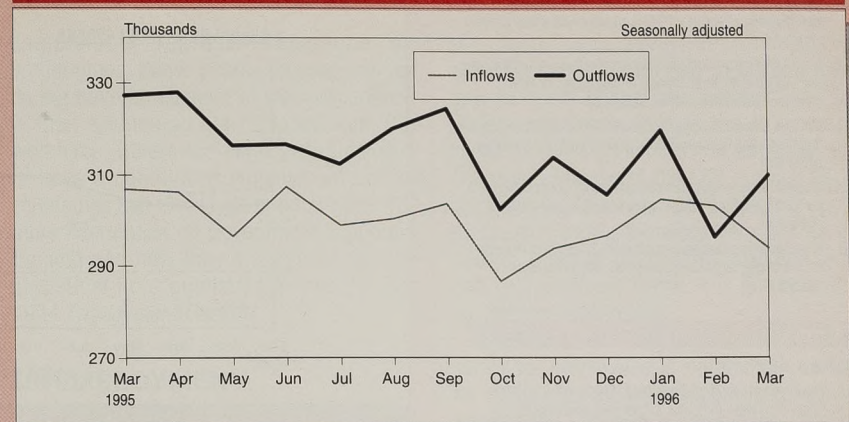


Figure 4: Working days lost due to labour disputes: UK, February 1995-96

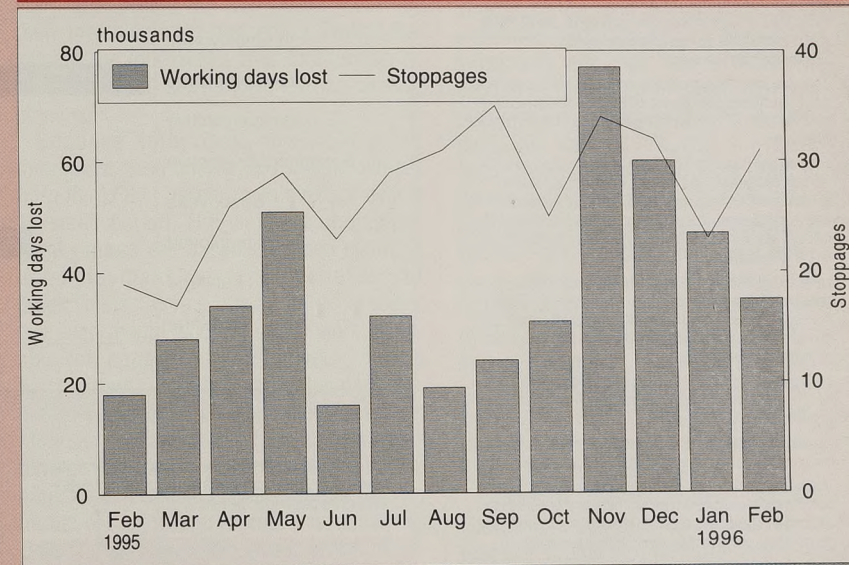
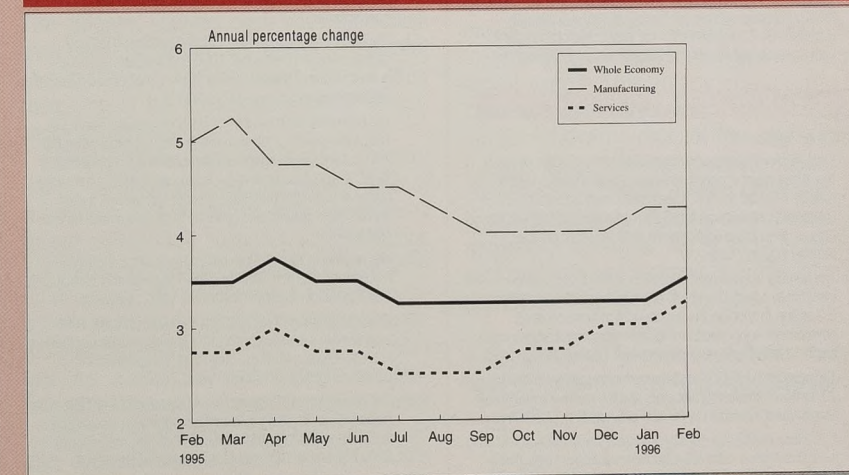


Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB, February 1995-96





## Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.5 per cent in the three months ending February 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per person was unchanged in the three months ending February 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 4.2 per cent in the three months ending February 1996 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per person was 1.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1995 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.4 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1995 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

## Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to March in the 'all items' Retail Price Index (RPI) was 2.7 per cent, unchanged from February. There was upwards pressure on the 12 month rate from housing cost (rising house prices), seasonal food and leisure goods. The main source of downward pressure was motoring costs, in particular a further drop in petrol prices.
- Between February and March the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.4 per cent, the same rise as between February and March last year.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12 month rate of price increases was 2.9 per cent in March, also unchanged from February.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.6 per cent, up from 2.5 per cent in February.
- For Food and Seasonal Food, there was a monthly rise of 2.4 per cent compared with a rise of 1.2 per cent last March. Overall, prices for fresh vegetables rose more sharply this year than last. Fresh fruit prices rose slightly in contrast with falls last year. For Non-seasonal Food, there was little effect on the 12 month rate.
- For Housing, there was an upward effect that was due principally to a rise in house prices. There was also continuing downward pressure from the mortgage interest component because of further interest rate cuts that was in contrast to a slight increase last March.
- For household goods, furniture prices rose more steeply than last year. This upward effect was partially offset by falls in household detergent prices.
- Personal goods and services saw price increases for some personal articles that were much smaller than last year.
- Motoring expenditure saw the main downward effect coming from the continuing petrol price war between retailers that contrasted with price increases in March last year. In addition, motor vehicle prices rose less sharply than last March.
- For leisure goods, there were widespread price increases for CDs, tapes and videos, and price increases for a number of gardening products.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.4 per cent for March, compared with a 3.7 per cent (provisional) increase for February. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 2.8 per cent over the year to March, compared with a provisional increase of 2.8 per cent for February.

## Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 7.1 - 7.6

- Key LFS rapid release results, published on 17 April, showed that the number of people in employment in winter 1995/6 rose by 118,000 to 25.7 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with autumn 1995. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are the number of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 167,000 to 22.1 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment fell by 27,000 to 3.2 million. In addition, there were 0.24 million people on government-supported training and employment programmes and 0.12 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment increased by 24,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment increased by 88,000 to 6.4 million. (Table 7.4)
- 2.3 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 94,000 since autumn 1995. (Table 7.1). This included falls of 37,000 for men and 57,000 for women since autumn 1995. (Table 7.1)

Figure 6: Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK, February 1995-96

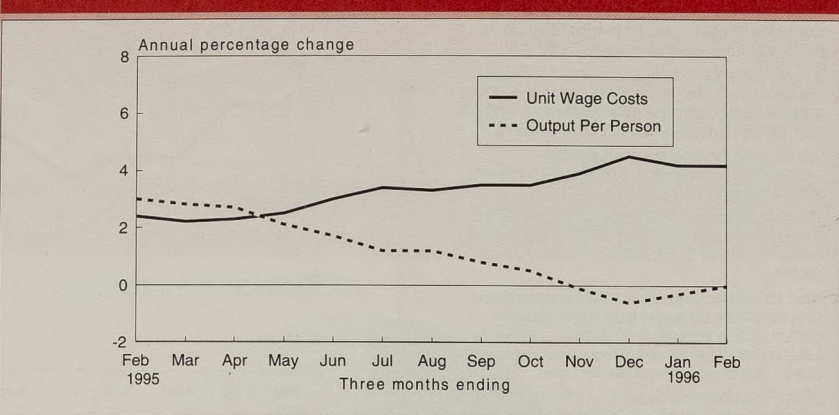
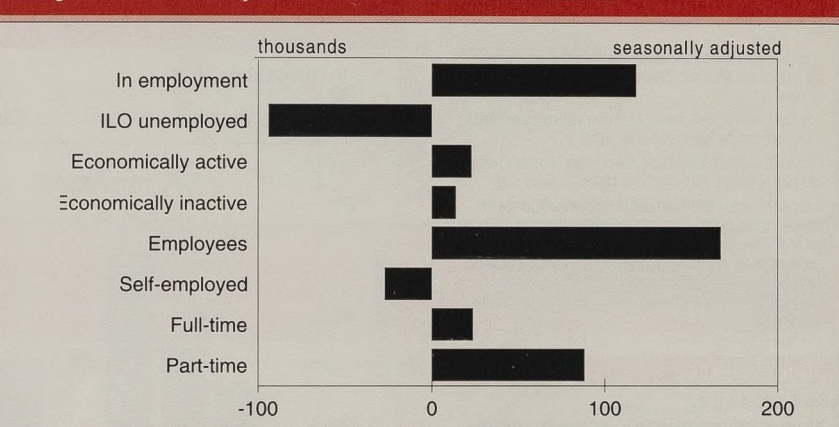


Figure 7: Changes in economic activity between autumn 1995 and winter 1995/6: GB



- The economic activity rate remained unchanged over the quarter at 62.9 per cent (seasonally adjusted), but up 0.2 percentage points over the year.

## Training

Tables 8.1-8.6

- Seasonally adjusted, 3 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during autumn 1995. This suggests no change on summer 1995. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell slightly between December 1995 and January 1996. The number of participants is down 35 per cent from the number participating in January 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April and July 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April and July 1994. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell between December 1995 and January 1996. The number of participants was 3 per cent lower than in January 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and July 1995 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April and July 1994. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April and July 1995 who gained a qualification while on the programme was slightly lower than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1994 (Table 8.4). The recent trend, however, is upward.
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 19,700 thousand in January 1996. (Table 8.1)

## International comparisons

Tables 1.9, 2.18, 5.9

- Over the year to the third quarter in 1995 civilian employment has grown strongest in the USA with an increase of 1.8 million. Also showing annual growth are France (290,000) and Canada (155,000) with Italy as the only G7 country showing a fall (down 126,000). The UK shows an annual rise of 104,000. (Table 1.9)
- Among EU countries the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Sweden and Germany. (Table 2.18). The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.4 per cent for the UK in February 1996 compared with 11.1 per cent in January 1996 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.6 per cent for the UK in February 1996 compared with 11 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in ten OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries, there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February, compared with an increase of 2.7 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2 per cent and in west Germany by 1.6 per cent. While outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.7 per cent in USA, by 1.3 per cent in Canada and fell by 0.1 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

## NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment related benefits. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually.

In the following summary tables' the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

## EMPLOYMENT

The two measures of employment are compiled on very different bases. The LFS classifies people according to their main job; those in employment are people who did at least one hours work in the reference week (or had a job they were temporarily away from). In contrast, the Workforce in Employment (WiE) counts jobs which contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Further, all LFS estimates come from a single source and are necessarily consistent. This is not the case with the WiE estimates, which depend on several sources - estimates for employees and for the Armed Forces are based on data from employers; figures for the self-employed are taken from the LFS; and estimates of those on work-related Government training schemes are obtained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-in-time estimate.

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Government-supported training. Neither of these

components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on Government-supported training and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment, estimated from the LFS, is based on internationally standard definitions. It includes as unemployed all those people without a job, who were available to start work within the two weeks following their interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13 week period. The claimant unemployment figures are based on those claiming unemployment related benefits at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. Claimant unemployment figures are published on a monthly basis (see table 2.1) but have only been shown quarterly in the table opposite to fit in with the other data. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in table 7.5 and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

## STRENGTHS

The different sources each have their own advantages and are useful in different circumstances. The following gives a brief indication of the advantages and disadvantages of each source.

**Labour Force Survey:** The LFS is very useful for providing an articulated view of the labour market on the basis of internationally agreed ILO concepts and definitions - the totals of the LFS estimates of people in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive add to the estimated total population\* aged 16 and over. The LFS also includes a wealth of demographic information so that people's economic status can be cross-referenced with such information as age, occupation, ethnic origin, qualifications

etc. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in all countries of the EU and OECD and also now in many of the new democracies of Eastern and Central Europe and so are very useful for making international comparisons. The disadvantages of the LFS are first that, being a sample survey it is subject to sampling error and is therefore very limited in what is available at local area level and second, as mentioned below, it is not ideal for industrial classifications.

**Workforce in Employment:** The WiE series for employees is particularly useful for analysis by industry since it is based on information supplied by employers and is consistent with other Government surveys of businesses. Additionally, the sample provides information which is consistent in industry coverage and quality from one quarter to the next. Industry classification within the LFS is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. Although the WiE has a much higher coverage rate than the LFS, with over 50 per cent of employees explicitly covered, there is some evidence that the employment figures from the WiE are not as comprehensive in their scope, as those from the LFS.

**Claimant unemployment:** The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment related benefits. It is particularly useful as an up-to-date indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; second, it is not internationally comparable.

- Population in private household, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.



## 0.1 SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b>										
1992	Spr	22,082	3,216	376	181	25,855	2,832	28,687	16,622	45,310
1993	Spr	21,875	3,174	354	151	25,554	2,999	28,552	16,847	45,400
1994	Spr	21,970	3,290	333	146	25,740	2,799	28,539	16,926	45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
1995	Spr	22,260	3,350	279	140	26,030	2,511	28,541	17,033	45,574
1995	Sum	22,405	3,326	278	130	26,138	2,491	28,629	16,977	45,606
1995	Aut	22,458	3,335	263	135	26,189	2,477	28,666	16,980	45,645
<b>Changes</b>										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		145	-24	-1	-10	108	-20	88	-56	32
<b>Males</b>										
1992	Spr	11,637	2,436	245	55	14,374	1,891	16,265	5,659	21,924
1993	Spr	11,430	2,382	232	43	14,087	2,012	16,099	5,886	21,985
1994	Spr	11,477	2,478	219	49	14,224	1,851	16,075	5,975	22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
1995	Spr	11,660	2,545	182	43	14,429	1,632	16,061	6,071	22,132
1995	Sum	11,709	2,518	174	47	14,447	1,627	16,074	6,081	22,154
1995	Aut	11,722	2,530	169	43	14,464	1,608	16,073	6,107	22,180
<b>Changes</b>										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		49	-27	-8	4	18	-5	13	10	22
<b>Females</b>										
1992	Spr	10,445	780	130	126	11,481	941	12,422	10,963	23,386
1993	Spr	10,445	792	123	108	11,467	986	12,453	10,961	23,415
1994	Spr	10,493	811	115	97	11,516	948	12,464	10,951	23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433
1995	Spr	10,600	806	98	97	11,601	879	12,462	10,962	23,442
1995	Sum	10,696	807	104	84	11,691	865	12,555	10,896	23,451
1995	Aut	10,736	805	94	91	11,726	867	12,593	10,872	23,465
<b>Changes</b>										
Spr 95 - Sum 95		96	1	6	-13	90	-14	75	-66	9

Note: LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February).

## SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		In employment								
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b>										
1994/95	Win	21,675	3,289	278	128	25,371	2,435	27,806	16,545	44,352
1995	Spr	21,748	3,260	265	133	25,407	2,432	27,839	16,542	44,381
	Sum	21,874	3,249	257	125	25,505	2,416	27,921	16,489	44,410
	Aut	21,939	3,247	245	131	25,562	2,396	27,959	16,489	44,447
1995/96	Win	22,106	3,219	237	118	25,680	2,302	27,982	16,503	44,485
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut 95 - Win 95		167	-27	-9	-13	118	-94	23	14	37
Win 94 - Win 95		431	-70	-42	-10	309	-133	176	-43	133
<b>Males</b>										
1994/95	Win	11,333	2,480	186	41	14,039	1,597	15,636	5,901	21,537
1995	Spr	11,393	2,470	173	40	14,076	1,577	15,653	5,906	21,559
	Sum	11,436	2,450	163	44	14,092	1,572	15,665	5,915	21,580
	Aut	11,462	2,454	157	42	14,115	1,552	15,667	5,937	21,604
1995/96	Win	11,547	2,421	147	35	14,150	1,515	15,665	5,964	21,629
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut 95 - Win 95		85	-33	-10	-7	35	-37	-2	27	25
Win 94 - Win 95		214	-59	-39	-5	111	-82	29	63	92
<b>Females</b>										
1994/95	Win	10,342	809	93	88	11,332	838	12,170	10,644	22,814
1995	Spr	10,355	791	92	93	11,331	856	12,187	10,636	22,822
	Sum	10,438	800	94	81	11,413	844	12,257	10,574	22,830
	Aut	10,478	793	89	88	11,447	844	12,291	10,552	22,843
1995/96	Win	10,559	798	90	83	11,530	787	12,317	10,539	22,856
<b>Changes</b>										
Aut 95 - Win 95		82	5	1	-6	83	-57	26	-13	13
Win 94 - Win 95		217	-11	-3	-5	198	-51	147	-106	42

Note: LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February).

## 0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
<b>All</b>								
1992	Dec	21,521	3,178	356	280	25,334	2,981	28,313
1993	Dec	21,645	3,231	329	258	25,463	2,784	28,243
1994	Dec	21,809	3,358	296	237	25,700	2,424	28,118
1995	Jun	21,907	3,347	236	230	25,720	2,313	28,033
1995	Sep	21,915	3,327	235	228	25,704	2,264	27,970
1995	Dec	21,985	3,335	227	226	25,772	2,236	28,007
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 95 - Dec 95		70	8	-8	-2	68	-28	37
Dec 94 - Dec 95		176	-23	-69	-11	72	-188	-111
<b>Males</b>								
1992	Dec	10,979	2,395	231	261	13,866	2,291	16,155
1993	Dec	10,946	2,425	210	240	13,821	2,139	15,958
1994	Dec	11,004	2,542	186	220	13,952	1,851	15,799
1995	Jun	11,058	2,542	144	214	13,958	1,764	15,721
1995	Sep	11,063	2,518	145	212	13,939	1,727	15,667
1995	Dec	11,126	2,531	140	210	14,006	1,704	15,710
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 95 - Dec 95		63	13	-5	-2	67	-23	43
Dec 94 - Dec 95		122	-11	-46	-10	54	-147	-89
<b>Females</b>								
1992	Dec	10,542	783	125	19	11,468	691	12,158
1993	Dec	10,699	806	119	18	11,642	644	12,285
1994	Dec	10,805	816	110	17	11,749	573	12,319
1995	Jun	10,849	805	92	16	11,762	549	12,312
1995	Sep	10,851	808	90	16	11,765	537	12,303
1995	Dec	10,859	804	87	16	11,766	531	12,297
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 95 - Dec 95		8	-4	-3	0	1	-6	-6
Dec 94 - Dec 95		54	-12	-23	-1	17	-42	-22

## SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in Employment	Self-employed	Work-related Government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
<b>All</b>								
1994	Sep	21,224	3,219	270	246	24,958	2,460	27,425
	Dec	21,242	3,276	278	237	25,033	2,332	27,359
1995	Mar	21,270	3,285	252	233	25,041	2,262	27,298
	Jun	21,335	3,264	219	230	25,048	2,226	27,274
	Sep	21,342	3,244	220	228	25,034	2,178	27,213
	Dec	21,410	3,252	210	226	25,097	2,149	27,246
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 95 - Dec 95		68	8	-10	-2	63	-29	33
Dec 94 - Dec 95		168	-24	-68	-11	64	-183	-113
<b>Males</b>								
1994	Sep	10,730	2,423	172	229	13,553	1,878	15,437
	Dec	10,721	2,470	175	220	13,585	1,779	15,361
1995	Mar	10,748	2,478	154	217	13,598	1,727	15,322
	Jun	10,773	2,471	133	214	13,591	1,695	15,286
	Sep	10,778	2,448	136	212	13,574	1,660	15,234
	Dec	10,840	2,460	129	210	13,639	1,637	15,275
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 95 - Dec 95		62	12	-7	-2	65	-23	41
Dec 94 - Dec 95		119	-10	-46	-10	54	-142	-86
<b>Females</b>								
1994	Sep	10,494	796	98	17	11,405	581	11,988
	Dec	10,522	806	103	17	11,447	552	11,998
1995	Mar	10,522	807	97	17	11,442	535	11,976
	Jun	10,562	793	86	16	11,457	530	11,988
	Sep	10,564	796	84	16	11,460	518	11,978
	Dec	10,570	792	80	16	11,459	512	11,971
<b>Changes</b>								
Sep 95 - Dec 95		6	-4	-4	0	-1	-6	-7
Dec 94 - Dec 95		48	-14	-23	-1	12	-4	



# NOMIS

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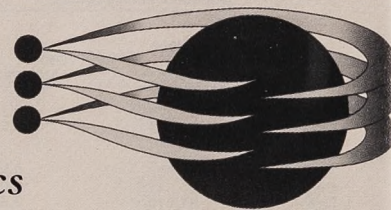
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N O M I S



## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS \*

0.5  
UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	Output						Income									
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4					
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%			
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	68.0	0.7			
1991	98.0	488.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.2	99.9	-0.1	67.9	-0.1			
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6	99.5	-0.4	102.2	2.3	68.3	0.6			
1993	99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2	98.9	-0.3	103.9	1.7	77.0	12.7			
1994	103.5	495.9	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3	103.7	4.6	104.6	0.8	87.7	15.3			
1995	106.0	508.2	6.6	105.6	7.6	101.1	6.3	106.6	7.6	107.7	3.7	92.0	19.5			
1994 Q4	104.8 r	125.6 r	4.2	104.3	4.5	100.7	5.3	106.1	6.3	105.1	0.3	22.8	12.6			
1995 Q1	105.3	126.1	4.3	105.1	4.4	100.6	3.6	106.6	5.4	106.7	2.1	22.5	5.6			
Q2	105.8	126.7	3.7	105.3	2.2	101.1	2.4	106.6	3.5	106.7	2.4	22.8	4.1			
Q3	106.3	127.4	2.1	106.1	1.6	101.5	1.5	106.8	2.0	108.4	3.1	23.1	3.6			
Q4	106.8	128.1	2.4	105.9	1.5	101.3	0.6	107.0	0.8	109.1	3.8	23.6	3.5			
1995 Aug	..	..	..	105.9	1.7	102.0	2.0	107.6	2.1	..	..	..	..			
Sep	..	..	..	106.5	1.7	101.4	1.7	106.6	1.9	..	..	..	..			
Oct	..	..	..	105.5	1.0	101.6	1.6	106.3	1.6	..	..	..	..			
Nov	..	..	..	105.9	1.0	101.5	1.1	107.0	1.3	..	..	..	..			
Dec	..	..	..	106.3	1.0	100.7	0.7	107.7	0.8	..	..	..	..			
1996 Jan	..	..	..	105.8	1.6	101.1	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Feb	..	..	..	106.2	1.4	101.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Expenditure						Prices									
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 10			
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%		
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..	..		
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	..		
1992	339.5	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.7	11.8	-7.8	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00	..	..		
1993	348.4	2.6	102.4	3.0	73.4	-0.9	11.1	-5.9	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9	0.3		
1994	357.9	2.7	106.2	3.7	75.3	2.6	11.8	6.3	118.0	2.0	2.62	6.25	89.2	-5.4		
1995	366.2	5.1	107.5	5.0	75.4	2.7	12.7	14.4	119.0	2.6	0.86	6.75	84.8	-4.6		
1994 Q4	90.3	1.9	107.0	2.6	18.9	1.8	3.1	14.8	29.6	0.7	0.90	6.25	89.1	1.4		
1995 Q1	90.7	2.1	106.5	0.8	18.7	-0.5	3.1	10.7	29.6	0.2	0.27	6.75	87.2	-3.3		
Q2	91.3	2.2	107.3	1.4	18.8	0.6	3.2	10.3	29.8	0.3	0.79	6.75	84.3	-3.3		
Q3	91.8	2.3	107.4	0.5	18.8	0.5	3.3	10.0	29.8	0.7	1.35	6.75	84.3	-3.1		
Q4	92.3	2.2	108.3	1.2	19.1	1.1	3.1	9.8	29.9	1.0	1.04	6.75	83.5	-0.9		
1995 Aug	..	..	107.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.4	1.0		
Sep	..	..	107.3	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.8	0.5		
Oct	..	..	107.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.3	-0.6		
Nov	..	..	108.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	83.3	-1.2		
Dec	..	..	108.7 r	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	82.9	-0.5		
1996 Jan	..	..	108.0 r	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	83.2	0.4		
Feb	..	..	108.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	83.8 P	0.7		
	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Tax and price index + 1.10							
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Jan 1987=100		Producer price index + 1.3,10		Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.4	-11.0	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0	113.0	4.0	113.0	4.0
1994	118.3	10.4	108.9	4.1	-10.8	-2.1	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5	115.8	2.5	115.8	2.5
1995	125.8	17.1	112.7	7.5	-11.6	-6.7	141.1	3.1	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1	120.6	4.1
1994 Q4	123.2	12.7	113.2	5.3	-3.1	-0.7	139.6	2.5	108.6	4.0	116.8	6.5	116.8	6.5	116.8	6.5
1995 Q1	124.7	10.5	109.6	-0.2	-1.9	-0.8	141.0	2.7	112.8	4.3	119.1	7.1	119.1	7.1	119.1	7.1
Q2	124.3	6.1	112.6	4.3	-3.3	-1.9	140.8	3.1	114.8	9.8	120.4	6.4	120.4	6.4	120.4	6.4
Q3	127.4	6.7	115.7	7.5	-3.6	-2.1	141.2	-0.3	114.4	12.7	121.1	3.8	121.1	3.8	121.1	3.8
Q4	126.6	2.8	113.1	-0.1	-2.8	-1.8	141.5	3.1	115.6	9.6	121.9	3.7	121.9	3.7	121.9	3.7
1995 Jul	127.0	8.0	115.2	5.1	-1.1	..	140.4	3.1	114.4	10.4	120.9	4.3	120.9	4.3	120.9	4.3
Aug	126.0	5.5	116.5	6.3	-1.3	..	141.3	1.8	113.9	9.8	121.1	4.4	121.1	4.4	121.1	4.4
Sep	129.3	5.4	115.5	6.2	-1.1	..	142.0	-0.3	114.7	9.2	121.3	4.4	121.3	4.4	121.3	4.4
Oct	123.6	3.4	114.6	5.0	-1.6	..	141.2	-2.4	113.8	8.6	121.4	4.4	121.4	4.4	121.4	4.4
Nov	129.3	3.2	112.9	2.2	-0.6	..	141.2	1.4	115.4	7.5	121.7	4.4	121.7	4.4	121.7	4.4
Dec	127.0	3.1	111.7	-1.0	-0.6	..	142.1	3.8	117.6	6.4	122.7	4.4	122.7	4.4	122.7	4.4
1996 Jan	125.8	4.0	115.7	2.1	-1.4	..	141.6	3.8	117.1 P	5.2	123.2 P	4.2	123.2 P	4.2	123.2 P	4.2

P = Provisional  
R = Revised  
r = Series revised from indicated entry onwards.  
Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.  
\* For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.  
+ Not seasonally adjusted.

1 The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.  
3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.  
4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.  
5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.  
6 Including leased assets.  
7 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
8 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
9 Average of daily rates.  
10 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.



# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

THOUSAND

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Mar	11,250		10,681		21,931	3,270	293	363	25,857	28,565
Jun	11,228		10,703		21,931	3,230	290	325	25,776	28,454
Sep	11,061		10,519		21,580	3,234	284	317	25,415	28,262
Dec	10,995	1,120	10,595	4,806	21,590	3,192	280	356	25,416	28,400
1993 Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994 Mar	10,867	1,122	10,659 R	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,096
Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,906	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
Dec	11,022 R	1,197	10,867	5,048	21,889	3,371	237	296	25,793	28,210
1995 Mar	10,970	1,197	10,761	4,977	21,731	3,341	233	270	25,576	27,974
Jun	11,054	1,244	10,869	5,065	21,923	3,351	230	236	25,741	27,995
Sep R	11,105	1,240	10,824	4,996	21,929	3,330	228	235	25,722	28,014
Dec R	11,146	1,294	10,925	5,104	22,070	3,348	226	227	25,871	28,099
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Mar	11,301		10,717		22,019	3,259	293	363	25,934	28,589
Jun	11,226		10,677		21,904	3,219	290	325	25,738	28,473
Sep	11,031		10,559		21,590	3,229	284	317	25,420	28,254
Dec	10,979	1,100	10,542	4,754	21,521	3,178	280	356	25,334	28,313
1993 Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994 Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,474 R	28,195
Jun	10,921	1,141	10,718	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,124
Sep	11,010	1,190	10,774	4,960	21,783	3,301	246	289	25,619	28,181
Dec	11,004	1,178	10,805	4,988	21,809	3,358	237	296	25,700	28,119 R
1995 Mar	11,031	1,207	10,806	4,997	21,837	3,367	233	270	25,707	28,054
Jun	11,058	1,239	10,849	5,049	21,907	3,347	230	236	25,720	28,033
Sep	11,063	1,251	10,851	5,043	21,915 R	3,327	228	235	25,704 R	27,970 R
Dec	11,126 R	1,280	10,859	5,046	21,985 R	3,335	226	227	25,772 R	28,007 R
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993 Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994 Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
Dec	10,738	1,154	10,581	4,922	21,319	3,289	237	278	25,123	27,450
1995 Mar	10,689	1,155	10,478	4,853	21,167	3,259	233	252	24,911	27,220
Jun	10,769	1,201	10,583	4,939	21,352	3,269	230	219	25,070	27,239
Sep	10,820 R	1,197	10,537	4,869	21,357 R	3,247	228	220	25,052 R	27,255 R
Dec R	10,859	1,249	10,633	4,973	21,492	3,266	226	210	25,193	27,337
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
1994 Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,823	27,370
Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,219	246	270	24,958	27,425
Dec	10,721	1,135	10,522	4,862	21,242	3,276	237	278	25,033	27,359
1995 Mar	10,748 R	1,165	10,522	4,873	21,270 R	3,285	233	252	25,041	27,298
Jun	10,773	1,196	10,562	4,923	21,335	3,264	230	219	25,048	27,274
Sep	10,778	1,207	10,564 R	4,916	21,342 R	3,244	228	220	25,034 R	27,213 R
Dec R	10,840	1,235	10,570	4,915	21,410	3,252	226	210	25,097	27,246

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

\* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

# HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

\*\* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

++ Includes all participants on government-supported training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.

+ Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	1982 Jun	20,916	20,904	5,341	5,358	5,986	6,005	7,048
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,545	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,282	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1993 Sep	21,105	21,110	3,818	3,798	4,101	4,080	4,943	4,917
Oct			3,829	3,808	4,111	4,088		
Nov			3,833	3,807	4,111	4,084		
Dec	21,165	21,092	3,803	3,795	4,079	4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan			3,770	3,788	4,044	4,060		
Feb			3,771	3,785	4,043	4,055		
Mar	20,972	21,069	3,765	3,789	4,032	4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr			3,768	3,792	4,031	4,056		
May			3,771	3,785	4,030	4,049		
Jun	21,104	21,081	3,789	3,793	4,046	4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul			3,799	3,790	4,054	4,046		
Aug			3,826	3,805	4,081	4,059		
Sep	21,226	21,224	3,827	3,808	4,078	4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct			3,811	3,793	4,058	4,039		
Nov			3,827	3,806	4,073	4,051		
Dec	21,319	21,242	3,836	3,829	4,080	4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan			3,814	3,830	4,053	4,069		
Feb			3,827	3,839	4,066	4,076		
Mar	21,167	21,270 R	3,826	3,850	4,064	4,088	4,884	4,915
Apr			3,811	3,834	4,046	4,0		



# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1982 Jun	203	1050	547	639	619	225	1,062	3,205	929
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	980
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	226	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	785	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	398	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1993 Sep	187	683	373	424	324	203	837	3,537	1,153
Oct	186	680	377	427	326	202	839	3,547	1,156
Nov	185	682	376	425	324	204			
Dec	187	681	371	422	320	205			
1994 Jan	186	680	373	423	320	202			
Feb	187	679	374	423	319	202			
Mar	189	684	371	424	317	206	850	3,552	1,145
Apr	188	684	370	425	316	205			
May	187	685	371	424	315	207			
Jun	188	687	370	427	314	211	852	3,563	1,162
Jul	190	685	372	424	314	209			
Aug	192	686	371	429	313	214			
Sep	195	684	373	432	312	217	859	3,575	1,184
Oct	195	684	374	427	312	218			
Nov	196	686	374	432	310	219			
Dec	197	690	375	437	313	219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan	199	692	375	431	314	223			
Feb	199	692	375	431	314	227			
Mar	200	693	376	446	314	225	827	3,575	1,221
Apr	198	689	378	436	314	226			
May	198	688	378	437	316	228			
Jun	197	686	376	445	317	227	822	3,578	1,234
Jul	196	686	377	443	316	227			
Aug	195	686	378	443	318	224			
Sep	195	688	377	447	320	224	822	3,553	1,227
Oct	197	692	380	446	320	224			
Nov	197	692	383	446	321	221			
Dec	196	691	384	449	324	223	823	3,586	1,215
1996 Jan P	195	686	388	447	325	219			
Feb P	194	689	389	448	323	219			

GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecommunication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	L 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	O-Q 90-93
1982 Jun	910	451	786	141	1,506	1,471	1,515	1,257	532	771
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,544	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	996	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun	910	462	1,047	190	2,202	1,383	1,805	1,445	890	890
1991 Jun	897	455	1,024	186	2,167	1,403	1,791	1,445	800	865
1992 Jun	887	446	991	205	2,158	1,406	1,774	1,513	846	894
1993 Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
1993 Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
Apr										
May										
Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,768	1,455	949	937
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,355	1,759	1,450	948	954
1995 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	872	394	935	240	2,371	1,341	1,753	1,448	954	960
Apr										
May										
Jun	872	395	929	238	2,402	1,324	1,777	1,456	964	968
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	866	394	923	242	2,442	1,319 R	1,785	1,461	971	971
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	863	396	939	235	2,475	1,313	1,783	1,458	977	964
1996 Jan										
Feb										

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables 1.3 and 1.4. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	Feb 1995 R			Dec 1995			Jan 1996			Feb 1996		
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>2,878.3</b>	<b>1,187.5</b>	<b>4,065.7</b>	<b>2,919.6</b>	<b>1,182.0</b>	<b>4,101.6</b>	<b>2,884.1</b>	<b>1,162.3</b>	<b>4,046.4</b>	<b>2,887.6</b>	<b>1,162.2</b>	<b>4,049.8</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.5	4.0	40.5	38.6	4.4	43.0	37.6	4.0	41.7	37.6	4.0	41.7
Mining	10/12	13.4	0.3	13.8	14.7	0.3	15.0	14.7	0.3	15.0	14.6	0.3	15.0
Oil & natural gas extraction and incidental services	11	23.0	3.7	26.7	23.9	4.0	27.9	23.0	3.7	26.7	23.0	3.7	26.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	3.3	24.8	21.8	3.6	25.4	21.4	3.3	24.6	20.9	3.3	24.2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,687.5</b>	<b>1,139.0</b>	<b>3,826.5</b>	<b>2,736.7</b>	<b>1,138.0</b>	<b>3,874.8</b>	<b>2,704.9</b>	<b>1,120.2</b>	<b>3,825.1</b>	<b>2,709.3</b>	<b>1,120.0</b>	<b>3,829.3</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	266.0	162.7	428.7	278.5	163.6	442.1	271.4	158.2	429.5	271.2	160.2	431.4
of food	15.1-15.8	219.2	144.5	363.6	231.6	145.9	377.6	226.7	141.6	368.3	227.3	143.3	370.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	46.9	18.2	65.1	46.8	17.7	64.5	44.6	16.5	61.2	43.9	16.9	60.8
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	138.0	200.4	338.3	135.7	199.9	335.6	136.6	195.6	332.3	137.0	193.3	330.3
of textiles	17	101.1	82.7	183.7	97.4	81.8	179.2	96.8	81.4	178.1	95.7	81.4	177.1
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	16.6	22.1	38.7	17.5	22.6	40.0	17.4	22.9	40.3	16.8	23.0	39.8
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.5	60.5	145.0	79.9	59.3	139.2	79.3	58.5	137.8	78.9	58.3	137.3
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	18	36.9	117.7	154.6	38.3	118.1	156.4	39.9	114.2	154.1	41.3	111.9	153.2
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	24.2	22.0	46.1	23.3	22.0	45.3	23.1	21.1	44.2	23.0	20.8	43.8
of footwear	19.1/19.2	9.9	7.6	17.6	9.5	7.9	17.4	9.5	7.5	17.0	9.7	7.2	17.0
	19.3	14.2	14.3	28.6	13.8	14.0	27.8	13.6	13.6	27.2	13.3	13.6	26.9
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.0	15.5	80.5	66.4	14.7	81.2	63.4	14.8	78.1	62.7	14.5	77.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE	291.9	170.2	462.2	292.4	174.9	467.3	287.8	171.0	458.8	290.5	170.9	461.4
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21	92.7	39.6	132.3	89.6	37.0	126.6	87.3	37.1	124.4	89.7	37.2	127.0
	22	199.3	130.6	329.9	202.9	137.9	340.8	200.5	133.9	334.5	200.8	133.6	334.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23)	30.0	7.2	37.2	29.6	7.3	37.0	29.1	6.9	36.1	29.0	7.0	35.9
	23.2	16.1	4.1	20.2	16.6	4.4	21.0	16.3	4.1	20.4	16.2	4.2	20.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	164.9	75.7	240.6	161.6	71.4	233.0	158.5	70.2	228.7	158.8	70.2	229.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	150.1	48.5	198.6	148.9	47.9	196.8	148.7	47.0	195.7	148.0	46.5	194.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.5	28.7	141.2	104.5	27.3	131.8	103.8	27.0	130.8	103.3	26.4	129.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	457.7	90.9	548.6	468.0	91.0	559.0	462.5	90.7	553.2	467.0	92.1	559.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	115.4	13.6	129.0	116.8	14.0	130.8	116.7	13.9	130.7	116.6	13.9	130.5
	28	342.3	77.3	419.6	351.2	77.0	428.2	345.8	76.7	422.6	350.4	78.2	428.6
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	299.5	73.5	373.0	30								



# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: December 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Dec 1994					Sep 1995					Dec 1995				
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,584.0</b>	<b>1,153.9</b>	<b>5,659.7</b>	<b>4,921.7</b>	<b>21,319.3</b>	<b>10,820.0R</b>	<b>10,537.3R</b>	<b>21,357.3R</b>	<b>9,609.7R</b>	<b>1,249.0R</b>	<b>5,660.6R</b>	<b>4,972.5R</b>	<b>21,491.9R</b>		
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>230.6 R</b>	<b>86.9 R</b>	<b>317.5 R</b>	<b>168.3 R</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>43.3 R</b>	<b>30.5 R</b>	<b>274.6 R</b>		
~ Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	164.0	31.3	41.2	29.0	265.5	224.3 R	85.0 R	309.3 R	162.1 R	32.3	42.1 R	29.9 R	266.4 R		
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>		
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>		
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.6	0.5	4.2	1.4	43.7	39.2	4.4	43.6	38.1	0.6	3.8	0.6	43.0		
~ Oil & natural gas extraction	11	23.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	28.4	24.6	4.0	28.7	23.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	27.9		
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	0.2	2.2	1.0	24.8	22.1	3.5	25.6	21.6	0.2	2.7	0.9	25.4		
<b>ENERGY &amp; WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>226.8</b>		
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,637.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>917.8</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>3,835.7</b>	<b>2,714.7</b>	<b>1,139.3</b>	<b>3,853.9</b>	<b>2,684.2</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>912.9</b>	<b>225.2</b>	<b>3,874.8</b>		
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	255.2	10.3	115.4	50.2	431.0	272.2	162.5	434.6	268.6	9.8	115.8	47.8	442.1		
~ of food	15.1-15.8	210.2	8.9	100.1	48.1	367.3	224.6	143.8	368.4	222.9	8.7	100.2	45.7	377.6		
~ of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	44.9	1.4	15.3	2.1	63.7	47.6	18.7	66.3	45.7	1.1	15.5	2.1	64.5		
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	133.8	5.6	170.7	33.7	343.8	136.7	198.2	334.9	129.8	5.9	167.1	32.7	335.6		
~ of textiles	17	99.9	2.2	70.6	13.8	186.5	99.1	80.9	180.0	95.3	2.1	68.0	13.8	179.2		
~ of made-up textile articles	17.4	16.7	0.7	18.7	3.8	39.9	17.0	21.9	38.9	16.8	0.7	18.5	4.0	40.0		
~ of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	83.1	1.6	51.9	10.1	146.7	82.1	59.0	141.1	78.5	1.4	49.5	9.8	139.2		
~ of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.0	3.3	100.1	19.9	157.2	37.5	117.3	154.8	34.5	3.8	99.1	18.9	156.4		
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	22.9	0.5	19.2	3.9	46.5	23.7	22.4	46.1	22.7	0.6	18.5	3.4	45.3		
~ of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	9.0	0.2	6.3	2.0	17.6	9.7	8.1	17.8	9.1	0.4	6.1	1.9	17.4		
~ of footwear	19.3	13.9	0.3	12.9	1.9	28.9	13.9	14.4	28.3	13.6	0.2	12.4	1.6	27.8		
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	65.5	1.6	11.2	4.5	82.8	66.7	15.4	82.1	64.7	1.7	9.9	4.9	81.2		
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	282.6	8.7	132.3	38.9	462.4	290.7	175.0	465.7	282.1	10.3	134.8	40.1	467.3		
~ of pulp, paper & paper products	21	91.9	0.6	31.4	7.7	131.6	91.8	37.0	128.8	88.8	0.8	31.3	5.7	126.6		
~ Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	190.7	8.0	100.9	31.1	330.8	198.8	138.0	336.9	193.3	9.6	103.5	34.4	340.8		
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.3	0.1	6.6	0.8	37.8	30.0	7.4	37.4	29.5	0.1	6.6	0.7	37.0		
~ of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.2	0.1	3.7	0.4	20.4	16.8	4.4	21.2	16.5	0.1	4.1	0.3	21.0		
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	161.2	0.9	62.3	11.0	235.3	159.8	72.2	232.0	158.9	2.7	61.1	10.3	233.0		
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	146.0	2.4	39.2	11.0	198.5	147.6	47.8	195.4	146.1	2.7	37.0	10.9	196.8		
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.9	1.5	24.0	5.1	143.5	109.2	28.9	138.1	103.3	1.2	22.9	4.4	131.8		
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	446.7	7.2	70.8	22.0	546.7	461.5	91.0	552.4	461.3	6.7	70.6	20.3	559.0		
~ of basic metals	27	114.5	0.8	11.4	2.5	129.3	116.5	13.8	130.3	116.0	0.8	11.5	2.5	130.8		
~ of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	332.2	6.4	59.4	19.5	417.4	345.0	77.2	422.2	345.3	5.9	59.1	17.8	428.2		
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	298.7	3.1	62.2	11.2	375.1	304.5	74.3	378.8	305.8	2.8	63.6	11.8	383.9		
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	284.7	5.2	126.4	22.5	438.7	300.1	150.7	450.8	298.7	4.9	127.6	21.9	453.1		
~ of office machinery & computers	30	27.7	0.5	13.8	1.6	43.5	27.1	15.0	42.1	26.7	0.2	14.1	1.5	42.5		
~ of electrical machinery nec	31	104.8	2.0	42.9	7.0	156.7	112.4	50.8	163.2	117.3	1.8	44.6	7.0	170.7		
~ of electric motors, etc.; control	31.1-31.3	68.7	1.3	24.2	3.6	97.7	76.8	28.6	105.4	80.8	1.1	26.0	3.4	111.4		
~ of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	36.1	0.7	18.7	3.5	59.0	35.6	22.2	57.8	36.5	0.7	18.6	3.6	59.3		
~ of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	32	70.9	1.2	35.5	4.9	112.6	75.1	40.8	115.9	72.2	0.9	33.9	5.3	112.3		
~ of electronic components	32.1	29.7	0.6	17.9	3.4	51.6	31.5	21.6	53.0	30.0	0.4	17.0	3.7	51.2		
~ of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	41.3	0.6	17.6	1.5	61.0	43.7	19.2	62.9	42.2	0.4	16.9	1.6	61.0		
~ of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33	81.3	1.5	34.1	8.9	125.9	85.5	44.0	129.5	82.6	2.0	35.0	8.1	127.7		
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	269.4	1.5	34.3	6.9	312.1	277.1	42.1	319.2	280.5	1.5	34.6	7.4	324.0		
~ of motor vehicles, trailers	34	136.3	0.9	20.0	5.2	162.5	145.1	26.7	171.8	148.1	0.9	20.8	5.6	175.4		
~ of other transport eqpt.	35	133.0	0.6	14.2	1.7	149.6	132.0	15.4	147.5	132.4	0.6	13.8	1.8	148.7		
Manufacturing nec	DN	127.6	2.2	43.4	8.4	181.5	135.0	51.4	186.4	132.0	1.5	42.7	8.5	184.7		
~ of furniture	36.1	76.1	1.1	18.9	3.3	99.4	79.2	21.9	101.1	80.3	1.1	18.9	3.4	103.7		
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>158.4</b>		
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	100.8	0.5	25.0	5.7	132.0	93.0	25.4	118.4	89.7	0.4	20.5	4.6	115.3		
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	32.2	0.3	9.5	1.8	43.8	33.4	11.2	44.6	32.0	0.3	8.9	1.9	43.1		
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>701.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>853.3</b>	<b>702.2</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>830.2</b>	<b>682.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>829.6</b>		
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>5,878.2</b>	<b>1,057.6</b>	<b>4,568.5</b>	<b>4,600.8</b>	<b>16,105.1</b>	<b>6,979.8R</b>	<b>9,136.4R</b>	<b>16,116.2R</b>	<b>5,889.1R</b>	<b>1,149.7R</b>	<b>4,582.5R</b>	<b>4,657.5R</b>	<b>16,278.8R</b>		
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES &amp; PERSONAL &amp; HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,464.7</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>765.6</b>	<b>1,121.4</b>	<b>3,640.5</b>	<b>1,725.8</b>	<b>1,807.4</b>	<b>3,533.3</b>	<b>1,454.4</b>	<b>303.6</b>	<b>760.1</b>	<b>1,129.1</b>	<b>3,647.2</b>		
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	360.8	26.8	75.2	47.1	509.9	386.5	121.4	508.0	359.8	28.3	77.3	46.3	511.7		
~ Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5	218.6	20.5	56.9	32.5	328.6	240.3	88.8	329.1	221.8	20.9	58.2	31.9	332.8		
~ Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	142.2	6.3	18.3	14.6	181.3	146.3	32.6	178.9	138.0	7.4	19.2	14.4	178.9		
Wholesale & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	565.0	33.7	210.0	89.5	898.2	593.1	297.0	890.1	570.9	31.4	213.9	89.4	905.7		
~ on fee or contract basis	51.1	16.3	1.2	10.2	3.0	30.7	18.2	13.2	31.5	17.6	1.0	10.0	3.6	32.2		
~ of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	14.6	1.4	4.5	2.2	22.7	12.2	6.4	18.6	10.9	1.5	4.2	2.3	18.9		
~ of food, beverages and tobacco	51.3	119.4	13.5	39.7	23.7	196.4	130.2	59.4	189.6	122.3	12.0	38.2	21.8	194.3		
~ of household goods	51.4	92.1	8.1	54.9	29.8	184.8	97.9	81.5	179.5	91.2	6.9	55.4	28.4	182.0		
~ of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.5	161.0	4.5	38.5	15.5	219.4	161.6	53.7	215.3	159.2	4.7	39.8	15.6	219.2		
~ of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.6	131.3	3.5	45.7	11.2	191.7	139.4	61.5	200.8	137.2	3.8	48.9	13.0	202.9		
~ Other wholesale	51.7	30.3	1.5	16.5	4.0	52.4	33.4	21.3	54.8	32.6	1.5	17.3	4.7	56.1		

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: December 1995

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	Dec 1994					Sep 1995					Dec 1995				
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>9,584.0</b>	<b>1,153.9</b>	<b>5,659.7</b>	<b>4,921.7</b>	<b>21,319.3</b>	<b>10,820.0R</b>	<b>10,537.3R</b>	<b>21,357.3R</b>	<b>9,609.7R</b>	<b>1,249.0R</b>	<b>5,660.6R</b>	<b>4,972.5R</b>	<b>21,491.9R</b>		
<b>RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLES</b>																



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing	Service industries	Agriculture forestry and fishing
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time						
SIC 1992	C		D			C - F	C - E	D	G - Q	A, B
South East 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	3,167 3,155	425 450	2,034 2,023	1,495 R 1,536	7,121 7,165	1,160 1,155	936 935	880 881	5,888 5,950	74 R 60
Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	1,481 1,481	181 197	1,024 1,025	525 539	3,211 3,242	431 427	321 316	301 297	2,775 2,810	5 5
East Anglia 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	368 369	46 48	205 202	207 213	827 832	178 179	150 150	139 140	616 626	33 27
South West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	752 754	114 115	444 443	456 460	1,766 1,773	378 379	315 317	291 294	1,345 1,356	43 37
West Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	931 R 936	97 102	508 515	436 451	1,972 R 2,004	595 606	529 533	510 515	1,347 1,373	30 25
East Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	702 709	88 93	381 383	365 373	1,536 1,557	490 491	421 421	399 400	1,015 1,040 R	31 27
Yorkshire and Humber 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	820 821	102 103	450 455	458 465	1,830 1,844	487 495	420 422	398 399	1,317 1,326	26 23
North West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	1,052 1,046	114 119	597 598	534 537	2,297 2,300 R	588 589	487 493	470 476	1,690 1,693	19 17
North 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	496 492	61 68	272 273	257 269	1,086 1,101	294 292	231 233	221 223	779 797	13 12
Wales 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	440 437	52 53	252 251	230 233	975 973	268 267	238 237	227 226	685 R 686	21 19
Scotland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	894 892 R	97 98 R	526 518	431 435	1,947 1,943 R	479 477	359 360	319 321	1,434 1,432	35 34 R
Great Britain 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	9,623 9,610 R	1,197 1,249 R	5,668 5,661 R	4,869 4,973 R	21,357 R 21,492 R	4,916 4,931	4,086 4,102	3,854 3,875	16,116 16,279 R	325 R 282 R
Northern Ireland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	242 241	43 45	160 160	127 131	572 578	134 133	110 110	104 103	419 426	19 19
United Kingdom 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	9,865 R 9,851	1,240 1,294	5,828 5,821	4,996 R 5,104 R	21,929 R 22,070 R	5,050 5,064	4,196 4,211	3,958 3,978	16,535 16,705	344 R 301 R

Standard region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage & communication	Land transport & transport via pipelines	Air transport	Post & telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension funding	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities
South East 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	722 758	383 376	510 507	160 160	54 53	159 159	438 439	262 264	1,223 1,221	907 917
Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	313 328	179 179	278 276	93 94	39 38	81 81	272 274	173 175	642 651	503 514
East Anglia 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	80 83	45 42	53 52	17 16	1 1	17 17	32 32	11 12	97 97	73 72
South West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	178 184	134 121	82 83	31 31	1 1	31 31	81 94	45 44	183 183	134 136
West Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	184 194	100 101	100 98	40 40	2 2	32 32	59 63	38 41	221 226	169 171
East Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	160 166	85 84	73 73	28 28	..	21 21	37 36	27 27	154 160	114 120
Yorkshire and Humberside 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	184 190	113 112	103 R 103	48 47	..	34 34	65 67	43 46	185 186	150 148
North West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	236 246	138 129	133 131	52 51	3 3	38 38	85 86	49 49	247 247	189 188
North 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	111 120	69 68	53 52	26 25	1 1	14 14	25 24	16 15	109 113	78 83
Wales 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	90 96	62 55	45 44	22 22	..	14 14	25 25	17 17	76 79	60 62
Scotland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	188 193	127 117	112 112	38 37	3 3	36 36	75 75	40 40	207 206	157 158
Great Britain 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	2,135 2,230	1,256 1,204	1,264 1,255	461 457	65 64	394 396	920 942	547 555	2,704 2,719	2,032 2,055
Northern Ireland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	55 59	28 29	21 R 21	9 9	1 1	7 7	14 14	9 9	32 32	25 25
United Kingdom 1995 Sep 1995 Dec	2,190 2,289	1,284 1,233	1,286 1,277 R	470 466	66 64	402 403	934 956	555 564	2,735 2,750	2,057 2,080

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region\*

Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale & commission trade except of motor vehicles	Standard region
C	D	DA	DL	E	F	G	50	51	
8 7	880 881	84 87	137 133	48 47	224 220	1,178 1,217	149 148	307 311	South East 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
3 3	301 297	25 24	29 28	16 16	110 111	473 490	47 45	114 116	Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
3 3	139 140	30 30	15 15	8 7	28 29	139 142	23 22	36 36	East Anglia 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
6 6	291 294	34 34	40 40	18 17	63 62	299 306	47 48	74 75	South West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
4 4	510 515	37 36	47 48	15 14	66 73	323 334	52 52	87 88	West Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
8 8	399 400	47 48	33 33	14 13	69 70	273 287	44 44	70 77	East Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
9 9	398 399	56 56	23 22	13 13	67 73	310 317	48 49	77 77	Yorkshire & Humberside 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
2 2	470 476	49 50	50 51	16 15	100 97	398 409	54 55	107 108	North West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
4 4	221 223	24 27	20 19	6 6	63 59	176 187	30 31	35 36	North 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
3 3	227 226	24 24	35 35	9 8	30 30	141 146	23 24	27 27	Wales 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
23 23	319 321	51 50	53 58	17 16	120 117	296 302	38 38	70 71	Scotland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
69 68	3,854 3,875	435 442	451 453	163 158	830 830	3,533 3,647	508 512	890 906	Great Britain 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
2 2	104 103	18 R 18	9 9	5 5	23 23	88 R 93	12 12	21 21	Northern Ireland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
71 70	3,958 3,978	453 R 460	460 462	168 163	854 853	3,621 R 3,740	520 524	911 927	United Kingdom 1995 Sep 1995 Dec

Public admin & reference; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Human health & veterinary activities	Social work activities	Other community services	Sewage & refuse disposal	Self employed	Work-related government-supported training programmes	Civilian workforce in employment	Standard region
L	M	N	851/852	853	O-Q	90				
465 466	578 618	746 749	432 432	314 317	367 356	28 29	1,167 1,183	42 R 43	8,330 R 8,391	South East 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
222 223	213 221	297 300	171 171	126 128	199 197	13 14	416 429	18 R 18	3,646 R 3,689	Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
48 48	69 78	97 97	63 63	35 34	37 38	2 2	150 143	7 R 6	984 R 981	East Anglia 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
120 118	153 162	222 222	132 133	90 89	70 68	9 9	374 377	17 R 16	2,157 R 2,166	South West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
96 95	156 162	214 214	130 130	84 84	77 80	7 7	265 261	21 20	2,257 R 2,286	West Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
67 66	109 117	161 162	91 91	70 71	57 55	4 4	212 221	16 R 15	1,764 R 1,793	East Midlands 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
97 97	157 166	212 208	128 128	84 79	75 71	8 7	258 260	22 21	2,111 R 2,125	Yorkshire & Humberside 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
138 137	181 187	273 274	164 164	109 110	97 94	6 8	290 291	30 29	2,616 R 2,620	North West 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
81 81	83 88	125 125	78 R 78	47 47	58 58	7 7	132 133	23 R 23	1,242 R 1,257	North 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
73 72	84 88	135 133	82 81	53 52	46 43	5 5	163 160	12 10	1,150 R 1,143	Wales 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
135 134	142 144	247 248	160 R 159	87 89	93 94	11 10	236 235	30 R 26	2,213 R 2,205	Scotland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
1,319 1,314	1,711 1,809	2,432 2,432	1,458 1,459	974 973	976 956	85 88	3,247 3,266	220 210	24,825 R 24,967	Great Britain 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
59 59	59 62	91 90	..	..	26 26	2 2	83 R 83	15 17	670 R 678	Northern Ireland 1995 Sep 1995 Dec
1,379 1,374	1,771 1,871	2,523 2,522	..	..	1,003 982	87 90	3,330 R 3,348	235 227	25,494 R 25,645	United Kingdom 1995 Sep 1995 Dec

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.



# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

1990=100

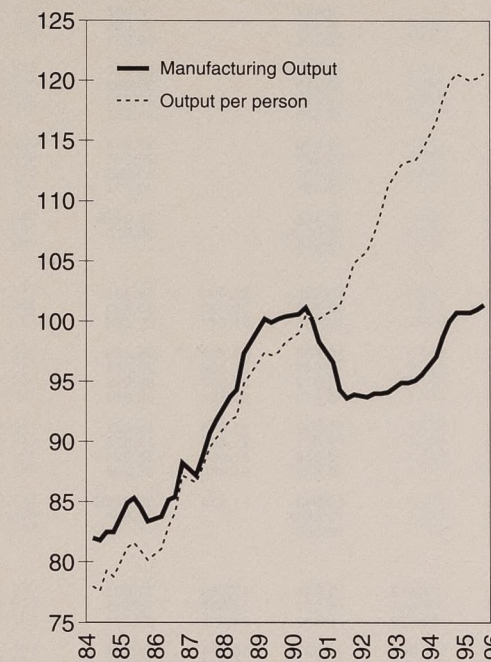
Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries							Transport equipment	Construction			
			C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK			DL	DM	F
<b>Output*</b>														
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.2	106.8	92.8	95.5	93.8	93.0	88.8	91.7			
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.6	103.6	97.7	100.2	97.7	99.7	101.6	99.9			
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1991	97.9	96.3	94.0	98.7	89.4	94.9	102.4	90.2	95.3	93.2	93.1			
1992	97.4	96.2	94.0	99.9	89.4	95.6	105.0	85.2	96.0	90.8	91.1			
1993	99.6	98.1	95.1	99.9	89.4	99.0	107.6	85.0	101.2	87.8	91.9			
1994	103.6	103.1	99.2	102.0	90.5	101.5	112.3	89.2	112.0	90.9	98.1			
1995	106.1	105.6	101.1	103.6	89.3	102.5	117.3	88.1	118.9	91.5	100.4			
1991 Q4	97.6	96.2	93.9	97.6	86.8	94.4	105.4	87.6	94.4	90.7	90.1			
1992 Q1	96.9	95.9	93.7	99.0	88.3	94.8	103.5	86.4	93.1	91.6	88.8			
1992 Q2	97.1	95.6	94.0	101.2	88.1	96.6	104.6	84.1	92.4	91.3	87.9			
1992 Q3	97.6	96.4	94.0	101.2	90.7	96.7	103.8	84.1	97.1	89.1	87.9			
1992 Q4	98.0	97.1	94.1	98.2	90.5	94.5	108.2	86.2	101.4	91.3	87.0			
1993 Q1	98.5	96.8	94.9	100.5	89.2	98.0	107.3	84.1	99.9	90.4	86.7			
1993 Q2	99.0	97.3	94.9	99.7	88.3	99.4	105.8	85.1	100.7	89.2	86.7			
1993 Q3	100.1	98.6	95.1	99.7	90.8	99.8	108.0	84.6	101.3	86.6	87.1			
1993 Q4	100.8	99.8	95.6	99.5	89.3	98.9	109.3	85.1	102.9	85.1	88.4			
1994 Q1	101.9	100.8	97.2	100.9	90.3	101.6	110.2	88.4	107.2	88.7	89.7			
1994 Q2	103.2	103.0	98.8	101.6	90.9	101.0	113.2	88.4	109.8	89.5	90.7			
1994 Q3	104.2	104.4	100.0	103.4	89.3	102.1	111.4	91.2	113.9	92.4	91.1			
1994 Q4	104.9	104.3	100.7	102.1	91.5	101.5	114.3	88.9	117.3	93.1	91.3			
1995 Q1	105.3	105.1	100.6	103.7	89.1	102.1	116.9	87.7	116.3	92.0	90.3			
1995 Q2	105.8	105.3	101.1	104.1	90.9	103.2	116.8	88.9	117.9	90.6	89.2			
1995 Q3	106.4	106.3	101.5	104.3	89.2	103.0	117.6	87.2	119.3	91.9	88.2			
1995 Q4	107.0	105.9	101.3	102.3	87.9	101.8	117.8	88.7	122.1	91.3	89.1			
<b>Employed labour force +</b>														
1988	96.6	103.0	102.4	102.9	113.9	97.3	102.5	99.4	106.0	102.9	91.8			
1989	99.4	102.9	102.7	100.9	108.8	99.5	104.1	100.4	105.5	101.5	99.3			
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1991	97.1	92.5	92.3	98.9	88.1	98.2	91.7	94.5	89.7	91.9	92.3			
1992	94.6	86.8	86.8	94.8	83.1	95.8	88.3	86.4	81.9	84.9	84.1			
1993	93.6	83.1	83.8	92.5	82.1	95.2	84.6	78.8	78.6	74.7	79.7			
1994	94.2	82.2	83.4	89.7	83.2	97.5	80.1	77.1	79.3	68.6	81.6			
1995	94.9	82.3	84.1	89.5	82.2	98.7	78.4	78.0	82.2	69.1	81.2			
1991 Q4	95.9	89.8	89.6	96.1	85.6	97.2	90.1	92.5	86.0	89.0	88.8			
1992 Q1	95.7	88.7	88.6	95.4	85.1	96.4	89.8	90.3	84.2	87.7	86.8			
1992 Q2	95.2	87.7	87.6	95.0	84.1	96.0	89.3	87.9	82.9	86.4	84.8			
1992 Q3	94.1	86.2	86.3	94.8	82.5	95.6	88.0	85.0	81.3	84.5	83.3			
1992 Q4	93.5	84.5	84.6	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.4	79.3	81.1	81.5			
1993 Q1	93.5	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	79.7			
1993 Q2	93.5	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	79.1			
1993 Q3	93.7	82.9	83.8	91.8	82.7	95.1	84.7	78.0	78.7	72.7	79.7			
1993 Q4	93.9	82.5	83.7	91.5	83.1	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	80.2			
1994 Q1	93.9	82.3	83.3	90.1	82.9	96.5	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	80.6			
1994 Q2	94.0	82.1	83.4	89.6	83.0	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	81.6			
1994 Q3	94.3	82.1	83.5	89.6	83.3	97.9	78.8	77.1	79.6	68.1	82.1			
1994 Q4	94.7	82.1	83.5	89.3	83.4	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	82.0			
1995 Q1	94.8	82.2	83.9	89.0	82.9	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	81.0			
1995 Q2	94.8	82.3	84.0	89.2	82.3	99.2	78.6	77.7	82.2	68.7	80.7			
1995 Q3	94.8	82.2	84.0	89.2	82.0	98.5	78.3	77.8	82.4	69.4	81.3			
1995 Q4	95.0	82.4	84.5	90.5	81.6	98.8	78.0	78.8	82.7	70.2	81.7			
<b>Output per person employed #</b>														
1988	100.7	95.3	93.6	95.4	93.8	95.3	93.2	94.3	87.7	86.4	100.5			
1989	100.0	97.5	97.6	97.7	95.2	98.1	96.2	97.3	94.6	100.1	98.4			
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1991	100.8	104.2	102.5	99.8	101.4	96.6	111.8	95.4	106.3	101.4	99.7			
1992	102.9	111.0	108.3	105.4	107.7	99.9	119.3	98.7	117.3	107.0	104.6			
1993	105.4	118.1	113.5	108.0	108.9	104.0	127.2	107.9	128.7	117.8	109.5			
1994	109.9	125.5	118.9	113.8	108.7	104.1	140.3	115.6	141.2	132.7	111.2			
1995	111.9	128.3	120.2	115.8	108.6	103.8	149.5	112.9	144.6	132.3	109.9			
1991 Q4	101.8	107.1	104.8	101.5	101.4	97.2	117.0	94.7	109.8	101.9	101.5			
1992 Q1	101.3	108.1	105.8	103.8	103.8	98.4	115.2	95.7	110.5	104.5	102.3			
1992 Q2	102.0	109.0	107.3	106.5	104.7	100.6	117.1	95.7	111.4	105.7	103.7			
1992 Q3	103.7	111.8	109.0	106.8	110.0	101.1	118.0	99.0	119.4	105.4	105.5			
1992 Q4	104.8	114.9	111.2	104.5	112.2	99.3	126.1	104.6	127.9	112.5	106.8			
1993 Q1	105.3	115.7	113.0	107.2	110.7	102.8	126.7	104.4	127.0	114.7	108.8			
1993 Q2	105.9	116.8	113.3	107.4	107.7	104.9	124.8	108.6	127.9	115.6	109.5			
1993 Q3	106.8	119.0	113.4	108.7	109.8	104.9	127.5	108.5	128.8	119.2	109.3			
1993 Q4	107.4	120.9	114.2	108.7	107.5	103.3	130.0	110.2	131.4	121.5	110.2			
1994 Q1	108.5	122.5	116.7	111.9	108.6	105.4	133.1	114.8	136.8	127.9	111.3			
1994 Q2	109.9	125.4	118.4	113.4	109.4	103.7	141.1	115.0	139.4	130.4	111.2			
1994 Q3	110.5	127.2	119.8	115.4	107.3	104.3	141.4	118.2	143.0	135.7	111.0			
1994 Q4	110.8	126.9	120.6	114.3	109.7	103.2	145.4	114.7	145.8	136.8	111.3			
1995 Q1	111.1	127.8	119.9	116.5	107.5	103.7	148.4	112.8	142.6	134.9	111.5			
1995 Q2	111.6	127.9	120.4	116.7	110.4	104.0	148.6	114.4	143.5	131.8	110.5			
1995 Q3	112.2	129.0	120.8	116.9	108.8	104.5	150.1	112.7	144.8	132.4	108.4			
1995 Q4	112.6	128.5	119.9	113.0	107.7	103.0	151.1	111.9	147.5	130.2	109.1			

Note: The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1993.  
# Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

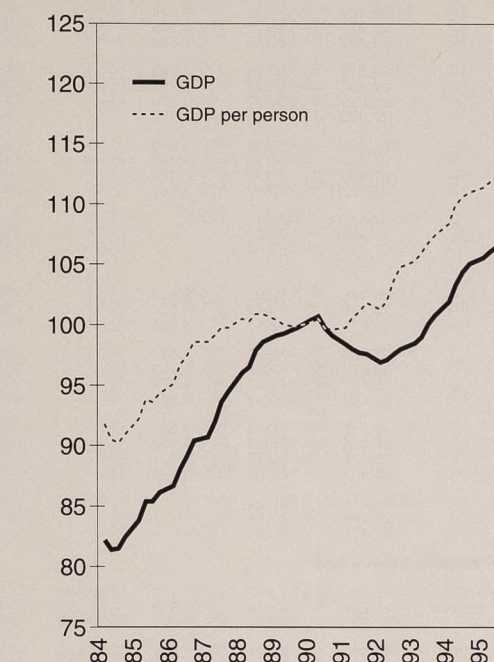
# EMPLOYMENT 1.8

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
<b>Q1 1992</b>									
1988	97.3	96.6	100.7	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.4	93.6
1989	99.4	99.4	100.0	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	96.2	86.8	111.0	94.0	86.8	108.3
1									



# 1.9 EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria R	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Irish Republic	
	(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)		(13)	(8)	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
Thousand												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1992	28,193	8,519	3,671	..	14,434	..	2,492	..	39,002	..	..	
Q2	27,970	8,576	3,688	..	14,493	..	2,487	..	39,086	..	..	
Q3	28,033	8,510	3,695	..	14,575	..	2,484	..	39,061	..	..	
Q4	28,019	8,523	3,683	..	14,576	..	2,477	..	39,017	..	..	
1993	27,997	8,547	3,725	..	14,665	..	2,469	..	39,052	..	..	
Q2	28,050	8,597	3,734	..	14,702	..	2,477	..	39,220	..	..	
Q3	27,985	8,689	3,753	..	14,721	..	2,475	..	39,261	..	..	
Q4	27,941	8,698	3,870	..	14,753	..	2,476	..	39,246	..	..	
1994	27,874	8,712	3,870	..	14,808	..	2,467	..	39,249	..	..	
Q2	27,935	8,745	3,901	..	14,871	..	2,471	..	39,245	..	..	
Q3	27,882R	8,807	3,867	..	14,895	..	2,471	..	39,174	..	..	
Q4	27,821R	8,914	..	..	14,928	..	2,468	..	39,028R	..	..	
1995	27,803R	8,966	..	..	14,914	..	2,507R	..	39,070	..	..	
Q2	27,742	9,003	..	..	14,931	..	2,492	..	..	..	..	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1992	25,448	7,603	3,536	..	12,808	..	2,180	22,091	36,461	..	..	
Q2	25,136	7,649	3,557	..	12,830	..	2,145	22,082	36,440	..	..	
Q3	25,054	7,568	3,554	..	12,891	..	2,108	21,817	36,285	..	..	
Q4	25,080	7,569	3,534	..	12,963	..	2,065	21,746	36,120	..	..	
1993	25,077	7,620	3,563	..	12,996	..	2,029	21,808	36,074	..	..	
Q2	25,157	7,652	3,572	..	13,031	..	2,019	21,776	35,996	..	..	
Q3	25,205	7,738	3,595	..	13,080	..	2,010	21,594	35,914	..	..	
Q4	25,219	7,783	3,694	..	13,130	..	1,999	21,644	35,821	..	..	
1994	25,228	7,848	3,708	..	13,233	..	2,001	21,883	35,876	..	..	
Q2	25,373	7,918	3,721	..	13,357	..	2,019	21,968	35,924	..	..	
Q3	25,463R	7,993	3,692	..	13,448	..	2,040	21,860	35,954	..	..	
Q4	25,474R	8,122	..	..	13,485	..	2,043	21,934	35,815R	..	..	
1995	25,489R	8,198	..	..	13,493	..	2,059R	..	35,880	..	..	
Q2	25,476	8,251	..	..	13,512	..	2,065	..	..	..	..	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated*</b>												
Thousand												
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>												
Male	15,772	4,995	2,147	2,370	7,583	1,515	1,296	13,555	21,605	..	893	
Female	12,225	3,624	1,532	1,790	6,289	1,343	1,177	11,137	16,615	..	429	
All	27,997	8,619	3,679	4,160	13,871	2,858	2,473	24,692	38,221	..	1,321	
<b>Civilian employment:</b>												
Male	13,530	4,421	2,072	2,189	6,687	1,359	1,037	12,171	19,914	..	736	
Female	11,548	3,259	1,474	1,535	5,622	1,193	993	9,610	14,888	..	377	
All	25,077	7,680	3,546	3,724	12,309	2,552	2,030	21,781	34,802	..	1,113	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	3.2	6.4	..	3.1	5.8	..	11.3	..	3.0	..	
Industry	34.3	32.3	..	38.3	31.4	..	38.6	..	47.9	..	..	
Services	62.4	60.8	..	58.6	63.0	..	50.1	..	49.1	..	..	
Female:	Agriculture	1.1	3.7	..	1.7	2.8	..	5.7	..	3.0	..	
Industry	12.7	12.2	..	12.7	11.2	..	14.9	..	22.4	..	..	
Services	86.3	83.7	..	85.6	86.0	..	79.4	..	74.6	..	..	
All:	Agriculture	2.3	5.3	7.1	2.6	4.4	5.2	8.6	5.1	3.0	13.8	
Industry	24.3	23.7	35.6	27.7	22.2	26.3	27.0	27.7	37.1	..	28.9	
Services	73.4	70.5	57.4	69.7	73.4	68.4	64.4	67.2	59.9	..	57.3	

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1972-1992 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.  
 2 Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.  
 3 Annual figures relate to June.  
 4 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.  
 5 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.  
 6 Annual figures relate to second quarter.  
 7 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.  
 8 Annual figures relate to April.  
 9 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.  
 10 Annual figures relate to January.  
 11 Unadjusted figures.  
 12 Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.  
 13 Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

\* Please note the annual figures for Austria and Belgium refer to 1992, Ireland's and Luxembourg's refer to 1991.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.9

## Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States		
(9)	(5)		(10)				(5)	(2)(5)			
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>											
Thousand											
<b>Civilian labour force</b>											
1992	24,258	65,553	..	..	2,091	4,490	15,155	4,497	3,926	127,074	
Q2	23,903	65,708	..	..	2,100	4,502	15,133	4,456	3,917	127,334	
Q3	24,060	66,089	..	..	2,095	4,481	15,183	4,415	3,907	127,230	
Q4	22,785	65,989	..	..	2,090	4,491	15,217	4,296	3,900	127,355	
1993	22,652	66,035	..	..	2,094	4,481	15,269	4,338	3,943	127,890	
Q2	22,508	66,198	..	..	2,099	4,451	15,350	4,398	3,938	128,181	
Q3	22,472	66,410	..	..	2,103	4,462	15,396	4,248	3,948	128,713	
Q4	22,727	66,528	..	..	2,101	4,516	15,441	4,187	3,915	130,711	
1994	22,772	66,534	..	..	2,120	4,526	15,543	4,266	3,880R	130,675	
Q2	22,604	66,465	..	..	2,123	4,545	15,452	4,371	3,928	131,050	
Q3	22,620	66,293	..	..	2,132	4,538	15,493	4,242	3,947	131,696	
Q4	22,641	66,688	..	..	2,154	4,550	15,571	4,231	3,937	132,318	
1995	22,771	66,592	..	..	2,153	4,524	15,592	4,340	..	132,139	
Q2	22,755	66,897	..	..	2,152	4,488	15,652	4,424	..	132,440	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Civilian employment</b>											
1992	21,604	64,179	..	..	1,966	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,811	117,567	
Q2	21,215	64,260	..	..	1,973	4,313	12,317	4,221	3,792	117,761	
Q3	20,959	64,597	..	..	1,968	4,279	12,134	4,179	3,774	117,951	
Q4	20,608	64,456	..	..	1,963	4,284	11,953	3,983	3,761	118,394	
1993	20,256	64,390	..	..	1,967	4,231	11,844	3,987	3,790	118,984	
Q2	20,121	64,550	..	..	1,971	4,193	11,782	3,991	3,786	119,543	
Q3	20,015	64,591	..	..	1,981	4,183	11,713	3,894	3,798	120,311	
Q4	20,141	64,647	..	..	1,985	4,229	11,681	3,840	3,769	122,090	
1994	20,256	64,618	..	..	1,998	4,209	11,749	3,939	3,733	122,580	
Q2	20,103	64,494	..	..	2,010	4,222	11,731	3,996	3,790R	123,207	
Q3	19,949R	64,386	..	..	2,016	4,211	11,791	3,931	3,810R	124,371	
Q4	19,726R	64,738	..	..	2,035	4,232	11,958	3,901	3,805R	125,013	
1995	19,979	64,490	..	..	2,041	4,193	12,024	4,019	3,753R	124,625	
Q2	19,977	64,742	..	..	2,050	4,169	12,059	4,067	3,771	124,960	
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated</b>											
Thousand											
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>											
Male	14,193	39,350	105.3	4,122	1,129	2,648	9,617	2,244	2,192	69,633	
Female	8,421	26,810	59.0	2,887	968	2,089	5,691	2,076	1,360	58,407	
All	22,614	66,150	164.3	7,009	2,097	4,737	15,308	4,320	3,552	128,040	
<b>Civilian employment:</b>											
Male	13,005	38,400	104.1	3,905	1,052	2,518	7,780	2,026	2,095	64,700	
Female	7,147	26,100	57.8	2,667	918	1,950	4,045	1,938	1,294	54,606	
All	20,152	64,500	161.9	6,571	1,970	4,468	11,826	4,068	3,389	119,306	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>											
Per cent											
Male:	Agriculture	7.4	5.4	..	..	7.8	..	11.2	4.9	6.4	4.0
Industry	38.7	39.5	..	..	34.4	..	39.0	38.5	42.2	33.0	33.0
Services	53.9	55.1	..	..	57.9	..	49.8	56.5	51.4	63.0	63.0
Female:	Agriculture	7.6	6.7	..	..	3.2	..	8.1	1.9	4.4	1.2
Industry	22.5	26.6	..	..	10.3	..	14.7	11.7	18.6	13.4	13.4
Services	69.8	66.7	..	..	86.7	..	77.2	86.4	77.0	85.3	85.3
All:	Agriculture	7.5	5.9	..	..	4.0	..	11.3	3.4	5.6	2.7
Industry	33.0	34.3	..	..	24.6	..	33.0	30.7	25.4	33.	



# 1.11 EMPLOYMENT

## Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		Average per operative on short-time
													Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
1993	880	..	9.6	8.42	..	3	106	14	124	8.9	17	..	235	14.3	
1994	883	..	9.6	8.48	..	2	86	15	129	8.5	17	..	216	12.4	
1995	906	..	9.8	8.83	..	2	68	11	103	9.4	13	..	171	13.5	
<b>Week ended</b>															
Apr 15	855	..	9.4	8.07	8.25	2	73	17	160	9.6	19	..	234	12.6	
May 13	842	..	9.5	8.03	8.24	2	57	16	115	7.1	18	..	172	22.6	
Jun 10	870	..	9.6	8.36	8.33	4	137	18	153	8.4	22	..	290	24.0	
Jul 15	861	..	9.7	8.31	8.23	2	91	8	73	9.0	11	..	164	26.3	
Aug 12	796	..	9.7	7.72	8.16	2	67	12	132	10.8	14	..	198	24.2	
Sep 9	931	..	9.8	9.08	8.83	1	36	7	50	7.1	8	..	86	12.0	
Oct 14	937	..	9.8	9.16	8.71	2	75	17	139	8.3	19	..	214	21.2	
Nov 11	964	..	9.8	9.49	8.98	1	55	17	98	5.9	18	..	153	17.3	
Dec 9	952	..	9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101	17	121	7.3	19	..	222	19.3	
1995 Jan 13	834	..	9.7	8.10	8.66	3	114	12	99	8.3	15	..	213	19.1	
Feb 10	874	..	9.5	8.28	8.67	2	64	13	130	10.0	15	..	194	13.8	
Mar 10	903	..	9.7	8.77	8.73	2	62	14	111	7.9	16	..	173	16.8	
Apr 7	901	..	9.7	8.71	8.87	3	102	19	143	7.5	22	..	245	20.3	
May 12	893	..	9.4	8.42	8.73	1	40	16	123	7.9	17	..	162	20.4	
Jun 9	951	..	9.6	9.15	9.02	4	136	11	113	10.8	14	..	249	19.9	
Jul 14	906	..	9.8	8.90	8.87	2	65	4	40	10.7	6	..	106	17.1	
Aug 11	826	..	9.8	8.08	8.15	1	54	7	71	10.3	8	..	125	18.3	
Sep 15	923	..	9.9	9.18	8.85	2	56	9	95	10.7	10	..	151	19.3	
Oct 13	947	..	9.9	9.36	8.94	1	40	9	82	9.7	10	..	122	12.3	
Nov 10	953	..	9.7	9.21	8.88	2	60	12	117	9.6	14	..	177	16.0	
Dec 15	956	..	10.3	9.84	9.26	1	23	12	108	9.1	13	..	130	12.5	
1996 Jan 12 P	848	..	9.6	8.11	8.74	3	117	19	155	8.1	22	..	273	22.2	
Feb 9 P	874	..	9.6	8.42	8.90	6	223	22	215	9.6	28	..	438	36.3	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.14

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC 1992	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities 925	Sport & other recreation activities 926/927	All
Self-employed *	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9
1991	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
1988 Mar	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
Jun	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
Sep	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
Dec	278.2	302.7	362.0	65.2	74.1	300.1	1,382.3
1994 Mar	273.9	292.3	350.7	66.5	75.8	305.0	1,364.2
Jun	322.0	313.1	358.2	71.9	78.5	316.5	1,460.2
Sep	332.4	320.8	365.9	72.1	81.6	318.0	1,480.8
Dec	289.7	312.8	366.1	68.0	78.7	302.4	1,417.7
1995 Mar	292.8	312.3	372.8	69.5	78.3	311.5	1,437.2
Jun	343.9	337.2	383.5	75.2	83.4	324.8	1,548.0
Sep	340.9	338.2	389.3	74.9	83.9	318.3	1,545.3
Dec	312.9	324.6	387.1	73.6	78.6	302.3	1,479.1
CHANGES:							
Dec 1995-1994	23.2	11.8	21.0	5.6	-0.1	-0.1	61.4
no. (thousands)	8.0	3.8	5.7	8.2	-0.2	0.0	4.3
Percentage							

Note 1: The Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self-employed in all tourism industries: (1982 not available)

1981	163	1986	211	1991	183	1996
1982	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997
1983	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998
1984	187	1989	191	1994	187 #	1999
1985	190	1990	190	1995	188 #	2000

# This figure has been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of table 1.14. Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.



## 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1992 } Annual	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993 } Annual	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						
1994 } averages	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						
1995 } averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						
1994 Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,728.5	9.7	-26.2	-18.4	246	2,496	35	
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,690.0	9.6	-38.5	-31.8	266	2,435	33	
May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,668.9	9.5	-21.1	-28.6	233	2,387	33	
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.8	9.4	-25.1	-28.2	224	2,331	31	
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,620.0	9.3	-23.8	-23.3	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,581.4	9.2	-38.6	-29.2	276	2,335	27	
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,555.1	9.1	-26.3	-29.6	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,508.7	8.9	-46.4	-37.1	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,471.7	8.8	-37.0	-36.6	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,401.3	8.6	-22.5	-35.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23	
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	21	
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	
Feb 8 R	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	
Mar 14 P	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.6	7.8	-25.7	-16.3	206	2,005	20	

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1992 } Annual	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993 } Annual	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						
1994 } averages	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						
1995 } averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						
1994 Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,629.2	9.6	-25.8	-18.0	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.6	2,590.7	9.5	-38.5	-31.6	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,570.6	9.4	-20.1	-28.1	228	2,298	32	
Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,545.4	9.3	-25.2	-27.9	216	2,244	30	
Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,522.2	9.2	-23.2	-22.8	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,485.0	9.1	-37.2	-28.5	270	2,241	26	
Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,459.7	9.0	-25.3	-28.6	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,414.4	8.8	-45.3	-35.9	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,378.1	8.7	-36.3	-35.6	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.9	2,309.9	8.5	-21.7	-34.8	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21	
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21	
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	1,864	1,919	18	
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	
Feb 8 R	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	
Mar 14 P	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.3	7.7	-25.2	-16.0	200	1,926	20	

The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
 Revised.  
 National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

### UPDATE OF SEASONAL FACTORS

Seasonally adjusted figures for claimant unemployment and Jobcentre vacancies have been revised because of the normal annual update. Monthly seasonal factors have been revised back to January 1990 for the United Kingdom and the regions.

Unemployment rates at national and regional level have also been revised.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1992 } Annual	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1						
1993 } Annual	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9						
1994 } averages	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7						
1995 } averages	1,770.0	11.3	1,760.2	11.1						
1994 Mar 10	2,136.5	13.5	2,093.4	13.2						
Apr 14	2,101.3	13.3	2,063.3	13.1						
May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,044.4	12.9						
Jun 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,023.5	12.8						
Jul 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,000.0	12.7						
Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,971.5	12.5						
Sep 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,952.3	12.4						
Oct 13	1,868.2	11.8	1,917.3	12.1						
Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9						
Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7						
1995 Jan 12	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7						
Feb 9	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5						
Mar 9	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	11.4						
Apr 13	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3						
May 11	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3						
Jun 8	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2						
Jul 13	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2						
Aug 10	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1						
Sep 14	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0						
Oct 12	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0						
Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9						
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9						
1996 Jan 11	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7						
Feb 8 R	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7						
Mar 14 P	1,707.2	10.8	1,666.6	10.5						

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1992 } Annual	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9						
1993 } Annual	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8						
1994 } averages	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6						
1995 } averages	1,701.4	11.2	1,691.5	11.1						
1994 Mar 10	2,059.1	13.4	2,016.4	13.1						
Apr 14	2,024.3	13.2	1,986.3	12.9						
May 12	1,967.0	12.8	1,968.2	12.8						
Jun 9	1,914.1	12.5	1,947.5	12.7						
Jul 14	1,921.8	12.5	1,924.7	12.5						
Aug 11	1,903.3	12.4	1,896.9	12.4						
Sep 8	1,872.0	12.2	1,878.3	12.2						
Oct 13	1,795.8	11.7	1,844.1	12.0						
Nov 10	1,777.5	11.6	1,814.3	11.8						
Dec 8	1,783.4	11.6	1,779.3	11.6						
1995 Jan 12	1,845.9	12.1	1,762.8	11.6						
Feb 9	1,810.8	11.9	1,740.0	11.4						
Mar 9	1,768.5	11.6	1,727.1	11.3						
Apr 13	1,746.5	11.5	1,709.3	11.2						
May 11	1,698.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.2						
Jun 8	1,661.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1						
Jul 13	1,689.4	11.1	1,691.3	11.1						
Aug 10	1,884.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0						



# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1992 )	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.2
1993 ) Annual	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.5	5.8	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994 ) averages	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.0	12.1	5.1	824.1	9.0			619.9	204.2
1995 )	725.2	542.0	183.1	7.9	10.6	4.5	720.9	7.9			539.7	181.1
1995 Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.1	11.0	4.6	732.9	8.0	-6.2	-7.9	549.7	183.2
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.1	10.9	4.6	727.8	8.0	-5.1	-6.6	544.9	182.9
May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	7.9	10.6	4.4	725.1	7.9	-2.7	-4.7	542.8	182.3
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.8	10.5	4.4	724.0	7.9	-1.1	-3.0	542.2	181.8
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.6	723.7	7.9	-0.3	-1.4	541.4	182.3
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.0	10.6	4.8	716.4	7.8	-7.3	-2.9	536.7	179.7
Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	7.9	10.4	4.7	709.5	7.8	-6.9	-4.8	531.4	178.1
Oct 12	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.6	10.1	4.5	708.5	7.8	-1.0	-5.1	529.6	178.9
Nov 9	687.4	512.0	175.4	7.5	10.0	4.4	700.3	7.7	-5.4	-5.4	523.3	177.0
Dec 14	693.7	520.3	173.4	7.6	10.2	4.3	695.5	7.6	-4.8	-4.7	520.1	175.4
1996 Jan 11	707.2	529.9	177.3	7.7	10.4	4.4	695.8	7.5	-9.7	-7.6	511.7	174.1
Feb 8 R	703.8	527.7	176.1	7.7	10.3	4.4	683.1	7.5	-2.7	-5.7	510.3	172.8
Mar 14 P	684.7	513.9	170.8	7.5	10.1	4.2	674.7	7.4	-8.4	-6.9	504.0	170.7
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1992 )	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993 ) Annual	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994 ) averages	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.7	14.1	6.3	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1995 )	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.7	12.7	5.8	392.8	9.7			291.2	101.7
1995 Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.8	12.9	5.7	397.1	9.8	-3.6	-3.8	295.1	102.0
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	13.0	5.8	396.4	9.8	-0.7	-2.7	293.8	102.6
May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.7	12.8	5.7	394.8	9.7	-1.6	-2.0	292.7	102.1
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.6	12.7	5.6	394.0	9.7	-0.8	-1.0	292.2	101.8
Jul 13	397.7	293.3	104.5	9.8	12.8	5.9	393.9	9.7	-0.1	-0.8	291.8	102.1
Aug 10	400.7	293.1	107.6	9.9	12.8	6.1	390.7	9.6	-3.2	-1.4	289.5	101.2
Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.6	6.0	388.0	9.6	-2.7	-2.0	287.4	100.6
Oct 12	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.5	12.3	5.8	387.3	9.5	-0.7	-2.2	286.4	100.9
Nov 9	379.4	280.0	99.4	9.3	12.2	5.6	384.4	9.5	-2.9	-2.1	284.4	100.0
Dec 14	380.6	282.1	98.5	9.4	12.3	5.6	382.3	9.4	-2.1	-1.9	282.8	99.5
1996 Jan 11	382.8	283.6	99.2	9.4	12.4	5.6	379.7	9.3	-2.6	-2.5	280.5	99.2
Feb 8 R	381.2	282.6	98.6	9.4	12.3	5.6	377.4	9.3	-2.3	-2.3	279.1	98.3
Mar 14 P	373.8	277.4	96.3	9.2	12.1	5.5	372.7	9.2	-4.7	-3.2	275.6	97.1
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1992 )	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993 ) Annual	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.6
1994 ) averages	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.1	9.5	4.1	73.6	7.1			55.0	18.6
1995 )	65.9	48.7	17.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	65.4	6.4			48.4	17.0
1995 Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.6	9.0	3.7	65.8	6.2	-0.5	-0.6	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.5	8.8	3.7	65.5	6.2	-0.3	-0.6	48.4	17.1
May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.2	8.4	3.5	65.4	6.2	-0.1	-0.3	48.4	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.0	8.1	3.4	65.5	6.2	0.1	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.2	8.2	3.7	65.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	48.5	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.2	8.2	3.8	65.4	6.2	-0.4	0.0	48.4	17.0
Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.1	8.1	3.6	64.9	6.1	-0.5	-0.2	48.1	16.8
Oct 12	61.6	45.1	16.5	5.8	7.8	3.4	64.9	6.1	0.0	-0.3	48.0	16.9
Nov 9	61.9	45.7	16.2	5.9	7.9	3.4	64.2	6.1	-0.7	-0.4	47.6	16.6
Dec 14	63.6	47.5	16.1	6.0	8.2	3.4	64.0	6.1	-0.2	-0.3	47.7	16.3
1996 Jan 11	67.4	50.3	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.8	6.0	-1.2	-0.7	46.6	16.2
Feb 8 R	67.2	50.1	17.1	6.4	8.7	3.6	62.7	5.9	-0.1	-0.5	46.6	16.1
Mar 14 P	64.9	48.6	16.3	6.2	8.4	3.4	61.7	5.8	-1.0	-0.8	45.9	15.8
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1992 )	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993 ) Annual	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 ) averages	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995 )	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.0	9.4	4.0	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1995 Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.4	10.0	4.2	169.1	7.1	-0.6	-1.6	126.8	42.3
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.2	9.7	4.0	166.7	7.0	-2.4	-1.7	124.7	42.0
May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	166.2	7.0	-0.5	-1.2	124.2	42.0
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.7	9.1	3.7	166.0	7.0	-0.2	-1.0	123.9	42.1
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9	164.7	7.0	-1.3	-0.7	122.9	41.8
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	6.9	9.2	4.1	163.3	6.9	-1.4	-1.0	122.1	41.2
Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	6.8	9.1	4.0	161.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.4	121.2	40.6
Oct 12	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.6	8.9	3.8	161.9	6.8	0.1	-0.9	120.9	41.0
Nov 9	158.0	117.2	40.8	6.7	8.9	3.9	159.8	6.7	-2.1	-1.2	119.2	40.6
Dec 14	160.8	120.1	40.7	6.8	9.1	3.9	158.1	6.7	-1.7	-1.2	118.0	40.1
1996 Jan 11	168.0	125.2	42.8	7.1	9.5	4.1	155.6	6.6	-2.5	-2.1	116.1	39.5
Feb 8 R	167.1	124.7	42.4	7.1	9.5	4.0	155.9	6.6	0.3	-1.3	116.6	39.3
Mar 14 P	159.7	119.3	40.4	6.7	9.1	3.8	153.3	6.5	-2.6	-1.6	114.5	38.8

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1992 )	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993 ) Annual	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 ) averages	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995 )	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.2	4.8	209.0	8.4			158.0	51.1
1995 Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.7	11.6	4.8	213.6	8.6	-2.4	-3.0	161.7	51.9
Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.6	11.5	4.9	212.0	8.5	-1.6	-2.7	160.3	51.7
May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.4	11.2	4.7	211.0	8.5	-1.0	-1.7	159.5	51.5
Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.3	11.0	4.6	210.3	8.4	-0.7	-1.1	158.9	51.4
Jul 13	212.3	158.4	54.0	8.5	11.2	5.0	209.2	8.4	-1.1	-0.9	157.7	51.5
Aug 10	213.9	158.3	55.5	8.6	11.2	5.2	206.3	8.3	-2.9	-1.6	155.9	50.4
Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.4	10.9	5.0	203.6	8.2	-2.7	-2.2	154.1	49.5
Oct 12	199.3	149.6	49.8	8.0	10.5	4.7	203.6	8.2	0.0	-1.9	153.7	49.9
Nov 9	196.0	147.6	48.3	7.9	10.4	4.5	201.8	8.1	-1.8	-1.5	152.2	49.6
Dec 14	198.4	150.3	48.1	8.0	10.6	4.5	200.7	8.1	-1.1	-1.0	151.3	49.4
1996 Jan 11	204.5	154.9	49.7	8.2	10.9	4.6	197.4	7.9	-3.3	-2.1	148.6	48.8
Feb 8 R	204.4	155.0	49.4	8.2	10.9	4.6	198.2	8.0	0.8	-1.2	149.6	48.6
Mar 14 P	198.1	150.3	47.7	8.0	10.6	4.5	195.6	7.9	-2.6	-1.7	147.6	48.0
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1992 )	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1993 ) Annual	183.8											



## 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
<b>NORTH</b>												
1992 )	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.5	33.6
1993 ) Annual	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	33.9
1994 ) averages	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.6	16.5	5.4	159.3	11.6			127.4	31.9
1995 )	148.2	118.1	30.1	10.7	15.0	5.0	147.0	10.6			117.4	29.6
1995 Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.9	15.4	5.0	149.3	10.8	-0.2	-1.1	119.5	29.8
Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.9	15.4	5.1	148.9	10.7	-0.4	-1.0	118.8	30.1
May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.6	15.0	4.8	147.8	10.6	-1.1	-0.6	118.0	29.8
Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.3	14.6	4.7	146.9	10.6	-0.9	-0.8	117.3	29.6
Jul 13	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.7	14.8	5.2	147.1	10.6	0.2	-0.6	117.4	29.7
Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.7	14.7	5.4	146.9	10.6	-0.2	-0.3	117.0	29.9
Sep 14	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.5	14.6	5.2	144.5	10.4	-2.4	-0.8	115.5	29.0
Oct 12	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.2	14.3	4.9	144.7	10.4	0.2	-0.8	115.3	29.4
Nov 9	142.2	113.4	28.8	10.2	14.4	4.8	143.3	10.3	-1.2	-1.2	114.2	29.1
Dec 14	143.3	115.1	28.1	10.3	14.6	4.7	142.5	10.3	-0.8	-0.7	113.8	28.7
1996 Jan 11	149.0	119.1	30.0	10.7	15.1	5.0	141.1	10.2	-1.4	-1.2	112.5	28.6
Feb 8 R	147.7	117.5	30.2	10.6	14.9	5.0	141.9	10.2	0.8	-0.5	113.0	28.9
Mar 14 P	142.9	113.7	29.2	10.3	14.4	4.9	140.5	10.1	-1.4	-0.7	111.7	28.8
<b>WALES</b>												
1992 )	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.7
1993 ) Annual	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 ) averages	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995 )	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.5	11.7	4.4	106.9	8.3			82.9	24.0
1995 Mar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.7	12.0	4.4	107.5	8.5	-0.2	-0.8	83.4	24.1
Apr 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.6	11.8	4.4	107.0	8.5	-0.5	-0.6	82.7	24.3
May 11	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.3	11.5	4.2	106.8	8.5	-0.2	-0.3	82.6	24.2
Jun 8	102.5	80.0	22.4	8.1	11.3	4.1	107.0	8.5	0.2	-0.2	82.8	24.2
Jul 13	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.6	11.7	4.6	108.0	8.6	1.0	0.3	83.7	24.3
Aug 10	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.7	11.7	4.8	107.0	8.5	-1.0	0.1	82.9	24.1
Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.6	11.6	4.6	106.1	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	82.5	23.6
Oct 12	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.2	11.3	4.3	106.5	8.4	0.4	-0.5	82.6	23.9
Nov 9	103.5	80.3	23.2	8.2	11.3	4.2	105.2	8.3	-1.3	-0.6	81.5	23.7
Dec 14	106.1	82.8	23.2	8.4	11.7	4.2	105.1	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	81.6	23.5
1996 Jan 11	111.2	86.5	24.7	8.8	12.2	4.5	104.1	8.2	-1.0	-0.8	80.8	23.3
Feb 8 R	110.9	86.2	24.7	8.8	12.1	4.5	105.6	8.4	1.5	0.1	81.9	23.7
Mar 14 P	106.8	83.0	23.8	8.5	11.7	4.3	104.7	8.3	-0.9	-0.1	81.1	23.6
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1992 )	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993 ) Annual	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994 ) averages	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995 )	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.4	11.5	4.4	200.3	8.2			154.5	45.9
1995 Mar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.7	12.0	4.4	205.6	8.5	-2.1	-2.3	159.0	46.6
Apr 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.5	11.8	4.4	202.7	8.3	-2.9	-2.6	156.8	45.9
May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.2	11.4	4.1	200.6	8.2	-2.1	-2.4	155.1	45.5
Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.9	11.1	4.0	198.2	8.1	-2.4	-2.5	153.0	45.2
Jul 13	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.6	11.6	4.9	198.7	8.2	0.5	-1.3	152.7	46.0
Aug 10	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.6	11.5	5.0	197.5	8.1	-1.2	-1.0	151.5	46.0
Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	8.0	11.0	4.3	195.7	8.0	-1.8	-0.8	150.4	45.3
Oct 12	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.8	10.8	4.0	195.5	8.0	-0.2	-1.1	150.3	45.2
Nov 9	191.1	147.5	43.6	7.9	10.9	4.0	195.0	8.0	-0.5	-0.8	150.0	45.0
Dec 14	195.6	151.8	43.8	8.0	11.2	4.1	195.6	8.0	0.6	0.0	150.9	44.7
1996 Jan 11	206.8	160.0	46.8	8.5	11.8	4.3	193.6	8.0	-2.0	-0.6	149.5	44.1
Feb 8 R	205.6	158.6	47.0	8.5	11.7	4.4	195.3	8.0	1.7	0.1	151.0	44.3
Mar 14 P	199.2	153.5	45.7	8.2	11.3	4.2	194.7	8.0	-0.6	-0.3	150.1	44.6
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1992 )	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993 ) Annual	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.1	23.6
1994 ) averages	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995 )	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1995 Mar 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.5	15.7	5.8	89.7	11.6	-1.0	-0.8	70.0	19.7
Apr 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.4	15.4	5.9	88.7	11.5	-1.0	-0.9	69.0	19.7
May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	88.3	11.4	-0.4	-0.8	68.8	19.5
Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.1	14.9	5.7	87.6	11.3	-0.7	-0.7	68.4	19.2
Jul 13	91.9	69.3	22.6	11.9	15.4	7.0	88.3	11.4	0.7	-0.1	68.3	20.0
Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	11.9	15.3	7.1	87.1	11.3	-1.2	-0.4	67.7	19.4
Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.7	15.3	6.6	86.5	11.2	-0.6	-0.4	67.4	19.1
Oct 12	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.1	14.8	5.9	86.4	11.2	-0.1	-0.6	67.5	18.9
Nov 9	84.2	66.1	18.1	10.9	14.7	5.6	86.4	11.2	0.0	-0.2	67.4	19.0
Dec 14	84.1	66.5	17.6	10.9	14.8	5.5	86.3	11.2	-0.1	-0.1	67.3	19.0
1996 Jan 11	86.3	68.0	18.2	11.2	15.1	5.7	85.8	11.1	-0.5	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Feb 8 R	85.7	67.8	18.0	11.1	15.1	5.6	85.8	11.1	0.0	-0.2	66.9	18.9
Mar 14 P	84.4	66.7	17.8	10.9	14.8	5.5	85.3	11.0	-0.5	-0.3	66.4	18.9

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at March 14 1996

	Male			Female			All			Rate #		Male			Female			All			Rates #	
	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	per cent employees and unemployed	per cent workforce
<b>TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS*</b>																						
<b>England</b>											Hastings											
Accrington and Rossendale											Haverhill											
Alfreton and Ashfield											Heathrow											
Ainwick and Amble											Helston											
Andover											Hereford and Leominster											
Ashford											Hertford and Harlow											
Aylesbury and Wycombe											Hexham											
Banbury											Hitchin and Letchworth											
Barnsley											Horton and Axminster											
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe											Horncastle and Market Rasen											
Barrow-in-Furness											Huddersfield											
Basingstoke and Alton											Hull											
Bath											Huntingdon and St Neots											
Beccles and Halesworth											Ipswich											
Bedford											Isle of Wight											
Berwick-on-Tweed											Keighley											
Bicester											Kendal											
Bideford											Keswick											
Birmingham											Kettering & Market Harborough											
Bishop Auckland											Kidderminster											
Blackburn											King's Lynn and Hunstanton											
Blackpool											Lancaster & Morecambe											
Blandford											Launceston											
Bodmin and Liskeard											Leeds											
Bolton and Bury											Leek											
Boston											Leicester											
Bournemouth											Lincoln											
Bradford											Liverpool											
Bridgwater											London											
Bridlington and Driffield											Loughborough & Coalville											
Bridport											Louth & Mablethorpe											
Brighton											Lowestoft											
Bristol											Ludlow											
Bude											Macclesfield											
Burnley											Malton											
Burton-on-Trent											Malvern & Ledbury											
Bury St Edmunds											Manchester											
Buxton											Mansfield											
Calderdale											Matlock											
Cambridge											Medway & Maidstone											
Canterbury											Melton Mowbray											
Carlisle											Middlesbrough											
Castleford and Pontefract											Milton Keynes											
Chard											Minehead											
Chelmsford and Braintree											Morpeth & Ashington											
Cheltenham											Newark											
Chesterfield											Newbury											
Chichester											Newcastle upon Tyne											
Chippenham											Newmarket											
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye											Newquay											
Cirencester											Newton Abbot											
Clacton											Northallerton											
Clitheroe											Northampton											
Colchester											Northwich											
Corby											Norwich											
Coventry and Hinckley											Nottingham											
Crawley											Okehampton											
Crewe											Oldham											
Cromer and North Walsham											Oswestry											
Darlington											Oxford											
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge											Pendle											
Derby											Penrith											
Devizes											Penzance & St.Ives											
Diss											Peterborough											
Doncaster											Pickering & Helmsley											
Dor																						







# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 14 1996

	Male			Female			All			Rate +	
	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce		Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce			
South Hams	1,732	679	2,411								
Teignbridge	2,554	865	3,419								
Torbay	4,815	1,440	6,255								
Torridge	1,506	560	2,066								
West Devon	963	358	1,321								
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>15,403</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>						
Bournemouth	5,788	1,631	7,419								
Christchurch	852	261	1,113								
East Dorset	1,025	417	1,442								
North Dorset	572	205	777								
Poole	3,136	889	4,025								
Purbeck	807	293	1,100								
West Dorset	1,343	498	1,841								
Weymouth and Portland	1,880	606	2,486								
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>11,122</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>14,843</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>						
Cheltenham	2,458	752	3,210								
Cotswold	901	344	1,245								
Forest of Dean	1,514	578	2,092								
Gloucester	2,984	863	3,847								
Stroud	1,896	706	2,602								
Tewkesbury	1,359	478	1,837								
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>10,298</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>13,844</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>						
Mendip	2,271	880	3,151								
Sedgemoor	2,459	787	3,246								
South Somerset	2,341	842	3,183								
Taunton Deane	2,307	688	2,995								
West Somerset	920	349	1,269								
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>14,555</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>						
Kennet	1,106	422	1,528								
North Wiltshire	1,945	800	2,745								
Salisbury	1,726	624	2,350								
Thamesdown	3,791	1,268	5,059								
West Wiltshire	2,087	786	2,873								
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>											
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>19,919</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>						
Bromsgrove	1,772	677	2,449								
Hereford	1,392	602	1,994								
Leominster	821	278	1,099								
Malvern Hills	1,620	602	2,222								
Redditch	1,917	720	2,637								
South Herefordshire	950	341	1,291								
Worcester	2,219	726	2,945								
Wyche	1,589	699	2,288								
Wyre Forest	2,250	744	2,994								
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>10,503</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>						
Bridgnorth	733	293	1,026								
North Shropshire	811	316	1,127								
Oswestry	750	264	1,014								
Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,842	570	2,412								
South Shropshire	724	251	975								
The Wrekin	2,955	994	3,949								
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>22,932</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>30,329</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>						
Cannock Chase	2,294	745	3,039								
East Staffordshire	2,522	777	3,299								
Lichfield	1,579	611	2,190								
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,558	784	3,342								
South Staffordshire	2,130	808	2,938								
Stafford	2,018	686	2,704								
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,355	525	1,880								
Stoke-on-Trent	6,899	1,817	8,716								
Tamworth	1,777	644	2,421								
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>12,248</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>						
North Warwickshire	1,087	406	1,493								
Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,626	830	3,456								
Rugby	1,683	632	2,315								
Stratford-on-Avon	1,451	600	2,051								
Warwick	2,172	761	2,933								
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>96,050</b>	<b>29,044</b>	<b>125,094</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>						
Birmingham	43,825	12,758	56,583								
Coventry	10,175	3,001	13,176								
Dudley	8,027	2,783	10,810								
Sandwell	11,206	3,441	14,647								
Solihull	4,490	1,577	6,067								
Walsall	8,910	2,590	11,500								
Wolverhampton	9,417	2,894	12,311								
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>											
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>26,398</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>34,223</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>						
Amber Valley	2,655	909	3,564								
Bolsover	2,512	599	3,111								
Chesterfield	3,486	928	4,414								
Derby	8,314	2,365	10,679								
Derbyshire Dales	964	383	1,347								
Erewash	2,782	868	3,650								
High Peak	1,686	531	2,217								
North East Derbyshire	2,608	764	3,372								
South Derbyshire	1,391	478	1,869								
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>20,050</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>26,622</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>						
Blaby	1,139	444	1,583								
Charnwood	2,547	931	3,478								
Harborough	811	334	1,145								
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,155	444	1,599								
Leicester	11,015	3,253	14,268								
Melton	635	248	883								
North West Leicestershire	1,662	517	2,179								
Oadby and Wigston	753	260	1,013								
Rutland	333	141	474								
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>15,153</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>20,327</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>						
Boston	1,492	411	1,903								
East Lindsey	3,489	1,183	4,672								
Lincoln	3,891	1,103	4,994								
North Kesteven	1,599	644	2,243								
South Holland	1,003	363	1,366								
South Kesteven	1,917	775	2,692								
West Lindsey	1,762	695	2,457								
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>12,073</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>16,227</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>						
Corby	1,665	491	2,156								
Daventry	794	352	1,146								
East Northamptonshire	984	354	1,338								
Kettering	1,655	569	2,224								
Northampton	4,706	1,515	6,221								
South Northamptonshire	797	363	1,160								
Wellingborough	2,922	510	3,432								
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>35,961</b>	<b>10,218</b>	<b>46,179</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>						
Ashfield	3,790	983	4,773								
Bassettlaw	3,196	1,002	4,198								
Broxtowe	2,517	856	3,373								
Gedling	2,819	945	3,764								
Mansfield	3,621	974	4,595								
Newark	2,922	870	3,792								
Nottingham	14,915	3,813	18,728								
Rushcliffe	2,181	775	2,956								
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>											
<b>Humberside</b>	<b>30,588</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>39,187</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>						
Beverley	1,993	725	2,718								
Boothferry	1,760	517	2,277								
Cleethorpes	2,214	767	2,981								
East Yorkshire	2,305	790	3,095								
Glanford	1,570	537	2,107								
Great Grimsby	4,252	1,041	5,293								
Holderness	1,317	421	1,738								
Kingston-upon-Hull	12,857	3,203	16,060								
Scunthorpe	2,320	598	2,918								
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>14,872</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>20,296</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>						
Craven	659	245	904								
Hambleton	1,329	559	1,888								
Harrogate	2,368	983	3,351								
Richmondshire	611	339	950								
Ryedale	1,301	525	1,826								
Scarborough	3,254	1,095	4,349								
Selby	1,843	685	2,528								
York	3,507	993	4,500								
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>48,871</b>	<b>12,908</b>	<b>61,779</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>						
Barnsley	7,395	1,759	9,154								
Doncaster	11,431	2,858	14,289								
Rotherham	9,593	2,380	11,973								
Sheffield	20,452	5,911	26,363								
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>62,750</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>80,270</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>						
Bradford	15,489	4,159	19,648								
Calderdale	5,080	1,564	6,644								
Kirkstiles	10,446	3,051	13,497								
Leeds	22,195	6,215	28,410								
Wakefield	9,560	2,531	12,091								
<b>NORTH WEST</b>											
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>21,575</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>28,050</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>						
Chester	2,749	816	3,565								
Congleton	1,229	476	1,705								
Crewe and Nantwich	2,277	738	3,015								
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,201	574	2,775								
Halton	4,491	1,203	5,694								
Macclesfield	2,168	678	2,846								
Vale Royal	2,422	753	3,175								
Warrington	4,038	1,237	5,275								
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>77,325</b>	<b>21,270</b>	<b>98,595</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>						



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,060	1,452	4,512
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,577	568	2,145
Luton South	3,840	1,046	4,886	Lewisham East	3,414	1,087	4,501
Mid Bedfordshire	2,022	760	2,782	Lewisham West	4,149	1,361	5,510
North Bedfordshire	2,702	840	3,542	Lewisham Deptford	5,535	1,821	7,356
North Luton	2,608	852	3,460	Leyton	4,873	1,495	6,368
South West Bedfordshire	1,998	706	2,704	Mitcham and Morden	3,321	1,084	4,405
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North East	4,457	1,262	5,719
East Berkshire	1,971	536	2,507	Newham North West	4,351	1,254	5,605
Newbury	1,537	546	2,083	Newham South	4,399	1,240	5,639
Reading East	2,247	600	2,847	Norwood	5,440	1,984	7,424
Reading West	2,101	558	2,659	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,222	426	1,648
Slough	3,418	965	4,383	Orpington	1,380	451	1,831
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,598	506	2,104	Peckham	5,367	1,835	7,202
Wokingham	1,200	412	1,612	Putney	2,540	1,007	3,547
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Ravensbourne	1,396	470	1,866
Aylesbury	1,846	692	2,538	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,514	645	2,159
Beaconsfield	1,133	399	1,532	Romford	1,758	514	2,272
Buckingham	887	352	1,239	Ruislip-Northwood	1,133	403	1,536
Chesham and Amersham	1,144	344	1,488	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,158	1,704	6,862
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,800	571	2,371	Streatham	4,676	1,814	6,490
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,401	709	3,110	Surbiton	1,216	430	1,646
Wycombe	2,045	621	2,666	Sutton and Cheam	1,639	551	2,190
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tooting	4,057	1,566	5,623
Bexhill and Battle	1,543	487	2,030	Tottenham	7,966	2,504	10,470
Brighton Kemptown	4,075	1,284	5,359	Twickenham	1,705	589	2,294
Brighton Pavilion	4,053	1,506	5,559	Upminster	1,855	531	2,386
Eastbourne	2,364	711	3,075	Uxbridge	1,890	650	2,540
Hastings and Rye	3,760	1,101	4,861	Vauxhall	6,076	2,178	8,254
Hove	3,584	1,277	4,861	Walthamstow	3,445	1,149	4,594
Lewes	2,055	619	2,674	Wanstead and Woodford	1,830	682	2,512
Wealden	1,338	452	1,790	Westminster North	3,949	1,657	5,606
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	1,932	697	2,629
Basildon	3,479	1,124	4,603	Woolwich	4,153	1,371	5,524
Billerica	2,168	788	2,956	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Braintree	2,390	809	3,199	Aldershot	1,535	491	2,026
Brentwood and Ongar	1,465	439	1,904	Basinstoke	1,838	618	2,456
Castle Point	2,275	769	3,044	East Hampshire	1,513	501	2,014
Chelmsford	2,151	815	2,966	Eastleigh	2,222	684	2,906
Epping Forest	1,981	682	2,663	Fareham	1,770	596	2,366
Harlow	2,431	866	3,297	Gosport	1,784	664	2,448
Harwich	3,421	882	4,303	Havant	2,793	727	3,520
North Colchester	2,393	778	3,171	New Forest	1,577	510	2,087
Rochford	2,139	804	2,943	North West Hampshire	1,050	377	1,427
Saffron Walden	1,507	565	2,072	Portsmouth North	2,836	804	3,640
South Colchester and Maldon	2,753	918	3,671	Portsmouth South	4,382	1,301	5,683
Southend East	3,721	1,109	4,830	Romsey and Waterside	1,619	559	2,178
Southend West	2,807	903	3,710	Southampton Itchen	1,507	513	2,020
Thurrock	3,224	961	4,185	Southampton Test	3,345	898	4,243
<b>Greater London</b>				Winchester	1,325	428	1,753
Barking	2,715	823	3,538	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Battersea	4,116	1,494	5,610	Broxbourne	2,266	765	3,031
Beckenham	2,550	882	3,432	Hertford and Stortford	1,471	597	2,068
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,801	1,473	7,274	Hertsmere	1,712	591	2,303
Bexleyheath	5,572	583	6,155	North Hertfordshire	2,075	672	2,747
Bow and Poplar	5,650	1,480	7,130	South West Hertfordshire	1,513	468	1,981
Brent East	5,427	1,867	7,294	St Albans	1,332	410	1,742
Brent North	2,711	1,067	3,778	Stevenage	2,691	859	3,550
Brent South	5,140	1,688	6,828	Watford	2,159	597	2,756
Brentford and Isleworth	2,815	1,028	3,843	Welwyn Hatfield	1,517	490	2,007
Carshalton and Wallington	2,287	700	2,987	West Hertfordshire	1,962	598	2,560
Chelsea	2,046	999	3,045	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chingford	2,103	721	2,824	Isle of Wight	4,492	1,631	6,123
Chipping Barnet	1,703	606	2,309	<b>Kent</b>			
Chislehurst	1,557	518	2,075	Ashford	2,310	643	2,953
City of London				Canterbury	2,493	728	3,221
and Westminster South	2,403	963	3,366	Dartford	2,607	784	3,391
Croydon Central	2,583	803	3,386	Dover	3,046	813	3,859
Croydon North East	3,461	1,212	4,673	Faversham	3,646	1,169	4,815
Croydon North West	3,390	1,137	4,527	Folkestone and Hythe	3,395	815	4,210
Croydon South	1,544	528	2,072	Gillingham	2,955	968	3,923
Dagenham	2,574	765	3,339	Gravesham	3,099	955	4,054
Dulwich	3,408	1,236	4,644	Maidstone	2,198	688	2,886
Ealing North	3,099	1,035	4,134	Medway	2,763	888	3,651
Ealing Acton	3,084	1,186	4,270	Mid Kent	2,653	879	3,532
Ealing Southall	3,687	1,145	4,832	North Thanet	3,756	987	4,743
Edmonton	3,867	1,212	5,079	Sevenoaks	1,617	510	2,127
Eltham	2,509	791	3,300	South Thanet	2,862	820	3,682
Enfield North	2,978	975	3,953	Tonbridge and Malling	1,888	601	2,489
Enfield Southgate	2,368	877	3,245	Tunbridge Wells	1,956	505	2,461
Erith and Crayford	2,925	955	3,880	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	3,490	1,203	4,693	Banbury	1,729	618	2,347
Finchley	1,963	782	2,745	Henley	1,058	364	1,422
Fulham	3,129	1,343	4,472	Oxford East	2,691	818	3,509
Greenwich	2,974	1,010	3,984	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,300	459	1,759
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,952	2,521	9,473	Wantage	1,090	408	1,498
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,222	2,343	9,565	Witney	1,156	469	1,625
Hammersmith	4,153	1,562	5,715	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,532	1,714	5,246	Chertsey and Walton	1,493	489	1,982
Harrow East	2,569	1,006	3,575	East Surrey	1,080	373	1,453
Harrow West	1,934	738	2,672	Epsom and Ewell	1,326	479	1,805
Hayes and Harlington	2,273	700	2,973	Esher	977	347	1,324
Hendon North	2,030	676	2,706	Guildford	1,297	407	1,704
Hendon South	1,996	801	2,797	Mole Valley	1,026	308	1,334
Holborn and St Pancras	5,209	1,923	7,132	North West Surrey	1,326	455	1,781
Hornchurch	1,798	575	2,373	Reigate	1,438	431	1,869
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,344	2,239	7,583	South West Surrey	1,046	328	1,374
Ilford North	2,107	735	2,842	Spelthorne	1,564	502	2,066
Ilford South	3,303	1,019	4,322	Woking	1,333	394	1,727
Islington North	6,144	2,396	8,540				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,805	1,855	6,660				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	1,684	651	2,335
Arundel	2,168	681	2,849	Mid Worcestershire	2,566	1,005	3,571
Chichester	1,582	511	2,093	South Worcestershire	1,754	647	2,401
Crawley	1,975	662	2,637	Worcester	2,372	801	3,173
Horsham	1,469	496	1,965	Wyre Forest	2,250	744	2,994
Mid Sussex	1,385	440	1,825	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	1,429	415	1,844	Ludlow	1,457	544	2,001
Worthing	1,924	521	2,445	North Shropshire	1,771	664	2,435
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,842	570	2,412
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	2,745	910	3,655
Cambridge	2,302	782	3,084	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	1,893	703	2,596	Burton	2,522	777	3,299
North East Cambridgeshire	2,400	837	3,237	Cannock and Burntwood	2,309	801	3,110
Peterborough	4,200	1,185	5,385	Mid Staffordshire	1,648	562	2,210
South East Cambridgeshire	1,352	546	1,898	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,984	590	2,574
South West Cambridgeshire	1,740	662	2,402	South East Staffordshire	2,131	799	2,930
<b>Norfolk</b>				Stafford	2,130	808	2,938
Great Yarmouth	4,030	1,298	5,328	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,719	580	2,299
Mid Norfolk	1,980	698	2,678	Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,355	525	1,880
North Norfolk	2,053	678	2,731	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,632	714	3,346
North West Norfolk	2,370	691	3,061	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,380	619	2,999
Norwich North	2,325	691	3,016	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
Norwich South	3,406	982	4,388	North Warwickshire	1,831	658	2,489
South Norfolk	1,859	769	2,628	Nuneaton	2,012	629	2,641
South West Norfolk	2,104	806	2,910	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,793	693	2,486
<b>Suffolk</b>				Stratford-on-Avon	1,451	600	2,051
Bury St Edmunds	1,902	744	2,646	Warwick and Leamington	1,932	649	2,581
Central Suffolk	1,848	673	2,521	<b>West Midlands</b>			
Ipswich	2,842	782	3,624	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,833	678	2,511
South Suffolk	2,202	756	2,958	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,002	976	3,978
Suffolk Coastal	2,081	739	2,820	Birmingham Erdington	3,422	975	4,397
Waveney	3,726	1,305	5,031	Birmingham Hall Green	3,010	846	3,856
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,869	1,058	4,927
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Ladywood	5,332	1,527	6,859
Bath	2,592	926	3,518	Birmingham Northfield	4,003	1,098	5,101
Bristol East	3,354	958	4,312	Birmingham Perry Barr	3,981	1,141	5,122
Bristol North West	3,042	841	3,883	Birmingham Small Heath	5,114	1,273	6,387
Bristol South	3,924	1,011	4,935	Birmingham Sparkbrook	4,813	1,329	6,142
Bristol West	3						



# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,654	611	2,265
Ashfield	3,209	827	4,036	Makerfield	2,183	669	2,852
Bassetlaw	2,891	834	3,725	Manchester Central	5,195	1,256	6,451
Broxtowe	2,090	719	2,809	Manchester Blackley	3,188	749	3,937
Geolring	2,377	803	3,180	Manchester Gorton	3,875	1,099	4,974
Mansfield	3,144	865	4,009	Manchester Withington	3,833	1,265	5,098
Newark	2,354	817	3,171	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,326	838	4,164
Nottingham East	6,289	1,725	8,014	Oldham Central and Royton	3,235	819	4,054
Nottingham North	4,494	981	5,475	Oldham West	2,278	660	2,938
Nottingham South	4,132	1,107	5,239	Rochdale	3,024	797	3,821
Rushcliffe	2,181	775	2,956	Salford East	3,410	779	4,189
Sherwood	2,800	765	3,565	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,498	818	3,316
				Stockport	1,899	516	2,415
				Stretford	4,197	1,226	5,423
				Wigan	2,950	815	3,765
				Worsley	2,213	564	2,777
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverley	1,826	667	2,493	Blackburn	3,069	670	3,739
Booth Ferry	2,332	746	3,078	Blackpool North	2,744	688	3,432
Bridlington	3,217	1,040	4,257	Blackpool South	2,687	704	3,391
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,205	1,095	4,300	Burnley	1,691	407	2,098
Glanford and Scunthorpe	2,899	807	3,706	Chorley	1,931	586	2,517
Great Grimsby	4,252	1,041	5,293	Fylde	1,014	311	1,325
Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,940	893	4,833	Hyndburn	1,409	407	1,816
Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,583	1,149	5,732	Lancaster	1,684	556	2,240
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,334	1,155	5,489	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,189	670	2,859
				Pendle	1,665	524	2,189
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Preston	3,502	871	4,373
Harrogate	1,742	703	2,445	Ribble Valley	884	312	1,196
Richmond	1,784	814	2,598	Rossendale and Darwen	1,893	516	2,409
Ryedale	1,645	705	2,350	South Ribble	1,617	527	2,144
Scarborough	2,975	982	3,957	West Lancashire	2,769	875	3,644
Selby	1,934	702	2,636	Wyre	1,644	422	2,066
Skipton and Ripon	1,285	525	1,810				
York	3,507	993	4,500	<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	4,692	1,164	5,856
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Bootle	4,958	1,190	6,148
Barnsley Central	2,522	600	3,122	Crosby	2,420	841	3,261
Barnsley East	2,484	537	3,021	Knowsley North	3,527	940	4,467
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,389	622	3,011	Knowsley South	3,985	1,031	5,016
Don Valley	3,361	884	4,245	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,390	1,149	5,539
Doncaster Central	4,098	1,076	5,174	Liverpool Garston	3,796	853	4,649
Doncaster North	3,972	898	4,870	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,205	853	4,058
Rother Valley	2,948	848	3,796	Liverpool Riverside	3,516	1,079	4,595
Rotherham	3,457	802	4,259	Liverpool Walton	4,844	1,251	6,095
Sheffield Central	5,172	1,394	6,566	Liverpool West Derby	5,022	1,352	6,374
Sheffield Attercliffe	2,943	813	3,756	Southport	4,021	1,025	5,046
Sheffield Brightside	4,036	934	4,970	St Helens North	2,464	841	3,305
Sheffield Hallam	2,047	861	2,908	St Helens South	2,718	821	3,539
Sheffield Heeley	3,565	1,014	4,579	Wallasey	3,104	850	3,954
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,689	895	3,584	Wirral South	3,753	1,050	4,803
Wentworth	3,188	730	3,918	Wirral West	1,777	588	2,365
					2,007	672	2,679
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>NORTH</b>			
Batley and Spen	2,651	715	3,366	<b>Cleveland</b>			
Bradford North	3,982	941	4,923	Hartlepool	4,144	918	5,062
Bradford South	3,153	788	3,941	Langbaugh	3,953	1,018	4,971
Bradford West	4,647	1,155	5,802	Middlesbrough	5,218	1,129	6,347
Calder Valley	1,911	674	2,585	Redcar	3,987	844	4,831
Colne Valley	2,159	692	2,851	Stockton North	4,202	1,005	5,207
Dewsbury	2,530	703	3,233	Stockton South	3,801	1,021	4,822
Elmet	1,810	544	2,354				
Hallifax	3,169	890	4,059	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Hemsworth	2,541	617	3,158	Barrow and Furness	3,243	791	4,034
Huddersfield	3,106	941	4,047	Carlisle	2,309	703	3,012
Keighley	1,995	732	2,727	Copeland	2,831	736	3,567
Leeds Central	4,729	1,180	5,909	Penrith and the Border	1,435	654	2,089
Leeds East	3,982	994	4,976	Westmorland	1,241	450	1,691
Leeds North East	2,545	834	3,379	Workington	2,679	736	3,415
Leeds North West	1,975	643	2,618				
Leeds West	3,161	825	3,986	<b>Durham</b>			
Morley and Leeds South	2,332	630	2,962	Bishop Auckland	2,631	604	3,235
Normanton	1,873	591	2,464	City of Durham	2,118	617	2,735
Pontefract and Castleford	2,666	621	3,287	Darlington	3,283	800	4,083
Pudsey	1,300	451	1,751	Easington	2,571	575	3,146
Shipley	1,692	543	2,235	North Durham	2,824	697	3,521
Wakefield	2,841	816	3,657	North West Durham	2,454	577	3,031
				Sedgefield	1,970	525	2,495
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>Cheshire</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,027	631	2,658
City of Chester	2,283	635	2,918	Blyth Valley	2,701	751	3,452
Congleton	1,304	510	1,814	Hexham	1,356	527	1,883
Crewe and Nantwich	2,202	704	2,906	Wansbeck	3,103	827	3,930
Eddisbury	1,883	588	2,471				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,408	650	3,058	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Halton	3,589	988	4,575	Blaydon	2,560	722	3,282
Haltwhistle	1,420	412	1,832	Gateshead East	3,079	722	3,801
Tatton	1,546	536	2,082	Houghton and Washington	3,516	917	4,433
Warrington North	2,568	717	3,285	Jarrow	3,353	774	4,127
Warrington South	2,372	737	3,109	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,315	950	4,265
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,950	1,074	5,024
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,100	847	3,947
Altrincham and Sale	1,525	516	2,041	South Shields	3,816	1,002	4,818
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,185	614	2,799	Sunderland North	4,576	1,006	5,582
Bolton North East	2,295	512	2,807	Sunderland South	4,206	1,031	5,237
Bolton South East	2,760	638	3,398	Tyne Bridge	4,813	931	5,744
Bolton West	1,951	551	2,502	Tynemouth	3,269	923	4,192
Bury North	1,606	487	2,093	Wallsend	4,061	1,120	5,181
Bury South	1,812	588	2,400				
Cheadle	1,138	386	1,524				
Davyhulme	1,874	546	2,420				
Denton and Reddish	2,543	706	3,249				
Eccles	2,288	544	2,832				
Hazel Grove	1,388	403	1,791				
Heywood and Middleton	2,572	691	3,263				
Leigh	2,430	607	3,037				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 14 1996

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				<b>Highlands Region</b>			
<b>Clwyd</b>				Caitness and Sutherland	1,499	525	2,024
Alyn and Deeside	1,706	561	2,267	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,371	1,188	4,559
Clwyd North West	2,839	790	3,629	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,625	974	3,599
Clwyd South West	1,737	632	2,369				
Delyn	1,882	570	2,452	<b>Lothian Region</b>			
Wrexham	2,033	733	2,766	East Lothian	1,927	548	2,475
				Edinburgh Central	2,406	896	3,302
<b>Dyfed</b>				Edinburgh East	1,847	484	2,331
Carmarthen	1,938	589	2,527	Edinburgh Leith	3,028	845	3,873
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,831	698	2,529	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,761	506	2,267
Llanelli	2,159	654	2,813	Edinburgh South	1,948	571	2,519
Pembroke	3,491	1,154	4,645	Edinburgh West	1,329	347	1,676
				Linlithgow	2,107	611	2,718
				Livingston	2,113	707	2,820
				Mid Lothian	1,836	514	2,350
<b>Gwent</b>				<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Blaenau Gwent	2,463	636	3,099	Argyll and Bute	1,953	791	2,744
Islwyn	1,626	441	2,067	Ayr	2,317	843	3,160
Monmouth	1,478	522	2,000	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,688	781	3,469
Newport East	2,439	704	3,143	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,205	525	2,730
Newport West	2,680	766	3,446	Clydesdale	2,292	566	2,858
Torfaen	2,434	617	3,051	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,612	503	2,115
				Cunninghame North	2,263	735	2,998
<b>Gwynedd</b>				Cunninghame South	2,565	734	3,299
Gaerfarnon	2,169	672	2,841	Dumbarton	2,694	800	3,494
Conwy	2,481	763	3,244	East Kilbride	2,099	677	2,776
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,262	519	1,781	Eastwood	1,456	481	1,937
Ynys Mon	2,415	709	3,124	Glasgow Cathcart	1,561	413	1,974
				Glasgow Central	3,247	778	4,025
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>				Glasgow Garscadden	2,307	511	2,818
Bridgend	1,835	528	2,363	Glasgow Govan	2,408	583	2,991
Caerphilly	3,000	735	3,735	Glasgow Hillhead	2,709	968	3,677
Cynon Valley	2,318	553	2,871	Glasgow Maryhill	3,148	866	4,014
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,892	646	3,538	Glasgow Pollock	2,676	615	3,291
Ogmore	1,770	442	2,212	Glasgow Provan	2,906	604	3,510
Pontypridd	2,086	578	2,664	Glasgow Rutherglen	2,494	591	3,085
Rhondda	2,354	538	2,892	Glasgow Shettleston	2,438	533	2,971
				Glasgow Springburn	3,421	853	4,274
<b>Powys</b>				Greenock and Port Glasgow			



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries

THOUSAND

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>											
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	...	8.0	11.2	...	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	10.9	7.2	10.4	10.8	...	8.6	11.2	...	17.7	11.7	7.9
1994	11.3	7.0	9.5	9.7	...	9.6	10.3	...	18.2	12.3	8.4
1995	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.5	...	9.4	9.5	...	17.0	11.6	...
1995 Feb	11.1	6.7	8.7	8.9	...	9.8	9.6	...	16.8	11.8	8.1
1995 Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	...	9.8	9.6	...	16.3	11.7	8.1
1995 Apr	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.3	...	9.8	9.4	...	17.6	11.6	8.1
1995 May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5	...	9.8	9.5	...	17.9	11.6	8.1
1995 Jun	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	...	9.3	9.5	...	17.2	11.5	8.2
1995 Jul	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.2	...	9.4	9.7	...	17.8	11.5	8.2
1995 Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3	...	9.5	9.5	...	16.5	11.4	8.3
1995 Sep	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.4	...	9.5	9.2	...	16.3	11.5	8.4
1995 Oct	11.0	6.7	8.6	8.7	...	9.5	9.4	...	16.4	11.5	8.4
1995 Nov	11.0	6.8	8.6	8.5	...	9.6	9.4	...	16.7	11.6	8.5
1995 Dec	11.3	6.9	8.6	8.0	...	9.6	9.4	...	16.9	11.7	8.6
1996 Jan	11.1	6.9	8.4	8.4	...	9.6	9.5	...	16.7	11.8	...
1996 Feb	...	...	8.4	...	...	9.5	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1992	2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822		
1993	2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314		
1994	2,620	855	215	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560		
1995	2,307	766	216	597	1,422	288	429	...	...		
1995 Mar	2,347	775	207	591	1,443	290	466	3,022	...		
1995 Apr	2,328	754	213	592	1,409	283	467	2,987	...		
1995 May	2,317	768	215	591	1,424	284	469	2,959	...		
1995 Jun	2,314	750	215	591	1,429	288	470	2,936	3,594		
1995 Jul	2,313	747	216	592	1,449	295	469	2,912	3,589		
1995 Aug	2,292	755	220	595	1,422	288	467	2,939	3,612		
1995 Sep	2,265	763	215	604	1,372	275	463	2,952	3,662		
1995 Oct	2,265	780	217	610	1,415	267	459	2,962	3,671		
1995 Nov	2,245	776	223	609	1,403	260	455	2,991	3,723		
1995 Dec	2,235	738	225	606	1,411	255	452	3,005	3,792		
1996 Jan	2,207	770	229	607	1,438	...	450	3,016	3,858		
1996 Feb	2,212	767	240	605	...	...	449	3,032	3,965		
1996 Mar	2,187	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	3,998		
% rate:latest month		7.8	8.4	7.3	14.3	9.6	9.1	18.0	11.8	10.4	
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1	-0.9	-0.2	+0.2	+0.5	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>											
1995 Mar	2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	3,674		
1995 Apr	2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	3,605		
1995 May	2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461		
1995 Jun	2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	3,457		
1995 Jul	2,336	710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591		
1995 Aug	2,350	722	180	631	1,441	289	462	2,901	3,578		
1995 Sep	2,292	763	182	629	1,231	264	452	2,979	3,521		
1995 Oct	2,212	739	204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3,526		
1995 Nov	2,196	749	267	597	1,314	252	449	3,044	3,579		
1995 Dec	2,228	737	232	610	1,357	251	478	3,100	3,791		
1996 Jan	2,310	832	296	621	...	...	472	3,162	4,159		
1996 Feb	2,303	857	294	604	...	...	463	...	4,270		
1996 Mar	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	452	...	4,141		
% rate:latest month		8.0	9.4	9.0	14.3	10.5	8.9	18.6	12.3	10.8	
Latest month:change on a year ago		-0.6	-0.5	+1.0	+0.3	-0.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.1	+1.2	

Note 1: The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
 Note 2: Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.  
 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.  
 \* The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).  
 + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

## Selected countries

THOUSAND

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1992	...	15.5	10.5	2.2	...	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993	...	15.6	10.2	2.5	...	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	9.5	3.8	6.7
1994	...	14.3	11.1	2.9	...	6.8	5.4	6.8	23.8	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995	...	12.9	...	3.1	...	6.5	...	7.1	...	9.2	...	5.5
1995 Feb	...	12.9	...	2.9	...	7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2	...	5.4
1995 Mar	...	12.8	...	3.0	...	7.1	...	...	...	9.6	...	5.4
1995 Apr	...	12.8	12.2	3.1	...	6.5	...	...	...	9.2	...	5.7
1995 May	...	12.7	...	3.1	...	6.3	5.2	7.2	22.5	9.1	...	5.6
1995 Jun	...	12.8	...	3.2	...	6.3	...	...	...	9.1	...	5.6
1995 Jul	...	12.8	12.1	3.2	...	6.4	...	...	...	8.8	...	5.6
1995 Aug	...	12.8	...	3.2	...	6.4	4.6	7.0	22.8	8.7	...	5.6
1995 Sep	...	12.9	...	3.2	...	6.3	...	...	...	9.1	...	5.6
1995 Oct	...	13.1	...	3.2	...	6.3	...	...	...	9.2	...	5.4
1995 Nov	...	12.9	...	3.4	...	6.5	4.3	7.1	22.5	9.3	...	5.6
1995 Dec	...	13.0	...	3.4	...	6.5	...	...	...	9.6	...	5.5
1996 Jan	...	13.1	...	3.4	...	6.6	...	...	...	9.2	...	5.7
1996 Feb	...	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	...	82.4	9,384
1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	...	164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919	4.6	...	110	...	2,647	...	170.2	7,970
1995	184	278	...	2,110	5.1	...	102	...	2,449	...	...	7,414
1995 Mar	174	274	...	1,990	5.2	...	105	...	2,481	...	153.7	7,237
1995 Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1	...	100	...	2,460	...	153.0	7,665
1995 May	176	275	...	2,040	5.1	...	104	...	2,477	...	152.8	7,492
1995 Jun	173	278	...	2,120	5.3	...	106	...	2,467	...	153.5	7,384
1995 Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0	...	103	...	2,453	...	152.8	7,559
1995 Aug	178	278	...	2,150	5.1	...	103	...	2,452	...	154.2	7,431
1995 Sep	196	279	...	2,170	5.0	...	103	...	2,438	...	152.5	7,451
1995 Oct	205	282	2,652	2,150	5.2	...	99	...	2,399	...	154.1	7,249
1995 Nov	200	280	...	2,240	5.3	...	96	...	2,389	...	153.9	7,432
1995 Dec	193	282	...	2,230	5.3	...	90	...	2,347	...	154.1	7,380
1996 Jan	188	281	...	...	5.3	...	...	...	2,357	...	155.4	7,674
1996 Feb	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,356	...	...	...
1996 Mar	...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.9	3.4	N/A	...	4.1	...	15.0	...	4.3	5.8
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.1	+0.1	N/A	...	-0.4	...	-0.4	...	+0.1	+0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1995 Mar	198	277	...	2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	160.8	7,480
1995 Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
1995 May	151	269	...	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
1995 Jun	155	276	...	2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
1995 Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
1995 Aug	155	281	...	2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,346	428	145.7	7,457
1995 Sep	165	276	...	2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	143.5	7,167
1995 Oct	187	276	2,769	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146.4	6,884
1995 Nov	214	275	...	2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152.1	7,024
1995 Dec	220	285	...	2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157.1	6,872
1996 Jan	226	288	...	...	5.9	468	...	472	2,422	350	164.7	8,270
1996 Feb	...	287	...									



# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
	1995 Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3		-8.4
Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6	
May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2	
Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0	
Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5	
Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9	
Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0	
Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4	
Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0	
Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4	
1996 Jan 11	322.3	+0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6	
Feb 8	309.2	+0.8	219.7	+3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7	
Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Female		Male		Female		Married	
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year		
	1995 Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8		-7.3
Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8	
May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8	
Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8	
Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0	
Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2	
Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2	
Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6	
Nov 9	329.4	-32.0	225.2	-24.4	104.2	-7.6	29.5	
Dec 14	260.5	-46.3	181.1	-32.9	79.4	-13.4	21.2	
1996 Jan 11	233.1	-14.3	159.5	-10.1	73.7	-4.2	23.2	
Feb 8	317.4	-39.2	225.5	-30.1	91.8	-9.1	26.5	
Mar 14	332.0	-16.7	236.8	-11.2	95.2	-5.5	28.2	

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
 + The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

Flows by age (GB): standardised: \* not seasonally adjusted: computerised claims only

THOUSAND

INFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1995 Oct 12	4.2	21.3	49.9	36.0	26.8	35.6	29.8	10.5	3.8	217.8
Nov 9	3.9	19.1	46.7	35.6	27.3	36.4	29.9	10.8	4.1	213.7
Dec 14	3.8	17.7	43.6	35.3	28.0	36.5	28.9	10.3	3.6	207.8
1996 Jan 11	3.9	17.7	46.0	36.2	28.4	38.3	32.6	11.0	4.2	218.2
Feb 8	5.5	19.5	44.9	35.8	28.0	37.2	29.5	10.4	3.6	214.4
Mar 14	4.4	16.5	37.8	30.8	24.2	32.6	26.5	9.3	3.4	185.5
FEMALE										
1995 Oct 12	3.2	13.9	25.0	14.2	8.7	12.6	12.6	3.5	0.0	93.8
Nov 9	2.8	11.6	22.5	13.4	8.5	13.4	14.0	4.0	0.0	90.2
Dec 14	2.6	9.6	17.5	11.2	7.2	10.9	11.4	3.2	0.0	73.6
1996 Jan 11	2.8	11.8	23.4	14.2	9.4	14.8	15.0	4.1	0.0	95.5
Feb 8	3.9	12.4	20.8	12.9	8.6	12.6	12.5	3.4	0.0	87.1
Mar 14	3.1	10.1	17.1	11.4	7.6	12.1	12.3	3.4	0.0	77.1
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1995 Oct 12	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-11.9
Nov 9	0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-10.0
Dec 14	0.2	-1.4	-2.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-7.4
1996 Jan 11	0.3	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.7
Feb 8	0.3	-0.5	-1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	-0.1	2.8
Mar 14	0.0	-1.1	-3.4	-1.8	-1.3	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-10.7
FEMALE										
1995 Oct 12	0.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8
Nov 9	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.1
Dec 14	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-5.1
1996 Jan 11	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
Feb 8	0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	-2.2
Mar 14	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	-3.0

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE										
1995 Oct 12	3.6	26.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7
Nov 9	2.9	17.5	51.6	36.8	28.1	36.5	29.0	10.8	4.7	217.8
Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1
1996 Jan 11	2.5	10.6	32.5	26.2	20.7	27.6	22.3	8.4	3.7	154.6
Feb 8	3.1	14.8	46.1	37.9	29.9	39.6	30.9	11.1	5.2	218.5
Mar 14	3.6	16.2	49.1	40.0	31.5	40.7	31.8	11.5	5.2	229.6
FEMALE										
1995 Oct 12	2.8	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
Nov 9	2.3	12.3	28.3	14.8	9.3	14.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	99.7
Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1
1996 Jan 11	2.0	7.1	17.3	11.1	7.3	10.9	11.2	3.4	0.2	70.6
Feb 8	2.5	10.0	22.9	14.0	9.1	12.8	12.8	3.9	0.2	88.3
Mar 14	2.7	10.5	23.2	14.1	9.3	13.7	13.8	4.2	0.2	91.7
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1995 Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.5	-28.1
Nov 9	0.2	-1.1	-4.4	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.4	-23.0
Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
1996 Jan 11	0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-9.5
Feb 8	0.0	-1.6	-6.2	-4.7	-3.8	-5.4	-3.9	-2.1	-1.1	-29.0
Mar 14	0.6	-0.5	-3.3	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-10.6
FEMALE										
1995 Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-12.0
Nov 9	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-7.1
Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5
1996 Jan 11	0.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.9
Feb 8	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	-8.8
Mar 14	0.3	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-5.3

\* Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.  
 + The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.



## 2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending January 1996 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
<b>THOUSAND</b>							
<b>REGION</b>							
South East	56.3	49	36.4	27.8	20.6	48.5	238.6
East Anglia	6.8	5.8	4.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	31.5
South West	16.2	12.5	10.3	9	7	19	74
West Midlands	16	13.9	11.6	8.7	6.9	15.4	72.5
East Midlands	11.3	11.2	9.4	6.9	5.1	13.7	57.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	16.2	14.4	12	9.7	7.4	24.3	84
North West	20.2	18.4	15.4	11	10.1	26.6	101.7
Northern	8.8	8.7	8.1	5.9	5.4	18.4	55.3
Wales	8.8	7.8	7.2	5.5	4.5	12.3	46.1
Scotland	17.8	15.3	12.5	9.9	7.3	27.4	90.2
Great Britain	178.5	157	127.5	97.8	77.1	213.8	851.6
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	103.4	98.5	89.7	73.3	60.7	179.7	605.4
Female	75.1	58.5	37.7	24.5	16.4	34.1	246.3
<b>PER CENT</b>							
<b>REGION</b>							
South East	24	21	15	12	9	20	100
East Anglia	22	18	14	11	9	26	100
South West	22	17	14	12	9	26	100
West Midlands	22	19	16	12	10	21	100
East Midlands	20	19	16	12	9	24	100
Yorkshire & Humberside	19	17	14	12	9	29	100
North West	20	18	15	11	10	26	100
Northern	16	16	15	11	10	33	100
Wales	19	17	16	12	10	27	100
Scotland	20	17	14	11	8	30	100
Great Britain	21	18	15	11	9	25	100
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	17	16	15	12	10	30	100
Female	30	24	15	10	7	14	100

Note 1: JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
 Note 2: Onflows in this table started between 12 October 1995 and 11 January 1996 inclusive.  
 Note 3: 'Previous' claims in this table started after 10 October 1985.  
 Note 4: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.2 percentage points (East Anglia).  
 Note 5: The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/- 1.0 percentage points.  
 Note 6: Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## 2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at March 14 1996

Description	SOC Sub-major groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	55.4	3.3	13.4	2.6	68.8	3.1	56.2	3.3	13.8	2.7	70.0	3.2
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	29.8	1.8	9.1	1.7	38.9	1.8	27.1	1.6	8.2	1.6	35.3	1.6
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	20.1	1.2	2.1	0.4	22.2	1	22.3	1.3	3.0	0.6	25.3	1.1
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	13.5	0.8	12.1	2.3	25.7	1.2	14.6	0.9	12.9	2.5	27.5	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	13.1	0.8	4.2	0.8	17.3	0.8	15.1	0.9	5.6	1.1	20.7	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	18.4	1.1	2.3	0.4	20.7	0.9	21.9	1.3	2.7	0.5	24.6	1.1
Health associate professionals	34	1.9	0.1	4.7	0.9	6.5	0.3	2.0	0.1	4.7	0.9	6.7	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	51.3	3	22.3	4.3	73.5	3.3	64.1	3.8	29.6	5.7	93.7	4.2
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	140.5	8.3	94.7	18.2	235.1	10.6	183.5	10.8	116.6	22.5	300.1	13.5
Secretarial occupations	45-46	2.3	0.1	28.4	5.5	30.7	1.4	2.3	0.1	30.5	5.9	32.8	1.5
Skilled construction trades	50	129.3	7.6	0.8	0.1	130.1	5.9	129.9	7.6	0.9	0.2	130.7	5.9
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	65.5	3.9	0.9	0.2	66.4	3	64.6	3.8	0.9	0.2	65.5	3
Other skilled trades	53-59	175.9	10.4	14.3	2.8	190.2	8.6	173.2	10.2	12.4	2.4	185.6	8.4
Protective service occupations	60-61	24.6	1.4	1.2	0.2	25.8	1.2	22.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	23.2	1
Personal service occupations	62-69	68.5	4	72.2	13.9	140.6	6.3	69.4	4.1	78.5	15.1	148.0	6.7
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	22.9	1.3	4.0	0.8	26.9	1.2	23.6	1.4	3.9	0.8	27.5	1.2
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	65.7	3.9	75.5	14.5	141.2	6.4	76.2	4.5	98.2	18.9	174.4	7.9
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	77.4	4.6	23.9	4.6	101.3	4.6	70.7	4.2	20.7	4	91.4	4.1
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	130.4	7.7	3.2	0.6	133.6	6	163.2	9.6	4.5	0.9	167.7	7.6
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	20.5	1.2	3.9	0.7	24.4	1.1	20.3	1.2	4.3	0.8	24.7	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	449.2	26.4	64.7	12.5	513.9	23.2	473.3	27.9	65.1	12.5	538.5	24.3
No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown		121.7	7.2	61.0	11.7	182.7	8.2	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.8	0.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,698.6</b>		<b>519.1</b>		<b>2,217.8</b>		<b>1,698.6</b>		<b>519.1</b>		<b>2,217.8</b>	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

## REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

### 2.32 THOUSANDS

		1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn
<b>Now in employment</b>	All (found new job since redundancy)	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82
<b>Not in employment</b>	All	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131
<b>All people</b>	All	262	239	207	228	205	194	190	119	220	210	213
	Men	170	163	140	149	142	132	129	80	137	132	135
	Women	92	76	67	80	63	62	61	39	82	78	78

Note 1: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.  
 Note 2: All estimates have been reweighted to take account of Office for National Statistics (formerly OPCS) revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

## REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

### 2.33 THOUSANDS

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>													
All													
Autumn 1994	190	13	16	20	*	52	32	20	14	17	23	*	17
Winter 1994	119	*	11	12	*	41	29	12	*	13	13	*	*
Spring 1995	220	11	19	19	11	61	36	25	17	23	26	15	18
Summer 1995	210	17	18	19	*	66	36	30	14	20	23	10	16
Autumn 1995	213	15	16	18	*	70	45	25	14	20	21	11	20
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>													
All													
Autumn 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	*	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	*	8.6
Winter 1994	5.5	*	5.6	7.4	*	5.9	6.7	4.6	*	5.4	5.4	*	*
Spring 1995	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	9.6	11.1	10.9	14.7	9.2
Summer 1995	9.7	15.4	9.2	11.6	*	9.5	8.1	11.7	7.8	9.8	9.8	10.1	8.0
Autumn 1995	9.7	13.0	8.4	10.9	*	9.9	10.2	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.0	11.2	10.0

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.  
 \* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

## REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

### 2.34 THOUSANDS

Age	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>						
Autumn 1994		42	50	39	33	24
Winter 1994		24	33	25	25	13
Spring 1995		50	57	43	47	23
Summer 1995		44	59	46	40	21
Autumn 1995		47	46	53	42	25
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>						
Autumn 1994		11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2
Winter 1994		6.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2
Spring 1995		14.4	9.4	8.4	10.3	9.7
Summer 1995		12.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	9.7
Autumn 1995		12.8	7.5	10.3	9.1	10.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

## REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

### 2.35 THOUSANDS

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Autumn 1994 All	*	*	54	17	44	17	27	15	*
Winter 1994 All	*	*	32	*	28	*	21	*	*
Spring 1995 All	*	*	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summer 1995 All	*	*	54	20	45	19	37	22	*
Autumn 1995 All	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Autumn 1994 All	*	*	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	*
Winter 1994 All	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*
Spring 1995 All	*	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995 All	*	*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995 All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*

Note 1: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.  
 Note 2: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.  
 \* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
 # From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

## REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

### 2.36 THOUSANDS

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Winter 1994	14	10	10	17	18	*	13	20	



### 3.1 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	THOUSAND								
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1992 )	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 ) Annual	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 ) averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 )	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1994 Mar	143.4	0.7	1.7	199.1	0.6	198.3	1.6	150.3	0.6
Apr	146.2	2.8	1.9	203.7	1.5	202.3	4.0	154.7	1.9
May	149.1	2.9	2.1	205.2	1.9	203.4	1.1	155.8	1.7
Jun	154.9	5.8	3.8	212.2	4.4	205.8	2.4	161.9	3.9
Jul	158.8	3.9	4.2	208.3	1.5	202.8	-3.0	157.2	0.8
Aug	165.0	6.2	5.3	223.6	6.1	217.1	14.3	171.1	5.1
Sep	165.4	0.4	3.5	216.6	1.5	214.8	-2.3	165.3	1.1
Oct	175.3	9.9	5.5	219.1	3.6	210.8	-4.0	163.8	2.2
Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	10.8	174.0	1.0
Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	5.4	173.3	2.7
1995 Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	-8.0	165.1	0.4
Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	1.6	168.9	-1.7
Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-2.6	165.6	-2.6
Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-1.4	164.8	-0.1
May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	1.3	166.5	-0.8
Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	1.5	170.3	1.6
Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	3.1	172.9	2.7
Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	5.2	176.1	3.2
Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	-6.5	170.0	-0.1
Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	10.7	179.7	2.3
Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.9
Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	-12.6	167.3	-0.9
1996 Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-2.1	167.0	-4.2
Feb R	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	165.8	-3.9
Mar P	194.7	6.8	2.1	225.0	1.2	220.4	-0.3	159.6	-2.6

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

\* Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

R Revised.

### 3.2 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

	THOUSAND													
	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
1994 Mar	35.5	12.1	5.0	11.4	10.9	9.9	11.0	18.4	6.4	10.5	18.5	137.6	5.8	143.4
Apr	36.2	11.3	5.2	11.8	11.2	10.2	11.2	18.4	6.6	10.7	18.6	140.1	6.1	146.2
May	37.0	11.7	5.3	11.9	11.7	10.4	11.3	18.5	6.5	10.7	19.5	142.9	6.2	149.1
Jun	39.3	12.6	5.4	12.5	11.9	10.7	12.2	19.0	6.5	10.9	20.1	148.5	6.4	154.9
Jul	42.0	13.5	5.7	12.8	12.2	10.7	11.6	19.2	6.7	11.2	20.2	152.3	6.5	158.8
Aug	44.9	14.2	5.6	13.2	12.9	11.0	12.3	19.4	6.8	11.5	20.8	158.4	6.6	165.0
Sep	44.9	14.0	5.5	13.1	12.9	10.6	12.2	19.4	7.1	11.6	21.0	158.5	6.9	165.4
Oct	48.9	15.2	5.9	13.4	14.1	12.6	12.7	20.1	7.4	12.1	20.9	168.1	7.2	175.3
Nov	49.6	15.8	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.4	12.4	20.7	169.5	7.4	176.9
Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995 Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
Nov	49.4	18.1	6.9	16.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
Dec	50.3	18.8	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996 Jan	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13.8	21.3	7.9	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
Feb R	51.2	19.5	6.1	15.4	16.0	12.7	13.9	20.9	8.0	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
Mar P	54.2	21.0	6.4	16.4	16.5	12.9	14.5	21.8	8.1	13.5	23.1	187.5	7.2	194.7

\* See footnote to table 3.1.  
+ Included in South East.  
P See footnote to table 3.1.  
R Revised.

### VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices 3.3

	THOUSAND													
	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
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1992 )	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993 ) Annual	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 ) averages	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995 )	47.6	16.5	6.5	14.4	15.3	12.8	13.5	21.3	7.8	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1995 Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
1996 Jan	44.5	17.1	5.0	12.6	14.5	11.0	12.2	19.2	7.0	11.9	20.6	158.4	5.4	163.8
Feb	46.2	18.3	5.2	13.2	14.6	11.3	12.3	18.9	7.1	11.9	21.2	162.1	5.2	167.2
Mar	50.8	20.8	6.0	15.8	15.8	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.7	13.0	22.0	177.2	5.4	182.6
Vacancies at careers offices														
1992 )	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993 ) Annual	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 ) averages	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995 )	3.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1995 Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3</				



# 4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work

### Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to February 1995			12 months to February 1996		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	200	1,000	3	300	#
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	5	1,700	8,000	13	2,200	9,000
textiles and textile products;	4	1,300	1,000	6	7,500	3,000
leather and leather products;	1	500	1,000	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	1	300	1,000	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	200	1,000	2	400	1,000
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	2	1,700	5,000
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	+	#	1	100	#
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	800	1,000	1	100	#
machinery and equipment nec; electrical and optical equipment;	12	1,300	5,000	10	2,400	8,000
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	9	2,700	4,000	9	1,800	9,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	12	3,400	7,000	9	3,400	4,000
Construction	20	10,300	27,000	15	12,800	25,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2	300	4,000	1	300	#
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	2,000	1,000
Transport, storage and communication	4	800	5,000	14	4,000	15,000
Financial intermediation	6	900	1,000	1	+	#
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	100	#	6	900	10,000
Public administration and defence	65	49,400	124,000	54	48,100	118,000
Education	3	6,400	6,000	3	7,200	7,000
Health and social work	4	400	1,000	5	1,000	1,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	26	9,200	12,000	22	25,900	148,000
All industries and services	17	38,200	82,000	21	29,600	56,000
	7	2,100	5,000	18	3,900	16,000
	16	10,100	17,000	20	2,500	18,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>217*</b>	<b>140,400</b>	<b>314,000</b>	<b>235*</b>	<b>158,000</b>	<b>455,000</b>

\* Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

+ Less than 50 workers involved.

# Less than 500 working days lost.

### Stoppages: February 1996

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	31	9,200	35,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	21	5,100*	10,000
Continuing from earlier months	10	4,100**	25,000

\* All directly involved

\*\* includes 400 involved for the first time in the month

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1996 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1996		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	71	53,600	159,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	20	22,300	90,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	12,000	31,000
Redundancy questions	46	30,500	61,000
Trade union matters	10	800	5,000
Working conditions and supervision	3	1,800	7,000
Manning and work allocation	41	27,800	88,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	33	9,200	13,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>158,000</b>	<b>455,000</b>

# LABOUR DISPUTES \* 4.2

## Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1995	232	235	169	174	415	65
1994						
Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	13
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
Sep	12	19	5	10	20	3
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995						
Jan	12	15	15	18	24	4
Feb	16	19	21	22	18	-
Mar	16	17	7	19	28	-
Apr	22	26	18	20	34	5
May	24	29	26	30	51	11
Jun	16	23	3	4	16	5
Jul	25	29	16	17	32	2
Aug	24	31	10	10	19	3
Sep	24	35	5	14	24	2
Oct	13	25	4	10	31	7
Nov	21	34	22	30	77	14
Dec	19	32	24	29	60	10
1996						
Jan	9	23	6	17	47	2
Feb	21	31	6	9	35	2

### Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1994											
Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	1	1
Apr	-	-	3	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	2
May	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	4	1	2
Jun	-	-	10	4	1	28	-	1	24	-	2
Jul	-	-	8	-	-	16	-	2	4	-	1
Aug	-	-	3	-	-	18	-	6	5	2	-
Sep	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	10	-	1
Oct	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-
Nov	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	1
Dec	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
1995											
Jan	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	1	5	-	-
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	7	-	6
Mar	-	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	20	-	-
Apr	-	-	5	1	-	12	-	1	14	-	1
May	-	1	11	-	-	24	7	3	4	1	-
Jun	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6
Jul	-	-	2	-	-	19	1	1	-	-	9
Aug	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	8	-	3	-
Sep	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	8	6	4	-
Oct	-	-	7	-	1	8	-	9	2	4	-
Nov	-	-	14	2	2	28	-	26	4	-	-
Dec	-	-	10	1	2	4	-	37	3	3	-
1996											
Jan	-	-	2	-	2	9	-	33	1	-	-
Feb	-	-	2	5	2	3	-	22	-	-	1

\* See 'Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1996 are provisional.



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## EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1990=100			Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*	
1993 } Annual	118.5			120.5				121.0				117.5				
1994 } averages	123.2			126.2				126.9				121.7				
1995 }	127.4			131.9				132.4				125.1				
1993 Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 ¼	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 ¼	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ¼	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 ½
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 ½	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 ¼
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 ¾
Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ¼
May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 ¾	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 ¾	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 ¾
Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 ½	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 ¾	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 ¾	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 ¾
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 ¼	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 ½	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 ½	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 ¾
Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 ½	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 ½	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 ¼
Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 ¼	121.7	122.6	3.9	4 ¼	116.9	118.6	1.4	2 ¼
Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 ¼	118.7	119.0	2.5	2 ½
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 ¼	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 ¼	124.1	123.2	4.1	4 ¼	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 ¾
1994 Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 ¾	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 ½	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ½	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ¼
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 ¾	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 ¾	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 ¾	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 ½
Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 ¾	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 ¾	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 ¾	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 ¾	125.1	125.4	4.5	4 ¾	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 ½
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 ½	129.3	128.3	6.8	4 ½	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ¾
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 ¾	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 ¼	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 ¼	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 ½
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 ¾	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 ¼	127.3	126.4	4.0	4 ¼	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 ½
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 ¾	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 ½	125.5	127.5	4.8	4 ½	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 ½
Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 ¾	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 ¾	126.1	127.9	4.5	4 ½	121.0	122.4	3.6	3 ½
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 ¾	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 ¾	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 ½	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 ¼
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 ¾	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 ¾	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 ¾	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 ¾
1995 Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 ¾	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 ¼	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 ¼	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 ¾
Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 ½	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 ¾
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 ½	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 ¼	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 ¼	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 ¾
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 ¾	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 ¾	131.4	131.7	5.0	4 ¾	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 ½	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 ¾	131.6	130.5	1.7	4 ¾	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 ¾
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 ½	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 ½	132.6	132.1	4.9	4 ¾	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 ¾
Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 ¼	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 ½	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 ¾	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 ½
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 ¼	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 ¼	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 ½	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 ½
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 ¼	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4 ½	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 ½
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 ¼	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 ¼	124.4	126.3	2.9	2 ¾
Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3 ¼	133.2	133.3	3.7	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.4	3.4	2 ¾
Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3 ¼	136.1	135.0	4.0	4	136.2	134.9	3.7	4	128.3	126.8	2.2	3
Jan	128.9	129.8	3.3	3 ¼	133.6	134.7	4.0	4 ¼	134.1	135.0	3.7	4	126.9	127.4	3.0	3
Feb P	130.6	130.6	3.7	3 ½	136.4	135.0	4.5	4 ¼	136.8	137.3	4.4	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 ¼

Notes:  
1 Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995.  
2 Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.  
3 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.  
4 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.  
5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.  
6 The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.



# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal (excl) machinery	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993 } annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994 } averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1995 } averages	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
1993 Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
1993 Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
1993 Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
1993 May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
1993 June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
1993 July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
1993 Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
1993 Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
1993 Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
1993 Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	124.4	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
1994 Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
1994 Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
1994 Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
1994 May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
1994 July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
1994 Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	126.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
1995 Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
1995 Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
1995 May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
1995 June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
1995 July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
1995 Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
1995 Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
1995 Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
1995 Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6
1995 Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb P	117.7	144.8	136.7	133.8	134.9	132.0	131.4	134.5	137.9	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6

- Notes:
- Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.
  - Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
  - The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995.
  - Industrial groupings which have not changed are: Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment n.e.c.), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).
  - For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

# EARNINGS 5.3

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 Averages
132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995 )
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	1994 Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	1994 Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	1994 Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	1994 May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	1994 June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	1994 July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	1994 Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	1994 Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	1994 Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	1994 Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	1994 Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8												



## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical	Electrical/engineering	Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries	Food, drink engineering	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manu- products, industries	Construction facturing	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	274.7	227.3	184.4
1993	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	274.3	235.0	186.6
1994	219.2	380.7	312.5	298.5	283.7	299.8	292.0	339.4	286.0	277.4	241.7	187.5
Hours worked												
1992	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.8
1993	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.9
1994	47.0	43.2	44.4	44.6	43.3	43.8	45.6	43.1	44.4	45.1	44.1	42.2
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
1993	4.54	8.54	6.81	6.53	6.40	6.68	6.41	7.40	6.29	6.12	5.39	4.44
1994	4.71	8.82	7.01	6.67	6.55	6.85	6.40	7.89	6.42	6.13	5.47	4.58
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	137.7
1993	157.6	..	198.0	185.5	180.5	187.4	201.8	210.7	177.3	..	164.3	139.3
1994	169.8	..	206.2	190.3	190.3	194.7	201.6	216.9	178.8	..	169.2	146.6
Hours worked												
1992	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
1993	42.2	..	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	41.6	40.5	40.3	..	40.1	38.7
1994	42.1	..	41.0	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.9	40.2	40.5	..	40.4	39.0
Hourly earnings £												
1992	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
1993	3.75	..	4.90	4.60	4.48	4.64	4.84	5.20	4.40	..	4.08	3.67
1994	4.06	..	5.04	4.70	4.66	4.78	4.83	5.36	4.42	..	4.21	3.81
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
1993	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	226.5	164.5
1994	215.4	378.7	298.6	292.0	257.3	285.7	269.1	320.0	255.8	276.8	232.7	169.1
Hours worked												
1992	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
1993	46.4	42.9	43.7	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	43.4	40.3
1994	46.6	43.1	43.9	44.4	42.6	43.4	44.6	42.7	43.3	45.0	43.6	40.7
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01
1993	4.47	8.51	6.58	6.42	5.88	6.43	6.02	7.02	5.77	6.11	5.24	4.09
1994	4.66	8.79	6.76	6.57	6.04	6.59	6.01	7.51	5.89	6.12	5.32	4.24

\* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry \*

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	218.9	280.3	284.6	281.8	344.6	254.8	259.2	231.5	222.4	228.5	279.7	268.3
1993	224.7	292.9	286.4	290.7	336.0	252.6	256.8	255.9	232.3	237.8	287.9	274.3
1994	230.2	294.7	302.7	297.5	362.3	256.9	264.1	255.6	235.8	242.0	296.9	280.7
Hours worked												
1992	43.2	48.7	44.5	47.2	41.6	47.4	46.3	42.4	43.0	42.8	44.0	44.5
1993	43.4	49.1	42.7	46.8	40.5	48.1	46.6	41.9	42.7	42.6	43.8	44.3
1994	43.7	49.3	44.3	47.4	42.0	49.0	47.7	41.9	42.5	42.9	44.1	44.7
Hourly earnings £												
1992	5.10	5.78	6.39	5.99	8.30	5.47	5.67	5.48	5.17	5.36	6.35	6.05
1993	5.21	6.00	6.71	6.23	8.39	5.40	5.60	6.10	5.44	5.62	6.56	6.21
1994	5.32	6.03	6.83	6.31	8.65	5.42	5.66	6.11	5.54	5.68	6.72	6.31
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	143.7	244.9	243.4	244.4	..	185.5	189.4	195.0	156.1	161.6	174.4	170.1
1993	148.4	286.1	246.4	272.9	..	193.1	197.0	201.8	159.4	166.0	182.4	177.1
1994	155.5	281.8	250.6	271.8	..	191.5	195.2	199.0	163.6	170.7	186.4	181.9
Hours worked												
1992	39.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	..	41.5	40.5	40.1	38.9	38.9	40.2	39.4
1993	39.2	42.8	41.0	41.9	..	40.7	40.1	38.9	38.5	38.8	40.4	39.8
1994	39.6	43.0	41.1	42.2	..	..	40.1	38.7	38.7	38.9	40.6	40.1
Hourly earnings £												
1992	3.71	5.22	5.75	5.46	..	4.77	5.02	4.87	4.06	4.22	4.34	4.28
1993	3.83	5.52	6.01	5.74	..	4.86	5.04	5.23	4.19	4.32	4.53	4.42
1994	3.99	5.56	6.11	5.80	..	..	5.01	5.18	4.27	4.45	4.59	4.53
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	201.9	277.7	281.6	279.1	333.1	247.3	252.5	224.6	196.6	204.2	258.9	250.7
1993	207.4	292.4	283.5	289.4	318.8	247.2	251.8	246.3	203.2	210.6	267.4	256.6
1994	213.8	293.7	298.9	295.5	344.0	250.7	258.4	246.4	207.9	215.3	275.4	262.7
Hours worked												
1992	42.4	48.3	44.4	46.9	41.3	46.8	45.8	41.9	41.5	41.4	43.2	43.7
1993	42.5	48.8	42.5	46.5	40.3	47.4	46.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	43.1	43.5
1994	42.9	48.9	44.0	47.1	41.6	48.3	47.1	41.4	41.1	41.5	43.4	43.9
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.82	5.75	6.35	5.96	8.19	5.40	5.62	5.37	4.77	4.98	5.98	5.76
1993	4.93	5.98	6.66	6.21	8.07	5.36	5.56	5.96	4.98	5.18	6.19	5.92
1994	5.06	6.01	6.78	6.28	8.35	5.37	5.61	5.97	5.09	5.27	6.33	6.02

Source: New Earnings Survey

## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group\*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu- facture of textiles & leather products	Manu- facture of leather & leather products	Manu- facture of wood & wood products	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manu- facture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manu- facture of chemicals, ch. products & man- made fibres	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic mineral products	Manu- facture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment	Manu- facture of electrical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	218.3	..	334.1	293.9	247.9	249.8	244.6	336.1	417.1	331.7	285.2	286.8	295.2	296.1	281.0
1995	237.3	..	340.3	305.2	252.1	274.2	252.5	351.5	429.0	343.7	299.4	299.6	314.2	317.2	297.7
Hours worked															
1994	46.9	43.3	49.3	45.6	44.5	42.7	44.7	43.1	41.8	43.1	44.8	45.1	44.8	43.8	42.8
1995	48.2	45.7	52.0	46.5	43.9	43.3	44.7	43.6	41.8	43.0	45.8	45.5	44.8	45.4	43.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.70	..	6.61	6.42	5.55	5.84	5.47	7.83	8.73	7.66	6.35	6.23	6.60	6.74	6.50
1995	4.93	..	6.56	6.56	5.75	6.34	5.65	8.06	10.27	7.98	6.54	6.57	6.86	6.99	6.88
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	172.8	..	..	200.3	155.3	169.4	..	216.0	..	214.5	182.9	186.8	178.8	201.6	190.8
1995	175.3	..	..	212.7	166.5	186.3	..	234.6	..	220.0	184.3	212.4	198.4	210.8	198.2
Hours worked															
1994	42.0	..	..	41.6	39.5	39.4	41.6	40.2	..	40.5	41.6	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.6
1995	41.6	..	..	41.8	39.6	40.4	40.0	41.4	..	40.8	41.2	40.9	41.8	41.0	41.0
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.19	..	..	4.82	3.94	4.33	..	5.35	..	5.32	4.41	4.66	4.35	4.93	4.70
1995	4.21	..	..	5.09	4.20	4.61	..	5.67	..	5.38	4.50	5.20	4.74	5.15	4.84
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	214.0	..	333.0	269.6	196.4	217.6	239.5	314.8	408.0	307.4	265.2	272.1	286.5	287.3	254.6
1995	231.2	..	338.9	281.1	204.7	241.0	247.8	330.8	417.5	317.3	278.2	287.2	305.2	307.2	268.9
Hours worked															
1994	46.5	43.5	49.1	44.5	41.7	41.4	44.5	42.6	41.7	42.6	44.1	44.3	44.5	43.5	42.2
1995	47.6	45.6	51.8	45.2	41.5	42.2	44.4	43.2	41.7	42.6	44.9	44.9	45.5	44.9	42.8
Hourly earnings £															
1994	4.65	..	6.62	6.02	4.70	5.27	5.3								



## 5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	401.5	390.0	319.4	300.2
1993	314.0	499.9	440.9	405.2	412.2	420.0	459.5	453.8	427.5	401.0	330.2	307.2
1994	333.0	539.2	452.3	414.3	430.3	430.8	446.0	465.9	431.4	414.5	338.9	298.3
Hours worked												
1992	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	43.0
1993	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	42.3
1994	42.8	38.8	39.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	40.1	38.5	40.0	40.3	40.7	42.6
Hourly earnings £												
1992	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
1993	7.57	12.78	11.03	9.90	10.28	10.46	11.32	11.22	10.45	9.92	7.91	7.25
1994	7.88	13.68	11.24	10.17	10.81	10.77	11.20	11.83	10.57	10.05	8.04	7.19
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	202.7
1993	211.8	293.4	269.8	223.4	235.5	243.5	258.5	284.5	255.4	216.8	204.4	215.2
1994	221.1	305.3	270.6	229.9	252.6	256.6	260.6	306.7	265.5	229.9	212.3	219.0
Hours worked												
1992	38.4	37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
1993	39.0	37.7	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.8	37.4	37.4	38.4	39.7
1994	39.0	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.8	37.6	37.7	38.6	40.2
Hourly earnings £												
1992	5.38	7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
1993	5.60	7.76	7.15	5.76	6.17	6.39	6.84	7.68	6.74	5.80	5.30	5.46
1994	5.60	8.16	7.26	5.94	6.57	6.72	6.88	8.26	7.00	6.05	5.47	5.51
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1993	290.0	431.3	390.2	363.8	368.6	379.5	390.5	385.6	363.6	359.9	276.0	260.2
1994	304.9	459.8	398.5	371.4	387.5	391.2	381.2	401.4	369.1	374.7	284.2	259.3
Hours worked												
1992	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
1993	40.3	38.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	39.2	38.8	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.5	40.8
1994	41.6	38.5	38.7	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.3	37.8	39.1	39.7	39.8	41.3
Hourly earnings £												
1992	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1993	6.99	11.12	9.88	8.98	9.27	9.53	9.75	9.75	9.05	8.99	6.76	6.27
1994	7.22	11.85	10.06	9.21	9.81	9.86	9.68	10.38	9.22	9.20	6.92	6.30

\* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry \* 5.5

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	318.1	401.7	424.3	410.3	496.5	476.1	467.9	421.7	387.6	403.2	396.6	400.4
1993	328.6	423.0	440.0	429.3	517.2	494.6	485.4	436.7	406.0	425.9	413.8	418.2
1994	336.2	426.2	498.9	452.4	531.8	506.1	500.2	444.6	411.1	434.7	423.0	428.2
Hours worked												
1992	40.3	40.9	39.3	40.2	36.3	37.8	37.2	38.7	37.3	39.5	38.2	38.6
1993	40.5	40.9	39.2	40.2	36.3	38.0	37.3	38.4	35.2	39.4	38.3	38.6
1994	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.1	36.3	38.1	37.4	38.2	35.4	39.7	38.5	38.9
Hourly earnings £												
1992	7.66	9.28	10.80	9.91	13.23	12.45	12.44	9.48	11.85	10.24	10.22	10.21
1993	7.87	9.92	11.04	10.35	14.01	12.88	12.97	10.18	12.08	10.76	10.68	10.68
1994	8.00	10.01	12.03	10.81	14.58	13.21	13.39	10.24	12.18	10.83	10.79	10.90
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	194.7	235.8	276.9	251.5	261.2	270.0	261.5	248.3	299.6	237.7	259.4	256.5
1993	205.7	247.3	301.5	266.0	278.4	280.5	275.2	259.2	307.4	290.0	271.2	268.7
1994	213.2	257.7	337.8	285.0	287.5	287.2	283.2	268.2	318.8	299.9	280.7	278.4
Hours worked												
1992	38.4	38.4	38.0	38.2	36.2	36.7	36.4	37.5	34.8	37.7	36.6	36.8
1993	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.3	36.3	36.9	36.6	37.3	35.1	37.6	36.7	36.9
1994	38.7	38.2	41.6	39.4	36.3	37.1	36.7	37.3	35.3	37.7	36.9	37.0
Hourly earnings £												
1992	5.03	6.04	7.28	6.54	7.16	7.31	7.14	6.63	8.41	6.26	7.00	6.90
1993	5.31	6.37	7.75	6.86	7.65	7.61	7.53	6.94	8.58	6.68	7.32	7.23
1994	5.48	6.67	8.09	7.20	7.88	7.81	7.73	7.20	8.79	6.94	7.51	7.44
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	263.2	342.8	371.9	353.9	367.5	381.0	367.7	314.0	339.2	325.3	326.5	334.6
1993	274.9	359.5	393.8	371.9	388.6	395.4	384.4	330.9	348.2	337.9	340.7	349.5
1994	282.5	364.8	443.5	392.6	399.5	404.7	395.1	336.6	359.6	347.1	350.5	359.5
Hours worked												
1992	39.4	40.0	38.8	39.5	36.3	37.3	36.8	38.2	34.8	39.0	37.4	37.8
1993	39.6	39.9	38.9	39.5	36.3	37.5	36.9	37.9	35.1	38.9	37.5	37.8
1994	39.9	39.8	41.5	40.4	36.3	37.6	37.0	37.8	35.3	39.1	37.7	38.0
Hourly earnings £												
1992	6.45	8.10	9.57	8.70	9.88	10.04	9.78	8.23	9.42	8.75	8.90	8.68
1993	6.73	8.63	9.96	9.12	10.55	10.41	10.27	8.73	9.61	9.09	9.42	9.08
1994	6.88	8.77	10.66	9.50	10.93	10.70	10.61	8.91	9.81	9.28	9.67	9.32

Source: New Earnings Survey

## 5.5 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry group\*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri-culture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manu-facture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manu-facture of textiles & textile products	Manu-facture of leather & leather products	Manu-facture of wood & wood products	Manu-facture of pulp, paper & printing products	Manu-facture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manu-facture of chemicals, ch. products & man-made fibres	Manu-facture of rubber & plastic products	Manu-facture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manu-facture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manu-facture of machinery & equipment	Manu-facture of electrical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	317.0	..	607.4	454.3	374.1	..	..	462.4	623.3	497.2	402.1	364.2	397.1	410.3	443.7
1995	334.8	..	599.6	466.2	392.6	..	357.3	461.0	..	522.3	419.5	396.0	423.6	425.2	452.5
Hours worked															
1994	41.6	40.0	39.2	39.9	..	41.0	40.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	40.3	39.9	39.9	40.2	39.4
1995	42.4	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.6	40.2	38.7	39.5	38.8	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	39.7
Hourly earnings £															
1994	7.65	..	14.98	11.46	..	..	..	11.68	16.06	12.51	9.82	8.79	9.46	10.12	11.22
1995	7.93	..	14.82	11.65	9.47	..	8.81	11.89	..	13.50	10.19	9.89	10.43	10.52	11.40
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	229.9	..	..	261.0	220.2	..	..	300.6	..	308.2	242.1	218.4	216.8	225.8	275.8
1995	237.3	..	..	270.6	230.3	..	..	311.2	..	316.2	258.8	221.7	234.9	248.5	280.4
Hours worked															
1994	38.0	..	36.9	37.7	38.5	38.2	38.0	36.8	38.1	37.4	38.1	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.3
1995	37.8	..	37.5	37.6	38.0	38.1	37.6	36.8	38.6	37.6	38.9	37.9	37.6	38.2	38.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	6.13	..	..	6.94	5.64	..	..	8.08	..	8.22	6.12	5.66	5.75	5.90	7.18
1995	6.26	..	..	7.23	6.08	..	..	8.49	..	8.27	6.65	5.86	6.18	6.48	7.25
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	288.4	..	534.1	387.1	311.1	..	..	334.0	397.9	562.0	438.8	351.2	320.5	354.4	367.8
1995	301.7	..	538.4	395.9	328.8	..	337.0	401.1	591.6	461.5	372.2	348.3	380.4	385.6	406.9
Hours worked															
1994	40.2	39.9	38.6	39.1	41.2	40.0	39.9	37.9	38.6	38.3	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.1
1995	40.8	40.5	39.7	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.0	39.3	38.4	40.4	39.7			



## 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry \*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products/chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,67	66
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	225.0	416.6	340.1	320.7	332.0	331.2	327.6	367.6	318.3	315.6	285.7	227.1
1993	233.2	430.7	357.6	335.0	345.4	344.2	347.9	381.6	333.5	320.5	295.7	229.1
1994	241.7	459.3	368.5	343.2	356.5	353.7	343.5	398.1	338.6	328.3	303.7	225.9
Hours worked												
1992	46.3	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.3	42.1	44.0	40.9	42.7	43.5	41.5	42.1
1993	45.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	41.3	41.8	43.5	40.8	42.5	43.1	41.7	42.0
1994	46.4	41.0	42.4	43.0	41.5	42.2	43.9	41.1	42.9	43.4	42.0	42.3
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.73	9.97	7.98	7.30	7.90	7.76	7.34	8.57	7.22	7.09	6.70	5.12
1993	4.97	10.44	8.34	7.71	8.25	8.14	7.84	8.98	7.61	7.29	6.90	5.23
1994	5.15	11.10	8.54	7.88	8.54	8.33	7.77	9.54	7.73	7.37	7.02	5.40
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	184.1	275.3	229.5	203.9	198.8	211.6	209.6	242.8	198.3	205.7	189.8	163.9
1993	182.5	291.1	245.2	214.2	206.0	220.2	227.1	265.2	213.4	215.9	200.7	169.0
1994	195.2	303.7	248.2	220.0	217.9	230.1	227.8	285.0	219.0	228.7	206.2	174.6
Hours worked												
1992	39.9	37.8	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.0	40.0	37.6	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.3
1993	40.6	37.7	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.0	39.8	37.8	39.0	37.5	38.6	39.0
1994	40.6	37.8	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.1	37.6	39.2	37.9	38.8	39.5
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.43	7.26	5.92	5.27	5.06	5.41	5.22	6.32	5.02	5.41	4.90	4.21
1993	4.40	7.70	6.33	5.45	5.23	5.62	5.64	6.95	5.41	5.75	5.18	4.32
1994	4.77	8.12	6.43	5.60	5.47	5.84	5.65	7.50	5.54	6.00	5.34	4.47
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	220.0	391.4	318.6	305.5	295.4	309.5	293.6	331.5	280.1	305.5	251.7	196.4
1993	226.9	403.3	334.8	318.9	308.7	322.4	313.2	347.1	295.1	310.2	262.7	200.1
1994	236.2	426.9	343.8	326.5	320.1	332.1	310.2	364.9	300.4	318.6	270.4	202.1
Hours worked												
1992	45.5	40.9	41.5	42.5	40.7	41.5	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.4	39.9	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
1994	45.7	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.8	40.0	41.7	42.9	40.8	40.9
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.69	9.51	7.60	7.06	7.12	7.35	6.74	7.94	6.54	6.96	6.07	4.67
1993	4.91	9.93	7.95	7.44	7.47	7.72	7.22	8.39	6.93	7.16	6.31	4.79
1994	5.11	10.52	8.13	7.60	7.75	7.91	7.17	8.97	7.06	7.26	6.45	4.96

\* Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

## 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group\*

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of leather & leather products	Manufacture of wood & wood products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing & publishing	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabric'd metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	Manufacture of electrical & optical equip't
SIC 1992	A	B	C	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	239.0	..	459.4	346.3	288.7	285.9	279.1	396.5	530.1	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3	369.2
1995	257.8	..	461.4	354.7	296.9	305.0	281.1	403.4	556.6	437.5	335.9	325.4	343.9	359.3	377.3
Hours worked															
1994	46.1	41.6	44.8	43.9	44.2	42.3	43.7	41.0	..	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4	41.0
1995	47.1	42.8	46.6	44.5	42.9	42.6	43.5	41.3	40.4	40.8	44.3	44.1	44.4	43.4	41.6
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.14	..	9.88	7.81	6.37	6.40	6.21	9.52	12.34	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99	8.97
1995	5.47	..	9.88	7.96	6.86	6.43	6.43	9.75	13.85	10.73	7.56	7.37	7.73	8.26	9.07
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	204.1	..	..	226.0	168.9	178.8	210.5	278.5	..	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7	233.8
1995	209.5	..	..	236.7	179.0	199.7	..	290.9	..	280.6	217.6	216.6	219.1	234.9	237.9
Hours worked															
1994	39.8	..	37.0	40.1	39.3	39.1	39.4	37.7	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.4
1995	39.5	..	38.1	40.1	39.3	39.9	38.5	38.0	38.7	38.8	40.1	39.6	39.5	39.2	39.8
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.22	..	..	5.62	4.29	4.55	5.28	7.30	..	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54	5.91
1995	5.28	..	..	5.92	4.55	4.95	..	7.68	..	7.15	5.44	5.49	5.52	5.97	5.96
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings £															
1994	233.5	..	438.7	311.3	226.7	244.3	270.1	361.0	500.0	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1	331.6
1995	249.9	..	443.9	320.1	236.5	265.0	275.5	369.6	526.8	396.9	309.8	305.6	328.4	340.7	338.6
Hours worked															
1994	45.0	41.7	43.6	42.7	41.6	41.1	43.1	40.0	41.9	40.2	42.6	42.7	43.0	41.9	40.6
1995	45.8	42.9	45.4	43.2	41.0	41.6	43.0	40.3	40.2	40.3	43.4	43.3	43.8	42.8	41.1
Hourly earnings £															
1994	5.15	..	9.70	7.19	5.33	5.71	6.09	8.87	11.81	9.34	6.80	6.54	7.03	7.64	8.14
1995	5.44	..	9.74	7.40	5.72	6.36	6.38	9.16	13.18	9.84	7.12	7.06	7.49	7.95	8.24

Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.

\* Results are for employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence. For full details of the survey, see Part A New Earnings Survey, 1995 (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT Tel: 0171 873 9090).

.. denotes information not available.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry \*

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommunications	Transport and communication	Banking/finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/leasing	Public administration	Education/health services	Other services	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	278.5	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6	340.1
1993	287.1	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	373.7	394.4	366.8	342.7	361.3	353.5
1994	293.9	340.5	373.1	352.0	526.0	459.1	374.6	403.1	372.6	350.9	369.3	362.1
Hours worked												
1992	41.6	46.3	42.6	44.9	36.5	39.5	38.6	39.2	38.7	42.3	40.6	41.4
1993	41.8	46.4	41.4	44.5	36.4	39.7	38.8	37.0	38.6	42.1	40.5	41.3
1994	42.0	46.5	43.3	45.3	36.5	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.7	42.5	40.8	41.6
Hourly earnings £												
1992	6.54	6.74	7.86	7.16	12.99	11.03	8.86	9.94	8.87	7.62	8.41	8.07
1993	6.72	7.15	8.20	7.51	13.76	11.30	9.63	10.24	9.36	7.99	8.80	8.44
1994	6.85	7.19	8.56	7.69	14.35	11.45	9.70	10.36	9.46	8.16	8.97	8.61
<b>WOMEN</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	184.8	237.9	270.3	249.9	261.2	267.6	260.1	245.8	266.0	207.1	248.7	241.1
1993	194.2	255.7	290.1	267.4	278.0	278.4	273.8	257.2	275.7	220.0	260.0	252.6
1994	202.0	263.1	319.7	282.1	287.2	284.6	281.5	266.0	285.0	226.8	269.0	261.5
Hours worked												
1992	38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	36.2	36.8	37.6	35.2	36.3	38.9	36.9	37.3
1993	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.9	36.3	37.0	36.6	37.4	36.4	38.9	37.0	37.4
1994	38.9	38.9	41.4	39.9	36.3	37.2	36.7	37.3	36.5	39.1	37.2	37.6
Hourly earnings £												
1992	4.78	5.89	6.95	6.32	7.16	7.24	7.10	6.54	7.24	5.28	6.68	6.40
1993	5.02	6.24	7.35	6.65	7.64	7.54	7.48	6.88	7.49	5.61	6.98	6.70
1994	5.20	6.48	7.67	6.94	7.87	7.73	7.69	7.13	7.69	5.76	7.17	6.89
<b>ALL</b>												
Weekly earnings £												
1992	243.5	304.5	322.1	310.9	366.7	366.0	357.1	304.7	322.1	304.6	299.7	304.6
1993	252.9	321.5	333.9	325.8	387.0	378.7	371.9	323.6	330.7	316.5	313.7	316.9
1994	260.2	324.7	362.9	338.1	398.5	386.1	381.4	328.9	342.0	325.2	321.6	325.7
Hours worked												
1992	40.4	44.9	41.9	43.7	36.4	38.3	37.6	35.7	37.4	41.5	38.9	39.9
1993	40.6	45.0	40.9	43.5	36.4	38.6	37.8	38.2	35.9	37.4	38.9	39.8
1994	40.8	45.0	42.9	44.2	36.4							







## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995	Mar	147.5	3.5	146.6	2.8	143.2	1.9	144.5	2.8
	Apr	149.0	3.3	147.7	2.6	144.2	2.1	145.0	2.4
	May	149.6	3.4	148.4	2.7	145.0	2.2	145.8	2.6
	Jun	149.8	3.5	148.5	2.8	145.1	2.3	145.8	2.6
	Jul	149.1	3.5	147.7	2.8	144.3	2.3	145.0	2.7
	Aug	149.9	3.6	148.6	2.9	145.2	2.5	145.9	2.7
	Sep	150.6	3.9	149.2	3.1	145.9	2.6	146.7	3.1
	Oct	149.8	3.2	148.7	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.9
	Nov	149.8	3.1	148.8	2.9	145.3	2.4	146.2	2.8
	Dec	150.7	3.2	149.6	3.0	145.6	2.5	147.2	3.0
1996	Jan	150.2	2.9	149.3	2.8	145.3	2.5	146.8	2.7
	Feb	150.9	2.7	150.2	2.9	146.2	2.5	147.6	2.7
	Mar	151.5	2.7	150.9	2.9	146.9	2.6	148.4	2.7

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 12 1996

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	151.5	0.4	2.7		<b>Tobacco</b>	189.0	0.1	6.5	
Food and catering	149.0	0.7	4.4		Cigarettes	190.9		7	
Alcohol and tobacco	173.9	0.2	3.8		Tobacco	173.8		4	
Housing and household expenditure	151.9	0.3	2.4		<b>Housing</b>	166.2	-0.1	2.8	
Personal expenditure	134.1	1.1	1.2		Rent	204.3		6	
Travel and leisure	150.6	0.2	1.9		Mortgage interest payments	164.7		-2	
<b>Consumer durables</b>	117.4	1.6	1.0		Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	102.4		4	
Seasonal food	134.9	2.4	3.8		Community charge and rates/council tax	134.6		5	
Food excluding seasonal	143.3	0.6	4.8		Water and other payments	234.8		5	
All items excluding seasonal food	151.9	0.4	2.6		Repairs and maintenance charges	160.6		4	
All items excluding food	153.3	0.3	2.3		Do-it yourself materials	150.1		3	
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	184.5		-8	
All items excluding:					<b>Fuel and Light</b>	135.0	0.1	0.4	
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	150.9	0.5	2.9		Coal and solid fuels	128.8		0	
housing	148.4	0.5	2.7		Electricity	147.4		0	
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	146.9	0.5	2.6		Gas	124.4		0	
mortgage interest payments and council tax	151.3	0.5	2.9		Oil and other fuels	120.4		8	
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	150.9	0.5	2.9		<b>Household goods</b>	137.8	1.7	4.4	
<b>Food</b>	142.3	0.9	4.7		Furniture	140.3		5	
Bread	140.0		5		Furnishings	141.2		10	
Cereals	142.2		2		Electrical appliances	105.6		-2	
Biscuits and cakes	149.5		3		Other household equipment	138.6		2	
Beef	138.2		5		Household consumables	157.3		4	
Lamb	137.3		6		Pet care	138.9		4	
of which, home-killed lamb	148.1		6		<b>Household services</b>	141.8	0.1	-0.4	
Pork	142.7		17		Postage	146.3		0	
Bacon	147.4		9		Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-3	
Poultry	108.2		2		Domestic services	172.6		4	
Other meat	129.8		4		Fees and subscriptions	159.4		0	
Fish	122.7		0		<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	119.1	1.4	-0.9	
of which, fresh fish	124.1		-1		Men's outerwear	119.9		-1	
Butter	166.2		17		Women's outerwear	102.4		-3	
Oil and fats	135.8		6		Children's outerwear	117.8		0	
Cheese	162.6		7		Other clothing	148.1		3	
Eggs	149.1		15		Footwear	125.7		-1	
Milk fresh	155.1		3		<b>Personal goods and services</b>	162.1	0.3	4.0	
Milk products	146.4		1		Personal articles	118.5		0	
Tea	148.7		4		Chemists goods	169.6		6	
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.0		0		Personal services	206.5		5	
Soft drinks	174.1		8		<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	154.0	0.1	0.9	
Sugar and preserves	156.2		10		Purchase of motor vehicles	136.7		2	
Sweets and chocolates	139.2		3		Maintenance of motor vehicles	174.7		4	
Potatoes	164.0		-3		Petrol and oil	158.6		2	
of which, unprocessed potatoes	171.2		-15		Vehicles tax and insurance	184.3		-6	
Vegetables	141.0		11		<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	161.4	0.0	2.0	
of which, other fresh vegetables	135.9		10		Rail fares	183.0		3	
Fruit	125.5		6		Bus and coach fares	175.0		3	
of which, fresh fruit	122.6		7		Other travel costs	140.4		0	
Other foods	143.6		5		<b>Leisure goods</b>	123.6	0.4	1.6	
<b>Catering</b>	173.3	0.2	3.7		Audio-visual equipment	70.6		-5	
Restaurant meals	171.3		4		Tapes and discs	116.8		1	
Canteen meals	185.9		6		Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.8		0	
Take-aways and snacks	170.9		3		Books and newspapers	173.9		7	
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	167.4	0.2	2.6		Gardening products	144.2		1	
Beer	175.4		3		<b>Leisure services</b>	171.4	0.2	3.9	
on sales	179.4		3		Television licences and rentals	120.9		0	
off sales	147.9		2		Entertainment and other recreation	208.0		5	
Wines and spirits	156.5		2		Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	109.3		5	
on sales	171.3		3		UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.9		2	
off sales	147.4		2						

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

[1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 12 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

### Average prices on March 12 1996

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>				<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	331	72	41- 97
Best beef mince	549	357	275- 516	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Topside	640	554	436- 704	Cheddar type	326	453	309- 604
Brisket (without bone)	557	405	373- 505	<b>Eggs</b>			
Rump steak 1	656	776	658- 968	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	300	159	110- 184
Stewing steak	659	428	379- 661	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	284	136	102- 165
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	612	688	499- 909	Pasteurised, per pint +	364	36	29- 33
Shoulder (with bone)	560	326	284- 414	<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				Loose, per 125g	316	62	46- 79
Loin (with bone)	246	371	279- 542	Tea bags, per 250g	336	133	94- 165
Leg (with bone)	194	377	329- 406	<b>Coffee</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	331	195	184- 227
Leg (foot off)	453	331	242- 469	Ground(filter fine), 227g/per 8oz	327	205	124- 283
Loin (with bone)	634	398	369- 510	<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				Granulated, per kg	331	74	64- 79
Streaky *	390	306	218- 593	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Gammon *	479	430	306- 614	Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per lb	646	31	16- 42
Back *	427	557	430- 711	Potatoes, new loose, 454g/per lb	655	31	19- 35
<b>Ham</b>				Tomatoes, 454g/per lb	719	75	54- 95
Ham (not shoulder), 113g/per 4oz	527	83	59- 105	Cabbage, hearts, 454g/per lb	676	41	22- 59
<b>Sausages, 454g/per lb</b>				Cauliflower, each	556	102	88- 129
Pork	554	129	99- 159	Brussels sprouts, 454g/per lb	420	71	45- 89
<b>Canned meats</b>				Carrots, 454g/per lb	729	25	22- 29
Corned beef, 340g	333	97	75- 119	Onions, 454g/per lb	728	25	19- 30
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	726	38	25- 42
Frozen	273	149	100- 178	Cucumber, each	722	74	60- 89
Fresh or chilled	536	175	139- 245	Lettuce - iceberg, each	686	101	89- 120
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Leeks, 454g/per lb	720	79	59- 89
Cod fillets	534	434	269- 658	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rainbow trout	464	381	175- 546	Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb	714	46	35- 49
<b>Canned fish</b>				Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	614	47	37- 58
Red salmon, 213g	329	138	105- 169	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	722	50	38- 69
<b>Bread</b>				Oranges, each	670	23	16- 30
White loaf, sliced, 800g	361	55	41- 81	Bananas, 454g/per lb	733	46	42- 55
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	347	73	55- 89	Grapes, 454g/per lb	636	106	69- 139
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	346	53	39- 68	Avocado pear, each	581	46	22- 69
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	330	78	59- 90	Grapefruit, each	724	29	22- 39
<b>Flour</b>				<b>Items other than food</b>			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	313	60	42- 73	Draught bitter, per pint	798	152	133- 177
<b>Butter</b>				Draught lager, per pint	800	171	154- 194
Home produced, per 250g	313	82	78- 89	Whisky per nip	826	121	110- 140
Imported, per 250g	298	84	82- 89	Gin, per nip	830	121	110- 140
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	1,370	270	235- 295
				Coal, per 50kg	291	686	540- 857
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	328	987	780- 1220
				4-star petrol, per litre	662	60	57- 62
				Derv per litre	658	55	53- 58
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	659	54	53- 57
				Super unleaded petrol, per litre	412	59	56- 61

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

+ Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

### General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is now being published in full in the ONS's *Business Monitor MM23*.

### Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p 379, September 1986.

### Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100									All	Seasonal +	Non-seasonal + food		
Year	Index												
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	130.6	111.4	134.0	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.0	121.2	116.3	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
	May 17	144.7	148.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	135.5	165.1	158.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
	May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4	—	117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
	Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5	—	116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8
	Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	—	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6
	Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6	—	114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6
	Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2	—	117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0
	Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	—	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.7	171.0	166.8
	Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9
	Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
	Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1
	Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.  
 \*\* The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.3.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	UNITED KINGDOM		
											Year	Index	
1987	Weights	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	30	1987	Weights
1988		36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	29	1988	
1989		36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	29	1989	
1990		34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	28	1990	
1991		32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	28	1991	
1992		36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	27	1992	
1993		35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	26	1993	
1994		35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	26	1994	
1995		34	187	45	77	47	55	39	125	19	26	1995	
1996		35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	25	1996	
1987	Annual averages	100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	1987	Annual averages
1988		103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	1988	
1989		106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	1989	
1990		113.6	163.7	115.4	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	1990	
1991		129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	1991	
1992		144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	1992	
1993		156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	1993	
1994		168.2	155.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	154.4	121.8	1994	
1995		179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	1995	
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
1988	Jan 12	101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	103.6	1988	Jan 12
1989	Jan 17	105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	1989	Jan 17
1990	Jan 16	108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	1990	Jan 16
1991	Jan 15	118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	1991	Jan 15
1992	Jan 14	137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	1992	Jan 14
1993	Jan 12	150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	1993	Jan 12
1994	Jan 18	166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	1994	Jan 18
1995	Mar 15	167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	1995	Mar 15
	Apr 19												



# 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	..	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	..	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	..	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	..	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	..	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	..	135.1	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.3	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.7	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.4	130.9	122.7	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
1995	148.5	..	157.6	125.3	133.6	125.0	427.4	176.0	129.9	133.2	168.3
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995	Jan	146.1	145.7	154.3	124.5	123.9	410.2	172.9	128.7	..	163.4
	Feb	146.9	146.4	155.3	124.8	124.4	408.5	173.7	129.1	131.8	164.7
	Mar	147.4	..	155.9	124.7	124.4	420.2	174.8	129.5	..	165.8
	Apr	148.1	..	157.5	124.9	124.7	425.2	175.7	129.6	..	166.6
	May	148.3	..	158.1	124.9	124.7	428.1	175.7	129.8	133.1	167.5
	Jun	148.7	..	158.3	125.0	125.2	431.9	176.0	129.8	..	168.7
	Jul	148.6	..	157.6	125.7	125.4	421.8	176.0	129.6	..	169.0
	Aug	149.1	..	158.5	126.0	125.5	422.1	176.4	130.2	133.8	169.5
	Sep	149.5	..	159.2	125.7	125.4	434.8	177.2	130.7	..	169.9
	Oct	149.5	..	158.3	125.4	125.3	439.7	177.5	130.8	..	170.5
	Nov	149.7	..	158.3	125.7	125.3	440.7	178.0	130.9	133.9	171.6
	Dec	150.0	..	159.3	125.8	125.6	445.2	178.4	131.0	..	171.9
1996	Jan	150.3 P	..	158.8	126.8	125.7	444.7	179.6	131.2	134.4	172.3 P
	Feb	150.8 P	..	159.5	127.2	126.4	444.3	180.1	131.7	..	172.8 P
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	..	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1988	..	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	..	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3
1990	..	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	..	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	..	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.2	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1994	..	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
1995	..	..	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.3	4.7	1.6	2.6	5.2
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995	Jan	3.1	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.2	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.9
	Feb	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.0	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	4.3
	Mar	3.2	..	3.5	1.7	1.9	10.3	5.2	1.8	..	4.7
	Apr	3.2	..	3.3	1.7	2.0	9.9	5.2	1.6	..	5.0
	May	3.1	..	3.4	1.4	1.8	9.8	5.0	1.6	..	5.1
	Jun	3.2	..	3.5	1.3	1.9	9.7	5.1	1.6	2.7	5.1
	Jul	3.1	..	3.5	1.2	1.8	8.9	4.7	1.5	..	5.5
	Aug	3.1	..	3.6	1.3	1.7	8.7	4.2	1.9	2.5	5.7
	Sep	3.2	..	3.9	1.2	1.8	8.4	4.4	2.0	..	5.6
	Oct	3.0	..	3.2	1.2	1.8	8.3	4.4	1.8	..	5.5
	Nov	3.0	..	3.1	1.5	1.7	8.2	4.5	1.9	2.4	5.7
	Dec	3.0	..	3.2	1.5	1.8	8.1	4.3	2.1	..	5.6
1996	Jan	2.8 P	..	2.9	2.0	1.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	..	5.4 P
	Feb	2.7 P	..	2.7	1.9	1.6	8.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	4.9 P

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.  
2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

1985=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.6	136.1
1995	125.1	120.1	241.1	130.6	142.6	165.7	152.2	132.2	141.7	114.4	139.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995	Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.4	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7
	Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2
	Mar	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Apr	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	May	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Jun	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Jul	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Aug	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Sep	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Oct	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Nov	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
	Dec	124.8	120.0	240.4	130.1	142.4	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.1
1996	Jan	125.0	121.5	243.4	131.5	142.6	166.2	152.2	132.8	143.6	114.2
	Feb	125.0	121.5	243.4	131.5	142.6	166.2	152.2	132.8	143.6	114.2
<b>Increases on a year</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.5	0.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	0.7	4.0
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.2
1995	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	..	-0.2	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995	Jan	2.3	2.4	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	0.6
	Feb	2.2	2.4	4.5	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	0.2
	Mar	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-0.4
	Apr	2.2	2.3	4.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.6	1.6	3.1	-0.2
	May	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.2	0.0
	Jun	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	0.3
	Jul	1.9	1.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.1
	Aug	1.8	1.5	4.0	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	-0.2
	Sep	1.6	1.5	4.0	2.0	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.2
	Oct	1.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.8	-0.6
	Nov	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	-0.7
	Dec	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	-0.3
1996	Jan	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	-0.4
	Feb	1.0	1.8	2.5	..	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	-0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



# 6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	173.9	122.9	109.2	111.1	121.4
1995	120.2 P	120.5 P	122.0	112.0	108.5	115.7 P	190.7 P	128.7	111.1	113.6	127.7
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995 Jan	118.4	118.7	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	183.1	126.4	110.0		
Feb	119.0	119.2	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	182.0	127.0	110.4	112.7	124.0
Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.0
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8		125.8
May	120.2 P	120.5	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	189.7	128.4	111.0	113.5	127.1
Jun	120.5 P	120.7 P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5 P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2 P	120.5 P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2 P	128.7	110.7		128.2
Aug	120.4 P	120.6 P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4 P	187.3 P	128.9	111.2	114.0	128.6
Sep	120.8 P	121.1 P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4 P	193.7 P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9 P	121.2 P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4 P	196.8 P	129.8	111.7		129.4
Nov	121.1 P	121.4 P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4 P	197.6 P	130.1	111.8	114.2	130.2
Dec	121.4 P	121.7 P	123.5	112.4	109.2	115.6 P	199.9 P	130.4	111.9		130.4
1996 Jan	121.6 P	122.0 P	123.2	113.5	109.0	116.2 P	199.2 P	131.3	112.1		130.7 P
Feb	122.0 P	122.0 P	123.8	113.7	109.8	116.4 P	198.2 P	131.7	112.5	114.9	131.1 P
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	0.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	Per cent
1994	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.4
1995	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.6 P	9.7 P	4.7	1.7	2.3	4.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1995 Jan	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.5	4.4	1.6		3.8
Feb	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.8	4.9	1.8	2.6	4.3
Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6		5.0
May	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2 P	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.1
Jun	3.2 P	3.2 P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1 P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0 P	3.1 P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3 P	4.8	1.4		5.6
Aug	2.8 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1 P	9.1 P	4.2	1.8	2.0	5.7
Sep	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1 P	8.8 P	4.5	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8 P	2.9 P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1 P	8.7 P	4.4	1.7		5.4
Nov	2.9 P	3.0 P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0 P	8.6 P	4.5	1.8		5.7
Dec	2.9 P	3.0 P	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.0 P	8.5 P	4.2	2.0	2.1	5.6
1996 Jan	2.7 P	2.8 P	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.9 P	8.8 P	3.9	1.9		5.4 P
Feb	2.5 P	2.3 P	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.9 P	8.9 P	3.7	1.9	1.9	4.9 P

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources.  
 2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

Source: Office for National Statistics/National Statistical Offices/OECD

# RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	113.0	111.0	141.1	115.3	114.9	115.8	111.9	115.9	105.8	112.5
<b>Monthly</b>										
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Apr	112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5
May	112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7
Jun	113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7
Jul	113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0
Aug	113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7
Sep	113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0
Oct	113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8
Nov	113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1
Dec	113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8
1996 Jan	113.6	112.0	142.4	115.7	115.7	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2
Feb	113.7	112.0 P	143.4	115.7	115.6	114.7	111.7	117.6	105.2	113.4
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	1.9	2.1	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	1.6	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.5	2.6
<b>Monthly</b>										
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-0.8	2.6
Apr	1.9	1.8	4.7	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	-0.7	3.0
May	1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	-0.4	3.6
Jun	1.9	0.9	3.8	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.2
Jul	1.6	0.9	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	-0.3	3.0
Aug	1.4	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	-0.7	2.7
Sep	1.1	0.0	4.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-0.2	2.9
Oct	1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1
Nov	1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6
Dec	1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1
1996 Jan	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0
Feb	0.9	0.9 P	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics/National Statistical Offices/OECD







# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity\* by age

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						THOUSAND
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups			Age groups			Age groups			
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)		
<b>In employment*</b>													
Spr 1984	23,626	13,845	9,780	23,467	819	1,956	2,942	5,189	7,878	4,780	722		
Spr 1985	23,995	13,977	10,018	23,850	854	2,023	3,099	5,318	8,043	4,693	722		
Spr 1986	24,117	13,920	10,197	23,984	848	1,984	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Spr 1987	24,489	14,037	10,387	24,368	841	2,022	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Spr 1988	25,389	14,552	10,836	25,279	925	2,128	3,266	5,617	8,257	4,550	642		
Spr 1989	26,195	14,928	11,267	26,093	903	2,128	3,366	5,617	8,257	4,550	642		
Spr 1990	26,421	15,029	11,393	26,324	901	2,128	3,366	5,617	8,257	4,550	642		
Spr 1991	25,883	14,598	11,283	25,792	834	2,022	3,266	5,617	8,257	4,550	642		
Spr 1992	25,258	14,037	11,221	25,166	833	2,022	3,266	5,617	8,257	4,550	642		
Sum 1992	25,146	13,953	11,192	25,054	822	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Aut 1992	25,148	13,953	11,192	25,054	822	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Win 1992/3	24,947	13,768	11,029	24,855	803	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Spr 1993	24,960	13,774	11,036	24,868	810	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Sum 1993	24,953	13,774	11,036	24,861	803	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Aut 1993	25,029	13,779	11,043	24,937	810	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Win 1993/4	25,077	13,837	11,100	24,985	817	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Spr 1994	25,149	13,883	11,166	25,057	824	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Sum 1994	25,206	13,916	11,200	25,114	831	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Aut 1994	25,204	14,004	11,291	25,112	829	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Win 1994/5	25,371	14,039	11,332	25,279	838	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Spr 1995	25,407	14,076	11,331	25,305	845	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Sum 1995	25,505	14,115	11,413	25,403	852	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Aut 1995	25,505	14,115	11,413	25,403	852	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
Win 1995/6 P	25,680	14,150	11,530	25,578	859	1,956	3,124	5,467	8,159	4,606	644		
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>													
Spr 1984	3,143	1,861	1,282	3,105	227	551	630	723	1,063	450	59		
Spr 1985	3,026	1,818	1,208	2,990	217	495	590	706	1,063	450	59		
Spr 1986	3,031	1,818	1,208	2,990	217	495	590	706	1,063	450	59		
Spr 1987	3,031	1,818	1,208	2,990	217	495	590	706	1,063	450	59		
Spr 1988	3,424	1,999	1,425	3,382	203	442	526	770	1,117	443	40		
Spr 1989	2,021	1,173	899	1,989	109	244	356	534	759	405	43		
Spr 1990	1,925	1,122	803	1,894	103	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Spr 1991	1,921	1,122	803	1,894	103	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Spr 1992	1,921	1,122	803	1,894	103	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Sum 1992	1,921	1,122	803	1,894	103	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Aut 1992	1,921	1,122	803	1,894	103	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Win 1992/3	1,921	1,122	803	1,894	103	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Spr 1993	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Sum 1993	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Aut 1993	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Win 1993/4	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Spr 1994	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Sum 1994	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Aut 1994	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Win 1994/5	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Spr 1995	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Sum 1995	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Aut 1995	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
Win 1995/6 P	1,903	1,104	785	1,876	101	266	331	509	747	317	35		
<b>Economically inactive</b>													
Spr 1984	15,951	8,813	5,997	15,812	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1985	15,990	8,886	6,019	15,851	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1986	16,100	9,071	6,119	15,959	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1987	16,053	9,071	6,119	15,959	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1988	16,233	9,244	6,289	16,100	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1989	16,623	9,558	6,595	16,469	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1990	16,616	9,558	6,595	16,469	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1991	16,635	9,558	6,595	16,488	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1992	16,644	9,558	6,595	16,497	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Sum 1992	16,253	9,244	6,289	16,093	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Aut 1992	16,253	9,244	6,289	16,093	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Win 1992/3	16,253	9,244	6,289	16,093	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1993	16,253	9,244	6,289	16,093	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Sum 1993	16,402	9,558	6,595	16,241	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Aut 1993	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Win 1993/4	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1994	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Sum 1994	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Aut 1994	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Win 1994/5	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Spr 1995	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Sum 1995	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Aut 1995	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
Win 1995/6 P	16,382	9,558	6,595	16,221	708	1,078	813	1,586	2,247	8,768	2,247		
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>													
Spr 1984	69.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2		
Spr 1985	69.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2		
Spr 1986	69.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2		
Spr 1987	69.7	76.5	49.8	62.2	59.6	59.9	81.5	78.8	83.8	69.9	8.2		
Spr 1988	63.1	75.9	51.6	62.7	62.8	72.8	82.3	80.4	84.2	77.0	7.1		
Spr 1989	64.4	76.0	53.4	63.4	62.2	74.0	82.6	82.2	85.3	77.2	7.2		
Spr 1990	64.5	76.0	53.4	63.4	62.2	74.0	82.6	82.2	85.3	77.2	7.2		
Spr 1991	64.1	75.4	53.5	63.8	62.8	71.2	83.1	82.9	85.5	77.7	7.7		
Spr 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	64.4	78.8	82.6	82.6	85.2	77.7	7.7		
Sum 1992	63.3	73.9	53.3	63.7	64.1	81.3	82.6	82.6	85.7	77.7	7.7		
Aut 1992	63.3	73.9	53.3	63.7	64.1	81.3	82.6	82.6	85.7	77.7	7.7		
Win 1992/3	63.1	73.6	53.3	62.8	64.5	82.5	82.9	82.9	85.8	77.7	7.7		
Spr 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	64.5	82.5	82.9	82.9	85.8	77.7	7.7		
Sum 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.8	64.5	82.5	82.9	82.9	85.8	77.7	7.7		
Aut 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.8	64.5	82.5	82.9	82.9	85.8	77.7	7.7		
Win 1993/4	63.0	73.0	53.5	62.6	64.5	82.5	82.9	82.9	85.8	77.7	7.7		
Spr 1994	62.9	73.0											



# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +				
Seasonally adjusted									
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	Not ILO unemployed			
						ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	146	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	423	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	295	2,066				
Spr 1992	1,804	933	2,737	149	2,588	1,804	492	292	784
Sum 1992	1,826	952	2,778	118	2,588	1,826	569	284	833
Aut 1992	1,877	981	2,859	95	2,763	1,877	547	395	886
Win 1992/3	1,937	1,021	2,957	96	2,861	1,937	585	339	924
Spr 1993	1,915	989	2,903	66	2,837	1,915	570	352	923
Sum 1993	1,861	1,015	2,876	69	2,807	1,861	634	312	946
Aut 1993	1,815	1,041	2,855	108	2,747	1,815	588	345	932
Win 1993/4	1,757	1,029	2,786	111	2,675	1,757	586	332	918
Spr 1994	1,702	1,010	2,712	115	2,597	1,702	557	339	895
Sum 1994	1,657	1,012	2,669	151	2,518	1,657	544	316	860
Aut 1994	1,546	986	2,532	114	2,417	1,546	540	332	872
Win 1994/5	1,471	964	2,435	128	2,307	1,471	549	287	836
Spr 1995	1,445	987	2,432	186	2,246	1,445	498	302	800
Sum 1995	1,405	1,012	2,416	199	2,217	1,405	516	297	812
Aut 1995	1,406	991	2,396	225	2,171	1,406	498	287	766
Win 1995/6 P	1,364	938	2,302	170	2,132	1,364	483	285	768
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-41	-53	-94		-39	-41	-15	17	2
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-106	-27	-133		-175	-106	-66	-2	-69
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-61	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-91	1,561				
Spr 1992	1,413	414	1,827	-154	1,981	1,413	352	216	568
Sum 1992	1,437	413	1,851	-187	2,038	1,437	404	197	600
Aut 1992	1,479	440	1,919	-201	2,120	1,479	381	260	641
Win 1992/3	1,516	465	1,981	-214	2,195	1,516	420	259	679
Spr 1993	1,484	464	1,948	-228	2,176	1,484	414	278	692
Sum 1993	1,444	460	1,904	-250	2,154	1,444	468	242	710
Aut 1993	1,401	484	1,885	-222	2,106	1,401	435	270	705
Win 1993/4	1,361	469	1,831	-223	2,053	1,361	433	260	692
Spr 1994	1,321	469	1,790	-200	1,990	1,321	395	274	669
Sum 1994	1,290	485	1,775	-148	1,923	1,290	383	250	633
Aut 1994	1,214	455	1,670	-176	1,846	1,214	374	258	631
Win 1994/5	1,142	455	1,597	-164	1,761	1,142	396	223	619
Spr 1995	1,129	447	1,577	-136	1,712	1,129	345	238	583
Sum 1995	1,090	482	1,572	-115	1,688	1,090	365	233	598
Aut 1995	1,088	464	1,552	-100	1,653	1,088	359	206	564
Win 1995/6 P	1,075	440	1,515	-109	1,624	1,075	336	213	549
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-13	-24	-37		-29	-13	-23	7	-16
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-66	-16	-82		-137	-66	-60	-10	-70
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	391	519	910	303	607	391	141	75	216
Sum 1992	389	538	927	305	622	389	166	67	233
Aut 1992	398	541	939	296	643	398	166	79	245
Win 1992/3	421	555	976	310	665	421	164	80	245
Spr 1993	430	525	955	294	661	430	157	74	231
Sum 1993	417	555	972	319	653	417	166	70	236
Aut 1993	414	557	971	330	641	414	152	75	227
Win 1993/4	396	559	955	334	621	396	153	72	225
Spr 1994	380	541	921	315	607	380	161	65	226
Sum 1994	368	526	894	300	595	368	161	66	227
Aut 1994	331	531	862	290	572	331	166	74	240
Win 1994/5	329	509	838	292	547	329	153	64	217
Spr 1995	316	539	856	322	533	316	153	64	217
Sum 1995	315	529	844	315	529	315	151	64	215
Aut 1995	317	527	844	325	519	317	140	62	201
Win 1995/6 P	289	498	787	278	509	289	147	72	219
<b>Changes</b>									
Aut 95 - Win 95/6	-28	-29	-57		-10	-28	8	10	18
Win 94/5 - Win 95/6	-40	-11	-51		-38	-40	-6	8	2

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
 + The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.  
 # The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +				
Not seasonally adjusted									
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	Not ILO unemployed			
						ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
<b>ALL</b>									
Spr 1984	2,233	872	3,105	114	2,991	2,233	574	184	758
Spr 1985	2,164	826	2,990	-149	3,139	2,164	778	197	975
Spr 1986	2,202	794	2,996	-186	3,181	2,202	783	196	980
Spr 1987	2,096	815	2,912	-41	2,952	2,096	673	183	856
Spr 1988	1,655	737	2,392	-10	2,401	1,655	568	178	746
Spr 1989	1,143	846	1,989	214	1,775	1,143	423	209	632
Spr 1990	1,034	860	1,894	373	1,520	1,034	300	186	486
Spr 1991	1,447	883	2,329	243	2,086	1,447	390	250	640
Spr 1992	1,790	894	2,684	71	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Sum 1992	1,828	899	2,846	189	2,657	1,828	567	269	829
Aut 1992	1,861	937	2,847	113	2,735	1,861	540	335	874
Win 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	45	2,922	1,970	602	350	952
Spr 1993	1,901	948	2,849	-18	2,867	1,901	598	368	966
Sum 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	131	2,811	1,862	636	313	949
Aut 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	120	2,721	1,797	583	342	924
Win 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	53	2,737	1,791	604	342	946
Spr 1994	1,689	967	2,656	32	2,624	1,689	582	353	935
Sum 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	212	2,523	1,658	547	318	865
Aut 1994	1,526	991	2,517	125	2,392	1,526	536	329	866
Win 1994/5	1,505	930	2,435	66	2,369	1,505	567	296	864
Spr 1995	1,434	942	2,376	105	2,271	1,434	521	315	837
Sum 1995	1,402	1,077	2,479	255	2,224	1,402	522	300	822
Aut 1995	1,385	998	2,382	235	2,147	1,385	496	266	762
Win 1995/6 P	1,400	899	2,299	104	2,195	1,400	500	295	795
<b>MEN</b>									
Spr 1984	1,607	231	1,838	-257	2,094	1,607	367	121	488
Spr 1985	1,567	229	1,796	-377	2,173	1,567	487	118	605
Spr 1986	1,571	225	1,796	-392	2,188	1,571	492	125	617
Spr 1987	1,490	246	1,736	-311	2,047	1,490	435	122	557
Spr 1988	1,176	231	1,408	-260	1,667	1,176	373	118	491
Spr 1989	894	322	1,216	-114	1,330	894	294	142	436
Spr 1990	777	329	1,106	-14	1,120	777	206	137	344
Spr 1991	1,111	343	1,454	-129	1,583	1,111	278	194	472
Spr 1992	1,415	390	1,804	-202	2,006	1,415	366	225	591
Sum 1992	1,430	457	1,888	-136	2,024	1,430	399	195	594
Aut 1992	1,457	436	1,893	-196	2,089	1,457	375	256	632
Win 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	-244	2,247	1,546	434	267	702
Spr 1993	1,487	437	1,924	-281	2,204	1,487	429	289	718
Sum 1993	1,437	504	1,941	-203	2,144	1,437	466	241	707
Aut 1993	1,378	478	1,856	-220	2,076	1,378	431	267	698
Win 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	-256	2,106	1,391	447	268	716
Spr 1994	1,325	440	1,765	-252	2,017	1,325	409	283	692
Sum 1994	1,281	530	1,812	-101	1,913	1,281	382	250	632
Aut 1994	1,191	449	1,639	-176	1,815	1,191	370	255	624
Win 1994/5	1,171	445	1,616	-198	1,813	1,171	411	231	642
Spr 1995	1,134	416	1,550	-187	1,738	1,134	357	246	603
Sum 1995	1,080	528	1,608	-71	1,679	1,080	366	233	599
Aut 1995	1,064	458	1,522	-102	1,623	1,064	356		



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## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in the programmes

8.1  
THOUSAND

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6			
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2			
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1			
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5			
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0			
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1			
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7			
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4			
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1			
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3			
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6			
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6			
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1			
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5			
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7			
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9			
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.3	274.5			
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4			
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6			
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7			
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7			
1995 Jan	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2			
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0			
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1			
Apr	83.2	14.0	97.2	228.7	31.7	260.4	1.6	..	1.6
May	80.6	13.7	94.3	228.4	31.1	259.5	1.6	..	1.6
Jun	77.0	13.6	90.6	226.8	31.4	258.2	1.7	0.0	1.7
Jul	71.1	13.1	84.3	237.7	31.3	269.0	2.3	0.0	2.3
Aug	66.6	12.8	79.4	241.0	31.7	272.8	3.0	0.0	3.0
Sep	64.7	12.9	77.6	242.0	32.9	274.8	5.8	0.0	5.8
Oct	68.0	13.0	81.0	248.0	31.8	279.9	10.5	0.0	10.5
Nov	71.0	13.1	84.0	249.4	32.6	282.0	13.4	0.0	13.4
Dec	72.3	12.7	85.0	247.8	34.4	282.1	16.0	0.1	16.1
1996 Jan	71.4	12.9	84.3	242.6	34.5	277.2	19.6	0.1	19.7

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships for 18 and 19 year old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, has been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in England (although it will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at NVQ level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships. Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

## GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

8.2  
THOUSAND

Period ending +	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth Credits)			Modern Apprenticeships		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3			
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9			
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8			
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7			
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6			
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5			
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0			
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6			
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2			
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1			
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2			
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1			
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7			
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3			
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9			
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3			
23/28 Apr	12.1	2.2	14.3	13.4	2.5	15.9	0.2	..	0.2
21/26 May	15.8	2.6	18.0	13.6	1.7	14.9	0.1	..	0.1
18/30 Jun	15.5	2.8	18.1	15.4	3.9	18.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.2	38.0	2.4	40.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.5	28.2	4.4	31.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
10/29 Sep	15.3	3.3	17.8	29.6	4.8	33.7	2.8	0.0	2.8
8/27 Oct	22.0	2.6	24.9	36.6	3.2	40.5	4.7	0.0	4.7
5/24 Nov	19.6	2.4	21.9	22.0	2.3	24.5	3.0	0.0	3.0
3/22 Dec	19.5	1.8	21.2	19.0	1.9	20.8	2.8	0.0	2.8
31 Dec	10.8	n/a	12.2	10.5	n/a	12.1	2.1	n/a	2.1
1996 28/22 Jan	17.8	2.0	19.8	15.1	2.7	17.7	2.2	0.0	2.2

Note: See table 8.1 note.  
+ Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp 57-8, December 1993 for more detail.



# 8.3 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

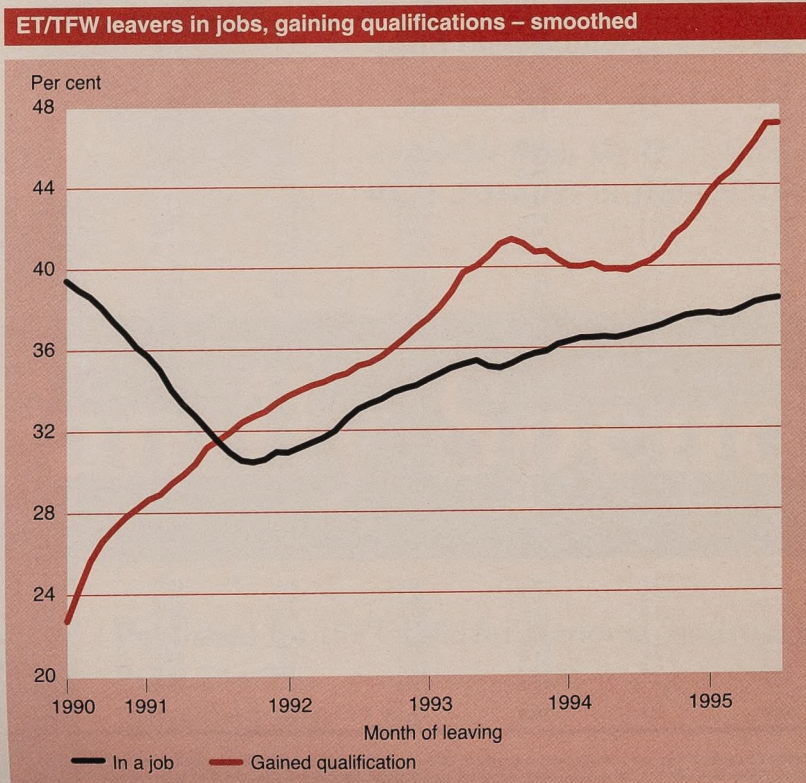
## Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET#	In a job*	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	45	40	22
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	55	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	36	41	51	64	57	42
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	48	63	62	45
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	64	48
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	42	47	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Feb 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	43	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	58	40
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	59	42
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	59	43
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	50	63	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	41	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	66	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	37	45	46	72	71	57
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	67	53
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Jan 94	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	37	43	47	66	61	46
Oct 95-Jan 96	(Apr 95-Jul 95)	39	45	46	70	67	53

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

+ According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.  
 \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.



# 8.4 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

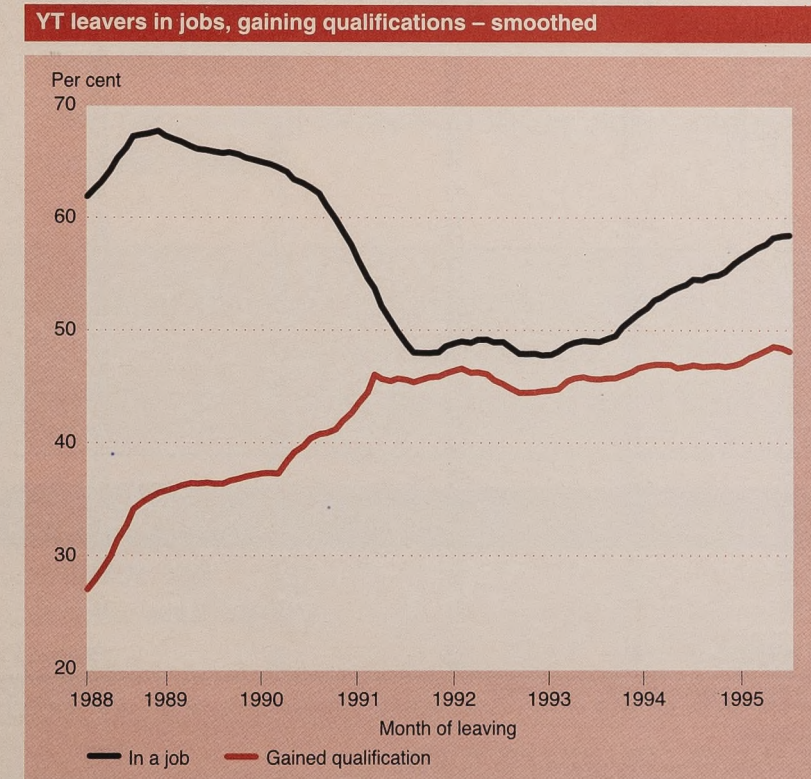
## Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job*	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	37	54	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	68	25	44	58	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	25	43	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	72	22	46	65	49
1993 Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	31	56	39
Sep	(Mar 93)	56	69	26	45	63	50
Oct	(Apr 93)	48	63	31	34	60	44
Nov	(May 93)	50	64	30	37	63	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	70	59
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	23	53	68	57
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	21	48	66	53
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	20	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	70	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	52	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	45
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	60	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	51
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	36	60	40
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	36	58	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	71	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	58	71	22	43	65	48
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	65	48
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	71	59
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	70	56
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	59	72	23	50	69	55
Oct 95-Jan 96	(Apr 95-Jul 95)	62	74	20	52	69	54

Note 1: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.  
 Note 2: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.  
 This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5).

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

+ According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 § Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.  
 \*\* Those who responded positively to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.





## 8.5 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	48	35
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	55	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	48	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1993 Dec	(Jun 93)	37	47	45	72	64
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	37	48	43	73	65
Feb	(Aug 93)	40	47	45	64	57
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	50	44	63	56
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	53	45
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	47	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	59	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	58
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	65
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
Jun	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(Jan 95)	40	43	49	66	60
Aug	(Feb 95)	40	42	48	66	60
Sep	(Mar 95)	39	43	48	66	61
Oct	(Apr 95)	42	46	45	68	62
Nov	(May 95)	42	46	45	68	61
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	46	45	75	69
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	38	46	45	75	69
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	38	46	45	65	59
Oct 95-Jan 96	(Apr 95-Jul 95)	40	46	45	71	65

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

\* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

+ According to respondents' own classification.

# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

\*\* Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

## Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

## 8.6 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job +	In a positive outcome #	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	73	80	18	63	53
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	83	88	10	73	66
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	84	89	9	75	68
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	75	83	14	70	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	73	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	68	78	18	76	72
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	72	81	14	76	71
1993 Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	79	75
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	68	79	17	80	77
Feb	(Aug 93)	69	81	15	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	70	76	20	68	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	68	75	21	70	64
Jul	(Jan 94)	66	73	21	70	65
Aug	(Feb 94)	68	75	20	69	63
Sep	(Mar 94)	73	81	14	75	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	66	75	20	69	63
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	72	81	15	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Feb	(Aug 94)	68	81	14	76	76
Mar	(Sep 94)	69	82	13	77	74
Apr	(Oct 94)	71	79	16	72	66
May	(Nov 94)	73	80	16	70	65
Jun	(Dec 94)	76	82	14	70	65
Jul	(Jan 95)	74	80	15	71	66
Aug	(Feb 95)	74	80	15	72	69
Sep	(Mar 95)	78	84	12	72	69
Oct	(Apr 95)	70	78	16	73	68
Nov	(May 95)	72	80	15	73	68
Dec	(Jun 95)	76	84	12	79	74
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	72	84	12	78	74
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	71	80	16	79	74
Oct 95-Jan 96	(Apr 95-Jul 95)	73	82	13	77	72

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

\* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

+ According to respondents' own classification.

# In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

§ Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'.

\*\* Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

# VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1992-1994

Available now are the latest official statistics on the number of businesses registering and deregistering for VAT. They provide a detailed picture of the state of the small firms sector, and can be a valuable tool in evaluation, planning and marketing.

The tables available are:

- stocks of VAT registered businesses as at end 1991, end 1992, end 1993 and end 1994
- registrations and deregistrations during 1992, 1993 and 1994
- net changes in stock during 1992 as a percentage of end 1991 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1993 as a percentage of end 1992 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1994 as a percentage of end 1993 stocks

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each  
Local Authority District.

Alternatively, the data can be accessed direct via NOMIS.

### For further information and order form please contact:

Small Firms Statistics Unit  
Department of Trade and Industry  
St. Mary's House  
Sheffield, S1 4PQ

Tel: (0114) 259 7538

Fax: (0114) 259 7505



## ESSENTIAL READING

*Social Trends is essential reading for those involved in social policy work both inside and outside government. It has also become an essential book for market researchers, journalists and other commentators as well as students and the business community.*

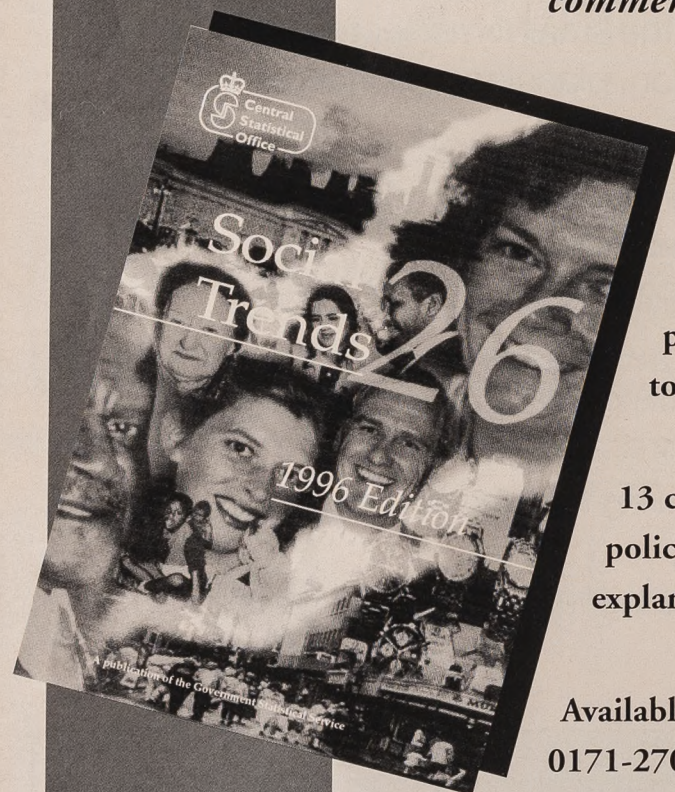
Social Trends draws together statistics from a wide range of government departments and other organisations to paint a broad picture of British society today.

13 chapters each focus on a different social policy area, described in tables, charts and explanatory text.

Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171-270 6081 or from HMSO.

# Social Trends

Published for the Office for National Statistics by HMSO  
£35.95  
ISBN 0-11-620742-6



## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.1 Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 February 1996 - 8 March 1996 +  
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

7,234  
381,409

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.  
# Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.4 Regional Development Grants: October - December 1995

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.5 Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): October - December 1995 \*

Region and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)
ORIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME		
No payments made in this period			No payments made in this period		

\* Companies listed here may have received one or more payments.  
+ Employment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme.

Note:  
Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:  
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, RAD, Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2597).  
Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141-242 5623).  
Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).



## DEFINITIONS

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit, i.e. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the monthly count, who say on that day they are unemployed and that they satisfy the conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

### EARNINGS

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension funds are excluded.

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self-employed, on government employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

### ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking after their home/family.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' reports of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two jobs with different employers will be counted twice.

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the household is in the top 4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) who depend mainly on state benefits, i.e. more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

### HM FORCES

All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.

### ILO UNEMPLOYED

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

### LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting

*The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Labour Market Trends which relate to particular statistical series*

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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 particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

### OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is paid.

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
-	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
P	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
r	series revised from indicated entry onwards
nes	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification
EC	European Community

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.

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Those who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have any employees. Second occupations classified as self-employed are not included.

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is not counted as short-time.

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992.

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

People who at the date of the unemployment count are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are claiming benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

### VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including 'self employed' opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the count.

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

### WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

### WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes.

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Those participants on Government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

## REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>				<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>			
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	May 96	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Workforce: UK	M	May 96	0.2	Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	May 96	0.3	<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Workforce: GB	M	May 96	0.4	General index (RPI)			
<b>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 96	6.2
	M	May 96	0.5	: percentage changes	M	May 96	6.2
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 96	6.1
Workforce: UK and GB				Main components: time series and weights	M	May 96	6.4
Quarterly series	M(Q)	May 96	1.1	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 96	6.5
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Food prices	M	May 96	6.3
Employees in employment industry: GB				International comparisons	M	May 96	6.8
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 96	1.4	All items excluding housing costs	M	May 96	6.9
: time series, by order group	M	May 96	1.2	<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	May 96	1.3	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	May 96	7.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 96	7.2
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 96	7.3
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	May 96	1.5	Full-time and part-time workers	M	May 96	7.4
Census of Employment				Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	May 96	7.5
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	May 96	7.6
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.6
International comparisons	Q	May 96	1.9	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	7.7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
Trade union membership	A	Jun 94	189	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.9
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 96	1.14	Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	7.10
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>				Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Dec 95	7.11
Claimant unemployment				Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Summary: UK	M	May 96	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13
: GB	M	May 96	2.2	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	A	Dec 95	7.14
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 96	2.5	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.15
Broad category: UK	M	May 96	2.1	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.16
Detailed category: GB	M	May 96	2.2	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	7.17
Region: summary	Q	Mar 96	2.6	Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Dec 95	7.18
Age: time series UK	Q	Mar 96	2.7	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95	7.19
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 96	2.15	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.20
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 96	2.8	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	7.21
Region and area				Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Dec 95	7.22
Time series summary: by region	M	May 96	2.3	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	7.23
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	May 96	2.4	Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Mar 96	7.24
: counties, local areas	M	May 96	2.9	<b>LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	May 96	2.10	Summary: latest figures	M	May 96	4.1
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6	: time series	M	May 96	4.2
UK, time series	M	May 96	2.19	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Age time series	M	May 96	2.20	Industry			
Mean duration	Q	Apr 96	2.21	Monthly: broad sector time series	M	May 96	4.1
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	May 96	2.22	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Mar 96	2.23	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
By sought and usual occupation	M	May 96	2.24	Main causes of stoppage			
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Cumulative	M--	May 96	4.1
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 96	A1	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
International comparisons	M	May 96	2.18	Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Ethnic origin		May 94	1.47	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199
Temporarily stopped				International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Vacancies				Participants in the programmes	M	May 96	8.1
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	May 96	3.1	New starts on the programmes	M	May 96	8.2
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	May 96	3.2	Destinations and qualifications			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	May 96	3.3	TFW/ET leavers	M	May 96	8.3
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>				YT leavers	M	May 96	8.4
In Great Britain	M	May 96	2.32	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	May 96	8.5
by region	M	May 96	2.33	YT leavers completing agreed training	M	May 96	8.6
by age	M	May 96	2.34	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.7
by industry	M	May 96	2.35	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.8
by occupation	M	May 96	2.36	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.9
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>				Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 96	8.10
Average earnings (index)				<b>DISABLED JOB SEEKERS</b>			
Whole economy	M	May 96	5.1	Registrations and placements into employment	M	May 96	A1
Main industrial sectors	M	May 96	5.3	<b>REGIONAL AID</b>			
Industries	M	May 96	5.3	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 96	A2
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 96	A3
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				Development Grants by region	Q	May 96	A4
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.4	Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 96	A5
Non manual employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.5	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.			
All employees	Q(A)	May 96	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	May 96	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	M	May 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	May 96	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 96	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 96	5.8				



## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

For the convenience of readers of *Labour Market Trends* who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly) **01928 792442**

Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement **01928 792442**

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01928 792077/8**

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **01928 792442**

#### Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

Census of Employment **01928 792690**

Employment and hours **01928 792563**

Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

#### Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

**01928 792825**

#### Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24)

**0171 273 5585**

#### Qualifications

**01142 593787**

#### Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

**0171 273 5530**

#### Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9)

Ansafone service **0171 217 4905**

Enquiries **0171 217 4310**

#### Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages

**01142 594216**

#### Small Firms (DTI)

**01142 597538**

Trade union membership **01928 792825**

Trade unions (density only) **0171 273 4882**

#### Training (Tables 8.1-8.10)

'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' **01142 594027**

Workforce training **01142 593489**

#### Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of

**0171 273 5530**

#### Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24)

(claimant count) **0171 273 5532**

#### Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)

notified to Jobcentres **0171 273 5532**

#### Youth Cohort Study

**01142 594215**

(Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages)

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics

**0171 273 5525**

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database)

**0191 374 2468/2490**

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data)

**0171 625 7111**

Skills and Enterprise Network

**01142 594075**

### STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

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- Second jobs
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- Employment by age & sex
- ILO unemployment by age & sex
- Economic activity by age & sex
- Occupations & Industry sectors
- Regional economic activity
- Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)
- Economic inactivity by age & sex
- Economic inactivity by reason inc. discouraged workers
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- Job-related training
- Average actual weekly hours of work
- ILO unemployment by occupation & industry
- Duration of ILO unemployment
- Redundancies
- Average gross earnings by occupation, industry sector & region
- Ethnic group economic activity
- Household population by age & sex
- Economic activity for countries and larger LADs
- Long-term unemployed by occupation and industry sector
- Labour market structure

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- Efficient computer mapping
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### LFS HELPLINE

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### LFS HISTORICAL SERIES

For historical time series of LFS data, see section 7 of the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*.

### RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the ESRC Data Archive. For information Tel 01206 872570



# RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. The results of much of this research are published in the Research Series (RES), the Youth Cohort Series (YCS) and other research publications. Recent reports are listed below: four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are also available.

Existing research publications can be obtained FREE from: HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 873 9090. Most forthcoming reports will be priced.

## YCS 38

*England and Wales Youth Cohort Study: An Investigation of the Feasibility of Using Different Data Collection Methods for the YCS*

**Steven Finch**, Social and Community Planning Research

This methodological work investigates the feasibility of using telephone and personal interview data collection methods, against the response and data quality achieved under the current postal method, and the extent to which young people have access to telephones. The results have informed a new design of the YCS to commence with Cohort 8, in spring 1996.

## RES 74

*Employment Training and Employment Action: An Evaluation by the Matched Comparison Method*

**Joan Payne, Stephen Lissenburgh and Michael White**, Policy Studies Institute, **Clive Payne**, Nuffield College, Oxford

This study matched participants on programmes for long-term unemployed people to non-participants. Information was collected on the labour market experiences of participants and non-participants over a two-year period (1993-1995). The information was used to identify the effect of the programmes on participant's subsequent labour market status.

The study covers various issues. Firstly, it compares the characteristics of programme participants and those who are eligible to join programmes but choose not to do so. It goes on to measure the effect of programme participation on the chances of getting a job, and the relative impact of different activities undertaken within programmes. Finally, the study analyses the influences on wages of former programme participants and non-participants.

## RES 73

*The Implications of the Evolution of European Integration for UK Labour Markets*

**Michael Gold and Duncan Matthews**, National Institute of Economic and Social Research

The document is the final report on a three-year research project undertaken by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. One objective of the research was to improve understanding of European Community policy and regulation relating to the labour market. Another objective was to study the process by which European Community policy is determined. The programme of work finished with the document published in March 1996, but it also included a series of reports and case studies – most of which were presented for discussion at a number of seminars.

A leaflet describing the HMSO standing order system, which allows customers to receive automatically the publications they require, can be obtained from Standing Order Service, HMSO Books, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT.



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