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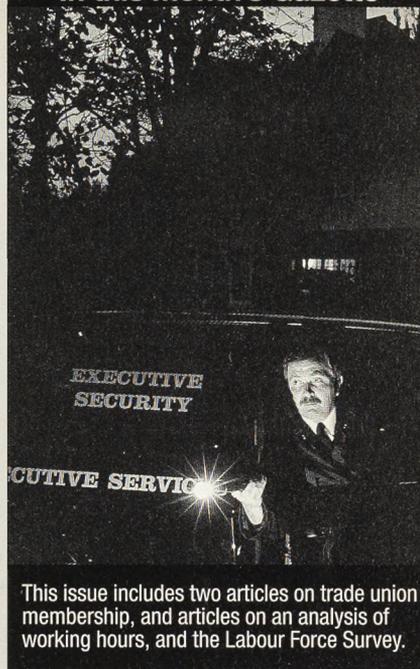
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Photo: Christopher Pillitz/Network.

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# Public sector leads the way

**THE PUBLIC sector is putting more managers through competence-based management development than ever before, according to the Management Charter Initiative's (MCI) regular Crediting Competence Quarterly Index survey. And local government and government agencies are at the forefront.**

Latest figures cover the period October - December 1994 with 4,450 managers taking part in the survey, conducted through the 120 licensed centres around the UK that provide the Crediting Competence programme.

The survey shows:

- managers working in the public sector account for 67% of all

those currently involved in the Crediting Competence programme (3% up on the last quarter with the actual number of managers reaching almost 3,000);

- the private sector accounts for 32% and the voluntary sector 1% of managers;
- across all public and private sector industries, government agencies (such as the DVLA and Benefits Agency) provide 20% of participants (a 5% increase on the last survey);
- government agencies have closed the gap on local authorities who also account for 20% of managers, a drop of 3% from the previous survey;
- the only private sector industry that comes close to achieving

similar participation levels is manufacturing which accounts for 12%; and

- education holds third place in the public sector and fourth place overall with 9% of managers involved.
- For the first time, figures were collected for the armed forces.

Although at present this sector only accounts for 1% of the total number of managers, it is expected that this figure will increase.

- See 'Public sector champions women' below for further findings on women managers.

## Crediting Competence...

... is a management development process pioneered by the Management Charter Initiative (MCI) which provides work-based assessment and development for practising managers in the private, public and voluntary sectors. The scheme, which

helps managers to gain nationally recognised qualifications by building up a portfolio of work-related evidence of competence, is available at licensed centres throughout the UK. Contact Nicola Peckett on 0171-872 9000.

## WOMEN IN THE NEWS

### Double for top women Civil Servants

**OVER TWICE** as many women hold top posts in the civil service compared with their private sector colleagues, says a new report marking ten years since the first introduction of a programme for action for women.

The report was introduced by Sir Robin Butler, Cabinet Secretary and head of the Home civil service at a meeting attended by David Hunt, civil service Minister and a number of women 'high fliers' in the civil service.

- The report highlights the main improvements over the ten years:
- the proportion of women working part-time across the civil service has more than trebled (to 18%), to over 48,000;
  - nearly 10% of posts in the top three grades are filled by women (4% in 1984) compared with the current private sector average of around 3% to 4%; and
  - flexible working has allowed 62 women at grade 5 (senior management) to work part-time hours compared with only three in 1984.

● **Equal opportunities for women in the civil service: ten year progress report**; available from HMSO books, price £11.95, ISBN 0-11-430114-X.

### Public sector champions women

**THE PUBLIC sector is the champion of management development for women.**

This is the clear finding from figures published in the Management Charter Initiative's (MCI) regular Quarterly Index survey of the 120 licensed centres around the UK which provide the Crediting Competence programme. The survey covered the period October - December 1994 with 4,450 managers taking part.

It found that 55% of women managers undertaking the programme came from the public sector. The Health Service in particular has the highest proportion with 75%. Government agencies account for 59%, closely followed by central government with 58%. In contrast only 29% of managers undertaking Crediting Competence in the private sector are female.

The survey also found that when it comes to gaining a vocational qualification, the public sector again leads. While 41% of all managers who are awarded a vocational qualification are women, this figure rises to 69% in the public sector.

● **For details contact Nicola Peckett, MCI, on 0171 872 9000.**

## Milton Keynes merger receives three-year funding

**THE NEWLY-MERGED Milton Keynes and North Buckinghamshire Chamber of Commerce Training and Enterprise has gained long-term funding from the government.**



Employment Secretary Michael Portillo granted a three-year licence to the Chamber, after negotiations between TECs nationally and the government. This is the first merger of its kind in the UK. The new organisation brings together a previously fragmented range of business support services in a one-stop resource for companies of all sizes.

This will help the Chamber, and other TECs who have been granted



**MICHAEL HIND:** chief executive of the Milton Keynes and North Buckinghamshire Chamber of Commerce Training and Enterprise joined the TEC in 1990, having previously worked for two years as a management consultant.

a licence, giving greater freedom in planning strategies in line with corporate plans to generate local economic development, business competitiveness and encourage more companies to invest in training. It will also guarantee funding for core administration during the three-year period.

● **For further information contact Angie Newitt at the Chamber on 01908 222555.**

### Audit guide launched

**TECS AND other partners planning local development strategies will welcome a new guide on preparing economic audits.**

*Local economic audits: a practical guide* is a comprehensive but user-friendly document produced for the Employment Department. The first part sets out a framework for undertaking economic audits. The second part looks at the key components of competitiveness and uses examples to show how information about these can feed into strategy.

● **The guide is available free from Paul Moore at the Employment Department on 0114-2594974.**

## Training boost for small firms

**HELPING OVER 24,000 small firms to increase their business potential by improving their employees' skills is the aim of the new £63 million Employment Department programme.**

*Skills for Small Businesses*, a three year programme aimed at assisting firms with less than 50 employees, will help companies help themselves, by developing a key worker to act as a champion of training within the company.

Recent surveys have identified that while many small firms appreciate the need for improved skills, only 23 per cent said they had undertaken any training during the first three years of business. Much learning takes place on the job, but smaller companies find it difficult to ensure the investment they make in developing their workforce meets their business objectives. *Skills for Small Businesses* aims to help them take this step forward and to overcome other disadvantages they may face compared to larger companies, such as the lack of an in-house

training department and the threat of poaching. *Skills for Small Businesses* will be run by the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England with up to 24,000 firms directly benefiting.

The TEC will help identify the small firm's key employee who will be helped to develop the training and assessment skills they need to take the lead in delivering the company's training programme. It will provide them with practical support counsellors.

With the TEC's assistance, each company will also be able to develop its own specific training package in line with business requirements.

In the three year programme, TECs will where possible develop ideas such as identifying and setting up various networks of small companies. This could enable them to pool their new skills among other workforces and to find innovative solutions to encourage the spread of investment between firms for example by sharing the costs of training facilities or combining to make it

cost-effective for a local college to run customised courses.

Employment Minister James Paice said: "Small companies are central to the economic competitiveness of this country, but attempting to compete on labour costs alone is never going to be enough to ensure survival. While many large organisations can deal with uprating their workforce skills by in-house improvement programmes, smaller organisations are vulnerable, tending not to have the facilities, expertise or funds to meet changing skill needs."

### Getting help...

Firms wishing to know more about *Skills for Small Businesses* should contact their local TEC or Business Link to discuss the range of options available. They can also advise on other help available to small firms, such as financing training through Small Firms Training Loans.

## Apex Trust for breakfast

**THE EMPLOYMENT Service (ES) and Apex Trust, are holding five national breakfast seminars to encourage companies to adopt fair and responsible recruitment and selection practices for the employment of ex-offenders.**

Employers will be invited to attend events 'hosted' by a local company. These will take place in May and June in the following regions:

- West Midlands
- London
- Yorkshire and Humberside
- North West
- South West

● **For further information on the seminars contact Pauline Harpe, ES, BSU3, Level 2, Rockingham House, West Street, Sheffield. Tel: 0114 259 6430. Apex Trust is the charitable organisation that works to improve employment prospects of offenders and ex-offenders. Tel: 0171 638 5931.**

## Work Trials expanded

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (ES) plans to treble the number of places on its Work Trials programme - designed to give long-term unemployed people a chance to prove themselves to employers. This will benefit 30,000 people between April 1997 and March 1998.**

Latest figures show that nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of people who take part end their trial with a permanent job.

The expansion is part of a £325 million package of measures announced in the Autumn budget, targeted at getting back to work people who have been out of work for more than six months.

*Work Trials* allow unemployed people to work for up to three weeks on a trial basis while receiving benefit plus expenses to cover travel and food. Employers who use *Work Trials* get a chance to see how well a potential employee can perform in post. Unemployed people who take up a *Work Trial* have a chance to prove what they can do and decide whether they want the job.

● **For further details contact your local Jobcentre.**

## Record year for ACAS

**ACAS HAS resolved a record number of employment rights disputes and has answered a record number of calls to its public enquiry points according to its latest annual report.**

Although the RMT signalworkers dispute with Railtrack grabbed the most headlines during 1994, ACAS received requests for conciliation in another 1,312 collective disputes, most of them dealt with by ACAS regional offices.

The 1994 annual report also shows that ACAS received almost 80,000 cases for conciliation on employment rights issues. More than half included allegations of unfair dismissal.

Cases brought under the Race Relations Act were significantly (26%) higher, at 2,335 another

record figure. Thirty per cent of race discrimination cases involving applications to industrial tribunals were settled by ACAS conciliators, the highest settlement rate yet achieved for this jurisdiction.

The largest increase (12%) involved complaints under the Wages Act 1986. In 1994 these totalled more than 18,000.

The report also describes how the signalworkers' dispute with Railtrack developed and how a settlement was eventually agreed.

● **Copies of the ACAS Annual Report 1994 can be collected free of charge by personal callers from any ACAS office. A charge of £1 to cover p&p will be made for single copies sent by post. Further details on tel: 01455 852225.**

## Equal opportunities guide: correction

**OUR MARCH edition mentioned a new booklet which the Employment Department has produced for small employers on equal opportunities.**

The booklet was referred to as *An Equal Opportunities Guide*

for *Small Employers - The Law and Best Practice*.

The new title of the booklet is: *Equality Pays - How Equal Opportunities Can Benefit Your Business - A Guide for Small Employers*.

If you have already asked for a

## Happy 20th birthday



**TO COMMEMORATE its 20 years of improving industrial relations, ACAS has issued a birthday cake-shaped leaflet.**

The leaflet gives details of its history in preventing disputes, and creating closer and more constructive working relations in industry.

● **For copies of the ACAS leaflet contact Janette Davies 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ tel: 0171 210 3894.**

copy under the old name you will still receive it.

● **Copies are now available free of charge from Cambertown Ltd, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL. Tel: 01709 888688 quoting reference PL 981.**

## Combating violence to retail staff

**VIOLENCE TO retail staff can cause physical and mental pain, stress and disability, and in some cases workers have been killed. This can lead to low staff morale, high absenteeism and staff turnover, expensive insurance premiums and possibly compensation payments.**

The 1993/94 retail crime survey of 53,000 retail outlets identified over 13,500 incidents of assault and robbery. Nearly half of all violent incidents occurred where staff intervened in robberies. Retailers have been taking action and last year spent £580 million on preventative measures. Prevention of violence must be a priority, said the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), on the publication of its guidance *Preventing violence to retail staff*. Action on how the causes of violence might be tackled need not be expensive or complicated - simple measures such as changing a pattern of work

can help to ensure that staff are not put at risk.

In particular, the guidance covers:

- the risk and causes of violence;
- how to develop and implement a policy on dealing with violence;
- preventative measures for employers;
- how to support staff after an incident;
- staff who work alone and the particular problems faced by small businesses.

Questions retailers should consider include:

- are there particularly vulnerable jobs or tasks?
- does the timing of opening/closing/deliveries allow for incidents to be planned?
- how often is cash moved to a safe area and is there a system for doing this?
- is there a policy for dealing with complaints and difficult customers?



● Copies of HS(G) 133 'Preventing Violence to Retail Staff'. ISBN 0-7176-0891-3 price £6.95 are

available from HSE Books or from Dillons Bookstores and other booksellers.

## First crop of COSHH codes

**THE FIRST three Approved Codes of Practice (ACoPs) on the new COSHH regulations - the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994, which came into force on 16 January this year - have now been published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC).**

The three ACoPs which appear in a single volume cover:

- general (which includes the full text of the new regulations),
- carcinogens, and
- biological agents.

The new Regulations incorporate, as a single legislative package, all previous COSHH legislation as well as the implementation of the EC Biological Agents Directive and the extension of COSHH to offshore oil and gas installations.

The COSHH Regulations 1994 introduced four main changes:

- 1 they brought together, at the request of the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments, the provisions of three sets of earlier regulations (all now revoked): the COSHH Regulations 1988 (SI 1988 No. 1657); the COSHH (Amendment) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991 No. 2431); and the COSHH (Amendment) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992 No. 2382);
- 2 they implemented fully European Council Directive 90/679/EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (the 'Biological Agents Directive'), together with a supplementary amending directive (93/88/EEC) adding a list of agents classified into hazard groups;
- 3 they extended the COSHH provisions to offshore installations, pipelines, and work activities; and
- 4 introduced new or revised maximum exposure limits for nine substance groups.

### More help

For further information contact the HSE Information Centre, Sheffield, tel: 0114 2892345, fax 0114 2892333.

■ Copies of the three ACoPs - *General COSHH ACoP*, *Carcinogens ACoP*, and *Biological Agents ACoP* are available in a

single volume price £6.75. ISBN 0-7176-0819-0. from HSE Books or through all good booksellers.

■ A free HSE leaflet, 'COSHH 1994: Approved Codes of Practice: A Money-Saver's Guide', ref. L68(F) is available from HSE Books.

## Avoiding danger at firework displays

**THE HEALTH and Safety Executive (HSE), with help from the fireworks industry, has published two new guides on how to run fireworks displays safely.**

Over 200 people were injured in Great Britain at organised displays during a four week period in October and November 1993 according to DTI figures. This



could have been avoided by taking sensible safety precautions.

*Giving your own firework display* covers events where the organisers set off the fireworks themselves and includes advice on purchasing fireworks (to British standard BS7114:1988), planning and running such displays.

*Working together on fireworks displays* is for organisers hiring an outside operator to set off the display. It includes advice on how to choose an effective operator, and advises on setting up, firing and clearing up of specialist fireworks.

### Firework leaflets

HS(G)124 *Giving your own firework display: how to run and fire it safely* ISBN 0-7176-0835-0 price £5.75, and HS(G)123 *Working together on fireworks displays: a guide to safety for firework display organisers and operators*, ISBN 0-7176-0835-2 price £8.95 are available from HSE Books and good booksellers.

# Codes of practice - your views wanted

**THE HEALTH and Safety Commission (HSC) has published a consultative document inviting views on the use of Approved Codes of Practice (ACoPs) from all sectors of industry and interested individuals or organisations.**

ACoPs give practical guidance to industry on what the law requires. The Health and Safety at Work Act allows HSC to approve ACoPs to give practical guidance on legal requirements. It is not followed by the duty holder unless he has been prepared to show that he has been complied with in some other way. ACoPs provide a range of following legal provisions, while allowing flexibility to meet requirements in different ways to meet various circumstances. An ACoP therefore differs from other forms of guidance because of its legal effect.

The consultative document contains a full list of all current and proposed ACoPs. They cover the following subject areas:

- first aid;
- chemicals (hazards, information and packing);

- substances hazardous to health;
- agriculture, pesticides and zoos;
- transport and related issues;
- docks and harbours;
- gas, containers, and pressure systems;
- microbiology;
- mines and quarries, and
- ionising radiation.

Frank Davies, chairman of HSC said: "Last year we completed a review of health and safety regulation. One of the recommendations was that the Commission should re-examine the current portfolio of ACoPs, to look at their coverage, style, content and practical value to industry. Our aim is to ensure that where ACoPs are used they give practical guidance on specific hazards or key sectors of industry on the implementation of legislation".

● Copies of Consultative Document CD85 'The role and status of Approved Codes of Practice' are available free of charge from HSE Books - address below.

### Ten questions in need of an answer . . .

The consultative document particularly asks for answers to the following questions:

- 1 Do ACoPs have a useful place in the architecture of health and safety legislation?
- 2 What should be the subject matter of ACoPs?
- 3 Should some ACoPs cover particular subject areas rather than single sets of regulations?
- 4 Should HSC continue to publish comprehensive documents containing all material on a set of regulations?
- 5 How can the legal status of advice in ACoPs and guidance be made clearer to readers, by the use of language or otherwise?
- 6 How can HSC improve the quality and usefulness of ACoPs?
- 7 How can HSC broaden ways of taking advice from industry, unions and other organisations in producing ACoPs?
- 8 Should ACoPs be issued, when appropriate, some time after regulations have been made, so that experience of their operation can be taken into account?
- 9 How can HSC improve the consultation process - its speed, getting the message to the right audience and getting a clear message back?
- 10 How should HSC evaluate reaction to ACoPs? Keep ACoPs up-to-date, in particular by achieving minor without delay?

● Comments are invited, by 14 July 1995, and should be sent to: D Rickwood, HSE, SPD B4, 5th Floor, South Wing, Rose Court, 2 Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HS.

## Occupational health in the 1980s

**A MAJOR compendium of statistics of occupational health in England and Wales has been published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the HSE.**

This is the latest in a series of reports on occupational mortality which began in the mid 19th century. The majority of data cover the period 1979-1990. New features include a detailed statistical report on female mortality and cancer patterns in relation to the occupations of women, and a systematic review of 130 ad hoc mortality studies conducted over the past 30 years using the National Health Service Central Register.

Some key findings of the 400 page report show that:

- most frequent occupational causes of death among men were accidental injury, asbestos and coal mine dust;
- highest mortality in both men and women was among unskilled labourers and textile workers;
- a high suicide rate in health industry and farming workers which may be related to the ease they can access the means of suicide;
- one in three of all fatal injuries was caused by a fall from a height.

● *Occupational Health Decennial Supplement* price £29.00 ISBN 0-11-691618-4 is available from HMSO.

## Radio CDM

**THE CONSTRUCTION Industry Training Board (CITB) has produced a 'radio style' audio tape on the new Construction (Design and Management) Regulations.**

The tape aims to introduce contractors to the new legislation in a simple and informative way.

The 22-minute tape has been produced in the same format as a radio programme with an interview about the regulations and questions from contractors on how they will be affected. CITB will also be producing a video, a book, trainers' notes and overhead projector transparencies to help small and medium-sized contractors comply with the regulations.

● Copies of the tape, priced £5.00, are available from Publications Department, CITB, Bircham Newton, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE31 6RH. Tel: 01553



The CDM regulations came into force on 31 March 1995. They generally apply to construction work which is notifiable, ie lasts for more than 30 days or will involve more than 500 person days of work.

# Working at war: managing employment during World War Two

Peace began for Europe on VE-Day, 8 May 1945, and an official end to World War Two came when Japan ceased hostilities on VJ-Day, 15 August. But the war had meant that the United Kingdom Government took on an all-powerful role to put people to work. Collin Crooks and Rani King of the Employment Department look at the work of its wartime predecessor – the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

THE SUPPLY and control of labour during the war years became the vital factor in the planning of the war effort and

helped in the role that the Ministry would play in the industrial and social life of the United Kingdom in peacetime.

The war saw an expansion of the powers of the Government department that had responsibility for the labour force. Its Minister, Ernest Bevin, wielded more power over the nation's workforce than Hitler did in Germany. The Ministry of Labour was first established because of the First World War and in the Second World War was renamed the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

In 1940 a range of measures were introduced through the Emergency Powers Act which



gave the Government unlimited authority over every person and all property in the land – banks, the munitions industry, wages and profits came under state control.

Under the Act, the Ministry could "register workers, regulate their engagement by employers and direct any person of any age, in Great Britain to perform any service in the UK which that person is capable of performing, at the rate for the job".

New specialised Ministries began to help in the war effort including those of: Food; War Transport; Home Security; Production; Shipping; Fuel and Power; and, after the war, Reconstruction.

Other developments included:

- 1941 – the National Dock Labour Corporation,
- 1942 – the Labour Attache Service, which recruited workers from overseas,
- 1943 – the Nursing Appointment Service,
- the Labour Supply Inspectorate, to help employers with recruitment and workforce economies,
- the Women's Consultative Committee to advise on the

recruitment of women to the war effort,

- specialised employment services to help with professional, scientific and higher administrative employees.

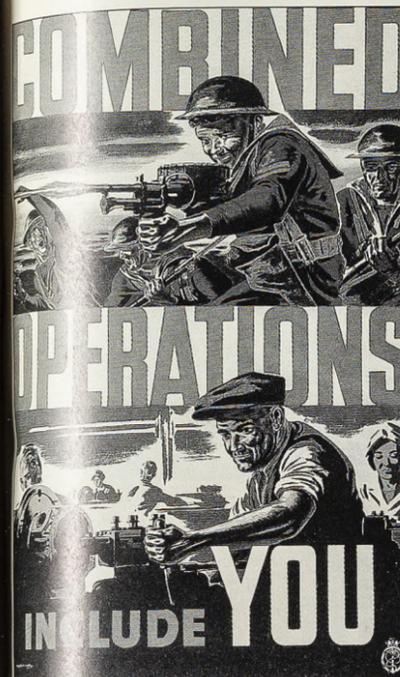
#### Administering war

The Ministry of Labour had responsibility to conscript men and, from 1941, women, to the armed forces including the duties of registration, call-up,

consideration of deferment on grounds of hardship or essential occupation, exemption for conscientious objectors, and postings.

Laws were passed to conserve the workforce in vital industries and prevent 'poaching' of skilled labour by employers. It gave the Ministry power to stop the dismissal of workers and ensured that recruitment was only through Employment Exchanges.

Workers were not allowed to resign but instead were given guarantees governing wages and improved health and safety conditions. Absenteeism was made an offence. Aircraft factory workers had a 10-hour day, seven days a week.



Frank Pratt, former vice-president of the Ministry of Labour's Staff Association, wrote: "On Saturday 3 June 1939, we worked until nearly midnight carrying out the first registration for conscription. August brought an order for 600 men for the local ordnance depot to be found within a week – more than our total annual placings.

"The urgency continued as September 3 came and went and Saturday registrations, both for the armed forces and later for civilian work, became a regular occurrence. Leave was limited to two weeks for everyone, working hours increased to a minimum 51 hours a week, including seven hours compulsory overtime."

The newspaper, *The News of the World* was so impressed with the way in which the Department handled its tasks that in 1940 it wrote: "The speed and smoothness with which Britain's forces are being mobilised provide ample testimony to its efficiency. It is not a relentless, inhuman affair. Any queries and complaints are dealt with by trained officers. They are handled with a sympathy not usually associated with government departments."

#### Industrial effort

Workers essential to the war effort were exempt from conscription. The official list

included examples such as pricker-doller, slime dresser, getter's helper, stallion man and backhand! A departmental file entitled 'The Position of Prostitutes' shows that even the world's oldest profession was considered. One MP wrote, "Cannot the Ministry of Labour be persuaded to harness the energies of these ladies to the war effort?"

A scheme was introduced in 1941 for the training of disabled people in order to make the best use of everyone's productive capacity. This led to the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act

of 1944 for implementing training, industrial rehabilitation and employment. As a result of this Act and with the approval of the Department, Remploy was set up as an independent company providing employment in a sheltered environment for severely disabled people.

All training not directed to the war effort was stopped but the number of government training centres increased to boost the supply of skilled people. Almost half a million people, a majority of those in the munitions industry, passed through these training centres.

In order to regularise employment in the docks, increase mobility with ports and provide dock workers with a basic weekly rate of pay, the Minister created the National Dock Labour Corporation and appointed its chairman and accountant. By 1942 the Corporation employed 44,000 dockers.

It was realised that maximum industrial effort could be maintained only if working conditions were safeguarded and so in 1940 the Ministry took over the administration of the Factory Acts from the Home Office. It was meant as a temporary expedient but it was made permanent after the war. The Ministry controlled the Factory Inspectorate which monitored work conditions inside

factories, directed employers to provide medical and welfare services and dealt with housing and recreational facilities for workers.

By 1943, one in every ten men between the ages of 18 and 25 who was called up was ordered into the coal mines.

They replaced the many young miners who eagerly volunteered for the forces to get away from the pits.

#### Womanpower

The need for manpower engendered womanpower. The Government assessed the staffing requirements of the armed forces and industries and, in March 1941, conscripted all single women between 20 and 30 for war work – either in the services or in essential production. Later the age range was substantially extended and large numbers of married women were recruited.

Women were also desperately needed to join the auxiliary services and to take over all kinds of jobs in order to free men for active service. There was a rapid expansion of nursery and childminding facilities for working mothers and special welfare arrangements were introduced for women who had to leave their home to work.

At the end of 1941, 1.7 million women were involved in new conscription plans. At the same time, the call-up age for men was lowered to 18 and raised to 50. Boys and girls between 16 and 18 had to register and were encouraged to do pre-military training. 1943 saw the introduction of compulsory part-time work for

women aged between 18 and 45 and aimed at those with no domestic responsibilities but who were "slow to do their bit". In 1943 the number of women at work reached 7 million.

Nonetheless, while undergoing similar factory training, men were paid three pounds and six pence and women only received one pound and eighteen shillings a week.

#### Strikes

A new National Advisory Council ensured the cooperation of both sides of industry in war work. Strikes and lockouts were outlawed and the National Arbitration Tribunal established to settle disputes. Nevertheless, industrial disputes carried on.

In March 1944 the war effort was crippled when Welsh miners went on strike over a move to impose a more uniform national wages structure. They believed it did not reflect the more difficult conditions in the Welsh coalfield. Until a peace formula was accepted over one third of the 200 pits were idle and about 1 million tons of coal, vital for industry, railways and ships, was lost.

#### Demobilisation

The end of the war saw continuing labour shortages. A labour force intelligence system was set up to provide labour market information. Measures to overcome the skill shortage included the recruitment, training, and placing of 250,000 foreign nationals, employment of older workers, and an expanded youth employment service.

Paradoxically, at a time of skills shortage, the country also had to deal with a massive manpower problem – hundreds of thousands of returning service personnel. A demobilisation and resettlement programme was introduced and a Resettlement Advice Service started. A million servicemen were released by the end of 1945.

Over the next three years nearly 5 million people would be absorbed into industry and commerce. ■



# Second round of Careers Service bids

**TWENTY-SIX** organisations are to take over the delivery of careers advice from 30 services formerly run by local authorities. They were awarded five-year contracts last month as part of the second round of Careers Service open competitive tendering.

New partnerships formed by TECs, local education authorities (LEAs), employers and others won twenty-three contracts and private sector companies were successful in five bidding areas. The third round bidding process began on May 5.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, James Paice said: "I am delighted with the considerable interest shown from the private and public sectors."

Organisations were invited to bid in May 1994 and 110 bids were received. As well as having to meet selection criteria, they were also asked to set out:

- effective quality assurance arrangements;
- clear strategies consistent with local needs;
- how they would involve the local community and employers;
- value for money strategies.

Contracts were drawn up following detailed negotiations with organisations the Employment Department preferred.

## Pathfinders

A study of the progress made by the 'Pathfinders' - the 13 successful first round bidders - has recently been completed. The findings show that most Pathfinders improved their strategic planning and business



Before the reform: careers officer visiting a Solihull school.

Photo: Jim Stagg

processes. Company boards are also playing a dynamic role and changes to service delivery have included longer opening hours. A more substantial evaluation of the Pathfinders is due to begin later this year.

The Career Service reform followed the introduction in 1993 of the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act, section 45 & 46. It gave the Secretary of State for Employment the power to organise local provision of careers services in England. Similar powers went to Secretaries of State for Wales and for Scotland in their respective countries.

The Secretaries of State for Employment and for Wales are using competitive tendering to fulfil their duties while in Scotland partnerships between education

authorities and local enterprise companies are being sought. The aim of the legislation is to make services more flexible, business-like, adapt to the needs of the local community, and enable a wider range of local interests to shape careers services.

## Third round

Third round bids for careers services from 1 April 1996 in 26 areas in England should be submitted by 11 September 1995. A separate bidding process was organised for London due to its scale, complexity and level of interest. The Government Office for London issued a prospectus on 8 September 1994 with a deadline of 10 April 1995 and contracts begin in April 1996.

A prospectus for the third round of bidding will be available from 5 May by phoning 0345 222 66 77. It gives details of the areas open for bidding as well as the selection criteria to be used.

## Second round winners

Twenty-six organisations were awarded five-year contracts to deliver the careers service in 30 areas.

**The Department expects to work with Careers Guidance for Central England Ltd to provide careers services in the Metropolitan Borough of Solihull from 1 June. The Local Education Authority will be directed to provide a service in the interim.**

## SECOND ROUND WINNERS

County of **Berkshire** - CfBT Careers Services Ltd;

City of **Bradford** - Careers Bradford Ltd;

North **Buckinghamshire** - Careers Enterprise Ltd;

Metropolitan Boroughs of **Calderdale & Kirklees** - Calderdale & Kirklees Careers Service Partnership Ltd;

County of **Cambridgeshire** - Cambridgeshire Careers Guidance Ltd;

County of **Cleveland** - Future Steps Ltd;

City of **Coventry** - Quality Careers Services Ltd;

**Derbyshire**, covers the bidding areas of North Derbyshire & South Derbyshire - Derbyshire Careers Services Ltd;

Counties of **Devon and Cornwall** - Cornwall and Devon Careers Ltd;

County of **Dorset** - Dorset Careers Service;

County of **Durham** - County Durham Careers Service;

County of **Essex** - Essex Careers & Business Partnership Ltd;

County of **Hertfordshire** - Hertfordshire Careers Service Ltd;

County of **Humberside** - The Humberside Partnership: Humberside Careers & Guidance Services;

County of **Kent** - Careers Enterprise Ltd;

East **Lancashire** - East Lancashire Careers Service;

West **Lancashire** - Careers Service Lancashire Area West;

Cities of **Manchester & Salford**, and the Metropolitan Boroughs of **Tameside and Trafford** - Manchester, Salford, Tameside and Trafford Careers Service;

County of **Northamptonshire** - Career Path Northamptonshire Ltd;

**Nottinghamshire**, covers the bidding areas of North Notts and

**Greater Notts** - Guideline Careers Services Ltd;

County of **Oxfordshire** - CfBT Careers Services Ltd;

City of **Sheffield** - Sheffield Careers Guidance Services;

County of **Shropshire** - Shropshire Careers Service Ltd;

County of **Somerset** - Somerset Careers;

Metropolitan Borough of **St Helens** - St Helens Careers Service Ltd;

Metropolitan Borough of **Stockport** and the **High Peak** District of **Derbyshire** - Stockport and High Peak Careers Guidance Services Ltd;

**Tyneside** - Tyneside Careers Partnership;

County of **Warwickshire** - Warwickshire Careers Services Ltd.

**A SELECTION** of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment Department Ministers.

They are arranged by alphabetical order of the subject matter. The date on which they were answered is given at the end of each PQ.

### Employment Department Ministers



Michael Portillo  
Secretary of State



Ann Widdecombe  
Minister of State



James Paice  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State



Phillip Oppenheim  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

## Childcare

**Clare Short** (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what help he provides for parents and other people with caring responsibilities who want to take up places in Training for Work and other Employment Department programmes; and if he will make a statement.

**James Paice:** Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) are able to support parents entering training with the cost of childcare. In particular, TECs are required to provide childcare support for those in the Youth Training guarantee group. Support with childcare most often takes the form of an allowance paid to a childminder but it is for TECs to determine how the support is given. Career Development Loans, which help individuals pay for their own vocational training, can be used to pay for part-time and distance learning courses and childcare costs.

(March 22)

## EC Social Affairs Council

**David Evans** (Welwyn Hatfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement on the outcome of the EC Social Affairs Council held on 27 March.

**Michael Portillo:** I attended the Social Affairs Council on 27 March in Brussels. I was accompanied by my hon. Friend, the Minister of State. The principal items on the agenda were the draft Directive on Posted Workers, a draft Decision on the Programme to Combat Social Exclusion, draft Resolutions on the Balanced Participation of Women and Men in Decision-Making and on Implementation of Community Social Legislation, a Presidency Memorandum on the Social Dimension of International Trade and discussion of follow-up to the discussion of employment issues at the Essen European Council on 9 and 10 December 1994.

Discussion of the draft Directive on Posted Workers was once again inconclusive. The UK has considerable and long-standing difficulties of both principle and detail. A number of other member states also had significant difficulties with various aspects of the proposal, which the Presidency referred back to COREPER for further work.

There was, in the event, no discussion of the Social Exclusion Programme. The Resolutions on the Balanced Participation of Women and Men in Decision-Making and on the Implementation of Directives in the Social Field were unanimously agreed with little discussion.

There was a 'tour de table' on the Social

Dimension of International Trade. I said that the UK was strongly opposed to child and forced labour and that developing countries needed help and encouragement to eliminate such practices. I emphasised the importance of free trade in promoting both economic and social development in the Third World and that trade sanctions would hold back rather than encourage social progress. No Council conclusions were reached, though the Presidency drew some conclusions of its own.

There was a discussion of the role of the Social Affairs Council in the follow-up to the conclusions of the Essen European Council on Employment. The Commission reported briefly on progress on establishing the European Health and Safety Agency and on action they were taking under the Social Protocol.

(March 28)

## Incapacity benefits

**Alan Simpson** (Nottingham South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what is his Department's proposed additional expenditure to help people coming off incapacity benefits in each of the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98, on what items it is to be spent, and how many people it is estimated will be helped in each of those years.

(Answered in a letter from Mike Fogden, chief executive of the Employment Service)

We are keen to ensure that people no longer entitled to incapacity benefit (IB) who make a claim for unemployment

benefit are given effective help with returning to work. We therefore intend to provide a comprehensive package of additional help for them.

Clients coming off IB will be eligible for immediate entry to a number of our programmes. As a result a number of additional places in Jobplan Workshop (JPW), and Jobclub/Job Interview Guarantee (JIG) scheme are being funded, details of which are below - table 1

Those people who are identified at an initial interview as needing specialist help will be referred to Placing, Assessment and Counselling Teams, the number of clients and additional costs for which are estimated as follows - table 2.

Table 2

Year	Clients	Cost
1995-96	40,000	£11,840,000
1996-97	29,000	£8,787,000
1997-98	15,000	£3,266,000

All new clients who were previously claiming IB will be given, like all new clients, a full advisory interview when they make their claim for unemployment benefit. This interview will provide the opportunity for a full discussion of the client's job goals and of the most appropriate means for achieving this.

I hope this information is helpful and assures you of our intent to provide clients who were previously claiming IB with practical advice and information which is geared to their individual needs.

(March 28)

Table 1

Year	Clients	Programme	Cost
1995 to 1996	86,000	JPW	£9,630,000
	70,000	Jobclub/JIG	£13,230,000
1996 to 1997	66,700	JPW	£7,837,000
	58,000	Jobplan/JIG	£11,063,000
1997 to 1998	15,400	JPW	£1,900,000
	14,000	Jobplan/JIG	£2,683,000

## Long-term unemployment

**Harry Greenway** (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how the long-term unemployed are benefiting from the Government's policies.

**Ann Widdecombe:** The Government's economic and labour market policies are increasing employment opportunities for everyone. The number of jobs increased by 262,000 last year. Long-term unemployed people are sharing the benefits. Last year the number unemployed for a year or more fell by 150,000. We are determined to continue this trend. This year we are making Jobfinder's Grant, Workwise and 1-2-1 available nationally. We are extending

Community Action and Work Trials. We are asking Training and Enterprise Councils to focus Training for Work more sharply on getting people into jobs. And we are piloting Jobmatch and extending Workstart pilots. With the help of these measures we are confident that the Employment Service will meet its new target for 1995-96 of placing 560,000 people unemployed for six months or more into work.

(April 4)

## Occupational health

**Alex Carlile** (Montgomery) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will indicate the measures his Department undertakes to address occupational health; and if he will make a statement.

Continued overleaf

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Much of the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE's) everyday activity, such as modernising the framework of health and safety law, inspection of workplaces, provision of advice and formal enforcement action, addresses occupational health issues and the reduction of levels of occupational ill health. Details are contained in the Health and Safety Commission's Plans of Work and Annual Reports. The Plan of Work for 1995-96 will be published on 21 April and a copy will be placed in the library.

Additionally, HSE is giving priority in 1995 to implementing a programme of action based on the conclusions of its recent strategic review of the ten main occupational health risks: toxic substances; biohazards; noise; vibration; ionising and non-ionising radiation; manual handling; upper limb disorders; sick building syndrome and stress. Action includes obtaining better information on the scale and pattern of ill health; commissioning further research, for example on prevention techniques; provision of practical guidance and publicity and inspection campaigns.

In May 1995, HSE will be launching a major new three to four-year campaign, 'Good Health is Good Business', to help to improve employers' management of health risks. The first year will focus in particular on noise, respiratory sensitisers and musculoskeletal risks.

(April 5)

**Tony Worthington (Clybebank and Milngavie)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement about the findings of the Health and Safety Executive/Peto Report, Continuing Increase in Mesothelioma mortality in Britain and its consequences for his Department's policy.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The Report predicts that the number of deaths from mesothelioma in British men will continue to grow for at least 15, and more likely 25 years, reaching a peak of between 1,300 and 3,300 annual deaths. The most recent available annual total is for 1991 and was 861. Virtually all these deaths are associated with exposure to asbestos. The latent period between first exposure to asbestos and the development and diagnosis of mesothelioma is seldom less than 15 years and can be as long as 60 years. The deaths now occurring and most of those expected to occur in the future reflect industrial conditions of the past rather than the effectiveness of current law and work practices. The Report further showed that those employed in the building industry, such as plumbers, carpenters and electricians, account for about a quarter of all mesothelioma deaths to date. It concluded that workers in these trades may still be at risk from exposure to asbestos dust from materials put into buildings many years ago. The Health and Safety Executive's current asbestos awareness campaign is specifically targeted at building maintenance workers. The findings of the Report underline the need to maintain the

UK's strict policy on asbestos, supported by the comprehensive regulatory controls already in place.

(April 18)

## Prior Options Review of Employment Service

**John Whittingdale (South Colchester and Malden)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what is the outcome of the Prior Options Review of the Employment Service.

(March 29)

**Michael Portillo:** The review is now complete and I have placed a summary of the review's conclusions in the library. I have accepted all its recommendations, subject to the points made below. The report sets out a compelling case for the Agency and demonstrates its importance to the labour market. As the evaluation undertaken in support of the review shows, the Employment Service (ES) has steadily and substantially improved its performance since it became an Agency in 1990. It also confirms the value of integrating job-broking, advisory and benefit services.

The Prior Options Review confirms the importance of the work of ES in helping employers and unemployed people to operate more effectively in the labour market. The policies the Agency has pursued have played a significant role in helping unemployed people, particularly those at a disadvantage, to compete effectively and actively for jobs. That has assisted many employers in filling their vacancies. ES's operation as an Agency has enabled it to meet increasingly stretching performance targets, while achieving better value for money for the taxpayer.

I therefore endorse the recommendation of the review that the Agency status of ES should be confirmed. A new framework document will be drawn up to reflect working arrangements for the operation of the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) subject to the passage of the necessary legislation. ES, along with the Benefits Agency (BA), will have a crucial role to play in implementing JSA and ensuring it is delivered effectively, to a high standard of service to its clients and with increased benefit to the operation to the labour market. I am pleased that the review confirms that ES is well positioned to carry out these tasks.

The review recommends that, once JSA is implemented successfully, there will be scope to test the potential for private sector involvement in the delivery of functions, other than adjudication, that are carried out in ES offices. I accept this conclusion in principle. My aim would be to take forward the review's proposal to market test the work of two or three ES Districts in 1997 once JSA has been fully introduced and subject to establishing the feasibility of separating adjudication from other aspects of the work of districts.

I shall also be asking ES to work up proposals for a market test in one or two regions of Placing, Assessment and

Counselling Teams, which provide specialist services for unemployed people with disabilities.

The review also made recommendations about ES Fraud work. My right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Social Security, and I are considering how the fraud work currently undertaken by ES and BA will be organised under JSA and will make an announcement shortly.

## Regulations

**Anthony Steen (South Hams)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what targets he has for withdrawing regulations within his Department.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** I refer my hon. Friend to the reply given on 27 March by my hon. Friend, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Corporate Affairs, Official Report, col 410, explaining the Government's Deregulation Initiative. Within the Employment Department Group, the recent review of Health and Safety Regulations by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) has recommended substantial simplification and modernisation of health and safety legislation. Seven pieces of primary legislation and 100 sets of regulations have been identified for removal in their 'Plan of Work', which will be published shortly.

(April 18)

## Take-home pay

**Sebastian Coe (Falmouth and Camborne)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the real change in take home pay for a married couple with two children, on average earnings, between (a) 1973-74 and 1978-79 and (b) 1978-79 and 1993-94; and what were the figures in other EC countries.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Real take-home pay for a married couple with two children, on average earnings, decreased by 2 per cent between 1973-74 and 1978-79 and increased by 41 per cent between 1978-79 and 1993-94. Independent research shows that the take home pay of production workers in the UK is comparable to that in Germany and ahead of that of France, the Netherlands and Denmark - once the cost of living has been taken into account.

(March 29)

**Anthony Steen (South Hams)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the increase in real take-home pay for manual workers between (a) 1973-74 and 1978-79 and (b) 1978-79 and 1993-94.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** Real take-home pay for a single man at the lowest 10 per cent of the earnings distribution fell by 1 per cent between 1973-74 and 1978-79 and increased by 23 per cent between 1978-79 and 1993-94.

(April 19)

## Temporary contracts

**David Hanson (Delyn)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many employees in the United Kingdom are currently employed on temporary contracts of (a) under three months, (b) under six months, (c) under one year and (d) over one year in duration.

**Phillip Oppenheim:** The information requested can be obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for spring 1994 and is shown in the following table:

**Employees with a fixed-term contract by length of contract; United Kingdom, spring 1994**

Less than 1 year:	492,000
of which:	
less than 3 months:	135,000
less than 6 months:	270,000
More than 1 year:	308,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>800,000</b>

1 Excludes those temporary employees for whom the length of employment had not yet been fixed.

(March 22)

## Training and Enterprise Councils

**David Chidgey (Eastleigh)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many elected councillors are currently serving on Training and Enterprise Council boards; and what was the number in 1992, 1993 and 1994.

**James Paice:** There are currently 14 elected councillors on Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) boards representing local authorities. There are seven other board members who are councillors, although they are appointed to TEC boards to represent private sector companies. I am unable to provide information requested for previous years as this information is not held centrally.

(April 18)

**Gordon McMaster (Paisley South)** asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many members of Training and Enterprise Councils representing business and industry have been nominated by cooperative business; what are the criteria for business and industry nominations; and what steps are taken to ensure that nominations are received from cooperative business.

**James Paice:** The Department does not hold information on the numbers of Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) board members from cooperative business. As private companies, TECs are responsible for the selection of their own board members. The Government contract with TECs requires that two-thirds of the board should be private-sector employers who are chairmen, chief executives or top level operational managers at local level of a company. Private-sector directors should broadly reflect the mix of commerce and industry in the TEC area.

(April 19)



Photo: Judy Harrison/FORMAT

# Trade union membership and recognition: 1994 Labour Force Survey data

How many people are members of trade unions and where are unions recognised by management? This and the following article use the latest information available to answer these and other related questions. The first article focuses on information from the Labour Force Survey while the second on pp205-209 uses data from the Certification for Trade Unions and Staff Associations. By **Louise Corcoran**, Employment Market Research Unit, Employment Department

## Key findings

- Union membership among employees in Great Britain, estimated from the Labour Force Survey, stood at just over 7 million in 1994. This represents a fall of around 1.3 million since 1989.
- The proportion of all employees who were union members (union density) fell from 39 per cent in 1989 to 33 per cent in 1994.
- Declines in union membership since 1989 have been particularly marked among manual employees, while the number of non-manual union members has been much more stable. Declines have also been notable among younger workers.
- By comparison, union density has been relatively stable among part-time employees, and has fallen only slightly among women employees.
- Union density varies enormously by industry ranging from just 4 per cent in computing, to 88 per cent in the electricity generation and supply industry.
- In 1994, 48 per cent, or 10.3 million, of all employees worked in workplaces where trade unions were recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment.
- 86 per cent of public sector employees report that unions are recognised at their workplace compared with just 34 per cent of employees working in the private sector.

## 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 independent trade unions to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations (CO).

The most recent results from the LFS and the CO data are considered separately as follows. An analysis of the most recent data on trade union membership, density and recognition from the autumn 1994 LFS is presented in the remainder of this article. This is then followed on pp205-209 by a separate article presenting the CO data for the year ending 31 December 1993.

Table 1 Union membership and density in Great Britain, 1989-94<sup>a</sup>

Density	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Autumn 1992	Autumn 1993	Per cent Autumn 1994
All in employment <sup>c</sup>	34	34	34	32	31	30
All employees <sup>d</sup>	39	38	37	36	35	33
of which:						
Men	44	43	42	39	38	36
Women	33	32	32	32	31	30
Full-time <sup>e</sup>	44	43	42	40	39	38
Part-time <sup>e</sup>	22	22	22	22	22	21
Non-manual	35	35	35	34	34	33
Manual	44	42	41	38	37	35
Private sector <sup>f</sup>	-	-	-	-	24	23
Public sector <sup>f</sup>	-	-	-	-	63	62
All self-employed	9	9	10	10	8	9
All on government schemes	7	5	10	6	6	4

Number of union members	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Autumn 1992	Autumn 1993	Autumn 1994
All in employment <sup>c</sup>	8,907	8,806	8,562	7,953	7,754	7,503
All employees <sup>d</sup>	8,565	8,461	8,191	7,602	7,440	7,186
of which:						
Men	5,215	5,156	4,888	4,389	4,224	4,059
Women	3,350	3,308	3,305	3,218	3,221	3,131
Full-time <sup>e</sup>	7,446	7,363	7,062	6,488	6,305	6,059
Part-time <sup>e</sup>	1,118	1,096	1,131	1,127	1,147	1,138
Non-manual	4,300	4,445	4,389	4,311	4,303	4,220
Manual	4,259	3,998	3,780	3,270	3,119	2,952
Private sector <sup>f</sup>	-	-	-	-	3,622	3,530
Public sector <sup>f</sup>	-	-	-	-	3,797	3,632
All self-employed	315	330	340	302	267	280
All on government schemes	25	16	28	19	19	12

Source: Labour Force Survey

- a Those who did not report their union status have been allocated pro-rata to union membership and non-membership according to those who did respond to the question. This represents a minor revision to the estimation procedures. Consequently some figures differ very slightly from those reported in previous *Employment Gazette* articles on union membership and density.
- b Percentages in category who are members of a trade union or staff association.
- c Includes those on government schemes and those who did not report their employment status.
- d Includes those who did not provide information on one or both of the dimensions in the table.
- e Full-time/part-time status is based on respondents' self-assessment, not hours usually worked.
- f Directly comparable figures are not available before 1993.
- g Those respondents in households which were not contactable in the autumn quarters have been allocated pro-rata to union membership/non-membership according to those who did respond to the question.

The two sources are compiled in very different ways. Consequently, as these two articles will demonstrate, they produce very different estimates of trade union membership, and it is important to recognise that data from the two sources cannot simply be compared. Besides the fact that the LFS and the CO data refer to different periods of time, the discrepancies in the estimates of more than 1 million can also be explained by the different ways in which each source deals with particular categories of union membership. For example, the LFS question is only asked of those in employment. It therefore excludes union members who were unemployed or economically inactive during the 'reference week' in question, and those who are wholly retired. However, these groups should appear in the CO-derived estimate. A more detailed description of the differences is contained in the *Employment Gazette*, August 1990.

Consequently, the differing nature of these two sources of data means that they each have their 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. For example, Certification Officer (CO) data provides information on numbers of unions and union members which has been collected in a consistent way each year since 1976. This provides the most important long-term time series data on union membership and organisation. By contrast, the LFS has only collected data on trade union membership since 1989, and on the extent of trade union recognition since 1993 (see *technical note* for an outline of the LFS and the trade union questions). However, its major strength is that the sample size and the wealth of other information collected on respondents' individual and workplace characteristics, permit detailed and sophisticated analyses, hence providing

a more 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 figures indicating changes in trade union density (the proportion of a specified group who are union members) and absolute membership numbers since 1989. Estimates since 1992 are not directly comparable with those from earlier years because in that year the LFS became a quarterly instead of an annual survey, at which point the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Any inconsistencies reflecting seasonal factors, however, are thought to be relatively minor (a fuller discussion of possible sources of discontinuity is contained in the *technical note*).

Table 2 Union density in Great Britain by individual characteristics, 1989-1994

Year	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Autumn 1992	Autumn 1993	Per cent Autumn 1994
All employees	39	38	37	36	35	33
Age group						
Under 20 years	16	14	13	10	8	5
20 to 29 years	34	33	32	30	29	26
30 to 39 years	43	42	40	38	38	36
40 to 49 years	45	44	43	42	42	41
50 years and over	44	42	42	39	38	38
Length of service						
Less than 3 months	13	14	13	12	13	11
3 to 6 months	17	16	15	13	11	11
6 to 12 months	21	19	19	16	16	12
1 to 2 years	26	25	23	20	19	17
2 to 5 years	34	34	31	30	29	27
5 to 10 years	46	44	42	39	39	38
10 to 20 years	58	58	57	54	53	51
20 years or more	61	61	61	59	58	60
Occupational group <sup>a</sup>						
Managers and administrators	-	-	25	24	24	24
Professional occupations	-	-	52	52	53	52
Associate professional and technical occupations	-	-	50	50	50	48
Clerical and secretarial occupations	-	-	31	30	30	28
Craft and related occupations	-	-	46	43	41	40
Personal and protective occupations	-	-	32	31	31	30
Sales occupations	-	-	15	14	13	11
Plant and machine operatives	-	-	50	48	46	45
Other occupations	-	-	36	33	32	29

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Classification of occupations was changed in 1991, and directly comparable figures are not available for years prior to this.

*Table 1* shows that trade union density among all those in employment stood at 30 per cent in 1994, compared with 31 per cent a year earlier. Among employees only, density also fell, from 35 per cent in 1993 to 33 per cent in 1994. This represents a continuation of the steady decline evident over the period since the LFS union membership series began in 1989. This pattern is repeated in the estimates of absolute numbers of trade union members, with aggregate membership levels dropping by an estimated 250,000 in the year to autumn 1994, and by more than 1.4 million since spring 1989. Furthermore, as the following article will demonstrate, this illustrates part of a longer-term downward trend evident since 1979.

Examining employees in more detail, both density and membership figures showed further small declines between 1993 and 1994 for all the categories shown in *table 1*. The actual loss in membership numbers was minimal among part-time employees; although this still represented a one percentage point drop in density to just 21 per cent, over the longer term part-time membership has held relatively steady compared with full-timers. Similarly, declines in the extent of union membership among women have been less marked than

among men, both in terms of membership numbers and density, although both groups conform to the overall downward trend. Union density among men stood at 36 per cent in 1994 compared with 30 per cent for women.

The most dramatic decline has been among manual employees. In 1994 union density stood at around one-third for both manuals and non-manuals. But while non-manual union membership fell relatively little between 1989 and 1994, manual membership over the same period declined substantially by a third, or more than 1.3 million members.

The categorisation of employees into the public and private sector was introduced for the first time in 1993, and confirmed the significant difference in union density between the two sectors. *Table 1* reveals that density fell by one percentage point in both the public and private sectors to stand at 62 and 23 per cent respectively in 1994. Both sectors experienced a decrease in total numbers of union members, although the fall was a little more pronounced in the public sector.

#### Individual characteristics

*Table 2* examines levels and changes in union density among employees by more detailed individual characteristics.

#### Age group

The first part of *table 2* analyses union density by age. It demonstrates the association between increasing age and increasing likelihood of union membership, and reveals a significant pattern of decline among young people. Since 1989, the sharpest declines in union density were among the youngest age groups. Density among employees under 20 years fell by a staggering two-thirds between 1989 and 1994. Among those aged 20-29 years, density fell by around a quarter and this was also considerably more than the overall decline. In 1994, only 5 per cent of employees under the age of 20 years were union members compared with around 40 per cent among those aged 40 years and over. This shifting age structure of union membership clearly has implications for future trends in membership.

#### Length of service

The figures for length of service demonstrate a similar and unsurprising pattern with density increasing with length of service. The pattern of change over time is a little more difficult to discern. Generally, since 1989 density has declined considerably more among those with up to two years service compared with longer-serving employees.

### Occupation

Table 2 presents figures for union density for each year from 1991, and illustrates the significant variation among different occupational groups. In 1994 density ranged from 52 per cent among Professionals, to just 11 per cent in Sales occupations. Since 1991, density among Professionals has remained relatively steady, and has declined little among Associate Professional and Technical occupations, and Managers and Administrators. By contrast more considerable falls in density have been experienced among Craft occupations, Plant and Machine Operatives, and those grouped in the Other occupations category. Directly comparable figures for occupation are only available from 1991 when the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) coding scheme was first used.

### Workplace characteristics

Table 3 examines levels and changes in union density among employees by a number of more detailed workplace characteristics, each of which is considered in turn.

### Region

Table 3 shows regional variations in density among employees ranging from 46

per cent in Wales to 27 per cent in both the South East and East Anglia. Indeed, in Wales density declined the least over the whole period from 1989, and was the only area where density remained stable over the year to autumn 1994. The most substantial losses have been experienced in the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, and the North, where density has fallen by around one fifth between 1989 and 1994.

### Workplace size

Table 3 demonstrates the considerable influence of workplace size as a determinant of union density. It considers levels and changes in density by size of workplace in two broad size bands. In 1994, union density stood at just 16 per cent in workplaces with less than 25 employees, compared with 42 per cent among those with 25 or more employees at their place of work.

### Industry

Finally, table 3 presents union density figures by industry from 1989 to 1994. The industry classification is based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) coded to the one digit level. However, the most recent figures need to be interpreted with caution. In 1994 the LFS moved over

from coding industry on the basis of the 1980 SIC to the revised 1992 SIC system. A statistical mapping procedure has been applied to the data following this change in order to apply 1980 SIC codes at the one digit level to the post-1993 data. However, the codes derived from the mapping procedure do not provide a perfect match. It is estimated that around a tenth of respondents in employment are allocated to a different category through the mapping procedure than they would had they been coded directly into the 1980 SIC codes (see technical note for a fuller explanation of the procedure.) This clearly has implications for making comparisons between 1994 and previous years by industry, and this discontinuity must be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

With this caveat in mind, the figures show a steady decline in union density since 1989 in both manufacturing and services, although it has been steeper in manufacturing. Density in both sectors currently stands at around one-third of all employees.

Looking at specific industries at the one digit level, much greater diversity is evident. Union density ranges from a low of just 11 per cent in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Hotels, catering and distribu-

tion, to a high of 63 per cent in Energy and water supply. Interestingly, density in the Construction industry appears to have suffered the least, and apparently increased between 1993 and 1994. This apparent rise, however, may be due at least in part to the changes in the coding system outlined above.

### Detailed industry analysis

Table 4 goes on to provide a much more detailed breakdown of trade union density. For the reason given above this is restricted to an examination of the 1994 data based on the new 1992 SIC Divisions.

The table demonstrates the enormous variation in the extent of union membership between different industries. Union density is highest in Electricity generation and supply, at 88 per cent. Other industries with particularly high levels of density include: Rail transport (81 per cent); Gas production and supply (68 per cent); Justice, public security and fire (68 per cent), and postal services (67 per cent). Notably these are mainly public or ex-public sector industries.

By contrast, union density stands at a low of just 4 per cent in Computing and related services. Union density is also very low in: Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11 per cent); Wholesale retail and motor trade (11 per cent); and Professional services and research and development (also 11 per cent).

### Trade union recognition

Since 1993 the LFS has also collected information on another key indicator of trade union influence: 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. The measure simply indicates whether union recognition covers any of the employees at their workplace. A detailed examination of this relatively new 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 5 shows that in 1994, around 10.3 million employees worked in workplaces where trade unions were recognised. The coverage of trade union recognition, or the proportion of employees working in a recognised workplace, stood at 48 per cent.

The table also indicates that there is very little difference in the coverage of recognition between men and women, with the latter reporting slightly lower levels of recognition. Greater divergence is evident between full- and part-timers, with just over half of the former reporting recognition compared with 40 per cent of the latter. Non-manual employees are slightly more likely to report union recognition than manuals.

As with the union density figures discussed earlier, much greater differences are evident when the figures are broken down by workplace size, underlining its significant impact on recognition coverage. In workplaces with less than 25 employees, just 22 per cent reported recognition, compared with 62 per cent in workplaces with 25 or more employees. Similarly, disaggregation by private and public sectors reveals significant variation. While around one-third of private sector employees reported recognition, 86 per cent did so in the public sector.

Comparing 1993 and 1994, overall there was a slight fall of one percentage point on the previous year. However, it is important to note that it is not possible to start infer-

ring trends on the basis just two years data, particularly, as the absolute numbers confirm, when the change identified is very small. Furthermore, this picture of little change is confirmed by the data for the different categories also shown in the table.

Compositional changes within the sub-category can in part explain where changes at the disaggregated level do not appear to conform to the decline suggested at the overall level. For example, in the public sector, it is plausible that the apparent increase in recognition coverage can at least in part be attributed to compositional factors. While the actual number may have fallen very slightly, this may have been more than offset by the decline in the size of the public sector as a whole. This suggests that those who remained in the public sector in 1994 were more likely to report recognition than those who did not.

Overall then, the 1994 LFS results on the coverage of union recognition demonstrate similar patterns between different groups of employees to those detected in 1993. This would seem to confirm the reliability of the results. This is further supported by the results of the more detailed analysis of recognition by individual and workplace characteristics which follow. Here patterns of recognition within the categories shown are generally consistent with those derived for 1993. Given the significance of the difference between the public and private sectors, this more detailed analysis is also presented separately by sector. Despite the problems of examining change from just two years' data, 1993 figures are also presented alongside those for 1994 for reference purposes.

### Individual characteristics

#### Gender

Table 6 shows the proportions of men and women in recognised workplaces in

Table 3 Union density in Great Britain by workplace characteristics, 1989-1994

Year	Per cent					
	Spring 1989	Spring 1990	Spring 1991	Autumn 1992	Autumn 1993	Autumn 1994
<b>All employees</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Region or country</b>						
South East	31	30	30	29	28	27
East Anglia	29	28	28	29	29	27
South West	33	33	32	31	30	28
West Midlands	43	41	40	38	35	36
East Midlands	40	39	39	35	36	32
Yorkshire and Humberside	45	42	42	40	38	36
North West	47	45	43	43	42	40
North	53	52	51	46	45	43
Wales	48	48	46	43	46	46
Scotland	46	45	43	41	41	39
<b>Workplace size</b>						
Less than 25 employees	19	20	19	18	18	16
25 or more employees	49	47	47	45	44	42
<b>Sector<sup>a</sup></b>						
Manufacturing	42	40	38	35	34	34
Services	38	37	37	36	35	33
<b>Industry<sup>a</sup></b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	13	11	9	10	11
Energy and water supply	76	76	73	69	66	63
Mineral extract. and manuf., chemicals	48	45	42	42	42	41
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	42	41	39	35	34	34
Other manufacturing	39	37	35	33	32	32
Construction	30	29	28	27	26	28
Hotels, distribution, repairs	14	15	14	12	12	11
Transport and communication	62	61	59	57	56	52
Banking, finance, business services	26	24	26	25	25	23
Other services	52	52	50	49	48	48

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Figures for 1994 are not directly comparable to those in previous years due to a change in the industrial classification coding used. See technical note for fuller explanation.



Photo: Roshini Kempadoo/FORMAT

Table 4 Union density: industry by individual and workplace characteristics; Great Britain, 1994

1992 SIC Code	Industry	All employees, autumn 1994											Per cent
		All	Men	Full- Women	Part- time	Private time	Public sector	Non- sector	manual	Manual	Workplace size		
										Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees		
	All industries	33	36	30	38	21	23	62	33	35	17	42	
01,02,05	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11	13	5	12	7	10	*	17	9	10	15	
10-14	Mining and quarrying	42	46	*	43	*	35	*	19	59	21	46	
15-37	All manufacturing	34	39	24	36	15	34	67	18	45	10	40	
of which:													
15,16	Food, beverage & tobacco	41	43	37	42	33	41	*	22	49	12	46	
17,18,19	Textiles, clothing, leather	32	33	31	34	16	31	*	10	38	5	38	
21	Pulp, paper, paper products	44	53	20	47	*	44	*	16	59	*	49	
22	Printing, publishing, recorded media	32	41	15	36	6	31	*	21	48	20	36	
23	Coke, petrol products, nuclear fuel	46	51	*	47	*	45	*	*	*	*	48	
24	Chemicals & chemical products	32	38	18	32	*	32	*	18	49	18	34	
25	Rubber & plastic products	25	30	10	27	*	24	*	8	34	4	31	
26	Other non-metallic mineral prods.	48	49	43	49	*	48	*	21	60	*	56	
27	Basic metals manufacture	50	54	*	51	*	50	*	33	59	*	55	
28,29	Fabricated metal products, machine equipment	31	33	22	32	14	31	*	15	43	9	39	
30-33	Electrical & optical equipment	22	25	16	23	12	22	*	12	31	7	25	
34,35	Transport equipment	55	58	34	56	*	55	*	36	65	16	59	
20,36,37	Other manufacturing activities	16	17	11	17	*	16	*	6	20	2	22	
40,41	Electricity, gas and water supply	74	77	62	75	*	72	*	71	79	*	74	
of which:													
40.1	Electricity generation & supply	88	90	*	89	*	88	*	86	92	*	88	
40.2,40.3	Gas & steam production, supply	68	*	*	69	*	69	*	64	*	*	68	
41	Water supply	57	61	43	58	*	52	*	53	*	*	55	
45	Construction	28	31	14	30	7	18	76	21	35	14	39	
50-95	All services	34	35	33	39	23	18	62	36	30	19	43	
of which:													
50-52	Wholesale, retail & motor trade	11	12	11	12	11	11	*	10	16	5	19	
55	Hotels & restaurants	8	6	10	10	8	6	38	10	8	7	10	
60.1	Rail transport	81	82	*	81	*	*	83	77	84	*	81	
60.2,60.3,	Other transport & related activities	41	47	23	43	18	37	71	27	51	20	51	
61-63	Postal services	67	76	45	74	37	32	82	43	80	34	77	
64.1	Telecommunications	63	69	47	65	*	63	*	55	76	*	63	
65.1	Banks & building societies	54	47	59	53	57	54	*	55	*	66	49	
65.2,66,67	Other financial services	26	25	27	26	24	26	*	26	*	31	25	
70,71	Real estate & renting activities	26	26	26	29	15	12	71	27	23	13	41	
72	Computing & related activities	4	5	2	5	*	4	*	4	*	3	5	
73,74	Professional services & R&D	11	16	7	12	7	9	49	9	17	5	16	
75.1,75.3	Admin. of State, social security	63	65	61	65	52	*	64	63	55	53	64	
75.21,75.22	Foreign affairs & defence	22	20	29	22	*	*	22	36	40	*	22	
75.23-5	Justice, public security, fire	68	76	49	73	25	*	69	71	52	58	70	
80.1,80.2	Schools	59	74	54	77	32	31	63	72	31	53	62	
80.3,80.4	Further, higher, adult education	48	54	43	54	33	23	52	47	53	28	51	
85.11	Hospital activities	61	62	60	66	53	23	69	66	41	40	62	
85.12-85.20	Other health activities	39	67	34	52	27	14	53	37	51	27	59	
85.3	Social work	39	41	38	50	28	13	64	48	31	31	48	
90	Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal	57	59	*	59	*	26	75	59	56	40	65	
92	Recreation, culture, sport activities	30	37	23	37	17	13	55	30	30	20	38	
91,93,95	Other services	12	17	10	15	7	8	34	20	8	8	31	

\* Base too low to give a reliable estimate

Table 4 Continued

1992 SIC code	Industry	Employees, occupations, autumn 1994										Per cent
		Managers & admin- strators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical occupations	Clerical and secretarial occupations	Craft & related occupations	Personal & protective & service occupations	Sales occupations	Plant & machine operatives	Other occupations	All in employ- ment	
	All industries	52	48	28	40	30	11	45	29	30	9	
01,02,05	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	*	*	*	11	-	-	*	8	17	22	
10-14	Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	41	*	
15-37	All manufacturing	25	30	22	44	31	*	48	33	33	6	
of which:												
15,16	Food, beverage & tobacco	*	*	33	46	*	*	52	*	40	*	
17,18,19	Textiles, clothing, leather	*	*	22	36	*	*	39	*	29	3	
21	Pulp, paper, paper products	*	*	*	*	*	-	64	*	44	-	
22	Printing, publishing, recorded media	*	33	23	53	-	*	55	*	29	7	
23	Coke, petrol products, nuclear fuel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	45	-	
24	Chemicals & chemical products	25	26	16	16	*	*	48	*	32	*	
25	Rubber & plastic products	*	*	*	*	-	-	38	*	23	*	
26	Other non-metallic mineral prods.	*	*	*	60	*	*	62	*	44	*	
27	Basic metals manufacture	*	*	*	61	*	*	60	*	49	*	
28,29	Fabricated metal products, machine equipment	25	24	21	40	*	*	46	*	30	9	
30-33	Electrical & optical equipment	15	17	11	30	*	*	34	*	21	*	
34,35	Transport equipment	45	50	44	67	*	*	65	*	54	*	
20,36,37	Other manufacturing activities	5	*	6	18	-	-	25	*	14	2	
40,41	Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	67	89	*	*	*	*	73	*	
of which:												
40.1	Electricity generation & supply	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	88	*	
40.2,40.3	Gas & steam production, supply	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	68	-	
41	Water supply	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	56	-	
45	Construction	31	31	15	36	*	*	32	29	17	4	
50-95	All services	50	52	29	31	33	11	40	30	31	8	
of which:												
50-52	Wholesale, retail & motor trade	19	15	14	12	*	10	20	12	10	4	
55	Hotels & restaurants	*	*	5	*	6	4	*	11	8	2	
60.1	Rail transport	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	81	-	
60.2,60.3,	Other transport & related activities	*	66	25	55	66	*	53	45	36	13	
61-63	Postal services	*	*	38	*	*	*	*	82	65	*	
64.1	Telecommunications	*	*	50	87	-	*	*	*	61	-	
65.1	Banks & building societies	*	38	59	-	*	*	*	*	54	*	
65.2,66,67	Other financial services	26	20	25	*	*	43	-	*	25	4	
70,71	Real estate & renting activities	*	55	25	27	*	*	*	*	23	1	
72	Computing & related activities	*	6	-	8	-	-	*	-	4	4	
73,74	Professional services & R&D	13	13	5	30	15	*	21	12	10	6	
75.1,75.3	Admin. of State, social security	67	65	60	*	58	*	*	*	62	*	
75.21,75.22	Foreign affairs & defence	*	*	32	*	5	*	*	*	22	-	
75.23-5	Justice, public security, fire	*	*	44	*	74	-	*	*	67	-	
80.1,80.2	Schools	81	35	32	*	31	*	*	*	58	*	
80.3,80.4	Further, higher, adult education	52	45	39	*	*	*	*	*	44	12	
85.11	Hospital activities	62	80	31	*	52	*	*	42	60	*	
85.12-85.20	Other health activities	*	72	9	*	47	-	*	*	39	41	
85.3	Social work	67	52	37	*	25	-	*	47	36	8	
90	Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	53	56	-	
92	Recreation, culture, sport activities	*	36	30	52	21	*	*	21	29	27	
91,93,95	Other services	9	*	21	*	6	*	*	10	10	4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 Employees in workplaces in which unions are recognised for bargaining over pay and conditions of employment

Proportion (as percentage of total employees)	1993	1994
<b>All employees</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
Male	50	49
Female	47	47
Full-time <sup>a</sup>	52	51
Part-time <sup>a</sup>	39	40
Non-manual	50	50
Manual	47	46
<b>Workplace size</b>		
Under 25 employees	23	22
25 or more employees	63	62
Private sector	34	34
Public sector	84	86
	<b>Thousands<sup>b</sup></b>	
Number	1993	1994
<b>All employees</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>10,344</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
Male	5,548	5,497
Female	4,832	4,847
Full-time	8,290	8,211
Part-time	2,084	2,129
Non-manual	6,363	6,419
Manual	3,975	3,887
<b>Workplace size</b>		
Under 25 employees	1,599	1,578
25 or more employees	8,746	8,739
Private sector	5,223	5,257
Public sector	5,077	5,003

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Full-time/part-time status is based on respondents' self-assessment, not hours usually worked.

<sup>b</sup> Those who did not respond to the recognition question, and those who were not contactable in the autumn quarters of the survey have been allocated pro-rata to the yes and no response categories. 1993 figures may differ slightly from those reported in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette* due to a minor revision to the estimation procedure.

the public and private sectors. The figures indicate that differences in reported recognition between men and women are more pronounced in the private sector, with men much more likely to report recognition. Differences in the public sector are negligible, indicating the more homogenous nature of public sector industrial relations.

#### Full-time and part-time employees

In the private sector a similar pattern prevails with full-timers more likely to report recognition than part-timers. However, and perhaps contrary to expectations, in the public sector some 11 per cent fewer part-timers report recognition than full-timers. It is suggested that this is in part an effect of 'response error', with part-time employees being less aware of trade union activities at their workplace because of their implicit shorter contact time with the workplace, and the consequent logistical problems for trade unions of organising this group.

#### Manual and non-manual employees

In line with the overall results, public sector non-manual employees are a little more likely to work in a recognised envi-

ronment than manual employees. However, this pattern is reversed in the private sector.

#### Occupational group

Examination of coverage of union recognition by occupation reveals marked differences in the private sector. Coverage rates range from just 12 per cent in Personal and Protective Service occupations to 50 per cent for Plant and Machine Operatives. Again there is greater uniformity between occupations in the public sector with reported recognition above 75 per cent for all groups of employees.

However, it should be reiterated that a positive response only indicates that there is a recognised union at the workplace which negotiates pay and conditions for at least some employees. This clearly does not mean that all employees at the workplace actually have their pay determined by collective bargaining. For example managers may well report union recognition at their workplace but not themselves be covered by collective bargaining agreements.

#### Age group

The results by age suggest that younger employees are substantially less likely to

work in unionised workplaces, a result which seems to hold true in both the private and public sectors. This is plausible for the private sector, with younger workers arguably more likely to be employed in sectors of the economy which are non-unionised. However, the public sector result in particular would again seem to suggest that the question is measuring an element of awareness of union recognition as well as the actual extent of recognition coverage. This is demonstrated by the relatively low reported recognition of just 66 per cent among under 20 year olds in the public sector compared with levels of around 85 per cent for all other age groups. Much greater conformity between actual coverage levels would arguably be expected in the public sector.

#### Length of service

The awareness effect, described above as partially explaining the increase in reported recognition by age, seems to be confirmed by the results for length of service. In the public sector reported recognition varies from 72 per cent among those with very brief job tenure to 89 per cent for those with 20 or more years' service. In the private sector the differences in coverage of union recognition by length of service are much more substantial, ranging from around 20 per cent for those with under one years service, to 60 per cent for the longest serving employees.

While lack of awareness among shorter-serving employees is again likely to play a part, structural explanations probably also have an influence. It is argued that newer workplaces in expanding parts of the economy are less likely to recognise trade unions than older workplaces, while the latter will implicitly have more longer-serving employees.

#### Union membership

Finally, table 6 examines the extent of recognition by individuals' union membership status. While an employee may work in a recognised workplace, and may even have their pay determined by collective bargaining, they may not necessarily be a member of a trade union. Such a situation is often referred to as 'free-riding' — enjoying any benefits which unions may deliver in their workplace without paying membership subscriptions to the unions which have secured those benefits.

Conversely, it can be the case that an employee's workplace may not be recognised, but they 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. They may for example retain a representational role on other issues.

Indeed, with the well-documented decline in formal collective bargaining

Table 6 Proportion of employees in workplaces in which unions are recognised: personal characteristics by sector

	All employees		Private sector		Public sector	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
<b>All employees</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	50	49	39	39	85	86
Female	47	47	28	27	84	85
<i>Full-time or part-time</i>						
Full-time	52	51	38	37	87	89
Part-time	39	40	21	22	77	78
<i>Manual or non-manual</i>						
Non-manual	50	50	32	31	87	88
Manual	47	46	37	36	83	83
<i>Occupational group</i>						
Managers and administrators	41	41	29	29	87	87
Professional occupations	68	69	39	39	87	90
Associate professional and technical occupations	62	61	38	38	88	89
Clerical, secretarial occupations	51	49	37	36	86	86
Craft and related occupations	47	46	43	41	89	90
Personal, protective occupations	42	43	12	12	74	76
Sales occupations	26	26	25	25	65	75
Plant and machine operatives	54	53	51	50	92	90
Other occupations	47	44	26	25	84	84
<i>Age group</i>						
Under 20 years	25	22	22	19	69	66
20 to 29 years	43	42	31	30	85	85
30 to 39 years	52	51	38	36	84	86
40 to 49 years	55	55	38	38	86	87
50 years and over	50	50	34	35	83	84
<i>Length of service</i>						
Less than 3 months	31	30	19	21	78	76
3 months but less than 6 months	28	26	20	19	72	74
6 months but less than 12 months	31	29	21	19	80	76
1 year but less than 2 years	35	34	22	23	79	82
2 years but less than 5 years	44	42	29	27	84	84
5 years but less than 10 years	52	52	36	37	86	87
10 years but less than 20 years	63	62	48	46	86	88
20 years or more	68	71	58	60	87	89
<i>Union membership</i>						
Member	91	91	88	88	94	95
Non-member	25	25	17	17	67	69

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 Proportion of employees in workplaces in which unions are recognised: workplace characteristics by sector

	All employees		Private sector		Public sector	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
<b>All employees</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>
<i>Workplace size</i>						
Under 25 employees	23	22	12	12	71	72
25 or more employees	63	62	49	48	88	89
<i>Region or country</i>						
South East	43	43	28	27	82	84
East Anglia	44	43	31	32	77	78
South West	44	45	30	30	78	80
West Midlands	50	50	38	38	86	86
East Midlands	50	48	37	35	85	87
Yorkshire and Humberside	50	50	36	36	86	89
North West	55	54	41	41	90	89
North	57	55	43	39	90	91
Wales	56	58	40	42	87	86
Scotland	53	53	36	36	86	86

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 8 Coverage of union recognition: industry by individual and workplace characteristics; Great Britain 1994

1992 SIC Code	Industry	All employees, autumn 1994												Per cent
		All	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Union member	Non-member	Private sector	Public sector	Non-manual	Manual	Workplace size Less than 25 employees	
	All industries	48	49	47	51	40	91	25	34	86	50	46	22	62
01,02,05	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12	15	6	14	6	*	8	9	*	21	10	8	29
10-14	Mining and quarrying	49	54	*	50	*	90	19	43	*	32	62	*	55
15-37	All manufacturing	50	53	42	51	32	92	27	50	86	44	54	14	58
of which:														
15,16	Food, beverage & tobacco	57	58	56	58	55	93	32	57	*	49	61	18	64
17,18,19	Textiles, clothing, leather	49	52	47	52	31	94	27	49	*	46	50	9	59
21	Pulp, paper, paper products	64	71	*	66	*	94	40	65	*	60	67	*	70
22	Printing, publishing, recorded media	48	55	35	52	24	86	29	47	*	44	54	29	55
23	Coke, petrol products, nuclear fuel	62	66	*	63	*	*	*	60	*	*	*	*	66
24	Chemicals & chemical products	55	59	45	55	*	90	37	54	*	49	61	21	59
25	Rubber & plastic products	37	40	27	39	*	94	17	37	*	28	42	9	45
26	Other non-metallic mineral prods.	59	62	53	61	*	97	26	59	*	49	64	22	69
27	Basic metals manufacture	65	67	*	67	*	95	34	65	*	63	67	*	73
28,29	Fabricated metal products, machine equipment	46	47	41	47	25	91	25	46	*	41	49	9	58
30-33	Electrical & optical equipment	37	40	33	38	32	89	22	37	*	31	44	8	43
34,35	Transport equipment	69	72	53	70	*	96	35	68	*	65	71	19	74
20,36,37	Other manufacturing activities	25	25	25	26	*	88	12	25	*	23	26	6	34
40,41	Electricity, gas and water supply	92	94	88	93	*	97	78	92	*	92	93	*	92
of which:														
40.1	Electricity generation & supply	96	95	*	96	*	97	*	96	*	96	95	*	96
40.2,40.3	Gas & steam production, supply	91	*	*	93	*	*	*	91	*	92	*	*	92
41	Water supply	88	90	*	88	*	96	77	87	*	86	*	93	87
45	Construction	38	40	28	41	16	86	19	25	95	37	40	15	55
50-95	All services	49	48	50	52	43	92	27	27	86	52	45	25	64
of which:														
50-52	Wholesale, retail & motor trade	24	22	26	21	28	85	16	24	*	23	27	8	42
55	Hotels & restaurants	16	12	18	16	16	78	10	10	75	18	15	10	25
60.1	Rail transport	95	95	*	96	*	99	*	*	96	94	96	*	95
60.2,60.3,	Other transport & related activities	52	56	41	54	31	91	24	46	89	45	57	23	65
61-63	Postal services	79	86	62	83	62	98	42	46	96	60	89	41	91
64.1	Telecommunications	81	84	73	81	*	96	55	81	*	76	90	*	82
65.1	Banks & building societies	77	70	82	75	88	97	54	77	*	78	*	87	73
65.2,66,67	Other financial services	44	43	45	44	43	94	25	43	*	44	*	37	47
70,71	Real estate & renting activities	36	33	39	38	26	92	15	16	93	38	28	19	55
72	Computing & related activities	11	12	9	12	*	*	8	11	*	11	*	3	16
73,74	Professional services & R&D	17	22	13	18	14	80	9	13	90	15	25	6	26
75.1,75.3	Admin. of State, social security	92	92	91	94	83	97	82	*	93	92	85	77	94
75.21,75.22	Foreign affairs & defence	47	40	75	47	*	95	32	*	47	73	63	*	47
75.23-5	Justice, public security, fire	86	87	86	88	68	97	64	*	87	87	81	75	88
80.1,80.2	Schools	80	82	79	85	73	91	64	40	86	86	68	75	83
80.3,80.4	Further, higher, adult education	83	85	82	85	79	96	71	35	90	84	80	48	88
85.11	Hospital activities	80	89	78	85	74	93	61	19	94	85	66	45	83
85.12-85.20	Other health activities	39	71	33	52	26	75	15	8	56	34	62	21	68
85.3	Social work	51	58	49	59	42	89	25	14	86	58	44	38	65
90	Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal	67	67	*	69	*	94	28	30	88	78	60	*	77
92	Recreation, culture, sport activities	45	48	42	51	34	89	25	19	84	47	41	29	58
91,93,95	Other services	14	19	12	17	10	80	5	8	44	25	8	8	45

Table 8 Continued

1992 SIC Code	Industry	Employees, occupations, autumn 1994								Per cent
		Managers & admin-istrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical occupations	Clerical and secretarial occupations	Craft & related occupations	Personal & protective service occupations	Sales occupations	Plant & machine operatives	
	All industries	66	61	49	46	43	26	53	44	
01,02,05	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	*	*	*	12	-	-	*	9	
10-14	Mining & quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	
15-37	All manufacturing	59	50	44	51	46	34	57	47	
of which:										
15,16	Food, beverage & tobacco	*	*	58	56	*	*	63	*	
17,18,19	Textiles, clothing, leather	*	*	58	48	*	*	52	*	
21	Pulp, paper, paper products	*	*	*	*	*	-	72	*	
22	Printing, publishing, recorded media	*	43	43	58	-	*	61	*	
23	Coke, petrol products, nuclear fuel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	
24	Chemicals & chemical products	30	*	45	*	*	*	61	*	
25	Rubber & plastic products	*	*	*	*	-	-	45	*	
26	Other non-metallic mineral prods.	*	*	*	67	*	*	64	*	
27	Basic metals manufacture	*	*	*	66	*	*	68	*	
28,29	Fabricated metal products, machine equipment	53	54	42	43	*	*	55	*	
30-33	Electrical & optical equipment	48	25	24	38	*	*	49	*	
34,35	Transport equipment	75	68	65	71	*	*	70	*	
20,36,37	Other manufacturing activities	*	*	*	21	-	-	32	*	
40,41	Electricity, gas and water supply	*	*	93	95	*	*	*	*	
of which:										
40.1	Electricity generation & supply	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
40.2,40.3	Gas & steam production, supply	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	
41	Water supply	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
45	Construction	58	53	28	39	*	*	38	38	
50-95	All services	73	63	51	38	48	26	46	49	
of which:										
50-52	Wholesale, retail & motor trade	29	29	26	17	*	25	26	36	
55	Hotels & restaurants	*	*	15	*	12	10	*	20	
60.1	Rail transport	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	
60.2,60.3,	Other transport & related activities	*	70	43	63	78	*	55	54	
61-63	Postal services	*	*	58	*	*	*	*	92	
64.1	Telecommunications	*	*	77	92	*	*	*	*	
65.1	Banks & building societies	*	64	83	*	*	*	*	*	
65.2,66,67	Other financial services	48	39	44	*	*	57	*	*	
70,71	Real estate & renting activities	*	66	36	*	*	*	*	*	
72	Computing & related activities	*	12	-	*	-	*	*	*	
73,74	Professional services & R&D	21	19	10	30	22	*	30	21	
75.1,75.3	Admin. of State, social security	88	92	94	*	80	*	*	*	
75.21,75.22	Foreign affairs & defence	*	*	79	*	19	*	*	*	
75.23-5	Justice, public security, fire	*	*	94	*	84	*	*	*	
80.1,80.2	Schools	88	80	79	*	70	*	*	64	
80.3,80.4	Further, higher, adult education	88	77	88	*	*	*	*	*	
85.11	Hospital activities	89	86	84	*	65	*	*	81	
85.12-85.20	Other health activities	*	58	15	*	54	*	*	*	
85.3	Social work	79	52	64	*	35	*	*	68	
90	Sanitation, sewage, refuse disposal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	
92	Recreation, culture, sport activities	*	58	51	63	32	*	*	30	
91,93,95	Other services	15	*	34	*	6	*	*	11	

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Base too low to give a reliable estimate

over pay over the past decade or so such situations could conceivably be increasing. Furthermore, results from the 1993 British Social Attitudes Survey suggest that employees rate the job protection function of unions much more highly than their role in improving pay. Forty-two per cent of employees stated that protecting existing jobs should be the most important priority for unions, compared with only 12 per cent reporting that improving pay should be accorded the highest priority.

Table 6 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 25 per cent of those employees who do not belong to a trade union, report that unions are recognised at their workplace. A more detailed exploration of this issue was presented in the December 1994 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

#### Workplace characteristics

Tables 7 and 8 explore differences in recognition coverage by workplace characteristics.

#### Workplace size

The significant impact of both workplace size and sector on recognition coverage is further emphasized when the two are cross-tabulated. Table 7 indicates that in small private sector workplaces with fewer than 25 employees coverage drops to just

12 per cent. This compares with 48 per cent in workplaces with 25 or more employees.

In the public sector, while differences are less marked at 72 per cent and 89 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.

#### Region

According to table 7, in the private sector recognition coverage ranges from 27 per cent in the South East to 42 per cent in Wales. The picture is again one of greater uniformity in the public sector.

#### Industry

Table 8 presents union recognition coverage rates by industry for various workplace and individual characteristics. As with the detailed industry analysis of union density, the industry break is based on the 1992 SIC coding scheme, and indicates the significant variation between different parts of the economy.

As with union density, employees in Computing and Related activities were the

least likely to report union recognition at their workplace, with only 11 per cent doing so. This was closely followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing (12 per cent), Hotels and restaurants (16 per cent) and Other services (14 per cent). Recognition coverage was most comprehensive in Electricity generation and supply at 96 per cent. It was also above 90 per cent in Rail transport (95 per cent), State administration and social security (92 per cent), and Gas production and supply (91 per cent).

#### 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 introduction of the recognition data is much more recent and as such cannot yet provide reliable indications of change over time. However, the data provide the most comprehensive source of information on the extent to which trade unions are recognised and the patterns of recognition across the workforce. ■

#### Technical note - Cont'd

While this is unlikely to have an impact on direct respondents, it is possible that the preceding questions could have influenced replies from proxy respondents. But again the overall effect is likely to have been minimal.

#### Non-contacts

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which 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 questions, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. Response estimates have been derived by allocating these cases pro-rata to the relevant positive and negative response categories according to those who did respond to the question. This is distinct from those instances where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but did not answer any question. However, such cases have also been treated in the same way and allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the questions.

#### Occupational classification

The occupational classifications used in tables 2, 4, 6 and 8 are the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification.

#### Industry classification

From winter 1993/4, the industrial classification used by the LFS changed to the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities

1992 or SIC(92). In earlier quarters the previous 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC[80]) was used in the LFS. The new classification takes account of changes in the relative importance of various industries. In particular the new SIC has far more detail in the classification of services reflecting the growth in this area throughout the 1980s. It has also been developed so that classifications at the broadest level are identical to new classifications introduced by the UN and the EC, enabling valid international comparisons to be made.

When the new SIC was introduced, it was decided not to dual code each case in the survey to both SIC(80) and SIC(92) as this would have involved using two separate coding lists in the same quarter which could have led to confusion among the interviewers (who were already having to use far more industry codes under the new classification).

An attempt was made to produce estimates for the quarters after winter 1993/4 classified to SIC(80) at the one digit industry level. Rather than re-coding each case in the existing database to the SIC(80) code, which was clearly impractical, a mapping was constructed from SIC(92) to SIC(80) based on how it was thought people would have been coded under the old system. While this was relatively straightforward in most cases, in some cases an obvious match could not be made and a judgement had to be taken as to where such cases would be coded.

Based on a subsequent exercise which compared the industry codes of respondents in the survey before and after the change took place, and who had not changed jobs, it is estimated that about 90 per cent of cases are

assigned to the same code by mapping their SIC(80) code onto the SIC(92) code, as would have been the case if they had been directly assigned a SIC(80) code. This procedure thus creates a discontinuity between the pre- and post-SIC(92) datasets.

This mapping procedure was used to apply pseudo-SIC(80) codes to the 1994 industry data presented in table 3 of this article. As this exercise was only carried out at the broadest level of industrial classification for reasons of economy, it has not been possible to present comparable time series data for union density by more detailed industry level as has been done in previous years.

#### Re-weighting LFS estimates

The LFS sample results are grossed to national population estimates using data produced by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys. 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 in order to gross sample results to the new population estimates. Fuller details are given in *Statistical Update: Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review*, in this issue. However, surveys from the bulk of the period covered by this article use the previous, 1981 Census-based population estimates. To ensure consistency information from 1992 to 1994 is presented using the previous population estimates. For this reason there will be differences between figures for 1992 to 1994 in this article and LFS-based figures published subsequently.

#### Technical note

##### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. It was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983, and once every year from then until 1991, always in the spring. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain. As the LFS is a sample survey, the results presented in this article are all subject to sampling error.

##### 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 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*. Further technical information on the LFS trade union membership question

can also be found in a special feature that appeared in the January 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

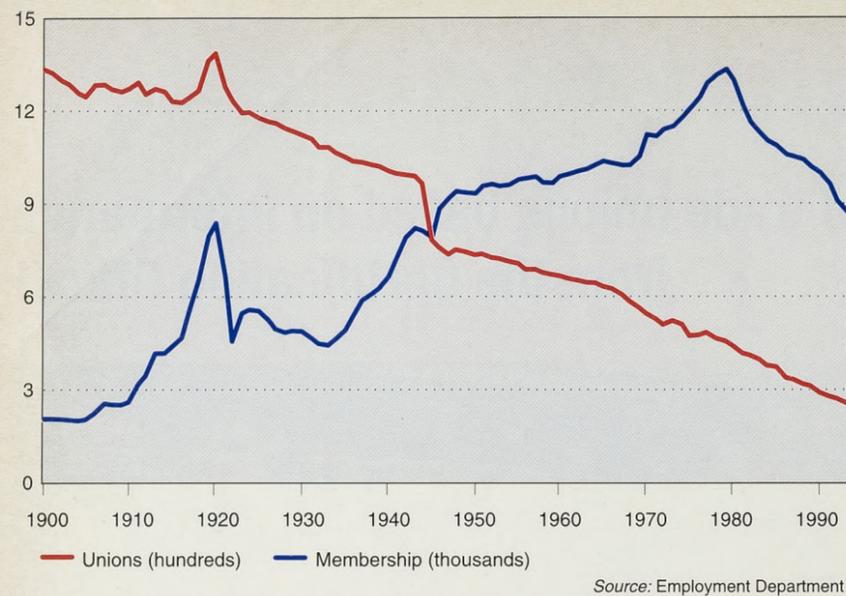
In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to autumn quarter. Consequently estimates since 1992 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. However, it is known that at the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment — the group that are asked the membership questions — tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette* April and 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 which preceded the membership question.

Continued overleaf >



Figure 1 Trade unions 1990-1993



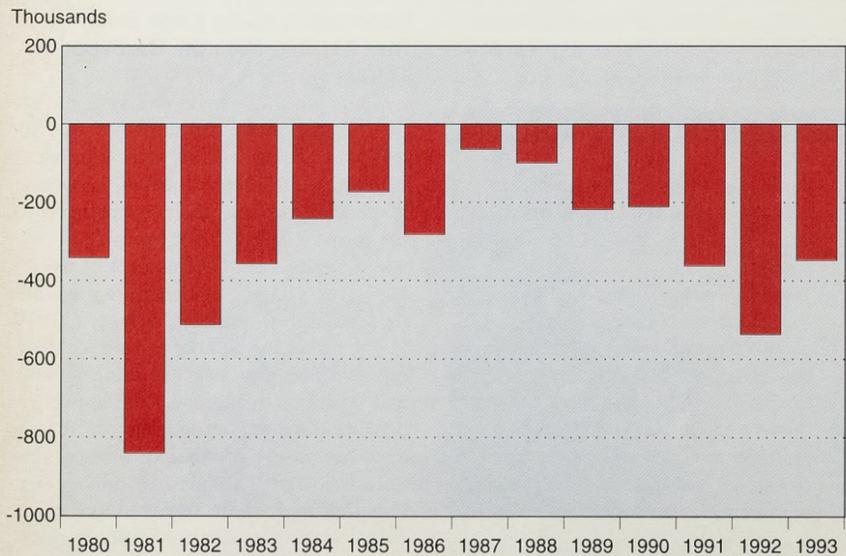
Source: Employment Department

Table 1 Trade unions: numbers and membership 1979-1993

Year	Number of unions at end of year	Total membership at end of year (thousands)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Cumulative fall in membership since 1979 (thousands)
1979	453	13,289	1.3	
1980	438	12,947	-2.6	342
1981	414	12,106	-6.5	1,183
1982	408	11,593	-4.2	1,696
1983	394	11,236	-3.1	2,053
1984	375	10,994	-3.2	2,295
1985	370	10,821	-1.6	2,468
1986	335	10,539	-2.6	2,750
1987	330	10,475	-0.6	2,814
1988	315	10,376	-0.9	2,913
1989	309	10,158	-2.1	3,131
1990	287	9,947	-2.1	3,342
1991	275	9,585	-3.6	3,704
1992	268	9,048	-5.6	4,241
1993	254	8,700	-3.9	4,589

Source: Employment Department

Figure 2 Annual changes in union membership 1979-93



Source: Employment Department

formed as a result of a merger of a number of unions.

### Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1993 was 8.7 million – the lowest figure since 1946, and 348,000 (3.8 per cent) fewer than the total for 1992. Proportionally, this is the second biggest fall in union membership since 1982, although as figure 2 shows, in absolute terms it was significantly smaller than that seen over the previous year. The latest fall continues the downward trend that has reduced trade union membership by over 4.5 million since 1979 (see also table 1).

As expected, union membership falls as the number of employees in employment falls, especially in highly-unionised industries. Over the period 1980 to 1993 the trend in union membership levels generally reflects changes in employee levels in the production and construction industries and runs counter to the trend in employment seen in the service sector: the number of employees in the production and construction sectors fell in nearly every year, whereas there were significant increases in employment levels in the service sector through most of the 1980s and between 1992 and 1993.<sup>2</sup>

Although it is not possible to draw an accurate pattern of union membership by industry from the Certification Office returns, since many union members now belong to unions that have multi-industry membership, the article beginning on page 191 of this edition gives information from the Labour Force Survey on the industrial pattern of unionisation in Great Britain in 1994.

### Union size

Most of the 254 unions recorded in 1993 were small: 153 (60 per cent of the 1993 total) had fewer than 2,500 members, and together these accounted for just one per cent of the membership of all unions. At the other end of the scale eight unions (just 3 per cent of the total) had more than 250,000 members, and accounted for 62 per cent of the total membership (see figure 3). Similarly, the 17 largest unions, all of which had more than 100,000 members, accounted for a very large majority of trade union members (79 per cent).

The largest union at the end of 1993 was the newly-formed union, UNISON, with a total membership of 1.465 million which accounts for 17 per cent of all union members. UNISON overtook the Transport and General Workers' union (TGWU) which had the largest membership for a number of years prior to 1993. As well as moving to second place in terms of size, the TGWU also saw its membership fall by nearly 90,000, taking its total below 1 million (to 949,000).

Together, the two largest unions account for more than a quarter of all union mem-

bers. One of the smallest unions recorded was the Artists Union with just eight members. Table 2 gives a detailed analysis of the membership and the number of unions by size of union at the end of 1993.

### Membership by sex

In 1993 the number of female trade union members was 3.48 million, 95,000 lower than in 1992; this is less than half the decrease seen in the previous year. Male union membership fell by 254,000 to 5.22 million.

Table 3 gives the membership of trade unions analysed by sex for the period 1989-93 (Certification Officer data on the sex of union members are not available for the period before 1989). After falling 95,000 in 1993, the proportion of female unionists remained at 40 per cent. Until this year there had been a gradual decrease in the percentage of male membership from 63 per cent in 1989 to 60 per cent in 1992. This was off-set by an increase in female membership from 37 per cent in 1989 to 40 per cent in 1992.

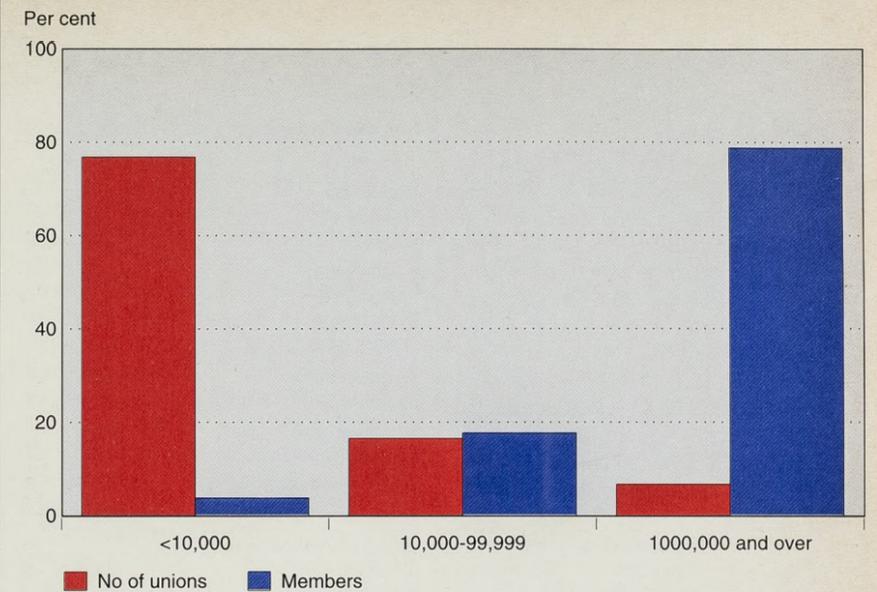
Table 4 gives the distribution of membership by size of union for 1992 and 1993, for men and women separately. The table shows that there is little difference in the number of men and women as a proportion of all members in each size classification. Compared with last year, however, there were falls in male membership in all broad size classifications, but increases in the female component of the smallest and largest unions. This latter point is probably accounted for by the move of the Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE), which had primarily a female membership, from the middle-size band to the larger group after its merger into UNISON.

Table 5 gives an analysis of the membership of the ten largest unions in 1988 and in 1993, and shows that women outnumbered men in five of the ten largest unions in 1993. While the union with the highest proportion of female members (90 per cent) in 1993 was the Royal College of Nursing, the union with the largest number of women members (908,000) was UNISON. The largest single block of male unionists at the end of 1993 was in the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU), where 785,000 men made up 94 per cent of the membership.

### Mergers

There are two types of mergers that affect the number of unions: amalgamations (where two or more unions join to form a new union); and transfers of engagements (where a union is subsumed by another union and thus loses its legal identity). During 1993 there was one amalgamation and nine transfers of engagements. The largest merger in 1993 was the amalgamation between the National and Local Government Officers Association, the National Union of Public

Figure 3 Union membership by size of union 1993



Source: Employment Department

Table 2 Trade unions: numbers and membership ending 1993

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (thousands)	Number of unions per cent (cumulative percentages)	Membership of all unions per cent (cumulative percentages)
Under 100	34	2	13.4 (13.4)	0.02
100-499	58	16	22.8 (36.2)	0.2 (0.2)
500-999	18	14	7.1 (43.3)	0.2 (0.4)
1,000-2,499	43	74	16.9 (60.2)	0.9 (1.2)
2,500-4,999	24	87	9.4 (69.7)	1.0 (2.2)
5,000-9,999	18	128	7.1 (76.8)	1.5 (3.7)
10,000-14,999	6	75	2.4 (79.1)	0.9 (4.5)
15,000-24,999	8	143	3.1 (82.3)	1.6 (6.2)
25,000-49,999	20	733	7.9 (90.2)	8.4 (14.6)
50,000-99,999	8	579	3.1 (93.3)	6.7 (21.3)
100,000-249,999	9	1,423	3.5 (96.9)	16.4 (37.6)
250,000 and more	8	5,427	3.1 (100)	62.4 (100)
<b>All</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Employment Department

Table 3 Membership by sex 1989-1993

Year	Men		Women	
	Members at the end of the year	Change in membership since previous year	Members at the end of the year	Change in membership since previous year
1989	6,405		3,753	
1990	6,195	-210	3,752	-1
1991	5,813	-382	3,772	20
1992	5,472	-341	3,577	-195
1993	5,218	-254	3,482	-95

Source: Employment Department

Employees and the Confederation of Health Service Employees to form UNISON – The Public Service Union. This took effect on 1 July 1993 and created the largest union in the country.

### The top ten unions

As noted previously, *table 5* compares details of the top ten unions in 1993 with the top ten unions in 1988. Most of these unions moved into their position in the table by merger or amalgamation. For example, in 1989 the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU) and the Association of Professional Executive Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX) joined to form the GMB; since this amalgamation, four unions have transferred to the GMB, which is now the fourth largest with a membership of 809,000.

In 1988 the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers – Technical Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS) and Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) amalgamated to form the Manufacturing Science and Finance Union (MSF). Since this amalgamation seven unions have transferred to the MSF, which now accounts for 6 per cent of the total membership figure, and has 516,000 members. The Royal College of Nursing (RCN) was the only large union that was unaffected by any type of merger over the period and also increased its membership – from 282,000 in 1988 to 303,000 in 1993. During the five years 1988 to 1993 the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) lost more than a quarter of its members, with its membership falling by 0.36 million. ■

### Footnotes

- 1 The basis of these statistics is given in the technical note at the end of the article.
- 2 Source: *Employment Gazette*, Employment Statistics historical supplement, Oct 1994, Volume 102, No 10.

Table 4 Membership by sex, by size of union

Number of members	1992		1993	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 100	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.3
100-499	9.5	4.6	10.4	5.2
500-999	12.7	5.0	8.5	5.1
1,000-2,499	50.4	28.8	46.7	27.5
2,500-4,999	50.4	43.5	45.0	41.9
5,000-9,999	63.2	56.4	69.6	58.8
10,000-14,999	33.6	24.9	42.7	32.1
15,000-24,999	136.4	41.5	108.2	34.9
25,000-49,999	385.2	314.3	389.0	343.6
50,000-99,999	385.0	242.2	404.3	174.4
100,000-249,999	898.9	811.1	740.9	682.5
250,000 and more	3,445.0	2,004.1	3,351.3	2,075.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,471.6</b>	<b>3,576.8</b>	<b>5,218.0</b>	<b>3,481.6</b>
<b>Broad classifications</b>				
0-49,999	742.7	519.3	721.5	549.3
50,000-249,999	1,238.9	1,053.4	1,145.2	856.9
250,000 and more	3,445.0	2,004.1	3,351.3	2,075.4

Source: Employment Department



Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMAT

Table 5 Membership of top ten unions in 1993 compared with membership of top ten unions in 1988

1988 top ten unions	Membership (thousands)	1993 top ten unions	Membership (thousands)	Men per cent	Women per cent
Transport and General Workers Union	1,313	Unison	1,465	38	62
Amalgamated Engineering Union	794	Transport and General Workers Union	949	82	18
General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trade Unions	790	Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union	835	94	6
National and Local Government Officers' Association	755	GMB	809	62	38
Manufacturing Science and Finance Union	653	Manufacturing Science & Finance Union	516	74	26
National Union of Public Employees	635	Royal College of Nursing of the UK	303	8	92
Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	397	Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	299	41	59
Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union	370	Graphical Paper and Media Union	250	83	17
Royal College of Nursing	282	National Union of Teachers	232	25	75
Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians	250	National Association of School Masters and Union of Women Teachers	207	47	53

Source: Employment Department

### Technical Note

#### Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Employment Department. Since 1975 they concern organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union under section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and more recently section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. These statistics are based on data supplied by trade unions to the Certification Officer of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

These data are supplemented with information from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions. The statistics include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are in the United Kingdom. They exclude members of trade unions with head offices elsewhere. Categories of membership are not available and the figures may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as information becomes available. Figures published are revised for earlier years in line with latest information. As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in

the aggregates; however, this is probably insignificant.

#### Statutory list of trade unions

Lists of trade unions and employers' associations are kept by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidated) Act 1992. To enter the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition in section 1 of the 1992 Act. The essential requirement is that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

The Certification Office also keeps records of other bodies which satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but which have not applied for entry in the list. While application for entry into the list is voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations must, under section 32 of the 1992 Act, present annual returns, including membership figures to the Certification Officer. Unions which consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or have been in existence for fewer than 12 months do not have to comply with this section.

The Employment Department, with the cooperation of the Certification Office, has been able to use the information about membership and thus avoid having a separate survey, except

for those unions in Northern Ireland. The figure of 254 unions for 1993, given in this article, does not match those in the Certification Officer's annual report; similarly, the estimates of union membership differ. The main reason for this is that sections of certain federations and unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the Certification Office. The Employment Department has continued its previous practice of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the Certification Officer figures do not.

#### Further information about trade unions

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer, published in April 1995, contains the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at December 31, 1994. It includes a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1993. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ. For organisations with their head office in Scotland the lists and returns can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

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

**EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION**

- Written statement of employment particulars **PL700**
- Example form of a written statement of employment particulars **PL700A**
- Redundancy consultation and notification **PL833**
- Employee's rights on insolvency of employer **PL718**
- Maternity rights – a guide for employers and employees **PL958**
- Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations **PL705**
- Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training **PL703**
- Union membership and non-membership rights **PL871**
- Itemized pay statement **PL704**
- Guarantee payments **PL724**
- Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking **PL699**
- Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay **PL711**
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- Unfairly dismissed? **PL712**
- Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal **PL707**
- Redundancy Payments **PL808**
- Limits on payments **PL827**
- Unjustifiable discipline by a trade union **PL865**
- Trade union executive elections **PL866**
- Trade union funds and accounting records **PL867**
- Trade union political funds **PL868**
- The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off **PL944**
- Industrial Action and the law A guide for individuals on their right to stop the unlawful organisation of industrial action. **PL943**
- Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993 – a Guide **PL945**
- Industrial action and the law – Employees' version **PL869**
- Industrial action and the law – Employers' version **PL870**
- Fair and unfair dismissal A guide for employers **PL714**

- Individual rights of employees A guide for employers **PL716**
- Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments A guide for employers **RPL1 (1983)**
- Code of practice – picketing **PL928**
- Code of practice – trade union ballots on industrial action **TUBALACT**
- Sunday Trading Act – new employment rights for shop workers **PL960**

**HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- AIDS and work – A guide for employees **PL916**
- AIDS and the workplace A guide for employers **PL893**
- Alcohol in the workplace A guide for employers **PL859**
- Drug misuse and the workplace A guide for employers **PL880N**

**INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS**

- Industrial tribunals procedure – for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings in England and Wales **ITL1 (E+W)**
- Industrial tribunals procedure – for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings in Scotland **ITL1 (Scot)**
- Application to an industrial tribunal – England and Wales **IT1 (E+W)**
- Application to an industrial tribunal – Scotland **IT1 (Scot)**
- Industrial tribunals – appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 **ITL19**
- Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards A guide for employers **PL720**

**WAGES LEGISLATION**

- The law on payments of wages and deductions A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 **PL810**

**SEX EQUALITY**

- Rising to the Challenge Realising women's potential in the workplace **PL940**

- Sexual harassment in the Workplace A guide for employers **PL923**
- Sexual harassment in the workplace A guide for employees **PL924**
- Sex discrimination in employment **PL887**
- Collective agreements and sex discrimination **PL858**
- A guide to the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 **PL955**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

- Equal Opportunities: Ten Point Plan for Employers **PL922(Rev)**
- Be flexible A guide to flexible working **PL927**
- Equality Pays – How Equal Opportunities Can Benefit Your Business A guide to small employers **PL981**
- The best of both worlds A guide for employers on the benefits of a flexible approach to working arrangements **DEMPJ074NJ**
- The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service A specialist service for employers **PL748**

- The Employment Agencies Act 1973 Guidance on the Employment Agencies Act, 1973 and Regulations. Employment Agency Standards Offices **PL971**

- Trouble with an Agency? Get in touch with us. Employment Agency Standards **PL971L**

- Quarterly Labour Force Survey A guide to the new quarterly LFS: what is it, how it works, what it covers and how to obtain a copy **pp6**

- Guide to Bank and Public Holidays in the United Kingdom **PL966**

- Sunday Trading Act 1994 New employment rights for shopworkers **PL960**

- Too old . . . who says? Advice for older workers **PL974**

**Note:** This list does not include the publications of the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate (TEED) or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the Employment Department.

Address queries or bulk orders to:  
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# An analysis of working time 1979 - 1994

Employment in Great Britain has increased over the past fifteen years, while its composition has changed. How has this affected total and average hours worked in the economy?

Using data from the Labour Force Survey, this article examines trends in hours worked in Great Britain over the past fifteen years, and presents a time series of hours worked by different types of workers in the whole economy.

By **Shaun Butcher and David Hart**,  
Economic Briefing and Labour Market Analysis Branch,  
Employment Department.

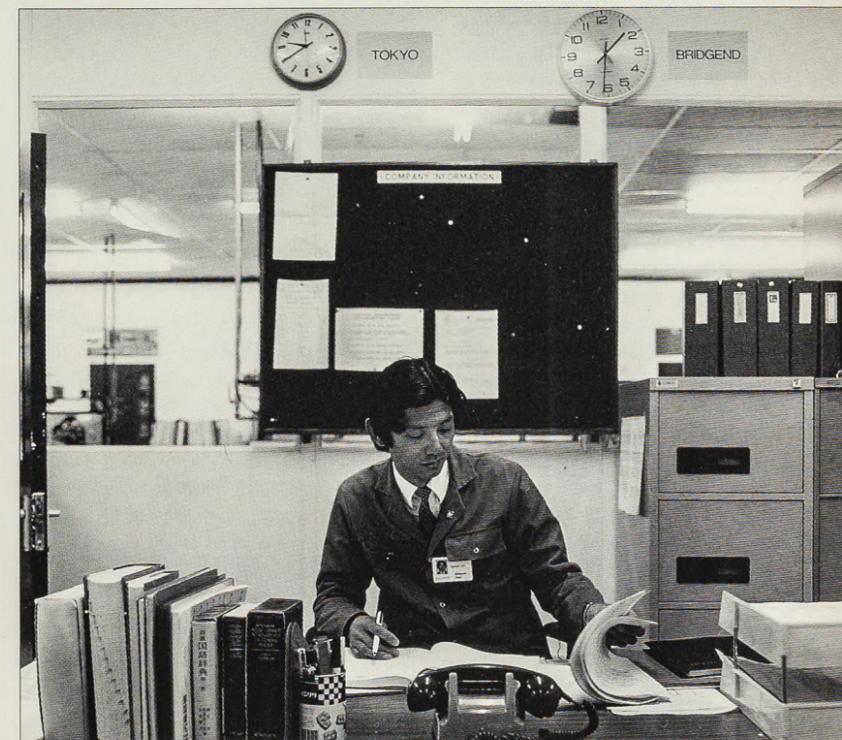


Photo: Denis Doran/NETWORK

**Key findings**

- **Between 1983 and 1993, the troughs of the last employment cycle, total hours worked in the economy grew by 3.4 per cent. Over the same period, employment grew by 7.3 per cent, while output rose by nearly a quarter.**
- **Although total hours worked in the economy are highly cyclical, the recent cyclical variations are due more to variations in employment, rather than changes in average weekly hours.**
- **Average weekly hours worked by those in employment fell significantly between 1979 and 1983, but have shown much less variation since.**
- **Full-time employees continue to contribute by far the largest share of total hours worked. This share has declined significantly over time, however, as the numbers of part-time employees, self-employed and**

- those with second jobs have grown substantially.**
- **The growth in the proportion of employees who work part-time has led to a gentle decline in the average weekly hours worked by all employees. Average hours worked by part-time employees fell across the cycle, while for full-time employees average hours changed very little.**
- **Although total hours of the self-employed grew substantially over the employment cycle, average weekly hours worked by this group fell significantly, both because the proportion working part-time increased, and because average hours for both full- and part-time self-employed fell. However, they still work on average seven more hours per week in their main job than employees.**

**Introduction**

THE UK economy's job-creation record in the 1980s is now well documented.<sup>1</sup> So too is the proliferation of working patterns over that decade, and in particular, the growth of part-time and self-employment.<sup>2</sup> These developments are reflected in the total hours worked in the economy.

The purpose of this article is twofold. First, it attempts to show how hours worked have varied over the past 15 years, a period that covers more than a full economic cycle. It also attempts to show the various contributions of workers with different working patterns and employment statuses, and how their contributions have changed over time. The second purpose of the article is to construct a time series of total hours that is as comprehensive and as consistent as possible, given the data limitations discussed in boxes 1 and 2.

**The economic cycle**

Many real economic variables tend to exhibit cyclical properties, which can mask underlying trends. It is therefore customary

## Box 1: Sources of hours of work data

There are several different sources of data on hours worked. The Employment Department collects hours data from three main sources, two of which are based on employer surveys. While such sources are useful, they do not usually cover all employers and all types of workers. The monthly hours of work data published in the *Employment Gazette* (table 1.12 of the pink pages) is restricted to a subsection of manual employees in manufacturing industries; manufacturing industries account for less than a quarter of the economy. More comprehensive in terms of industries covered is the information from the annual New Earnings Survey (NES), but this has limited coverage of those earning below the Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) threshold, and so is likely to under-estimate the number of employees working a few hours a week. Furthermore, employer surveys like the NES exclude the self-employed, and may not have particularly good data on employees in small businesses, due to non-response. Changes in the structure of employment, such as the rise in self-employment, part-time employment, second jobs (which tend to be of a few hours a week) and the growth of small businesses means that data gathered from employer-based surveys is likely to have become less representative of the workforce as a whole. It also under-represents or omits completely some groups we are interested in.

Despite some limitations, set out below, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is more representative than employer-based surveys. The LFS has included questions on hours of work since its inception in 1973. It is possible to make comparisons across a number of key variables from 1979, which means that comprehensive hours of work data are now available which cover more than a complete economic cycle. The LFS is a large, nationally representative survey of individuals living in private household accommodation, and covers all types of workers. In a reference week it collects data on both paid and unpaid overtime, hours worked in a second job, and gives two measures of hours that individuals say they work in their main job - "usual hours", and the hours they actually worked ("actual hours").

### Limitations of the LFS

Nevertheless, there are limitations to the LFS. The time series of data provided by the LFS is considerably shorter than that given by the NES. Furthermore, changes to the questionnaire and method of collection mean

to compare either the peaks or the troughs of the variable's cycle. This approach abstracts largely from the cyclical effects, (although, as shall be seen, it is not immune to them), giving a truer picture of the underlying, or structural, changes in the variable in question.

that the data is not always strictly comparable over time. Details of these changes are given in Box 2 and at appropriate points in the article. A key purpose of this article is to overcome these obstacles as far as possible.

The LFS data also include a large proportion of proxy respondents: that is, a person answering on behalf of the person to which the information refers, rather than the individual responding themselves. Average hours for where there is a proxy response tend to be higher than those where there are personal responses; this is perhaps not surprising, since the more hours a person works, the less he or she is likely to be available to respond in person. However, there may also be some possibility of proxy respondents simply over-estimating hours worked. Proxy responses as a proportion of total responses have fallen, however, from 43 per cent of those with hours information in 1985 to 32 per cent in 1994.

Since the survey became quarterly in 1992, a further potential limitation has appeared in the form of non-contacts. These are households in the survey who were not contacted in a particular quarter - in which case the information held for them for the previous quarter is brought forward. In the spring 1992 survey, non-contacts had average actual hours worked which were higher than those for contacts, but in the spring 1993 and spring 1994 surveys they were marginally lower. Hence the evidence on whether, and how, this might bias the results is inconclusive.

### Re-grossed LFS estimates

The LFS sample results are grossed to national population estimates using data produced by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys. 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 the article, 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review', pp223-232. However, surveys from the bulk of the period covered by this article use the previous, 1981 Census-based population estimates. To ensure consistency, information from 1992 to 1994 is presented using the previous population estimates. For this reason there will be differences between figures for 1992 to 1994 in this article and LFS-based figures published subsequently.

Figure 1 shows movements in three key economic variables over the past 15 years: total actual hours worked in the economy; employment; and Gross Domestic Product (GDP, or output). All three have a clear cyclical pattern, but while these move broadly in step, their turning points do not

coincide exactly. For example, total hours started to fall in 1989, a year before GDP and employment, and both total hours and employment continued to fall after GDP reached its trough in 1992.<sup>3</sup>

To compare movements in different variables a common definition of a cycle is required. Options include using: the cyclical indicators produced by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), which combine several different economic series; the level of GDP; or the deviation of GDP from its long-run trend to define the cycle. As this article has a labour market focus, however, the employment cycle is a more appropriate basis on which to measure trends in hours worked. Employment reached peaks in 1979 and 1990, and troughs in 1983 and 1993. Our data allow comparisons both peak-to-peak, from 1979 to 1990, and trough-to-trough, from 1983 to 1993. Both the comparisons include the period of employment growth from 1983 to 1990, so any differences between the comparisons will reflect differences between 1979 to 1983 and 1990 to 1993. As we shall see, the choice of comparison can have a significant impact on the results. Comparisons take account, as far as possible, of changes in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) hours of work data, which are summarised in box 2.

### Total hours worked across the whole economy

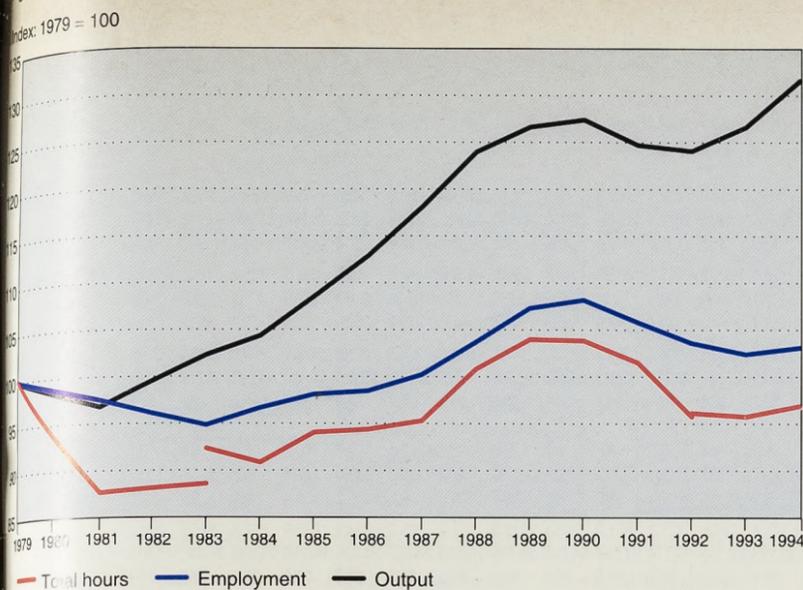
Table 1 summarises total actual hours worked in the economy in the reference week. The table splits hours worked according to employment status, and gives information on second jobs. Table 2 provides more detailed information on hours worked by full- and part-time workers, and changes in hours and employment across different phases of the employment cycle.

Table 1 and figure 1 show that total hours worked in the economy are highly cyclical. Total hours dropped sharply, by 12.5 per cent, between 1979 and 1981, before stabilising until 1984. They grew slowly up to 1987, and then rapidly in the next two years, corresponding to the most rapid growth of the economic cycle. Total hours then declined by 8.2 per cent over the four years to 1993, but have since resumed their growth.

Trough-to-trough over the employment cycle, total hours increased by 3.4 per cent, while employment (excluding unpaid family workers) grew by 7.3 per cent, and GDP by almost 24 per cent. Peak-to-peak comparisons are difficult to make because of changes in the LFS data, with estimates for changes in hours worked by employees and the self-employed ranging from a fall of 0.5 per cent to growth of 2.1 per cent, depending on how the discontinuities are treated.

Table 2 shows that over the period common to the two comparisons, 1983 to 1990,

Figure 1 Trends in total actual hours, employment and output, Great Britain



Note: Total hours do not include unpaid overtime, or those on government schemes, before 1983.

Source: Hours and employment: Labour Force Survey, spring  
Output: Economic Trends, United Kingdom data, annual average

total hours grew by a total of 12.5 per cent, while GDP grew by nearly a quarter. There were significant differences between the two periods when employment fell. Between 1979 and 1983 total hours dropped by between 9.2 and 11.6 per cent, while output grew by 2.3 per cent. Between 1990 and 1993 total hours dropped by less, 7.8 per cent, yet output also fell, by 0.6 per cent.

This difference in the relationship between hours worked and output might have been due to a higher degree of over-manning in 1979, resulting in an artificially high number of hours worked in the economy. The significant restructuring of the economy after 1979, accompanied by a reduction in over-manning, would have resulted in a sharper fall in total hours than would otherwise be the case. Changes in total hours over this period were therefore likely to have been a combination of both cyclical and structural changes. In 1990 the economy was very different to that in 1979, and the changes in total hours over the following few years were likely to have been mainly cyclical, so the response of hours to the fall in economic activity was much less.

### Employment and average hours worked

A breakdown of the changes in total hours into those due to average hours and those due to changes in employment is informative. Between 1979 and 1983 employment fell by 6.7 per cent, while from 1990 to 1993 the fall was similar, at 5.9 per cent. Average hours worked, including those in second jobs, fell by 5.2 per cent between 1979 and 1983, but the fall in the second period was much smaller,

at 2.3 per cent. Furthermore, between 1983 and 1990 the 12.5 per cent rise in total hours comprised a 14.1 per cent rise in employment, and a 1.4 per cent fall in average hours.

## Box 2: Changes in hours or work data in the LFS

Table 1 illustrates two of the changes in the LFS data over the period 1979 to 1994. First, information for those on work-related Government training programmes (here shown as "Government schemes") was not available before 1983, and for unpaid family workers before 1992. Just under a quarter of unpaid family workers would have been defined as employees or self-employed before 1992, the remainder being either ILO unemployed or inactive (for more details see the LFS Help-Line, pp L3-L4, *Employment Gazette*, May 1993). Fortunately, the contribution these groups make to total hours is quite small (1.4 per cent in 1994), so the overall impact of these discontinuities is not very significant.

All the tables in this article have been presented in a way that should enable the reader to decide how to deal with these coverage discontinuities. Each of the four types of employment status (employees, self-employed, those on government schemes and unpaid family workers) are given separately, for the period when information was available. Sub-totals are provided for employees and the self-employed for the whole period, with a further sub-total including those on government schemes from 1983 onwards, and a final total including unpaid family workers from 1992 onwards.

The second discontinuity is that the 1979 and 1981 surveys only asked questions about

This shows that the relationship between employment and total hours has become closer, with average hours varying much less across the cycle. There are many possible explanations for this. One is the sectoral shift away from manufacturing towards services; overtime working is more prevalent in manufacturing than in service industries, so a relative decline in manufacturing would result in less variation in average hours in the event of an upturn or downturn.

A second explanation could be reforms aimed at improving the labour market and increasing its flexibility. These reforms will have had effects in many ways, but for our purposes, they can be broadly broken down into reforms that enhanced *numerical flexibility* (number of people employed), and reforms that enhanced *temporal flexibility* (hours worked by those employed). However, the two are closely linked.

Flexible forms of working can cover a whole array of employment contracts, ranging from sub-contracting and self-employment, to part-time work and home-working. There is evidence that there have been increases in most forms of flexible employment in the past 10 years.<sup>5</sup> The analysis here focuses on the main employment categories: full-time employees, part-time employees, self-employment, and second jobs.

paid overtime, and not unpaid overtime, so figures for total actual and usual hours worked in the reference week will not be completely consistent over time. For this reason, figures are provided both for hours excluding and hours including unpaid overtime in 1983 (for actual hours) or 1984 (for usual hours). For employees and self-employed, inclusion of unpaid overtime increased total actual hours worked in the main job by 2.7 per cent in 1983, the first time the information was obtained. Unfortunately, it is not possible to identify the effect of unpaid overtime on total actual hours worked in the second job, although since the contribution of second jobs to total hours is quite small (for example, 1.2 per cent in 1994), the impact of this discontinuity is likely to be tiny. Tables 1 to 3 provide a range of estimates of average annual changes in hours worked, based on the following assumptions about the amount of unpaid overtime worked in 1979: (a) no unpaid overtime worked in 1979; and (b) hours of unpaid overtime worked in 1979 form the same proportion of total hours as in 1983.

There have also been other changes to the structure and wording of the hours questions. These may, or may not, have affected individuals' responses. Information on the structure and wording of the hours questions in the LFS is given in the *technical note* at the end of the article.

Table 1 Summary table of total actual weekly hours worked in main and second jobs, by employment status

Total hours in millions, employment in thousands		Great Britain, spring																	Average annual change (percent)			
		Including paid overtime <sup>a</sup>			Including paid and unpaid overtime														1979-90 <sup>b</sup>		1983-93	
		1979	1981	1983 <sup>b</sup>	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Low	High				
<b>Main job</b>	<b>Employees</b>	Total hours	778.1	659.0	663.3	680.2	658.7	679.5	682.0	675.5	714.6	730.8	729.8	716.2	683.5	684.7	690.1	-3.9	-3.3	1.0		
	Jobs	22,431	21,406	20,288	20,288	20,454	20,629	20,705	20,762	21,422	22,055	22,254	21,876	21,396	21,185	21,273	-2.5	-2.5	1.3			
	Average hours	34.7	30.8	32.7	33.5	32.2	32.9	32.5	32.5	33.4	33.1	32.8	32.7	31.9	32.3	32.4	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3			
<b>Self-employed</b>	Total hours	85.0	95.6	98.3	101.9	112.1	115.6	116.4	127.5	134.0	144.7	145.2	139.5	125.1	121.7	126.3	3.7	4.6	5.2			
	Jobs	1,779	2,200	2,301	2,301	2,618	2,714	2,727	2,997	3,143	3,426	3,472	3,318	3,131	3,103	3,208	6.6	6.6	6.1			
	Average hours	47.8	43.4	42.7	44.3	42.8	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.2	41.8	42.0	39.9	39.2	39.4	-2.8	-1.9	-0.8			
<b>Total employees and self-employed in main job</b>	Total hours	863.0	754.6	761.6	782.1	770.8	795.1	798.3	803.0	848.6	875.5	875.0	855.7	808.5	806.3	816.3	-3.1	-2.4	1.6			
	Jobs	24,210	23,606	22,589	22,589	23,072	23,343	23,432	23,759	24,565	25,482	25,726	25,194	24,527	24,288	24,481	-1.7	-1.7	1.9			
	Average hours	35.6	32.0	33.7	34.6	33.4	34.1	34.1	33.8	34.5	34.4	34.0	34.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3			
<b>Second jobs</b>	Total hours	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.9	6.8	6.7	7.3	8.4	9.5	9.9	10.2	8.9	9.4	10.2	6.5	6.5	10.7			
	Jobs	380	492	547	547	701	781	814	836	963	1,056	1,074	1,075	962	1,029	1,134	9.6	9.6	10.1			
	Average hours	9.9	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.0	-2.8	-2.8	0.5			
<b>Total employees and self-employed in main and second job</b>	Total hours	866.8	758.7	766.4	786.9	776.7	801.9	805.1	810.3	857.0	885.0	884.9	865.9	817.4	815.7	826.5	-3.0	-2.4	1.7			
	Jobs	24,590	24,098	23,136	23,136	23,774	24,124	24,246	24,595	25,528	26,538	26,800	26,268	25,490	25,317	25,615	-1.5	-1.5	2.1			
	Average hours	35.3	31.5	33.1	34.0	32.7	33.2	33.2	32.9	33.6	33.3	33.0	33.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	-1.5	-0.9	-0.4			
<b>On government schemes</b>	Total hours			11.8	12.2	9.5	12.2	11.7	14.5	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.8	11.3	10.5	9.9	-	-	-1.4			
	Employment			355	355	315	396	396	488	520	481	448	408	357	337	318	-	-	-0.5			
	Average hours			33.2	34.2	30.3	30.7	29.6	29.7	29.8	31.3	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.3	31.3	-	-	-0.9			
<b>Total employees, self-employed and those on government schemes</b>	Total hours			778.2	799.1	786.2	814.1	816.8	824.8	872.5	900.0	898.9	878.7	828.7	826.3	836.4	-	-	0.3			
	Employment			22,944	22,944	23,387	23,739	23,828	24,247	25,085	25,962	26,175	25,601	24,885	24,625	24,798	-	-	0.7			
	Average hours			33.9	34.8	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.0	34.8	34.7	34.3	34.3	33.3	33.6	33.7	-	-	-0.4			
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>	Total hours												3.2	2.4	2.2	-	-	-				
	Employment												179	148	144	-	-	-				
	Average hours												17.9	16.5	15.2	-	-	-				
<b>Total in employment</b>	Total hours													831.9	828.7	838.6	-	-	-			
	Employment													25,064	24,773	24,942	-	-	-			
	Average hours													33.2	33.5	33.6	-	-	-			

Note: Average and total hours figures may differ marginally from other LFS-based published sources due to small differences in the treatment of non-response.

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Prior to 1983, no questions were asked explicitly about unpaid overtime. It is, however, possible that some respondents included it in their answer.  
 b For second jobs, includes unpaid overtime.  
 c A range of figures is provided here, based on the lowest and highest changes resulting from two scenarios:  
 (a) No unpaid overtime worked in 1979  
 (b) Hours of unpaid overtime worked in 1979 form the same proportion of total hours as they did in 1983.

**Differences in total hours worked by employment status**

Table 2 shows that between 1983 and 1990 employment and total hours worked grew for all types of worker, although by varying amounts. Total hours worked by employees, in both main and second jobs, increased by 7.7 per cent over this period, while those worked by the self-employed rose by 43.6 per cent. Total hours worked by those on government schemes also increased by 14.8 per cent, although these make up less than 2 per cent of total hours

However, across the employment cycle there was an interesting divergence between peak-to-peak and trough-to-trough changes, since the changes in total hours in the early 1980s and the early 1990s were much different. Tables 1 and 2 show that hours worked by the self-employed increased continuously from 1979 to 1990, rising by around 70 per cent over the period. Hours worked by the self-

employed rose even during the early 1980s recession. By contrast, employees' total hours fell between 1979 and 1990, by around 7 per cent in total.

The picture is considerably different, however, if the comparison is made trough-to-trough. Between 1990 and 1993 there was a 15.9 per cent reduction in total hours worked by the self-employed, and this was much sharper than the 6.2 per cent reduction in employees' total hours. The overall impact of this was that trough-to-trough total hours worked by employees grew by 1.1 per cent, while for the self-employed they grew by 20.7 per cent - still a large figure, but significantly less than the peak-to-peak growth.

**Total hours, employment, and average hours worked**

Figure 2 displays the trends in average hours and employment for each category of employment. It is apparent that between

1979 and 1983 there was a sharp drop in average hours for all categories of workers. Thereafter, while there were changes in average hours for all groups, these were much less pronounced, and did not exhibit much cyclicity. It is probable that there is a significant structural element to the drop in average hours between 1979 and 1983, as it appears to be too large to be solely cyclical.

**Full-time and part-time employees**

The 1980s saw a rise in the numbers, and proportion, of employees employed part-time.<sup>6,7</sup> There are obvious attractions to the use of part-time employees, the most significant being the ability to use staff when they are most needed. This is particularly important in the service sector, where part of a service is its delivery at a time suitable for the customer. Between 1983 and 1990 the number of full-time employees also grew, but more slowly than

Figure 2 Trends in average hours and employment, Great Britain



Notes:  
 1 Average hours do not include unpaid overtime before 1983.  
 2 Information on government schemes was not available before 1983, and unpaid family workers before 1992.

Source: Labour Force Survey

other groups, leading to a decline in their share of those in employment.

Between 1983 and 1993, the number of full-time employees in their main job rose by 31.3 per cent, compared with a drop of 2.2 per cent in the number of part-time employees. Thus, temporal flexibility is likely to have risen in terms of the number of hours are worked by employees, but fallen in terms of the average hours worked by each employee, as the variation in average hours across the cycle has fallen. At the same time employers have increased their numerical flexibility. This is clear from the employment panel of Figure 2, where the cyclical nature of the number of full-time employees is immediately apparent. There is also a cyclical element to the number of part-time employees, where the rate of growth slows from 1989 to 1993. This is, however, less obvious because the cyclical changes are on top of the structural growth in part-time employment.

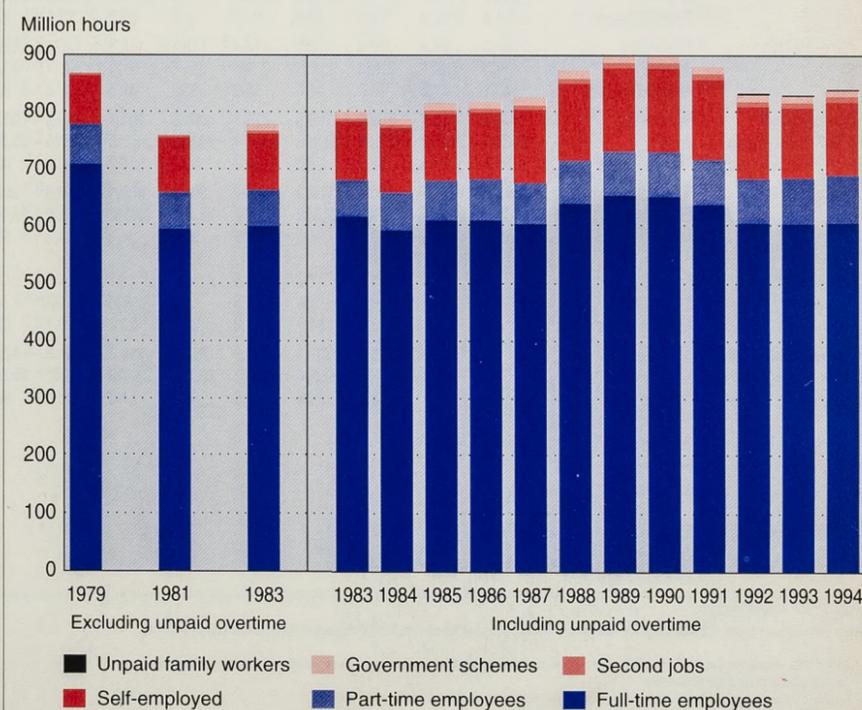
The growth in the proportion of part-time employees, combined with a decline in their average hours, has contributed to a gentle decline in average hours worked by all employees. Average hours of part-time employees fell by 4.9 per cent trough-to-trough, while their share of the total number of employees rose from just under a fifth to nearly a quarter. Among full-time employees there was little discernible trend in average hours worked: trough-to-trough, their average hours rose by 0.3 per cent. Overall, the fall in employees' average hours between 1983 and 1993 was 3.6 per cent. These trends in average hours and employment have had a marked impact on total hours worked by each group, as

shown in figure 3. Trough-to-trough, total hours worked by full-time employees fell by 1.9 per cent, while part-time employees' total hours rose by a quarter.

Regarding the share of total hours worked, in 1983 full-time employees accounted for 77 per cent of all hours worked by those in employment, falling to 73 per cent by 1993 (excluding unpaid

family workers). The proportion worked by part-time employees rose from 8 to 9.7 per cent over the same period; the rest of the decline in full-time employees' share of total hours was due to growth in the proportion worked by the self-employed (by 2 percentage points) and those in second jobs (by half a percentage point). The large percentage increase in part-time employees'

Figure 3 Trends in total actual hours, employment and output, Great Britain



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring





Table 4 Average actual and usual weekly hours worked, by employment status

Great Britain, spring

Average hours per week		Including paid overtime <sup>a</sup>			Including paid and unpaid overtime										
		1979	1981	1984 <sup>b</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Main job</b>															
Employees	Usual hours	37.1	35.8	36.1	37.2	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.4	35.7	37.1	37.2
	Actual hours	34.7	30.8	31.4	32.2	32.9	32.9	32.5	33.4	33.1	32.8	32.7	31.9	32.3	32.4
	Difference	-2.5	-5.0	-4.7	-5.0	-4.5	-4.6	-5.0	-4.5	-4.6	-5.0	-4.6	-3.8	-4.8	-4.7
Full-time	Usual hours	41.1	40.3	41.4	42.6	43.0	43.3	43.5	43.8	43.7	43.7	43.5	41.6	43.6	43.8
	Actual hours	38.5	34.7	35.9	36.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	38.7	38.4	37.9	38.1	37.3	37.9	38.2
	Difference	-2.7	-5.6	-5.4	-5.8	-5.2	-5.4	-5.8	-5.2	-5.3	-5.8	-5.4	-4.3	-5.6	-5.6
Part-time	Usual hours	19.0	17.7	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.1	17.4	17.6
	Actual hours	17.4	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.5
	Difference	-1.5	-2.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1
Self-employed	Usual hours	50.0	49.5	46.3	47.2	47.0	47.7	47.3	47.1	46.8	46.4	46.8	44.3	44.6	44.5
	Actual hours	47.8	43.4	42.1	42.8	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.2	41.8	42.0	39.9	39.2	39.4
	Difference	-2.2	-6.0	-4.2	-4.4	-4.4	-5.0	-4.7	-4.4	-4.6	-4.6	-4.7	-4.3	-5.4	-5.2
Full-time	Usual hours			52.7	53.8	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.2	52.6	52.2	52.4	50.2	51.3	51.3
	Actual hours			48.1	48.9	48.8	48.4	48.7	48.3	47.6	47.2	47.3	45.5	45.3	45.6
	Difference			-4.6	-4.9	-4.9	-5.4	-5.2	-4.8	-5.0	-5.0	-5.1	-4.7	-5.9	-5.7
Part-time	Usual hours			15.2	15.6	14.6	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.5	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.5	15.5
	Actual hours			13.2	13.4	12.6	13.0	13.3	13.6	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.3	12.6	12.7
	Difference			-2.0	-2.2	-2.0	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4	-2.3	-2.6	-2.7	-2.4	-2.9	-2.8
<b>Total employees and self-employed</b>	Usual hours	<b>38.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>
	Actual hours	<b>35.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>
	Difference	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>Second job</b>															
Employees	Actual hours	9.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.0
	Self-employed	11.6	9.7	8.9	8.9	9.6	8.7	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.6	8.9
<b>Total employees and self-employed in second job</b>	Actual hours	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>
	Difference	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>Total employees and self-employed in main and second job</b>	Usual hours	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>38.5</b>
	Actual hours	<b>35.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>
	Difference	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>On government schemes</b>	Usual hours			34.1	34.4	34.8	33.6	33.4	33.9	33.6	35.9	36.0	35.4	35.5	34.8
	Actual hours			29.9	30.3	30.7	29.6	29.7	29.8	31.3	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.3	31.3
	Difference			-4.1	-4.1	-4.0	-4.1	-3.7	-4.1	-4.7	-4.7	-4.6	-3.8	-4.2	-3.5
<b>Total employees, self-employed and those on government schemes</b>	Usual hours			37.5	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.0	37.1	38.4	38.5
	Actual hours			32.9	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.0	34.8	34.7	34.3	34.3	33.3	33.6	33.7
	Difference			-4.6	-4.9	-4.5	-4.7	-5.0	-4.5	-4.6	-4.9	-4.6	-3.8	-4.8	-4.8
<b>Unpaid family workers</b>	Usual hours											19.2	16.9	15.9	
	Actual hours											17.9	16.5	15.2	
	Difference											-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	
<b>Total in employment</b>	Usual hours											<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>	
	Actual hours											<b>33.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.6</b>	
	Difference											<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	

Note: Average hours figures may differ marginally from other LFS-based published sources due to small differences in the treatment of non-response.

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Prior to 1983, no questions were asked explicitly about unpaid overtime. It is, however, possible that some respondents included it in their answer.  
b Data for 1983 is not available. For second jobs, includes unpaid overtime.

Table 3 indicates that there was little change in average usual hours worked, with a decrease of 0.3 per cent between 1984 and 1993. While average usual hours of both full- and part-time employees rose over this period, the increase in the proportion of employees working part-time led to a small drop in average usual hours for all employees.

The self-employed experienced a sharper drop in average usual hours of 5.5 per cent over the same period, due both to an increase in the proportion working part-time, and a fall in the average usual hours

of both the full- and part-time self-employed.

Table 4 summarises the information on average actual and usual hours worked in the reference week. It would be expected that the difference between the two would exhibit some cyclical, due to increased overtime working in upswings, and short-time working in downswings. However, the table shows that the difference between actual and usual hours was fairly constant over most of the period, but was considerably lower in 1979, and slightly higher in 1981. Perhaps surprisingly, therefore, there

was not much cyclical variation in the difference between average usual and actual hours in later years. This might be because employment is now more responsive to reductions in total hours, and less is reflected in average hours.

#### Conclusion

This article has considered total actual hours worked in the reference week, and trends in hours worked over time. In addition, this article has presented as consistent a series as possible of total hours worked for the whole economy for the past 15

years. Discontinuities remain in some series, but presenting full information enables the reader to decide the importance and treatment of these discontinuities.

The changes in total actual hours, including those on government schemes and unpaid family workers, and second jobs, are summarised in figure 3. By far the most significant contribution to hours worked is provided by full-time employees, but their importance has been diminishing over time, as the number of part-time employees and self-employed has grown significantly.

The substantial change in total hours between 1979 and 1983 may have been due to a structural change in the labour market, as falls in both average hours and employment contributed to the drop in total hours. Since then, average hours have shown only a slight cyclical pattern, which might be the result of sectoral shifts or alternatives to hours reductions. Employment has moved much more in line with total hours worked, although most of the cyclical variation has been concentrated among full-time employees. Other components of employment, particularly part-time work and self-employment, have been on an upward trend. There has been little change in the total hours and employment of those on government schemes. Despite the substantial rise in the proportion of employees working part-time, average hours of employees showed only a small downward trend across the cycle. For the self-employed there was a significant decline in average hours, but this was outweighed by the rise in the numbers of self-employed. It may also be that the level of self-employment has developed a more obvious cyclical pattern.

Average hours of employees and the self-employed have converged, and this, coupled with the growth of self-employment, suggests that self-employment and employee status have become more viable alternatives to each other. ■

#### Footnotes

- See, for example, *Employment Outlook*, OECD, 1991; and *Jobs Study - Evidence and Explanations, part 1*, OECD, 1994 (table 1.1 panels A and B).
- See, for example, Beatson, M: 'Progress towards a flexible labour market', *Employment Gazette*, February 1995; Campbell, M and Daly, M: 'Self-employment: into the 1990s', *Employment Gazette*, June 1992; Naylor, K: 'Part-time working in Great Britain - an historical analysis', *Employment Gazette*, December 1994; Watson, G: 'The flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK', *Employment Gazette*, July 1994; and Watson, G: 'Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe', *Employment Gazette*, November 1992.
- It is probable that the same pattern occurred at the previous trough in GDP, in 1981, but the LFS would not be able to pick this up for total hours, as there was no survey in 1982. By the Workforce in Employment measure, employment fell between 1982 and 1983, and then began to rise.
- In the LFS, full-time or part-time status is based on the respondent's self-assessment, not hours usually or actually worked.
- For example, the number of home workers in spring 1994 was 640,000, more than double the number in 1981. The number of temporary employees (casual, seasonal and agency employees, and those on fixed-term contracts) increased by 160,000 (13 per cent) between spring 1984 and spring 1994, although this represented only a small increase in the proportion of all employees who were temporary. The proportion of employees who are in temporary jobs remains low by OECD and EU standards (see *Employment Outlook*, OECD, 1991). For further information on evidence of greater labour market flexibility, see Beatson, M: 'Progress towards a

flexible labour market', *Employment Gazette*, February 1995.

- This was a continuation of the trend in the 1970s. Information from the Workforce in Employment series (see *Employment Gazette Historical Supplement No 4*, October 1994) shows growth in the number of part-time employees in Great Britain of 1.24 million between June 1971 and June 1979, and growth of 1.14 million between June 1979 and June 1990. [It should be noted that the Workforce in Employment series is on a different basis to the LFS, and the figures for the number of part-time employees will include most of those in second jobs, which are considered separately in this article. Furthermore, part-time status is self-defined in the LFS, whereas in the Workforce in Employment series it is defined as those who normally work no more than 30 hours per week.]
- Much more detailed information on part-time work is given in Naylor, K: 'Part-time working in Great Britain - an historical analysis', *Employment Gazette*, December 1994; and Watson, G and Fothergill, B: 'Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work', *Employment Gazette*, May 1993. Among other things, these show that the UK has a higher proportion of jobs which are part-time than both any other G7 country and the EU average, and also that the level of satisfaction with part-time work was high: spring 1994 figures show that 13 per cent of part-time workers were working part-time because they could not find a full-time job.
- The hypothesis that there was a structural shift towards self-employment during the early 1980s is further supported by the trends in the 1970s. The Workforce in Employment series (see *Employment Gazette Historical Supplement No 4*, October 1994) shows that between the employment peak in June 1974 and the following peak in June 1979 self-employment declined by 109,000. Furthermore, in June 1979 self-employment was only 55,000 (2.9 per cent) higher than when the information was first collected in 1959, despite a near 1.5 million (6.2 per cent) increase in employment over the same period.
- From 47.1 to 42.7 hours; the difference from the 1983 figure given before is due to information on unpaid overtime not being collected in 1979.
- More recent information on average hours worked can be obtained from the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*, table 9.

#### Technical note

##### The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of around 60,000 private households, covering about 160,000 individuals, throughout the United Kingdom. The survey was conducted once every two years from 1973 to 1983, and once every year between 1984 and 1991 in spring. From 1992 onwards the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain. The results are grossed to national population estimates using data produced by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys.

##### Questions on hours worked

Questions on hours worked have been included in the LFS since its inception in 1973. However, as noted in the article, changes to the questionnaire and the method of collection mean that the data is not always

strictly comparable over time. Some of the changes made were simply a matter of question order, although this might have a subtle impact on responses, so these have also been recorded here.

##### 1979 and 1981

In 1979 and 1981 the hours questions were limited to three, on actual hours worked in main job, usual hours worked in main job, and actual hours worked in second jobs. These were asked of all employees and the self-employed in main jobs, and if appropriate, second jobs. The 1981 survey also separately asked employees how many hours they were contracted to work in their main job, and how many hours of paid overtime they worked in the preceding week. The questions specifically asked for hours worked . . . including paid overtime but exclud-

ing mealbreaks. No mention is made of unpaid overtime; there is a possibility that some respondents included it in their answer.

##### 1983 to 1988

In 1983 the respondent was taken through a detailed series of questions about hours worked in their main job. Questions on usual hours and actual hours were intermingled, but for the first time information on unpaid overtime was also collected. All questions were asked of employees, the self-employed, and those on work-related government training programmes. The first question asked about usual hours worked . . . excluding meal breaks and overtime, whether paid or unpaid. This amounts to basic hours. The questions then asked about paid overtime usually worked in a week,

Continued overleaf >

paid overtime actually worked in a week, and repeated the sequence for unpaid overtime. Usual hours worked were totalled and checked with the respondent, but a separate question was asked about total actual hours worked, . . . including any overtime you may have told me about, whether paid or unpaid, but excluding meal breaks. This was not checked against any responses to previous questions. Those with second jobs were specifically asked about hours . . . including any overtime, whether paid or unpaid, but excluding meal breaks.

The series of questions for the main job therefore allows unpaid overtime, whether usually or actually worked, to be separated from the paid hours. However, this is not the case with the question on hours worked in the second job. This sequence of questions remained much the same up to 1988, although there were a few minor alterations to wording.

1989 to 1991

There were some more significant changes in 1989, which grouped together the questions on usual hours and on actual hours. All employees, the self-employed, and those on work-related government training programmes were asked first about usual hours worked, excluding overtime, then usual paid overtime and usual unpaid overtime. The exercise was then repeated for actual hours worked. These questions con-

tinued with only minor changes to wording up to 1991. The question on hours worked in the second job was largely unchanged from the 1983 to 1988 question.

1992 to 1994

The spring 1992 questionnaire introduced information on unpaid family workers, although the sequence of questioning remained similar to that used previously. Unpaid family workers (those who did unpaid work either for a business they owned, or one a relative owned) were asked the same hours questions as employees, the self-employed or those on government schemes who never worked overtime, and so were not asked any overtime questions. The question on actual hours worked in the second job was unchanged.

Construction of the hours worked series

In each case, a three-stage approach has been used to calculate total and average hours worked in the economy. This is necessary to deal with the twin problems of non-response to the hours question, and non-response to the employment status questions. The approach could be described as a "building-block" approach, with data collected at a suitably desegregated level, and then built up to totals. This has implications as far as dealing with non-response is concerned; since non-response is not

the same across all disaggregated groups, totals calculated in this way will differ from those calculated if non-response is dealt with only at the aggregate level. Furthermore, totals will vary slightly according to the initial level of disaggregation used. For this reason, figures given in this article may differ slightly from those given in other LFS-based sources.

The data was collected, as far as available, for the following groups:

- Employees: Full-time, part-time and full- or part-time status not given;
- Self-employed: Full-time, part-time and full- or part-time status not given;
- Employment status not given;
- Work-related Government training schemes;
- Unpaid family workers.

Stage one involved calculating average hours for those who stated either positive or zero hours. This average hours figure was then applied to the total number of individuals in the category, including those who did not state their hours. This enabled calculation of total hours for the above categories. Finally, those who did not give their employment status, or their full- or part-time status, were distributed pro-rata across the relevant categories (full- or part-time, employees or self-employed), along with their total hours. From this, average hours were re-calculated.

**Further information:** More detailed information on the wording of the hours worked questions, and the construction of the hours worked series, is available on request. Readers who would like this information should put their request in writing to the address below. The raw data used to produce the tables are also available in spreadsheet files, in Lotus Symphony v2.2 format. Readers who would like data in this format should write to the address below enclosing one blank, formatted 3/2" high-density double-sided diskette. The diskette will be scanned for computer viruses before it is returned.

EMRU General Office  
Employment Department  
Level 1  
Caxton House  
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LONDON SW1H 9NF

## Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review

Revised estimates from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) were published last month in the LFS Rapid Release and appear in the pink pages of this month's *Employment Gazette*. This article explains how the survey results have been re-weighted in line with the most recently published population estimates, and the effect that this will have upon the LFS estimates. Changes resulting from the annual review of LFS seasonal adjustment are also outlined.

By Emma Tonks,  
Statistical Services Division.



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Key findings

- All LFS quarterly data from spring 1992 onwards have been re-weighted to bring estimates into line with the population estimates published by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys, following their assessment of the 1991 Census of Population results.
- The overall population aged 16 and over has been revised upwards by 75,000, on average. Revised estimates of seasonally adjusted total employment are up by an average of 140,000, and revised estimates of ILO unemployment are up by an average of 45,000. Revised estimates of seasonally adjusted economic inactivity are down by 110,000, on average.
- The trends of the key LFS series have been virtually unaltered by the re-weighting exercise.
- A new seasonal adjustment procedure using the X-11 program has also been introduced.

The re-weighting exercise

ALL QUARTERLY estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), from spring 1992 onwards, were revised in April (when the latest LFS results for winter 1994/5 — December to February — were published) in order to ensure that they accurately reflect the revised mid-year population estimates recently introduced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) following their assessment of the detailed results of the 1991 Census of Population. While the sample LFS results have not been revised, the weighting of the results to represent the whole population now takes into account the new OPCS estimates.

The annual surveys between 1984 and 1991 have not been re-weighted. This would have required a large volume of archived data to have been re-processed and this could not have been done to the current timescale. While ED considered it important to concentrate resources on improving the quality of the most recent data first, arrangements are being made to re-weight the annual surveys as soon as possible.

In addition to the use of more up-to-date population estimates, minor improvements have been made to the weighting methodology. In particular, under the previous methodology married women were weighted separately from non-married women using information from the 1981 Census of Population. Because the proportion of women who are married decreased between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, and is likely to continue falling, and because married and non-married women have much more similar patterns of economic activity than in the past, this procedure has now been discontinued.

LFS demographic estimates — the effects of re-weighting

The main revisions to OPCS population estimates and the LFS weighting methodology are detailed in table 1, together with the broad effects they have upon LFS estimates. Figures 1 to 4 illustrate these effects in greater detail. Although the figures refer only to the changes arising from re-weighting spring 1993, the main effects they illustrate are broadly constant across all quarters.

Table 1 Effects on LFS estimates of main revisions to population estimates and LFS weighting methodology.

Revision	Effect on LFS Estimates
<b>1. To population estimates:</b>	
The number of asylum seekers who gained residence between 1981 and 1991 in the UK has been increased.	This increases LFS estimates of the working-age population, particularly for men.
The number of retired people living in nursing homes has been increased.	As institutions such as nursing homes are not surveyed in the LFS, this decreases estimates of the number of people above working age, the majority of whom in the older age bands are women
<b>2. To weighting methodology:</b>	
A marital status split for women is no longer used.	This increases LFS estimates of non-married women.
The sample of those living in NHS accommodation is no longer weighted separately from the main household sample.	No effect on estimates.

Figure 1 shows how the re-weighting has altered the age structure of the LFS population. Estimates of the population of working age have increased, particularly for men in the 25-44 age group. In contrast, estimates of the population aged over 80 have fallen drastically, particularly for women. These effects are in line with the anticipated implications of the changes to the population estimates, as shown in table 1.

Figure 2 shows how the re-weighting has changed the regional distribution of the LFS household population. Upward revisions are seen in the more urban areas, particularly Inner London, where asylum seekers are most likely to settle, while there are downward revisions in the estimates for the more rural areas. The exception to this is the large increase for the 'Rest of Scotland', which is due to the fact that the mid-year population estimates for all areas of Scotland were revised upwards.

Figure 3 shows how LFS marital status estimates have been revised. Estimates of the numbers of married and non-married men have been little affected, but there are large decreases in the estimates of married or widowed women which are offset by large increases in the estimates for the non-married categories. The revisions to the marital status of women in the LFS population are partly due to the changed population estimates, but primarily due to the improvements in the weighting methodology.

Figure 4 shows how the re-weighting has affected LFS estimates of the numbers in each of the ethnic origin categories. For men, there are upward revisions in all categories, and although the revision for white males is much larger than for other groups, the percentage increase of this estimate (0.3 per cent) is in fact the smallest of such revisions. For women the picture is very different. Large downward revisions occur

for estimates of women of Indian, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi origin which, as percentages of the estimates themselves, are far larger than the downward revision in the estimate of numbers of white women. In contrast, there are relatively large upward revisions in the estimates of the number of women of Black origins. This pattern of changes is mainly due to the abolition of the out-dated marital status split from the weighting methodology, which had previously inflated estimates of numbers of women in the ethnic origins in which marriage is most common.

#### Seasonal adjustment

Each year the seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates is reviewed, taking account of the extra information about seasonal patterns provided by the previous year's data. (In fact, the introduction of the LFS re-weighted data was timed to coincide with this seasonal adjustment review, in order to provide as little inconvenience to users of LFS data as possible.) This year, two significant changes have been made to the seasonal adjustment of the LFS (in addition to the improvement of estimates of seasonal factors that result from having an extra year's data). These changes relate to the use of LFS data themselves, and to the seasonal adjustment methodology.

#### Data used for seasonal adjustment

In the past, seasonal adjustment of LFS key quarterly series using microCAPTAIN was based upon both the quarterly series from spring 1992, and unpublished experimental quarterly data collected between 1984 and 1991. This data was based upon a much smaller sample size than the current full quarterly data, leading to greatly increased quarterly fluctuations due to sampling variation during the 1984-1991 period.

Through the use of new techniques, the reliance upon this data for seasonal adjustment purposes has now been discontinued. Although LFS quarterly estimates are published for four 'seasonal' quarters each year (spring — March to May, summer — June to August, autumn — September to November, and winter — December to February), the sample design of the quarterly LFS is such that reliable estimates can be obtained for any period of three months (or more precisely 13 weeks). By using LFS estimates for overlapping three-month periods (eg. January to March, February to April, March to May, etc.) as a basis for seasonal adjustment, the seasonal components of LFS quarterly series can be more accurately estimated. Research conducted by Haywood, Tunnicliffe-Wilson & Young of Lancaster University found that it was methodologically valid to seasonally adjust data for overlapping periods.

The switch to using estimates for successive overlapping three month periods as a basis for estimating quarterly seasonal variation avoids the use of the experimental quarterly data for 1984 to 1991. Figures 5, 6 and 7, comparing seasonally adjusted LFS data produced using the old and the new methodologies, illustrate clearly the superiority of the new methodology in removing seasonal fluctuations which were previously left in and, hence, in producing a smoother, seasonally adjusted series.

#### Seasonal adjustment methodology

When the quarterly LFS was first introduced, it was not straightforward to produce estimates of seasonal variation in the time-series due to the very limited amount of back-data, and microCAPTAIN was chosen as the best computer package to seasonally adjust the data. The quarterly LFS has now been running for three years and there is a reasonable amount of data available for seasonal adjustment. Ongoing research within the Government Statistical Service suggests that, while microCAPTAIN is particularly useful for adjusting some series, in most cases the X-11 family of computer packages is preferred. In view of this, and following an evaluation exercise carried out in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office, ED has decided to use X-11 to seasonally adjust the LFS series. ED already uses this package to seasonally adjust both the Claimant Unemployment Count and Workforce in Employment series.

X-11 was originally developed by the US Bureau of the Census. In contrast to the model-based approach of microCAPTAIN, X-11 calculates a seasonally adjusted series by the application of moving averages in order to estimate the trend, seasonal and irregular components of the series.

As had been the case with microCAPTAIN in the past, an additive model, where the magnitude of the seasonal components is taken to be independent

Figure 1 Revisions in estimated age structure of the household population used for weighting LFS results; Great Britain, spring 1993

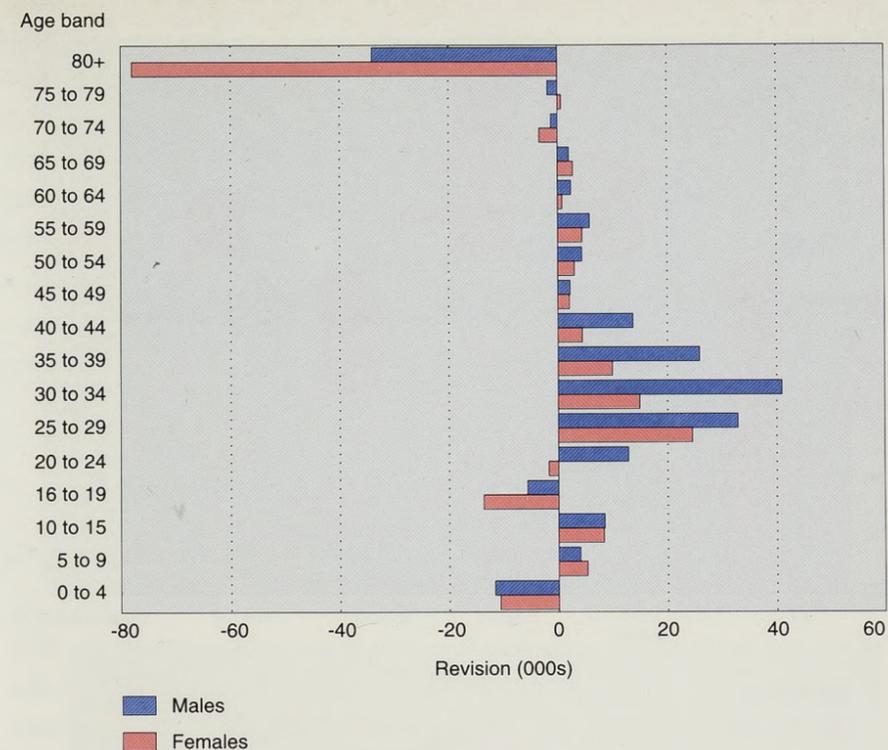


Figure 2 Revisions in estimated regional distribution of household residents used for weighting LFS results; Great Britain, spring 1993

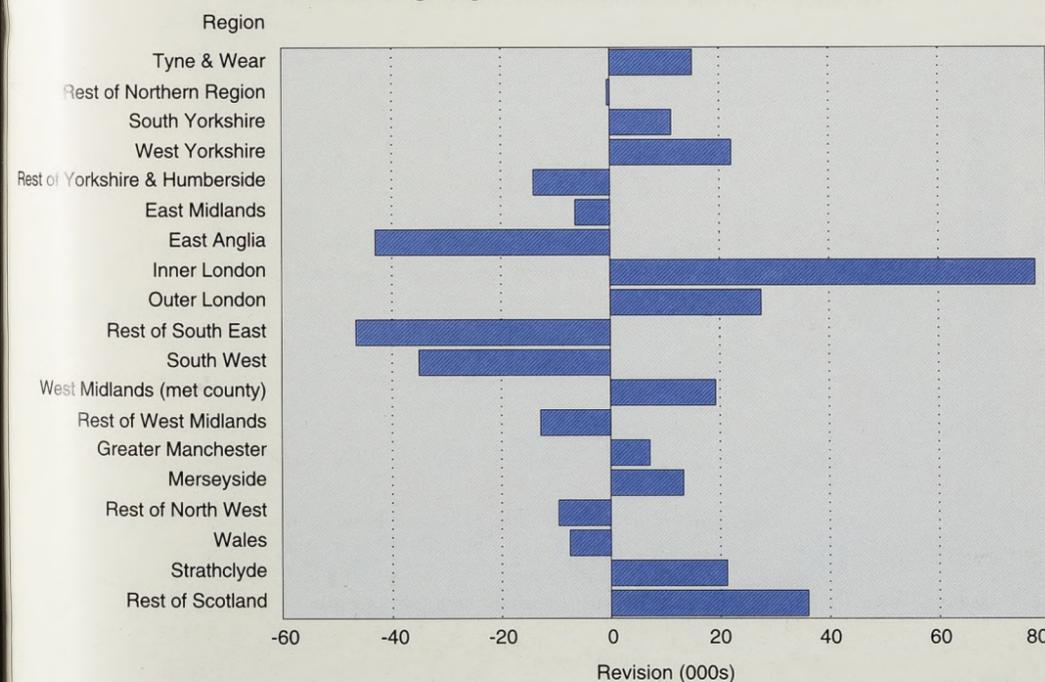


Figure 3 Revisions in estimates of marital status of household population; Great Britain, spring 1993

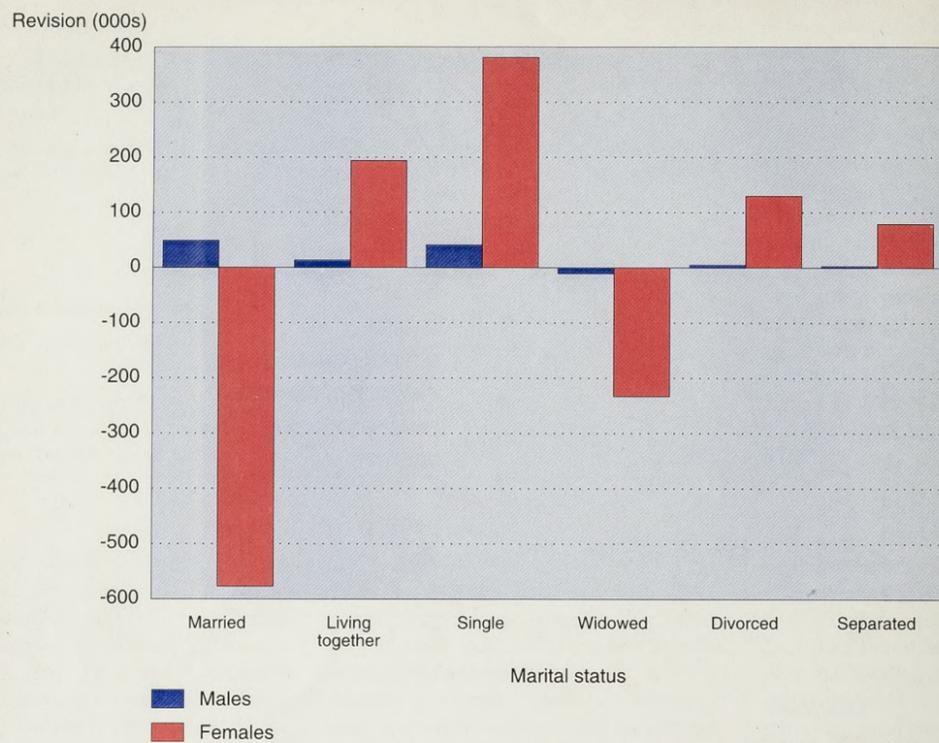
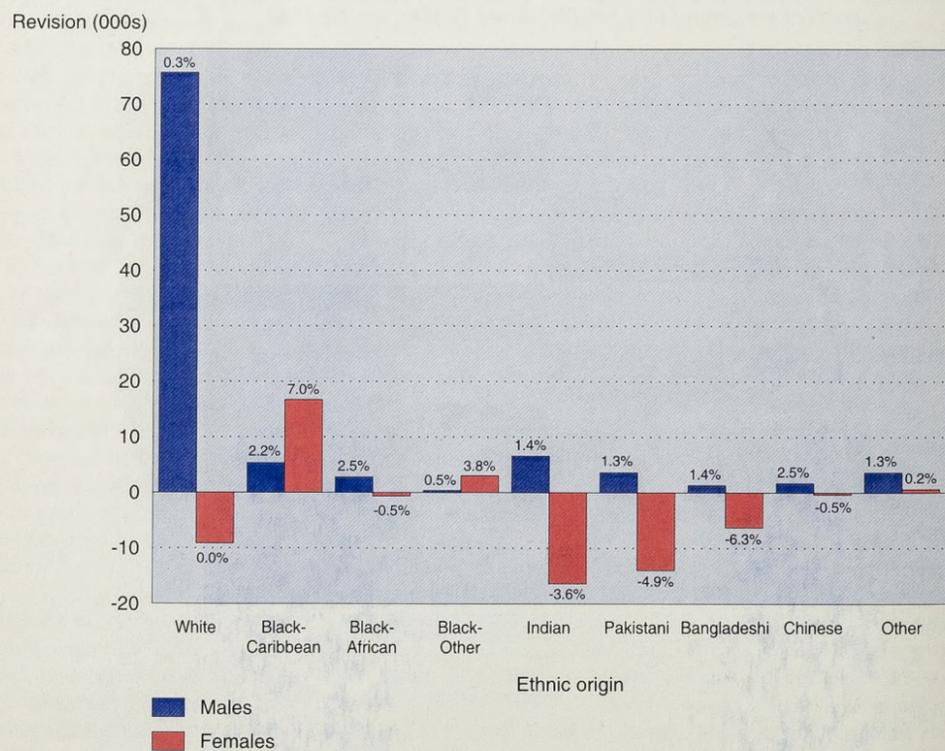


Figure 4 Revisions in estimated ethnic structure of the household population; Great Britain, spring 1993



Note: Percentage figures indicate the revisions as percentages of the estimates themselves.

Figure 5 Total employment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

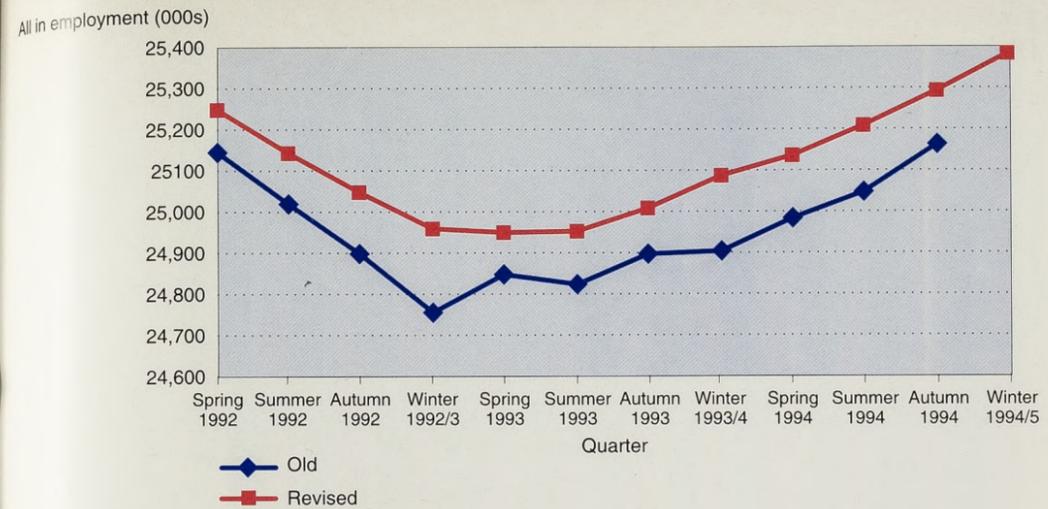


Figure 6 ILO unemployment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

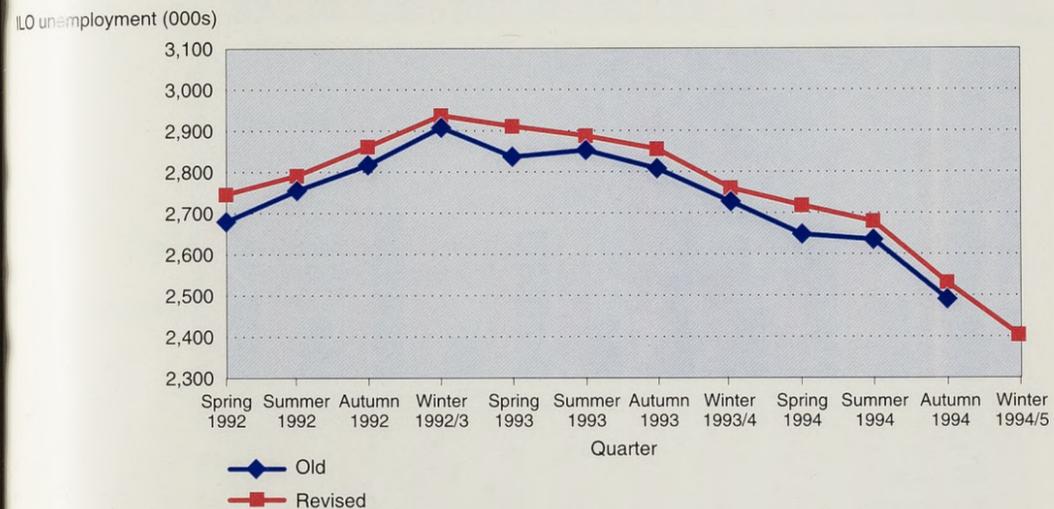


Figure 7 Economic inactivity before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

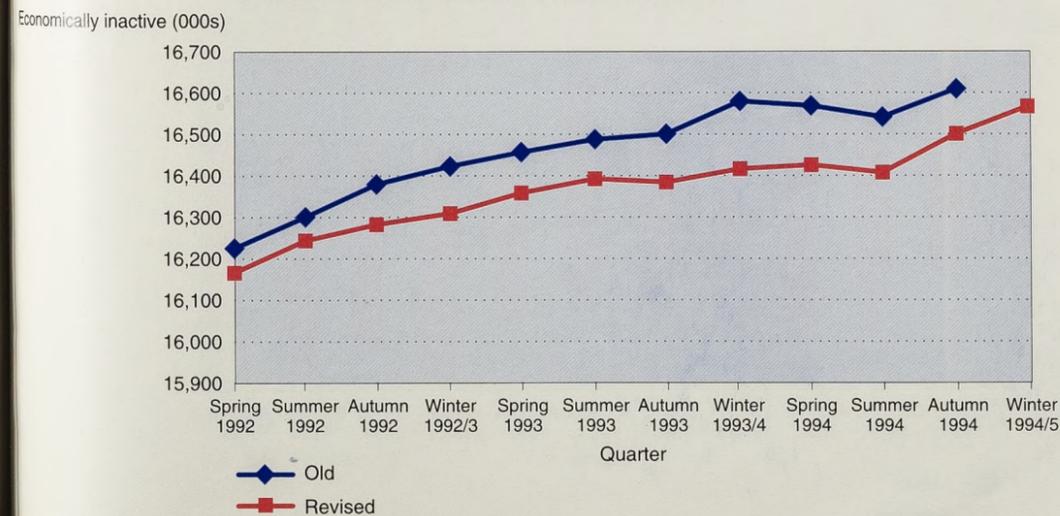


Figure 8 Revisions to estimated total employment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

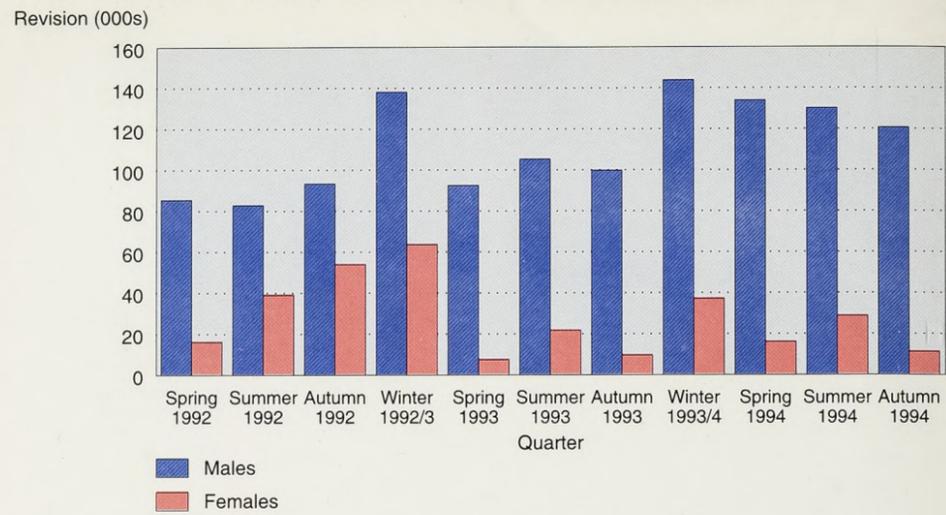


Figure 9 Revisions to estimated ILO unemployment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

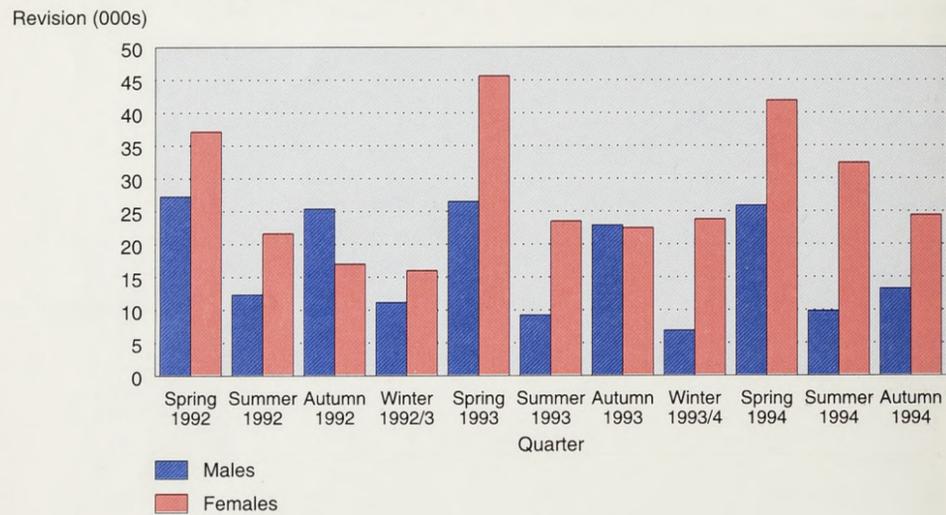


Figure 10 Revisions to estimated economic inactivity; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

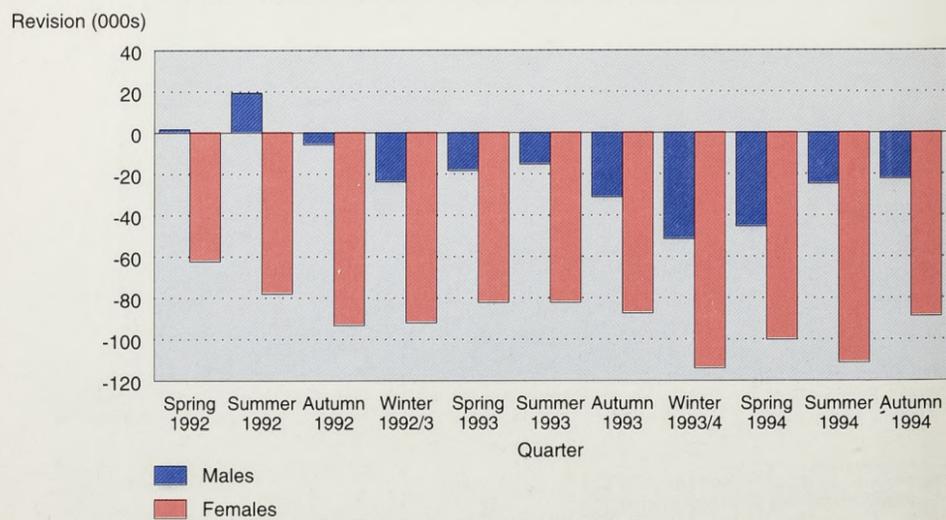


Figure 11 Revisions to estimated full-time employees and self-employed; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

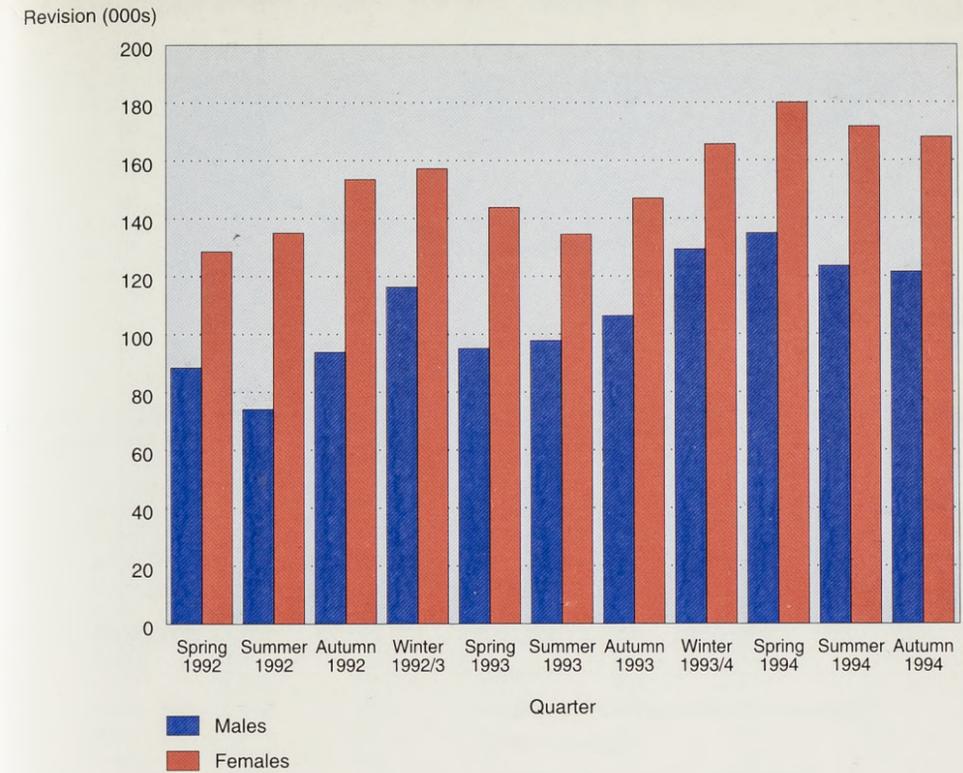


Figure 12 Revisions to estimated part-time employees and self-employed; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted



Figure 13 Full-time workers before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

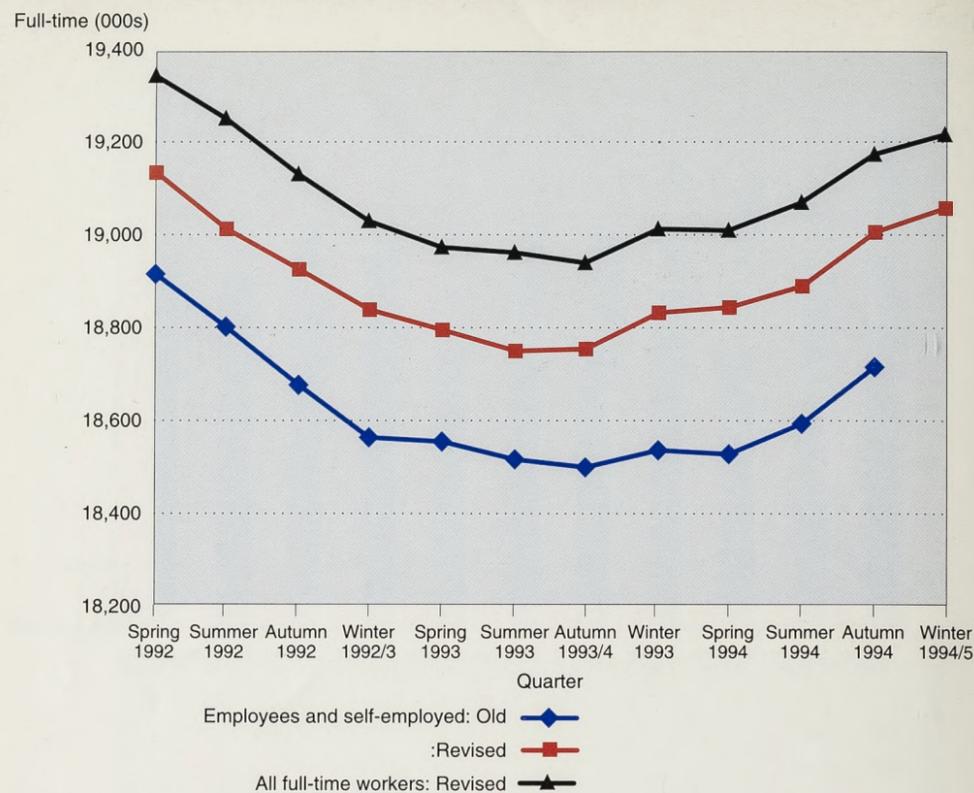


Figure 14 Part-time workers before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

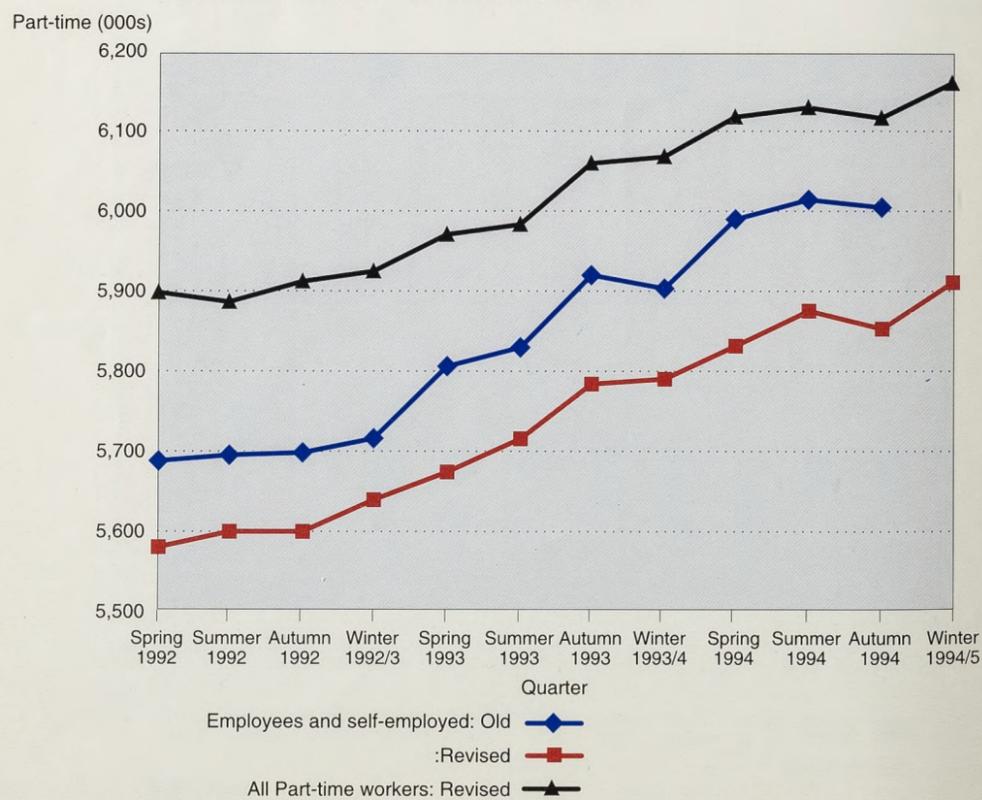


Table 2 Revisions to LFS estimates of economic activity and inactivity due to reweighting and seasonal adjustment review  
Seasonally adjusted, thousands

Quarter	Economically active			Economically inactive			Total population 16+		
	Old	Reweighted	Revision	Old	Reweighted	Revision	Old	Reweighted	Revision
Spring 1992	27,828	27,994	166	16,226	16,165	-61	44,054	44,159	105
Summer 1992	27,777	27,933	156	16,302	16,243	-59	44,079	44,176	97
Autumn 1992	27,719	27,908	189	16,381	16,282	-99	44,099	44,190	90
Winter 1992/3	27,666	27,895	229	16,424	16,308	-116	44,090	44,203	113
Spring 1993	27,687	27,859	172	16,458	16,358	-101	44,145	44,217	71
Summer 1993	27,679	27,839	159	16,489	16,392	-98	44,168	44,230	62
Autumn 1993	27,708	27,863	155	16,502	16,383	-119	44,210	44,246	36
Winter 1993/4	27,635	27,846	212	16,581	16,416	-166	44,216	44,262	46
Spring 1994	27,635	27,853	218	16,570	16,424	-146	44,206	44,277	72
Summer 1994	27,686	27,887	201	16,543	16,406	-136	44,228	44,293	65
Autumn 1994	27,653	27,823	169	16,611	16,500	-111	44,264	44,322	59
Winter 1994/5	N/A	27,786	N/A	N/A	16,566	N/A	N/A	44,352	N/A

Table 3 Revisions to LFS estimates of total employment and ILO unemployment due to reweighting and seasonal adjustment review

Quarter	All in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically active		
	Old	Reweighted	Revision	Old	Reweighted	Revision	Old	Reweighted	Revision
Spring 1992	25,147	25,248	101	2,681	2,745	64	27,828	27,994	166
Summer 1992	25,021	25,143	122	2,756	2,790	34	27,777	27,933	156
Autumn 1992	24,900	25,047	147	2,818	2,861	42	27,719	27,908	189
Winter 1992/3	24,757	24,958	202	2,909	2,936	27	27,666	27,895	229
Spring 1993	24,849	24,949	100	2,838	2,910	72	27,687	27,859	172
Summer 1993	24,825	24,952	127	2,854	2,887	33	27,679	27,839	159
Autumn 1993	24,899	25,008	109	2,809	2,855	45	27,708	27,863	155
Winter 1993/4	24,906	25,087	181	2,729	2,759	31	27,635	27,846	212
Spring 1994	24,986	25,136	150	2,650	2,717	68	27,635	27,853	218
Summer 1994	25,049	25,208	159	2,637	2,679	42	27,686	27,887	201
Autumn 1994	25,161	25,292	132	2,493	2,530	37	27,653	27,823	169
Winter 1994/5	N/A	25,383	N/A	N/A	2,403	N/A	N/A	27,786	N/A

of the trend, has been used for the LFS series. The first stage of X-11 is to estimate the trend of the series by taking moving averages. Having removed this first estimate of the trend, seasonal factors are then estimated for each three-month period, again by averaging. Having further subtracted these seasonal factors from the series, the remaining series of irregulars is then analysed and modified to reduce the effect of outlying extreme values. The moving average and outlier modification procedures are then repeated in an iterative process to arrive at final estimates of trend and seasonal variation.

#### Data structure and constraints

All seasonally adjusted series are separately adjusted for males and females. 'All Persons' series are then calculated by adding together these two series.

The seasonally adjusted key series have a hierarchical structure. The 'total aged 16+' series is taken to have a seasonal component of zero (the series shows no clear seasonality), and thus the seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series are the same. The seasonally adjusted series for 'economically active' and 'economically

inactive' are then constrained to sum to the 'Total aged 16+' series by pro rating any difference between their seasonal factors. Similarly, the seasonally adjusted series for 'in employment' and 'ILO unemployment' are constrained to sum to the seasonally adjusted 'economically active' series, and so on. Rather than simply adjust the lowest-level series (which have proportionally larger sampling variation) and sum these to obtain seasonally adjusted higher level series, this top-down procedure is used to ensure accurate adjustment of the key high level series.

#### LFS labour market estimates - the effect of re-weighting and seasonal adjustment

Tables 2 to 4 show key quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates on both the new and the previous weighting bases. Although the level of the key estimates change quite markedly from the old to the new weighting procedure, the trends of the key quarterly series are largely unaffected by the re-weighting exercise. This is illustrated by table 5, which details annual and quarterly seasonally adjusted changes to autumn 1994 on both the old and the new

weighting bases, and by figures 5, 6 and 7, which show both the previous and re-weighted quarterly seasonally adjusted series for total employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity. It should be noted, however, that the fact that the annual surveys (1984-1991) have not been re-weighted will result in a change in the trend of the series between 1991 and spring 1992.

Figures 8, 9, and 10, show the revisions arising from re-weighting to each of these series for men and women separately. Revised estimates of total employment are up by an average of 140,000 - 100,000 for men and 40,000 for women. The upward revision in male employment estimates arises largely from the addition of asylum seekers to estimates of the population of working age, while the upward revision in female employment is due both to this, and to the removal of the married/non-married split from the LFS weighting methodology. For the same reasons, revised estimates of ILO unemployment are up by an average of 45,000, over half of whom are women.

Conversely, revised estimates of economic inactivity are down by an average of 110,000, the vast majority of whom are

Table 4 Revisions to LFS estimates of activity and ILO unemployment rates due to reweighting and seasonal adjustment review

Quarter	Seasonally adjusted, per cent					
	Economic activity rate			ILO unemployment rate		
	Old	Reweighted	Revision	Old	Reweighted	Revision
Spring 1992	63.2	63.4	0.2	9.6	9.8	0.2
Summer 1992	63.0	63.2	0.2	9.9	10.0	0.1
Autumn 1992	62.9	63.2	0.3	10.2	10.3	0.1
Winter 1992/3	62.7	63.1	0.4	10.5	10.5	0.0
Spring 1993	62.7	63.0	0.3	10.3	10.4	0.2
Summer 1993	62.7	62.9	0.3	10.3	10.4	0.1
Autumn 1993	62.7	63.0	0.3	10.1	10.2	0.1
Winter 1993/4	62.5	62.9	0.4	9.9	9.9	0.0
Spring 1994	62.5	62.9	0.4	9.6	9.8	0.2
Summer 1994	62.6	63.0	0.4	9.5	9.6	0.1
Autumn 1994	62.5	62.8	0.3	9.0	9.1	0.1
Winter 1994/5	N/A	62.6	N/A	N/A	8.6	N/A

women. There are two reasons for this: the removal of the marital status split from the weighting methodology, and the increase in estimates of the number of retired people resident in nursing homes. As such institutions are not covered by the LFS, LFS estimates of the number of people above retirement age have fallen, particularly for women, leading to reduced estimates of inactivity.

#### LFS estimates of full-time and part-time employment

Figures 11 and 12 show how seasonally adjusted full-time and part-time employment estimates have been revised for men

and women. Revised estimates of full-time employees and self-employed are up by an average of 100,000 for men and 150,000 for women. Conversely, revised estimates of part-time employees and self-employed are down by an average of 120,000 for women, with revisions for male part-timers being negligible.

The upward revision in male full-time employment estimates is due to the increase of the population of working age that arises from the addition of asylum seekers to population estimates. The upward revision in female full-time employment is due in some part to this, but has also been largely caused by the

Table 5 Changes in LFS estimates to autumn 1994 on old and reweighted basis

Change	Seasonally adjusted							
	All in employment (000s)		ILO unemployment (000s)		Economic activity rate (%)		ILO unemployment rate (%)	
	Old	Reweighted	Old	Reweighted	Old	Reweighted	Old	Reweighted
from Summer 1994	111	84	-143	-149	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
from Autumn 1993	262	285	-316	-325	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	-1.2

Table 6 Revisions to LFS estimates of full-time and part-time employment due to reweighting and extension to 'All in employment'

Change	Seasonally adjusted, thousands		
	Average revision		
	Men	Women	Total
<b>Full-time employment</b>			
Reweighting and methodology changes	100	150	250
Extension of analyses to 'All in employment'	120	70	190
Total revision	220	220	440
<b>Part-time employment</b>			
Reweighting and methodology changes	0	-120	-120
Extension of analyses to 'All in employment'	140	140	280
Total revision	140	20	160

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest 10,000.

removal of the married/non-married split from the LFS weighting methodology.

The previous weighting methodology weighted married and non-married women separately, and as estimates of married women were based upon out-dated Census information, this resulted in over-estimation of married women and under-estimation of non-married women. A knock-on effect of this was that female part-timers were over-estimated and female full-timers were under-estimated. Now that the marital status split has been removed from the weighting methodology, estimates of full-time and part-time employment for women have been improved, resulting in estimates of full-timers being revised upwards and estimates of part-timers being revised downwards.

In response to requests from users of LFS data, tables of full-time and part-time employment in this month's *Gazette* have been extended to all people in employment<sup>1</sup> rather than employees and self-employed only. This brings estimates of full-time and part-time workers into line with LFS estimates of total employment. Figures 13 and 14 show both the old and the revised estimates of full-time and part-time workers on the previous employee and self-employed only basis, and revised estimates on the total employment basis. Table 6 shows the effect of these revisions — the re-weighting, and the extension to cover all in employment — for full-time and part-time employment separately, and for men and women separately. ■

#### Footnote

1 Whereas categorisation as full-time or part-time is based upon the respondent's self-assessment for employees, the self-employed and unpaid family workers, for those on government employment and training programmes this categorisation is based upon the number of hours worked. People on such programmes who were at college during the week of the survey are, by convention, categorised as being part-time.

#### Reference

Haywood, J, Tunnicliffe-Wilson, G & Young, P. 'Seasonal Adjustment of Monthly Labour Force Survey Data', paper commissioned by Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

## Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - January 1995

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1994 New Earnings Survey to January 1995.

#### Estimated average earnings in January 1995

The average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in January 1995 is estimated at £333.4. 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 overleaf

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees, January 1995

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major Group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	520.3	359.3	479.0
Professional occupations	2	497.7	412.5	466.0
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	439.2	334.6	394.2
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	273.1	230.9	243.2
Craft and related occupations	5	310.4	183.1	300.4
Personal and protective service occupations	6	304.7	201.1	260.4
Sales occupations	7	311.2	205.4	265.3
Plant and machine operatives	8	291.3	197.8	274.6
Other occupations	9	244.6	171.4	231.0
All non-manual occupations		436.9	286.9	368.3
All manual occupations		286.2	185.6	268.0
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1-9</b>	<b>369.5</b>	<b>269.3</b>	<b>333.4</b>

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1995

Industry	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and Females		
		Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	223.5	339.8	246.6	174.0	227.9	201.0	219.8
Energy and water supply industries	1	388.1	550.2	468.7	*	314.6	312.7	395.6	471.1	437.0
Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2	318.6	461.5	376.0	211.3	278.9	255.6	304.7	408.3	352.0
Mechanical engineering	32	304.3	422.7	350.2	195.0	236.9	226.5	297.9	380.5	334.3
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	289.2	439.1	363.8	195.0	260.3	224.4	262.5	397.0	327.7
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries	3	305.6	439.6	360.9	199.5	264.4	236.9	291.5	400.8	340.0
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	297.7	468.9	350.5	206.6	268.6	234.6	274.6	390.6	317.6
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	346.0	475.4	406.2	222.2	316.1	293.5	326.5	411.3	373.6
Other manufacturing industries	4	291.6	440.2	345.5	183.2	273.6	225.5	261.0	378.2	307.5
Construction	50	282.8	422.9	335.0	*	236.9	235.5	282.4	383.9	326.2
Distribution and repairs	61,62,64									
Hotels and catering	65,67	246.4	345.8	309.9	173.4	218.8	214.4	237.4	291.2	276.8
Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	66	191.2	304.4	230.5	150.2	225.7	179.8	172.5	265.7	206.9
Transport	6	234.7	343.0	299.9	159.3	219.7	208.0	218.2	289.4	266.4
Postal services & telecommunications	71-77	300.4	434.9	347.4	288.7	265.6	270.9	299.7	373.8	332.4
Transport and communication	79	308.6	509.1	380.7	256.8	348.1	329.2	305.0	454.4	371.5
Banking and finance	7	303.3	461.6	359.2	278.5	293.7	290.5	301.5	381.0	346.1
Business services	81	369.4	542.6	536.7	*	296.3	295.7	351.0	409.3	408.0
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	83	261.9	516.4	468.4	196.2	296.0	293.0	255.8	414.7	395.3
Public administration	8	269.3	510.4	470.7	200.0	291.8	289.9	263.7	404.8	390.5
Education and health services	91	260.6	399.3	382.2	203.9	276.4	273.9	251.4	344.9	336.7
Other services	93,95	240.4	453.8	411.2	167.7	328.5	317.1	212.1	368.4	350.1
All industries and services	9	246.7	419.5	380.2	174.9	309.1	293.5	219.7	355.6	332.9
All industries and services	0-9	286.2	436.9	369.5	186.4	286.9	269.3	268.0	368.3	333.4

\* Not available

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, January 1995

Region	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All	Manual	Non manual	All
South East	305.0	493.0	427.9	209.4	325.1	310.0	287.3	417.9	383.4
East Anglia	278.8	405.7	341.6	176.7	264.7	248.8	262.7	340.2	309.9
South West	276.4	408.1	350.9	177.8	267.2	252.7	259.6	344.7	316.0
West Midlands	279.5	408.0	343.0	179.7	261.6	243.5	260.7	341.1	308.6
East Midlands	278.6	387.2	331.6	173.9	259.9	237.3	257.3	332.7	300.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	282.4	392.6	336.2	176.9	261.7	245.5	265.5	332.6	305.7
North West	284.9	410.3	350.9	180.0	266.2	250.8	266.5	342.6	314.8
North	283.9	393.0	334.5	177.2	259.6	244.0	267.7	329.9	304.1
England	288.1	441.9	374.5	187.6	289.9	272.5	270.2	373.1	337.9
Scotland	274.8	408.8	342.4	181.3	269.8	251.3	255.7	340.8	307.9
Wales	277.6	383.2	327.4	180.0	265.3	246.1	258.9	326.4	298.3
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>369.5</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>286.9</b>	<b>269.3</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>368.3</b>	<b>333.4</b>

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Males	Females	All
Manual	1.0195	1.0246	1.0204
Non-manual	1.0204	1.0305	1.0246
<b>All</b>	<b>1.0204</b>	<b>1.0297</b>	<b>1.0238</b>

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own January 1995 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1994.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of

annual increases in weekly earnings so that the overall increase (which was 2.8 per cent) equals the 2.38 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1994 and January 1995. The weekly earnings are obtained from the 1993 and 1994

New Earnings Surveys. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

• Articles in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August *Employment Gazette*.

# VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1992-1993

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.

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- net changes in stock during 1993 as a percentage of end 1992 stocks

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each Local Authority District. The data can be provided in SuperCalc, Lotus, or ASCII formats (3 1/2" or 5 1/4" disk) in addition to a hard copy being available. Each costs only £20, for any format. 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**  
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# HELP-LINE



Prepared by  
the Government  
Statistical Service

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 1995

- 1 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by highest qualification level**
  - People with qualifications above A-levels earn on average more than £125 a week more than people with lower qualifications.
- 2 Working hours of employees in the European Union**
  - For all people the average number of hours worked per week in the UK is close to the EU average
- 3 Public sector employees**
  - The number of public sector employees fell by 170,000 in the year to autumn 1994 while the number of private sector employees rose (by 383,000)
- 4 ILO unemployed - job search methods**
  - Two thirds of the ILO unemployed use newspapers and job centres or looking at and/or responding to newspaper advertisements as their main method of looking for work
- 5 Self-employed and employee homeworkers**
  - The majority of homeworkers are in non-manufacturing industries, and half of homeworkers work for family businesses

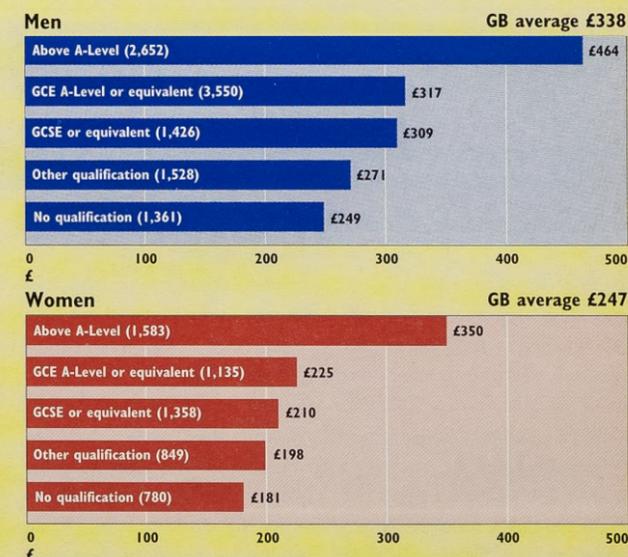
The LFS covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of the ED by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Questions are asked about employment, self-employment, hours of work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin. This month, all LFS quarterly estimates have been revised in line with the revised population estimates introduced by OPCS. These revisions are outlined in a Statistical Feature in this edition of the Employment Gazette entitled 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review'. This feature mainly draws on results from the autumn (September to November) 1994 LFS.

## AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL AND SEX

The LFS can now provide estimates of weekly earnings for employees. Figure 1 illustrates the differences in gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of working age, by their highest qualification. The figure shows clearly that for males and females earnings increase with higher qualifications, and that on average men earned over £90 per week more than women. Men with qualifications above A-levels earned on average

over £140 per week more than any other qualification group and over £210 per week more than those with no qualifications. Women with qualifications above A-level earned on average at least £125 more per week than any other qualification group and over £160 per week more than those with no qualifications.

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of working age, by highest qualification (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: Above A-level includes all nursing and teaching qualifications and degrees  
a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59  
( ) The figure in brackets is the number (in thousands) of full-time employees in the category

### Earnings data in the LFS

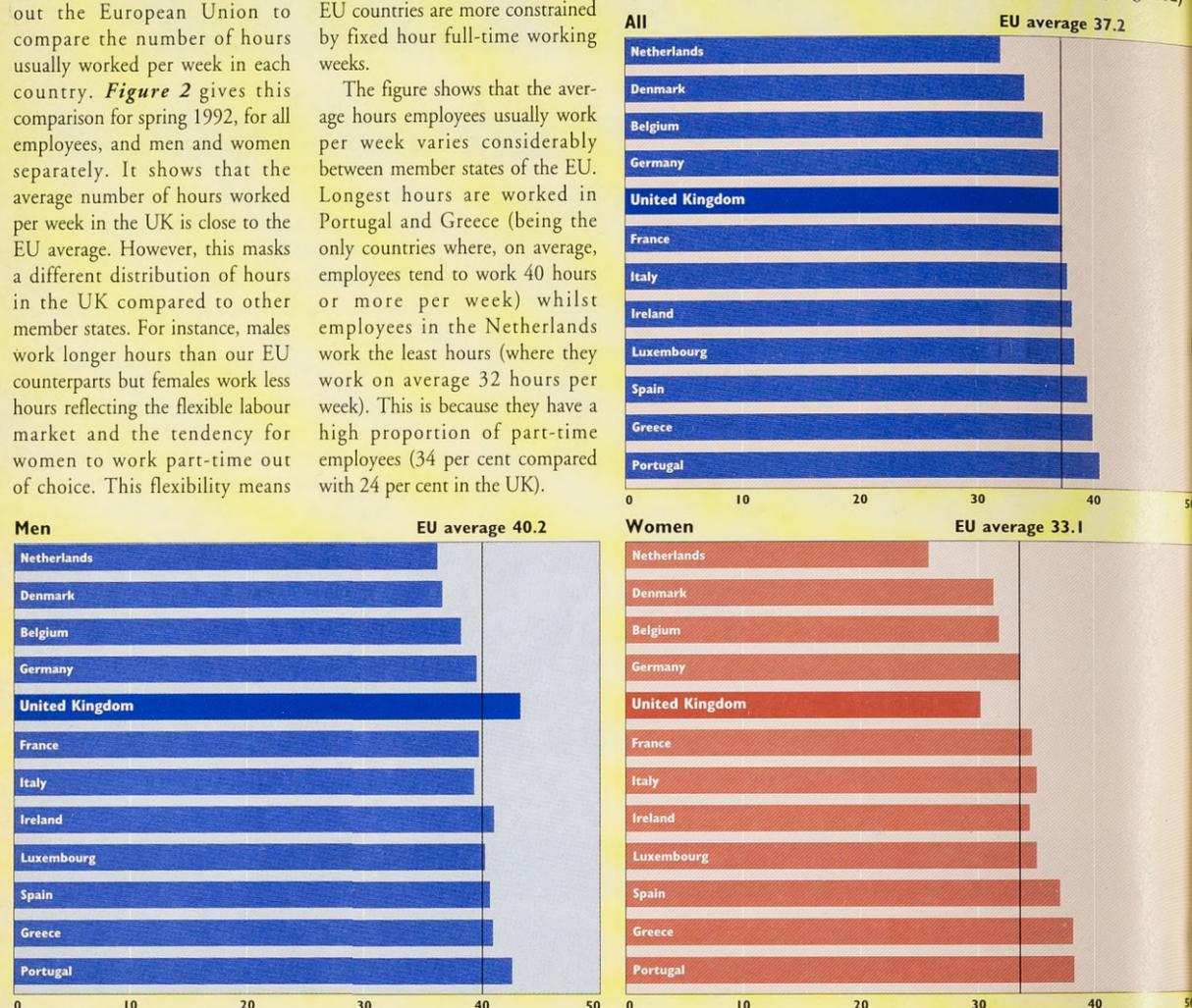
Earnings data are available for employees but not for the self-employed. The data differ from those provided by the New Earnings Survey for which the source of information is employers rather than employees. LFS earnings data relate to actual gross earnings in the most recent period from the main job, converted to a weekly basis.

2 WORKING HOURS OF EMPLOYEES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

It is possible, by looking at Labour Force Surveys conducted throughout the European Union to compare the number of hours usually worked per week in each country. Figure 2 gives this comparison for spring 1992, for all employees, and men and women separately. It shows that the average number of hours worked per week in the UK is close to the EU average. However, this masks a different distribution of hours in the UK compared to other member states. For instance, males work longer hours than our EU counterparts but females work less hours reflecting the flexible labour market and the tendency for women to work part-time out of choice. This flexibility means

that a large range of hours are worked in the UK whereas other EU countries are more constrained by fixed hour full-time working weeks. The figure shows that the average hours employees usually work per week varies considerably between member states of the EU. Longest hours are worked in Portugal and Greece (being the only countries where, on average, employees tend to work 40 hours or more per week) whilst employees in the Netherlands work the least hours (where they work on average 32 hours per week). This is because they have a high proportion of part-time employees (34 per cent compared with 24 per cent in the UK).

Figure 2 The average hours usually worked per week by employees, by sex, for European Union countries (Spring 1992)<sup>a</sup>



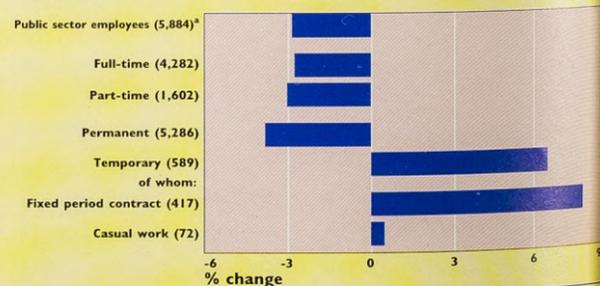
<sup>a</sup> Analysis based on LFS conducted in each country and on internationally agreed (ILO) definitions. These have been recently published by Eurostat. Note: This analysis looks at employees only. It does not include non-employees such as the self-employed, who tend not only to tend to work longer than the average hours of employees but also tend to work longer hours than their UK counterparts (an article entitled "Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe" in the November 1992 Employment Gazette looks at this in more detail).

3 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

Information about whether employees work in the public or the private sector first became available from the LFS in the autumn 1993 quarter. The number of public sector employees has fallen over the year by 170,000, while the number of employees in the private sector has increased by 383,000. Table 1 gives the number of public sector employees in each industry in autumn 1994 and it shows that over three quarters of public sector employees

are in the public administration, education and health sector. Figure 3 shows how employment patterns in the public sector have changed over the last year. It shows that there have been falls in the number of permanent employees reflecting drops in both full and part-time workers while there has been a rise in the number of temporary workers, reflecting an increase in the use of fixed term contracts.

Figure 3 The percentage changes in type of employment in the public sector between autumn 1993 and autumn 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)



( ) The figures in brackets represent the number (in thousands) of employees in Autumn 1994. <sup>a</sup> includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.

3 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

Table 1 Industry sector of public sector employees, by sex (not seasonally adjusted)

	Autumn 1994 (000s)	
	Men	Women
Private sector	8,921	6,812
Public sector	2,397	3,486
of whom employed in:		
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	*	*
Energy and water	33	*
Manufacturing	34	13
Construction	158	26
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	15	84
Transport and communication	305	86
Banking, finance and insurance etc	92	96
Public admin, education and health	1,553	3,004
Other services	198	166

Public and private sector in the LFS

The public/private sector variable was first created in the autumn 1993 quarter.

People interviewed are first asked whether in their main job they work for

- (a) a private firm or business or
- (b) another kind of organisation

Those respondents who stated that they worked for some other kind of organisation were then asked what kind of non-private organisation it was:

- (1) Public limited company
- (2) Nationalised industry or state corporation
- (3) Central government, Civil Service, armed forces
- (4) Local government or council
- (5) University or other grant funded educational establishment
- (6) Health authority or NHS trust
- (7) Charity, voluntary organisation or trust
- (8) Other kind of organisation

The answers to these two questions are then combined to produce the public/private sector split.

Private sector = (a)+(1)+(7)  
Public sector = (2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6)+(8)

4 ILO UNEMPLOYMENT - JOBSHARE METHODS

Nearly two thirds of the ILO unemployed look for work either by studying the situations vacant columns in newspapers and journals or visiting job centres, job clubs or careers offices (see figure 4) as their main method. A third of men visit job centres etc. as their main method of looking for work while over two fifths of women study the situations vacant

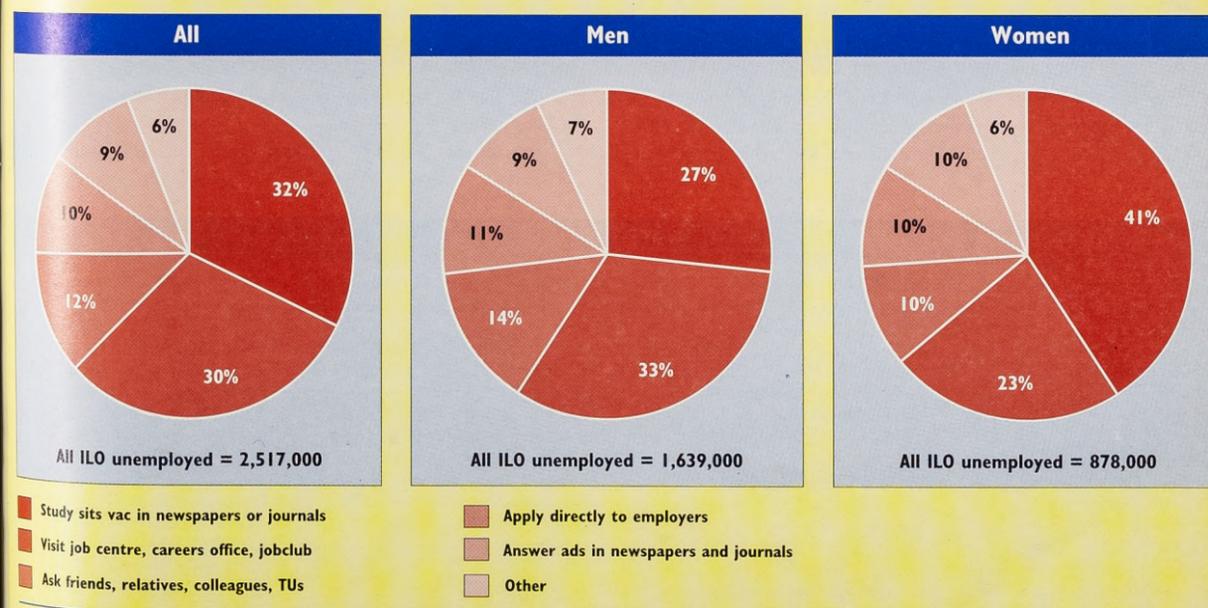
columns as theirs. While only 677,000 of the ILO unemployed in autumn 1994 stated that their main method of jobsearch was visiting job centres, 1.8 million of them said that visiting a job centre was one of their methods of looking for work. A full article about the characteristics of the ILO unemployed appeared in the July 1994 Gazette.

ILO definition of unemployment

The International Labour Office (ILO) measure of unemployment covers people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview; or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications.

Figure 4 Main method of looking for work (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



5 SELF-EMPLOYED AND EMPLOYEE HOMEWORKERS

The proportion of employees and self-employed who work at home has not changed between autumn 1993 and autumn 1994. Figure 5 shows that Greater London has the highest proportions of homeworkers (4 per cent). Of those that do work at home, the majority are concentrated in the non-manufacturing industries (see table 2). Almost three quarters of homeworkers are in the managerial, professional, technical, clerical and

secretarial occupations and it is likely that they are using information technology to carry out their jobs at home. This provides a possible indication of the extent of "teleworking". Half of the homeworkers work on their own account (self-employed). Table 2 also shows that 1.7 million people work in different places using home as a base (travelling sales representatives for example).

Figure 5 Employees and self-employed working in their own home by region (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

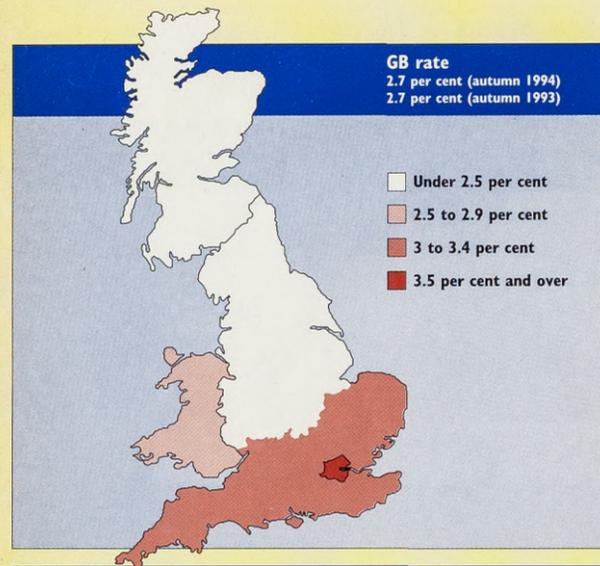


Table 2 People working at home in main job by industry and occupation (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

(000s) <sup>a</sup>	All	Men	Women
<b>Paid employees and self-employed working in own home</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>Industry:</b>			
Manufacturing	85	20	65
Non-manufacturing	577	191	386
<b>Occupation:</b>			
Managers & administrators	152	68	84
Professional	76	44	32
Associate professional & technical	110	51	58
Clerical & secretarial	135	*	130
Craft & related	49	19	30
Plant & machine operatives	21	*	18
Other <sup>b</sup>	118	20	98
<b>Who they work for:</b>			
an outside organisation	124	39	85
on their own account	330	127	203
a family business	185	38	148
<b>Others working in own home or using home as a base</b>			
Unpaid family workers working in their own home	53	*	44
People doing paid work in different places with home as a base	1,678	1,359	320

a Those who were non-contactable in the Autumn 1994 quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to the homeworking question.  
b Includes Personal & protective occupations, Sales occupations and Other occupations.  
\* Less than 10,000 in cell.

Correction

The figures on job-related training in summer 1994 that appeared in the January 1995 Help-Line article contained an error. Correct figures for summer 1994 can be obtained from the Job-related training enquiry point (0114 259 3489).

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

A variety of ways to access LFS data has been designed to meet the needs of the different types of user ranging from those who need very up-to-date key Labour Market figures to those who require more detailed statistics for their own analysis.

The **Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB)**, which is issued in September, December, March and June, is the main LFS publication, featuring results from the new quarter's survey, along with technical notes about methodology and the definitions used.

In addition, a new publication, the **Labour Force Survey Rapid Release (LFSRR)** makes available key results two months before the

LFSQB is published. Thus the LFSRR published in October featured key results from the summer survey, while the full results were available in the LFSQB in December.

A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the LFSQB and LFSRR. For subscription details telephone 0171 273 6110.

**Analysis services**

The full quarter's LFS dataset is released at the same time as the LFSQB.

The **Quantime Bureau Service** can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the **Quantime** database interrogation package with a standard personal computer.

For further details about the **QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE**, telephone 0171 625 7111.

**NOMIS** now offers a range of LFS data at national and local area level. For more information contact: 0191 374 2468/2490.

For research users, the **ESRC Data Archive** holds all LFS datasets.

For more information telephone 01206 872570.

**LFS Helpline**

For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELPLINE on 0171 273 5585.

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May .....	17 Wednesday	May .....	11 Thursday
June .....	14 Wednesday	June .....	15 Thursday
July .....	19 Wednesday	July .....	13 Thursday

- The numbers in full-time employment increased by 43,000 to 19.2 million (seasonally adjusted) and the numbers in part-time employment rose by 44,000 to 6.2 million.
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 127,000 since autumn 1994. (Table 7.1)
- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 84,000 for males and by 43,000 for females since autumn 1994. (Table 7.1)
- The total number economically active fell by 37,000 on the quarter to stand at 27.8 million at winter 1994/95. This fall consisted of a 58,000 decrease in the number of economically active men and an increase of 21,000 in the number of economically active women.

**Training**

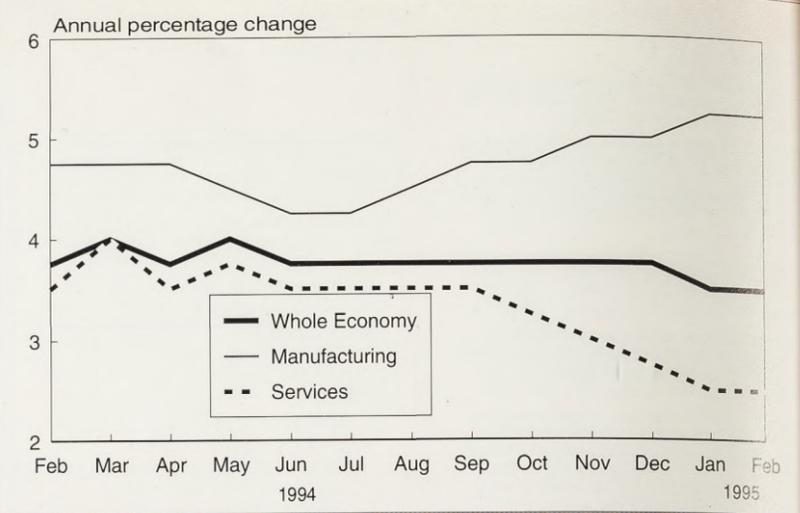
Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 12.7 per cent of employees (2.7 million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during autumn 1994. This is lower than the levels observed in the previous quarter and one year ago.
- Unadjusted, 2.7 million employees were receiving training (13.1 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) between December 1994 and January 1995 is down, compared with a small rise seen at the same time last year. The number of participants is down 12 per cent from the number participating in January 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion gaining a qualification was greater than the equivalent for a year earlier. There are signs that the upward trend in this proportion continues. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants decreased between December 1994 and January 1995, compared with a small rise seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was 2 per cent lower than in January 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving was higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- The proportion of YT leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme in recent months has been generally higher than the equivalent figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell between December 1994 and January 1995. (Table 8.1)

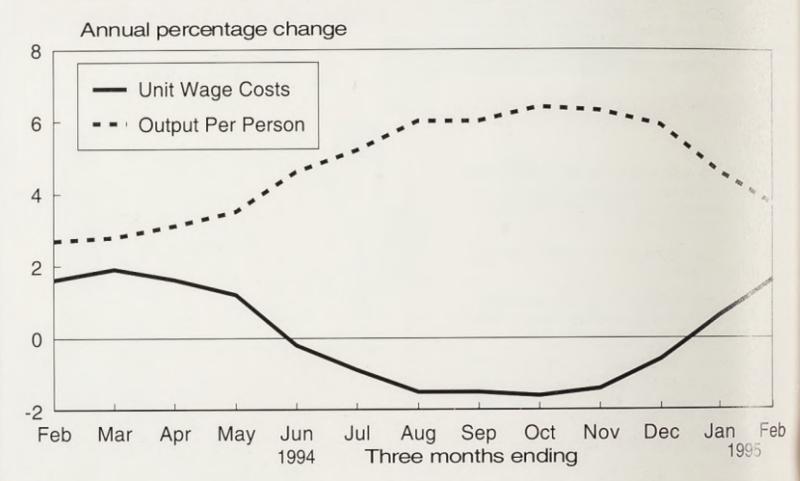
**International comparisons**

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada and Australia and amongst our EU partners, is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium. (Table 2.18)
- Amongst our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in Sweden, the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.8 per cent for the UK in February 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.5 per cent for the UK in February 1995 compared to 11.1 per cent in January 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- The UK's manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to February, compared with 3.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent and in West Germany by 2.4 per cent.
- Outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.5 per cent in the United States, by 0.2 per cent in Japan.

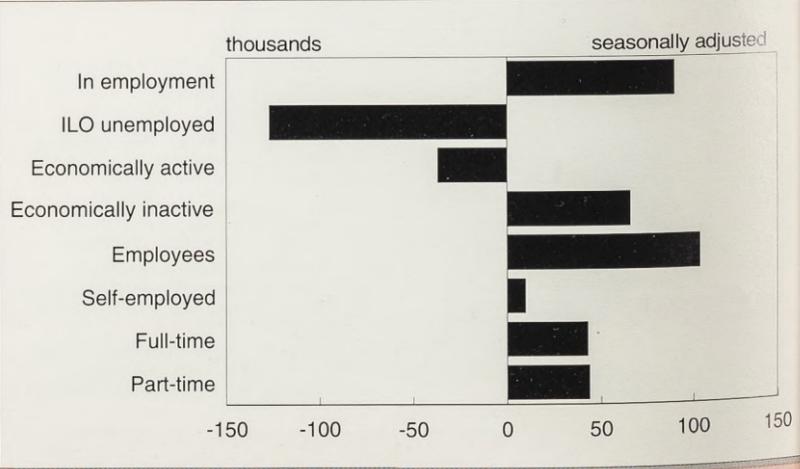
**Figure 6:**  
Underlying average earning index: GB



**Figure 7:**  
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK



**Figure 8:**  
Changes in economic activity between autumn 1994 and winter 1994/95: GB



	Output								Income						
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK				Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies				
	1990=100	£ billion	1990=100	%	Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3		Index of production OECD countries 1		1990=100	%	£ billion	%	
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	98.4	r	3.3	98.2	4.9	67.1	7.9	
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	100.0	1.8	67.3	0.3
1991	97.9	468.9	-2.1	96.1	-3.9	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.3	100.1	0.1	67.3	-	67.3	-
1992	97.4	466.6	-0.5	95.9	-0.2	94.0	-0.6	99.4	-0.3	102.8	2.7	67.2	-0.1	67.2	-0.1
1993	99.5	476.4	r	98.1	2.3	95.2	1.3	99.1	-0.3	104.3	1.5	75.9	12.9	75.9	12.9
1994	103.4	495.1	3.9	103.2	5.2	99.1	4.1	103.6	4.5	105.5	1.2	87.2	15.0	87.2	15.0
1993 Q4	100.6	120.4	r	2.6	99.8	3.0	95.6	1.5	99.8	r	0.9	104.8	1.1	20.2	18.3
1994 Q1	101.7	121.7	3.3	100.8	4.2	97.2	2.3	101.0	1.8	105.1	1.0	21.4	19.0	21.4	19.0
Q2	103.1	123.4	4.1	102.9	5.8	98.7	3.9	103.0	4.1	104.7	0.4	21.2	15.6	21.2	15.6
Q3	104.0	124.5	4.1	104.3	r	99.9	r	104.8	5.3	105.7	1.7	22.1	14.5	22.1	14.5
Q4	104.8	125.5	4.2	104.9	5.1	100.6	5.2	106.0	6.2	106.3	1.4	22.5	11.0	22.5	11.0
1994 Aug	..	..	..	104.0	r	5.8	99.8	4.8	105.5	r	5.2	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	105.1	5.9	100.3	4.9	104.8	r	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	105.7	6.1	100.9	r	5.2	105.0	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	104.2	5.5	100.2	5.2	105.8	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	104.7	5.1	100.6	5.2	107.1	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	..	..	..	104.6	4.4	100.2	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	104.9	4.3	100.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure				Balance of payments				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 + 9		
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00	..	..	
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	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	..	
1992	339.9	-	99.5	0.6	74.4	-1.3	11.6	-9.5	115.8	-	-1.70	7.00	..	..	
1993	349.2	r	103.0	3.5	73.6	-1.1	11.0	-5.2	116.9	1.0	0.19	5.50	88.9	..	
1994	358.4	2.6	106.8	3.7	75.5	2.6	11.2	r	118.8	r	1.6	2.62	r	6.25	
1993 Q4	88.6	r	104.3	3.8	18.6	-	3.0	r	29.4	r	2.0	-0.03	r	5.50	
1994 Q1	89.1	3.5	105.7	3.8	18.8	r	2.5	-5.3	29.5	2.1	0.31	5.25	90.7	..	
Q2	89.2	2.9	106.3	3.8	18.7	4.3	2.6	-0.3	29.7	1.5	0.66	5.25	89.1	..	
Q3	89.6	2.0	107.1	3.5	18.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	29.7	1.4	0.32	5.75	87.9	..	
Q4	90.4	2.0	107.3	2.9	19.1	3.1	3.4	10.7	29.8	1.5	1.33	6.25	89.1	-1.2	
1994 Aug	..	..	106.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	..	..	
Sep	..	..	107.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	88.1	..	
Oct	..	..	107.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	89.1	..	
Nov	..	..	107.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	89.1	..	
Dec	..	..	107.7	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	89.1	..	
1995 Jan	..	..	106.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	88.6	..	
Feb	..	..	107.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	87.4	..	
	Visible trade				Balance of payments				Prices						
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Visible balance		Current balance		Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10				
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	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	
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	
1993	106.9	3.1	104.6	3.7	-13.4	-11.8	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0	113.0	4.0	
1994	118.4	r	110.6	5.7	-10.5	-0.2	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5	115.8	2.5	
1993 Q4	109.3	3.2	107.5	3.9	-3.3	-2.4	132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9	113.9	3.9	
1994 Q1	112.1	5.5	110.0	5.4	-3.3	-1.4	132.8	2.5	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3	114.9	3.3	
Q2	116.6	11.4	108.0	5.6	-2.4	-0.7	135.6	3.1	103.3	0.6	115.6	2.2	115.6	2.2	
Q3	120.9	12.8	108.9	4.3	-1.8	1.4	135.7	2.7	104.7	4.5	116.0	2.1	116.0	2.1	
Q4	124.0	13.4	115.5	7.4	-2.9	0.6	136.7	3.1	108.6	8.4	116.8	2.5	116.8	2.5	
1994 Jul	118.7	10.3	108.4	r	4.5	-0.6	135.1	3.0	104.4	2.1	115.7	2.1	115.7	2.1	
Aug	121.4	10.9	109.2	5.0	-0.6	..	135.8	3.0	104.4	3.2	116.0	2.1	116.0	2.1	
Sep	122.1	12.6	109.1	4.6	-0.6	..	136.1	2.7	105.2	4.6	116.2	2.2	116.2	2.2	
Oct	122.8	12.2	112.0	5.0	-0.7	..	136.4	2.7	105.8	5.8	116.3	2.3	116.3	2.3	
Nov	125.8	15.6	115.4	5.5	-0.8	..	136.5	2.8	108.9	7.4	116.6	2.4	116.6	2.4	
Dec	121.9	14.7	119.0	7.8	-1.6	..	137.2	3.1	111.0	8.5	117.5	2.5	117.5	2.5	
1995 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	137.2	3.5	112.7	10.1	118.7	3.0	118.7	3.0	

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

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce \*

Employees in employment					Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce †	
Male		Female		All						
All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +							
										THOUSAND
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Mar	11,642		10,727		22,369	3,431	298	406	26,504	28,646
Jun	11,530		10,731		22,262	3,393	297	353	26,305	28,546
Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	22,112	3,347	297	338	26,094	28,544
Dec	11,361		10,710		22,071	3,301	295	355	26,021	28,573
1992 Mar	11,258		10,677		21,935	3,254	293	363	25,846	28,554
Jun	11,239		10,698		21,937	3,223 R	290	325	25,775 R	28,453 R
Sep	11,076		10,512		21,588	3,227 R	284	317	25,416 R	28,263 R
Dec	11,013	1,144	10,586	4,844	21,599	3,184 R	280	356	25,419 R	28,402 R
1993 Mar	10,939	1,112	10,541	4,811	21,480	3,134 R	275	354	25,242 R	28,239 R
Jun	10,978		10,648		21,626	3,183 R	271	311	25,391 R	28,256 R
Sep	11,023	1,142	10,648	4,869	21,671	3,189 R	267	306	25,433 R	28,345 R
Dec	10,967		10,716		21,683	3,238 R	258	329	25,508 R	28,291 R
1994 Mar	10,874	1,147	10,614	4,915	21,488	3,240 R	254	324	25,306 R	28,084 R
Jun	10,911	1,167	10,651	4,957	21,562	3,291 R	250	298	25,400 R	27,986 R
Sep	11,010	1,169	10,661	4,940	21,671	3,299 R	246	287	25,503 R	28,084 R
Dec R	10,987	1,216	10,777	5,074	21,764	3,364	237	304	25,668	28,085
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Mar	11,682		10,767		22,449	3,421	298	406	26,574	28,666
Jun	11,514		10,706		22,220	3,383	297	353	26,254	28,554
Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	22,112	3,336	297	338	26,084	28,536
Dec	11,350		10,664		22,014	3,290	295	355	25,953	28,501
1992 Mar	11,296		10,712		22,007	3,243	293	363	25,907	28,559
Jun	11,229		10,674		21,903	3,212 R	290	325	25,730 R	28,482 R
Sep	11,049		10,541		21,589	3,221 R	284	317	25,412 R	28,253 R
Dec	11,004	1,121	10,543	4,801	21,547	3,171 R	280	356	25,353 R	28,525 R
1993 Mar	10,976	1,113	10,573	4,823	21,549	3,159 R	275	354	25,337 R	28,270 R
Jun	10,976	1,120	10,627	4,863	21,603	3,172 R	271	311	25,358 R	28,273 R
Sep	10,999	1,167	10,677	4,920	21,676	3,184 R	267	306	25,433 R	28,335 R
Dec	10,959	1,138	10,674	4,935	21,633	3,225 R	258	329	25,445 R	28,216 R
1994 Mar	10,915	1,150	10,640	4,925	21,556	3,266 R	254	324	25,400 R	28,119 R
Jun	10,912	1,173	10,633	4,943	21,545	3,280 R	250	298	25,373 R	28,016 R
Sep	10,982	1,190	10,689	4,988	21,671	3,293 R	246	287	25,497 R	28,060 R
Dec R	10,980	1,193	10,734	5,028	21,714	3,350	237	304	25,604	28,022
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	21,825	3,355	298	390	25,868	27,912
Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	21,719	3,316	297	333	25,666	27,808
Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	21,569	3,270	297	318	25,454	27,801
Dec	11,085	1,044	10,440	4,734	21,524	3,224	295	336	25,379	27,829
1992 Mar	10,983	1,035	10,409	4,705	21,393	3,178	293	345	25,209	27,812
Jun	10,965	1,072	10,430	4,734	21,395	3,147 R	290	307	25,137 R	27,711 R
Sep	10,801	1,038	10,244	4,614	21,044	3,151 R	284	297	24,776 R	27,513 R
Dec	10,740	1,108	10,315	4,730	21,055	3,108 R	280	337	24,780 R	27,658 R
1993 Mar	10,666	1,076	10,270	4,699	20,936	3,058 R	275	336	24,604 R	27,495 R
Jun	10,704	1,089	10,378	4,767	21,082	3,108 R	271	295	24,756 R	27,519 R
Sep	10,747	1,105	10,377	4,754	21,124	3,115 R	267	288	24,793 R	27,597 R
Dec	10,691	1,123	10,440	4,861	21,130	3,164 R	258	311	24,863 R	27,546 R
1994 Mar	10,598	1,109	10,340	4,799	20,938	3,165 R	254	306	24,664 R	27,343 R
Jun	10,634	1,128	10,377	4,840	21,011	3,216 R	250	282	24,759 R	27,249 R
Sep	10,732	1,130	10,385	4,822	21,117	3,224 R	246	269	24,856 R	27,337 R
Dec R	10,706	1,175	10,495	4,950	21,200	3,289	237	285	25,011	27,338
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1991 Mar	11,403	1,042	10,501	4,671	21,904	3,345	298	390	25,937	27,932
Jun	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	21,677	3,306	297	333	25,613	27,815
Sep	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	21,569	3,260	297	318	25,445	27,796
Dec	11,074	1,023	10,397	4,690	21,470	3,213	295	336	25,314	27,761
1992 Mar	11,020	1,036	10,443	4,717	21,463	3,166	293	345	25,268	27,817
Jun	10,954	1,061	10,405	4,710	21,359	3,136 R	290	307	25,092 R	27,719 R
Sep	10,774	1,067	10,271	4,671	21,046	3,145 R	284	297	24,772 R	27,507 R
Dec	10,731	1,085	10,275	4,688	21,006	3,095 R	280	337	24,717 R	27,683 R
1993 Mar	10,702	1,078	10,302	4,710	21,004	3,083 R	275	336	24,698 R	27,626 R
Jun	10,702	1,083	10,356	4,750	21,058	3,098 R	271	295	24,721 R	27,633 R
Sep	10,724	1,129	10,405	4,805	21,128	3,109 R	267	288	24,792 R	27,590 R
Dec	10,683	1,100	10,400	4,817	21,084	3,150 R	258	311	24,803 R	27,474 R
1994 Mar	10,639	1,111	10,366	4,809	21,005	3,191 R	254	306	24,757 R	27,377 R
Jun	10,635	1,134	10,358	4,826	20,993	3,206 R	250	282	24,730 R	27,275 R
Sep	10,705	1,151	10,412	4,870	21,117	3,219 R	246	269	24,850 R	27,317 R
Dec R	10,700	1,152	10,454	4,905	21,154	3,276	237	285	24,951	27,276

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 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 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 \*

GREAT BRITAIN SC 1980 Divisions of classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)†	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	THOUSAND							
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983 June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985 June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986 June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987 June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988 June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989 June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990 June	22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,516
1991 June	21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,046	5,994	6,011
1992 June	21,395	21,359	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,723	5,737
1992 Sep	21,044	21,046	4,364	4,326	4,755	4,716	5,663	5,618
1992 Oct			4,332	4,304	4,721	4,691		
1992 Nov			4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666		
1992 Dec	21,055	21,006	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,552	5,538
1993 Jan			4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
1993 Feb			4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
1993 Mar	20,936	21,004	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,480	5,512
1993 Apr			4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
1993 May			4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
1993 June	21,082	21,058	4,269	4,277	4,615	4,624	5,476	5,492
1993 July			4,294	4,279	4,639	4,625		
1993 Aug			4,302	4,274	4,644	4,615		
1993 Sep	21,124	21,128	4,293	4,266	4,630	4,602	5,502	5,468
1993 Oct			4,300	4,278	4,636	4,613		
1993 Nov			4,300	4,276	4,633	4,608		
1993 Dec	21,130	21,084	4,256	4,252	4,583	4,578	5,453	5,443
1994 Jan			4,229	4,250	4,555	4,574		
1994 Feb			4,231	4,249	4,554	4,571		
1994 Mar	20,938	21,005	4,216	4,242	4,533	4,559	5,392	5,424
1994 Apr			4,215	4,241	4,530	4,555		
1994 May			4,217	4,238	4,527	4,549		
1994 June	21,011	20,993	4,227	4,233	4,53			

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment in Great Britain

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											THOUSAND
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)		
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*			
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100	1,112		
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115		
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017	1,125		
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,013	1,157		
1985 June	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	995	1,150		
1986 June	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,135		
1987 June	257	245	322	553	544	499	476	982	1,139		
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,169		
1989 June	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207		
1990 June	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199		
1991 June	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132		
1992 June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	923	1,095		
1992 Sep	223	188	259	501	411	456	450	902	1,064		
Oct	216	187	261	500	404	457	451	893	1,068		
Nov	212	185	259	499	404	457	446				
Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446				
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	457	447				
Feb	205	183	257	494	409	458	450				
Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451	875	1,069		
Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450				
May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449				
June	202	180	261	490	426	465	448	868	1,082		
July	199	179	260	491	428	447	447				
Aug	196	178	260	486	430	475	448				
Sep	197	176	261	485	433	465	453	866	1,090		
Oct	199	180	262	492	435	463	453				
Nov	199	180	262	491	437	463	455				
Dec	200	175	262	488	435	467	451	864	1,081		
1994 Jan	199	173	262	487	433	467	455				
Feb	201	172	260	485	432	468	455				
Mar	200	172	263	473	436	471	451	866	1,079		
Apr	199	169	265	481	430	471	460				
May	198	168	266	480	429	470	460				
June	196	169	265	480	427	472	459	872	1,083		
July	195	168	267	482	431	471	460				
Aug	195	167	268	484	430	474	461				
Sep	196	165	267	480	431	479	459	885	1,092		
Oct	196	164	270	478	431	481	454				
Nov	197	163	272	479	431	485	456				
Dec	199	162	274	478	431	486	462	865	1,097		
1995 Jan P	199	163	277	479	434	488	461	..	..	..	
Feb P	199	163	281	483	431	491	459	..	..	..	

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
GREAT BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking finance, insurance and business services	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*	
1981 June	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274	
1982 June	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,282	1,295	
1983 June	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,861	1,526	1,251	1,302	
1984 June	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384	
1985 June	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465	
1986 June	2,079	995	885	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,526	
1987 June	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594	
1988 June	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698	
1989 June	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,863	1,711	1,418	1,856	
1990 June	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,840	
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,854	
1992 June	2,309	1,180	884	409	2,607	1,796	1,832	1,552	1,696	
1992 Sep	2,256	1,167	869	383	2,590	1,806	1,809	1,552	1,676	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,248	1,176	871	380	2,600	1,813	1,804	1,555	1,696	
1993 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	2,249	1,178	868	377	2,635	1,790	1,822	1,555	1,697	
Apr										
May										
June	2,255	1,167	866	372	2,662	1,796	1,830	1,563	1,715	
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,273	1,189	866	367	2,690	1,802	1,831	1,570	1,731	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,284	1,183	857	364	2,694	1,786	1,827	1,577	1,737	
1994 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	2,282	1,168	849	358	2,672	1,768	1,828	1,583	1,751	
Apr										
May										
June	2,292	1,180	849	356	2,668	1,757	1,837	1,571	1,737	
July										
Aug										
Sep	2,300	1,200	848	354	2,722	1,764	1,833	1,570	1,765	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	2,308	1,206	848	346	2,754	1,752 R	1,830	1,574	1,778	
1995 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1981 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.  
 + A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of the series, two figures are available for September 1991: the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article in *Employment Gazette*, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.  
 \*\* Excludes private domestic service.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

## Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN														
SIC 1980	Division, class or group or AH	Feb 1994			Dec 1994			Jan 1995 P			Feb 1995 P			
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	
Production industries	1-4	3,209.8	1,344.2	4,554.0	3,219.7	1,341.7	4,561.5	3,215.1	1,327.7	4,542.9	3,219.3	1,331.5	4,550.8	
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,958.9	1,271.7	4,230.5	2,994.3	1,276.7	4,271.0	2,991.2	1,263.7	4,254.9	2,995.9	1,266.8	4,262.7	
Energy and water supply	1	250.9	72.5	323.5	225.4	65.1	290.5	223.9	64.1	288.0	223.4	64.7	288.1	
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	23.1	1.9	25.0	13.5	1.3	14.8	13.0	1.2	14.2	13.0	1.2	14.2	
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	47.8	9.8	57.6	47.7	9.5	57.3	47.4	9.5	56.9	47.5	9.7	57.1	
Electricity	161	83.9	26.0	110.0	76.8	24.8	101.5	76.5	24.6	101.1	76.3	24.6	100.8	
Gas	162	48.4	20.5	69.0	41.4	15.1	56.5	41.7	14.7	56.4	41.7	15.3	57.0	
Water supply industry	17	35.8	11.4	47.2	34.7	11.7	46.4	34.2	11.5	45.6	33.8	11.4	45.2	
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	431.2	149.6	580.8	421.1	140.8	561.9	420.1	141.3	561.4	420.3	140.7	561.0	
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.0	3.9	24.9	20.9	4.1	25.0	20.7	4.5	25.2	20.8	4.5	25.3	
Metal manufacture	22	100.4	14.8	115.2	97.5	15.0	112.5	97.0	15.0	112.0	97.1	14.8	111.8	
Non-metallic mineral products	24	109.9	36.4	146.3	111.8	34.4	146.2	111.4	34.4	145.8	111.8	34.3	146.1	
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	199.9	94.5	294.5	191.0	87.2	278.2	191.0	87.4	278.5	190.7	87.0	277.7	
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,438.4	382.0	1,820.3	1,461.7	384.9	1,846.6	1,459.6	382.3	1,841.9	1,464.2	384.6	1,848.8	
Metal goods nes	31	205.7	53.9	259.6	218.7	55.9	274.6	221.4	55.3	276.8	224.2	55.6	279.8	
Mechanical engineering	32	494.7	94.3	589.0	504.2	95.9	600.1	503.3	95.5	598.8	503.3	95.2	598.5	
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.8	17.5	62.3	44.6	19.2	63.8	44.3	19.0	63.3	44.2	19.2	63.4	
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	308.7	145.3	454.0	319.3	143.8	463.2	314.7	142.3	457.0	315.5	143.7	459.2	
Wires, cables and basic electrical equipment	341/342	82.7	33.1	115.8	90.7	33.2	123.9	88.5	32.4	120.9	88.4	32.8	121.2	
Electronic equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	36.6	18.1	54.7	36.3	16.6	52.9	35.7	16.5	52.2	34.4	16.6	51.0	
Telecommunications equipment	344	88.3	36.8	125.1	89.2	36.3	125.5	89.1	36.2	125.3	89.5	36.8	126.2	
Other electronic equipment	345	59.8	37.9	97.8	59.2	37.3	96.6	58.5	37.2	95.6	58.5	37.5	97.4	
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	41.2	19.5	60.7	43.9	20.4	64.3	42.9	20.1	63.0	43.4	20.0	63.5	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	177.5	22.4	199.9	176.7	21.5	198.2	177.1	21.7	198.8	177.0	22.3	199.3	
Other transport equipment	36	151.2	21.2	172.4	142.7	18.9	161.6	143.4	18.8	162.2	144.5	19.1	163.6	
Instrument engineering	37	55.8	27.4	83.2	55.4	29.6	85.0	55.4	29.7	85.0	55.5	29.4	84.9	
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,089.3	740.1	1,829.4	1,111.6	751.0	1,862.5	1,111.5	740.1	1,851.5	1,111.4	741.5	1,853.0	
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	291.1	190.0	481.1	289.8	191.9	481.7	290.5	187.3	477.8	290.4	188.6	479.0	
Food	411-423	239.7	169.5	409.3	241.2	172.9	414.1	240.3	166.4	406.8	241.1	168.0	409.1	
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	51.3	20.5	71.8										

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment: December 1994

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	THOUSAND												
		Dec 1993			Sep 1994			Dec 1994						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All				
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
All industries and services #	0-9	10,690.6	1,122.9	10,439.9	4,861.1	21,130.4	10,731.7	10,385.4	21,117.1	10,705.7R	1,174.9R	10,494.6R	4,949.9R	21,200.2R
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	179.5	29.1	59.4	24.4	238.8	199.2	67.3	266.6	171.6	29.4	57.6	24.1	229.2
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,954.4	70.5	1,499.0	337.3	5,453.4	3,974.1	1,480.6	5,454.7	3,952.6	72.1	1,479.1	333.5	5,431.7
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	3,221.3	56.3	1,361.6	280.2	4,582.9	3,218.9	1,343.2	4,562.1	3,219.7	57.9	1,341.7	276.4	4,561.0
Service industries #	6-9	6,556.7	1,023.4	8,881.5	4,499.5	15,438.2	6,558.4	8,837.5	15,395.8	6,581.5R	1,073.4R	8,957.9R	4,592.3R	15,539.4R
Agriculture and horticulture	01	167.7	28.6	56.8	23.4	224.5	187.5	64.7	252.3	159.9	28.9	55.0	23.1	214.8
Energy and water supply	1	253.8	1.5	72.9	14.3	326.7	232.2	67.2	299.4	225.4	1.2	65.1	12.6	290.2
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	25.1	0.2	2.0	0.4	27.1	14.9	1.5	16.3	13.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	14.9
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	48.8	0.2	9.9	0.9	58.7	48.8	9.4	58.2	47.7	0.1	9.5	1.0	57.2
Electricity	161	84.5	0.6	26.2	5.7	110.7	77.4	24.6	102.0	76.8	0.5	24.8	5.4	101.5
Gas	162	48.0	0.4	20.4	5.2	68.4	43.8	17.6	61.3	41.4	0.3	15.1	3.9	56.5
Water supply industry	17	35.3	0.2	11.5	1.8	46.8	36.0	11.5	47.5	34.7	0.1	11.7	1.8	46.4
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	434.9	2.8	150.1	21.3	585.0	420.8	141.6	562.5	421.1	2.8	140.8	19.8	561.9
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.3	0.3	4.0	1.5	25.3	21.3	4.8	26.0	20.9	0.2	4.1	1.4	25.0
Metal manufacture	22	102.0	0.7	14.8	1.9	116.8	99.5	14.4	114.0	97.5	0.7	15.0	2.2	112.2
Non-metallic mineral products	24	107.2	0.7	35.6	5.5	142.8	109.2	34.7	143.9	111.8	1.1	34.4	5.4	146.2
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	204.4	1.2	95.7	12.4	300.1	190.8	87.8	278.5	191.0	0.8	87.2	10.8	278.2
Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	3	1,440.5	17.8	385.7	68.0	1,826.1	1,453.0	383.6	1,836.6	1,461.7	19.3	384.9	67.5	1,846.6
Metal goods nes	31	207.4	3.5	54.7	13.9	262.1	211.4	56.1	267.5	218.7	3.9	55.9	13.7	274.6
Mechanical engineering	32	496.5	5.9	96.1	21.8	592.6	503.1	95.6	598.8	504.2	6.4	95.9	20.6	600.1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	43.9	0.4	17.7	1.7	61.5	45.8	18.0	63.8	44.6	0.8	19.2	2.3	63.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	307.2	4.5	146.0	20.3	453.2	317.5	142.8	460.3	319.3	4.9	143.8	20.5	463.2
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342	82.8	0.7	33.1	4.2	115.9	89.4	32.5	121.8	90.7	0.9	33.2	4.8	123.3
Industrial electrical equipment	343	36.3	0.5	16.9	2.3	53.3	36.4	16.8	53.3	36.3	0.5	16.6	2.6	52.9
Telecommunications equipment	344	87.3	0.8	37.2	4.1	124.5	88.6	35.9	124.5	89.2	0.8	36.3	3.9	125.5
Other electronic equipment	345	60.0	1.9	38.6	6.0	98.6	59.2	37.6	96.8	59.2	2.2	37.3	6.1	98.6
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	40.8	0.5	20.2	3.7	61.0	43.9	19.9	63.9	43.9	0.6	20.4	3.1	64.3
Motor vehicles and parts	35	176.8	1.1	22.5	2.6	199.3	174.5	21.9	196.4	176.7	1.1	21.5	2.3	198.2
Other transport equipment	36	152.1	0.6	21.6	2.0	173.7	144.7	19.4	164.1	142.7	1.0	18.9	1.8	161.6
Instrument engineering	37	56.6	1.8	27.1	5.7	83.7	55.9	29.8	85.7	55.4	1.2	29.6	6.4	85.0
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,092.1	34.1	752.9	176.5	1,845.0	1,112.9	750.8	1,863.7	1,111.6	34.5	751.0	176.4	1,862.5
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	294.4	11.0	196.9	66.8	491.3	291.9	193.8	485.7	289.8	11.3	191.9	65.5	481.7
Food	411-423	243.9	10.3	175.2	64.2	419.1	240.8	171.8	412.5	241.2	10.5	172.9	63.2	414.1
Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture	424-429	50.5	0.7	21.7	2.6	72.1	51.2	22.0	73.2	48.6	0.9	19.0	2.3	67.6
Textiles	43	93.7	2.5	77.6	15.3	171.3	94.3	74.6	168.9	94.4	2.6	75.0	12.3	169.3
Leather and leather goods	44	10.0	0.3	6.8	1.7	16.8	9.6	6.8	16.5	9.6	0.3	6.7	1.7	16.3
Footwear and clothing	45	73.8	3.6	176.2	20.9	250.0	72.5	174.4	246.8	71.9	3.4	176.7	23.9	248.7
Footwear	451	16.5	0.4	17.1	1.2	33.6	16.6	33.4	16.2	0.4	16.2	1.3	32.4	
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/456	40.8	2.6	140.1	17.2	180.9	40.1	138.3	178.4	39.5	2.4	141.2	20.4	180.6
Household textiles	455	16.5	0.6	19.0	2.5	35.5	15.8	19.3	35.0	16.3	0.6	19.3	2.3	35.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	164.9	3.0	43.4	11.8	208.3	163.3	41.4	204.6	166.1	3.1	41.9	9.9	208.0
Timber industries	461-466	67.1	1.1	15.2	4.0	82.3	67.3	14.7	81.9	65.1	1.3	14.6	4.0	79.7
Wooden furniture	467	97.7	1.9	28.3	7.8	126.0	96.0	26.7	122.7	101.0	1.8	27.4	5.9	128.3
Paper, printing and publishing	47	277.3	9.8	172.6	38.4	449.9	284.9	178.4	463.2	284.0	9.8	177.0	39.6	461.0
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471-472	79.8	1.4	33.7	6.1	113.5	86.0	36.6	122.6	88.5	1.1	37.3	6.5	125.3
Printing and publishing	475	197.5	8.4	138.8	32.3	336.3	198.8	141.8	340.6	195.5	8.7	139.7	33.0	335.7
Rubber and plastics	48	144.6	2.6	49.2	12.7	193.8	161.5	50.7	212.2	161.3	2.5	51.3	13.9	212.7
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.4	1.3	30.3	8.9	63.7	34.9	30.7	65.6	34.4	1.5	30.3	9.5	64.7
Construction	5	733.2	14.2	137.4	57.1	870.5	755.2	137.4	892.6	732.8	14.2	137.4	57.1	870.2
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,072.8	461.6	2,514.5	1,580.9	4,587.3	2,092.1	2,511.8	4,603.9	2,103.3	485.5	2,544.9	1,622.8	4,648.2
Wholesale distribution	61	575.3	30.5	270.0	79.3	845.3	578.1	273.5	851.6	582.1	37.0	271.2	81.3	853.3
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	75.7	2.5	29.2	7.1	104.9	73.3	28.6	102.0	76.1	3.1	28.5	8.6	104.2
Timber and building materials	613	89.6	2.4	23.7	7.3	113.4	86.4	23.7	110.0	85.8	2.6	23.4	6.8	109.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6148	29.4	0.7	13.2	3.7	42.6	31.2	13.0	44.2	31.5	0.9	13.0	3.7	44.6
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment	6149	98.6	3.1	41.4	8.8	140.0	99.8	43.5	143.3	100.0	3.0	42.6	8.3	142.9
Household goods/clothing	615/616	58.0	2.8	36.3	10.4	94.2	58.5	37.2	95.8	58.7	3.2	38.2	11.3	96.5
Food, drink and tobacco	617	148.2	11.7	70.5	26.6	218.7	154.0	69.4	223.4	152.5	13.9	69.6	27.0	222.2
Pharmaceutical and other goods	618/619	75.8	7.3	55.6	15.5	131.4	74.8	58.0	132.9	77.5	10.4	55.9	15.6	133.3

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

## Employees in employment: December 1994

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	THOUSAND												
		Dec 1993			Sep 1994			Dec 1994						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All				
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time			
Scrap and waste materials	62	13.6	0.8	2.4	1.0	16.0	14.6	2.5	17.1	14.4	0.9	2.4	1.0	16.8
Commission agents	63	22.7	0.9	15.7	4.1	38.4	24.3	17.1	41.3	24.8	1.2	17.3	4.2	42.1
Distribution	64/65	885.5	232.1	1,454.6	951.7	2,340.1	872.7	1,407.0	2,279.7	896.2	247.2	1,467.7	982.5	2,363.9
Wholesale distribution	641	236.2	90.8	459.3	346.9	695.4	241.9	460.9	702.9	243.4	103.7	469.4	367.1	712.9
Retail distribution	642	30.4	16.9	85.0	64.4	115.4	33.0	86.5	119.5	34.3	18.9	90.0	68.9	124.4
Wholesale and other chemists	643	21.9	9.0	112.6	72.2	134.5	19.3	106.5	125.8	21.6	8.2	115.4	74.7	136.9
Wholesale and leather goods	645/646	49.0	16.7	186.5	125.4	235.5	45.9	175.3	221.1	45.4	14.5	183.2	123.0	228.6
Wholesale textiles/goods	647/648	138.2	22.6	132.8	75.5	271.1	127.9	119.3	247.2	130.6	23.1	119.5	67.0	250.1
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	195.4	20.7	77.8	30.1	273.2	200.4	79.3	279.7	199.4	20.1	76.9	30.1	276.3
Retail distribution	653-656	214.3	55.5	400.6	237.2	614.9	204.3	379.1	583.5	221.5	58.6	413.3	251.6	634.7
Food and catering	66	431.5	189.5	734.7	528.4	1,166.2	456.1	774.5	1,230.6	439.4	191.4	749.2	538.1	1,188.6
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	120.8	44.4	175.7	121.3	296.5	126.4	187.6	314.1	125.0	47.7	182.4	126.5	307.4
Public houses and licensed clubs	662	101.6	64.8	225.2	192.7	326.7	103.9	225.8	329.7	103.3	63.3	225.7	191.9	329.0
Public houses and messes	663	53												

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing	Metal goods, engineering & vehicles industries
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time									
						1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	0	1	2	3
South East	3,524	386	3,377	1,427	6,900	1,331	1,085	1,003	5,515	55	82	114	456
1994 Sep	3,529	407	3,425	1,478	6,954	1,323	1,079	999	5,587	44	80	112	458
Dec													
Greater London (Included in South East)	1,641	162	1,473	507	3,114	469	366	331	2,644	1	34	26	110
1994 Sep	1,648	173	1,496	525	3,144	466	365	332	2,677	1	33	26	109
Dec													
East Anglia	411	46	391	197	803	209	176	164	568	26	13	14	65
1994 Sep	407	51	397	205	805	200	173	161	581	23	12	14	65
Dec													
South West	849	106	855	428	1,704	380	327	307	1,285	39	21	31	148
1994 Sep	841	108	858	433	1,700	382	328	308	1,284	34	20	32	148
Dec													
West Midlands	1,037	90	949	441	1,987	669	582	561	1,293	25	21	81	310
1994 Sep	1,051	102	949	455	2,018	679	592	572	1,318	21	20	80	314
Dec													
East Midlands	769	83	756	365	1,525	528	468	449	972	25	19	47	161
1994 Sep	772	83	773	379	1,545	534	472	454	989	22	18	47	161
Dec													
Yorkshire and Humberside	926	96	919	474	1,844	543	458	430	1,278	23	28	73	145
1994 Sep	917	97	924	481	1,841	538	457	430	1,284	19	26	76	147
Dec													
North West	1,154	113	1,145	547	2,298	646	551	521	1,636	16	29	76	211
1994 Sep	1,149	117	1,161	564	2,310	639	546	517	1,657	13	29	75	210
Dec													
North	562	58	528	260	1,090	335	274	251	743	11	22	46	102
1994 Sep	561	59	531	267	1,092	334	272	250	748	10	22	45	104
Dec													
Wales	494	52	477	235	972	284	241	225	669	19	17	46	87
1994 Sep	490	52	478	239	968	282	242	226	669	17	16	46	88
Dec													
Scotland	1,006	99	989	447	1,994	531	400	352	1,437	26	48	34	150
1994 Sep	987	99	980	448	1,967	521	401	354	1,421	25	48	35	151
Dec													
Great Britain	10,732	1,130	10,385	4,822	21,117	5,455	4,562	4,263	15,396	267	299	562	1,937
1994 Sep	10,706	1,175	10,495	4,950	21,200	5,432	4,561	4,271	15,539	229	290	562	1,847
Dec													
Northern Ireland	278	39	276	118	554	130	108	102	405	19	6	11	30
1994 Sep	281	41	283	124	564	130	109	103	415	18	6	10	31
Dec													
United Kingdom	11,010	1,169	10,661	4,940	21,671	5,585	4,671	4,365	15,801	285	305	573	1,887
1994 Sep	10,987	1,216	10,777	5,074	21,764	5,562	4,670	4,374	15,954	248	296	572	1,877
Dec													

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

## Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Manufacturing industries	Electrical & electronic engineering	Other manufacturing industries	Food drink & tobacco manufacture	Timber & wooden furniture, paper, printing publishing	Construction	Distribution, hotels, catering	Wholesale distribution (except scrap)	Retail distribution	Food retailing	Other retail distribution	Standard region
South East	155	432	83	235	246	1,476	273	758	226	532	563	South East
1994 Sep	156	429	81	233	245	1,513	274	795	232	532	563	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
Greater London (Included in South East)	43	195	34	111	103	622	103	317	90	227	243	Greater London (Included in South East)
1994 Sep	43	197	33	111	101	650	105	336	93	227	243	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
East Anglia	17	84	35	33	32	183	36	91	27	64	64	East Anglia
1994 Sep	18	81	34	33	26	182	37	91	27	64	64	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
South West	37	127	37	46	53	428	71	205	69	135	139	South West
1994 Sep	37	128	37	47	54	420	71	208	70	135	139	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
West Midlands	51	170	37	50	87	414	92	200	60	140	145	West Midlands
1994 Sep	53	178	39	52	88	420	92	206	61	140	145	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
East Midlands	36	241	50	52	60	325	72	156	47	109	114	East Midlands
1994 Sep	36	247	53	53	62	331	73	161	47	109	114	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
Yorkshire & Humberside	17	211	64	67	85	414	81	197	61	136	140	Yorkshire & Humberside
1994 Sep	17	208	64	63	81	419	80	202	63	140	140	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
North West	45	234	67	69	95	514	98	259	74	185	199	North West
1994 Sep	44	232	64	70	93	523	96	273	75	185	199	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
North	27	103	27	38	62	231	29	122	35	86	90	North
1994 Sep	27	101	26	37	62	231	30	127	37	86	90	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
Wales	33	91	27	30	42	202	27	96	34	62	66	Wales
1994 Sep	33	91	26	32	40	197	26	100	34	62	66	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
Scotland	42	168	59	48	131	417	73	196	69	127	131	Scotland
1994 Sep	42	168	58	48	119	412	74	200	69	127	131	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
Great Britain	460	1,864	486	668	893	4,604	852	2,280	703	1,577	1,651	Great Britain
1994 Sep	463	1,863	482	669	870	4,648	853	2,364	713	1,577	1,651	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
Northern Ireland	8	62	19	12	22	107	21	59	..	..	..	Northern Ireland
1994 Sep	8	62	19	12	21	112	21	63	..	..	..	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec
United Kingdom	469	1,925	505	680	914	4,710	872	2,339	..	..	..	United Kingdom
1994 Sep	472	1,924	501	681	892	4,761	875	2,427	..	..	..	1994 Sep
Dec												Dec

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

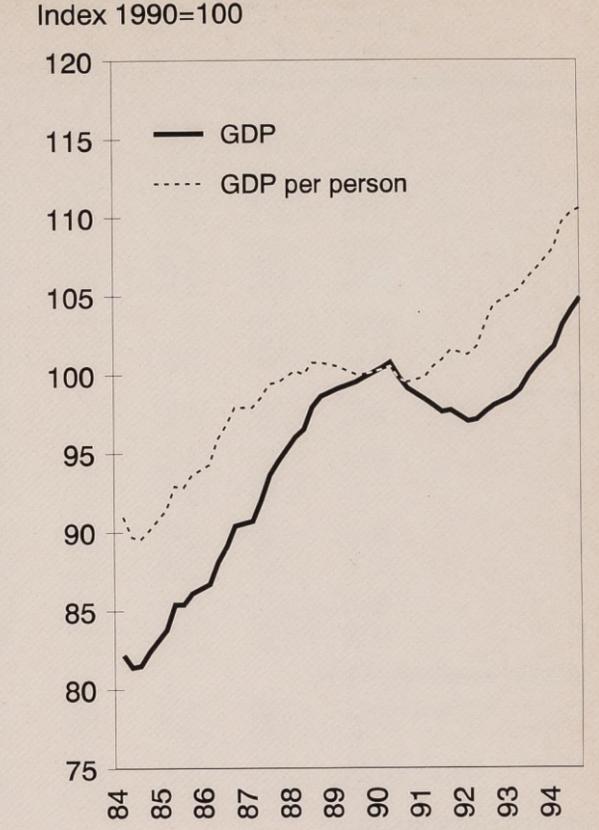
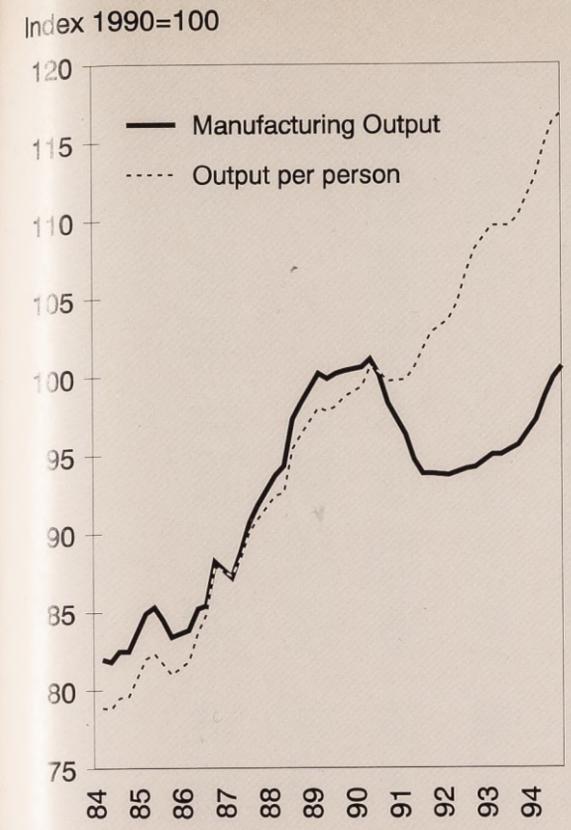
## Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing Industries							Construction
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE, DH,DI,DM	
<b>Output*</b>										
1987	92.7	93.7	89.6	96.5	107.7	96.5	90.9	91.7	84.5	87.3
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.3	106.1	99.3	95.6	100.8	92.0	95.9
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.7	102.5	103.0	100.3	102.8	99.8	99.6
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	96.1	94.6	99.6	89.8	106.8	102.6	90.1	92.8	92.7
1992	97.4	95.9	94.0	100.9	89.6	110.7	104.8	86.4	90.7	92.4
1993	99.5	98.1	95.2	101.2	89.7	112.8	107.4	86.1	91.6	94.9
1994	103.4	103.2	99.1	103.4	90.7	112.4	113.2	86.0	96.9	99.3
1990 Q3	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.3	98.6	101.3	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.0
1990 Q4	98.3	98.3	98.3	100.1	97.3	100.9	97.9	96.0	98.5	97.7
1991 Q1	98.4	97.2	96.3	100.3	92.0	108.6	100.4	91.8	96.0	93.9
1991 Q2	98.0	95.9	94.7	100.0	90.4	101.9	101.2	89.9	93.3	92.9
1991 Q3	97.6	95.3	93.8	99.0	88.9	107.1	103.7	89.7	90.8	92.1
1991 Q4	97.7	95.9	93.8	99.1	87.8	109.5	104.9	88.8	91.1	91.8
1992 Q1	97.0	95.4	93.7	100.3	88.4	109.0	104.1	87.3	90.5	92.2
1992 Q2	97.1	95.1	93.9	102.1	88.7	114.6	104.1	87.5	89.7	92.5
1992 Q3	97.6	96.1	94.1	101.4	90.4	111.4	104.1	86.9	90.4	92.8
1992 Q4	98.0	96.9	94.2	99.9	91.0	107.7	107.0	84.1	91.9	92.1
1993 Q1	98.5	96.7	95.0	102.0	89.2	110.5	107.5	86.9	91.4	93.9
1993 Q2	99.0	97.3	95.0	100.7	89.5	110.9	106.4	86.6	91.9	94.5
1993 Q3	99.9	98.5	95.3	100.8	90.4	112.5	107.3	85.2	91.7	95.3
1993 Q4	99.8	99.8	95.6	101.3	89.9	117.5	108.3	85.6	91.3	96.1
1994 Q1	101.7	100.8	97.2	101.7	91.4	106.4	110.8	84.5	94.5	97.9
1994 Q2	103.1	102.9	98.7	103.0	90.8	120.7	113.2	85.8	95.8	98.8
1994 Q3	104.0	104.3	99.9	104.9	90.1	112.4	114.2	86.7	98	99.9
1994 Q4	104.8	104.9	100.6	104.2	90.5	110.0	114.8	86.9	99.5	100.5
<b>Employed labour force +</b>										
1987	93.8	101.2	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.6	97.6	99.1	100.8	95.3
1988	96.9	102.0	101.8	102.6	113.7	114.3	99.2	99.8	101.9	97.7
1989	99.3	102.0	102.1	101.0	108.5	108.5	101.0	101.6	101.9	100.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.3	93.7	93.5	100.5	90.4	97.0	95.7	90.2	92.5	93.9
1992	95.0	88.8	88.9	96.5	88.6	95.2	95.2	84.3	86.4	89.9
1993	94.0	86.0	86.8	94.3	91.2	90.0	93.4	81.9	81.8	88.9
1994	94.4	84.8	86.1	92.1	92.8	85.8	88.0	81.2	80.5	90.6
1990 Q3	100.1	99.8	99.8	100.1	99.3	99.7	100.1	99.4	100.0	99.7
1990 Q4	99.6	98.6	98.5	101.2	96.7	99.2	98.5	97.4	98.4	98.4
1991 Q1	98.6	96.5	96.4	102.0	93.3	98.3	96.5	94.3	95.9	96.5
1991 Q2	97.5	94.4	94.2	102.0	90.3	97.2	95.3	91.0	93.1	94.4
1991 Q3	96.8	92.4	92.2	100.2	89.0	96.4	95.1	88.5	91.1	92.9
1991 Q4	96.2	91.4	91.3	98.0	89.0	95.9	95.8	87.1	90.0	92.0
1992 Q1	95.9	90.5	90.4	97.0	89.4	96.1	96.1	86.1	88.7	91.3
1992 Q2	95.5	89.6	89.7	96.7	89.4	95.9	95.7	85.8	87.4	90.6
1992 Q3	94.5	88.2	88.3	96.4	88.3	95.1	94.9	83.3	85.7	89.4
1992 Q4	93.9	87.0	87.2	95.8	87.3	93.6	93.9	81.9	83.8	88.5
1993 Q1	93.7	86.4	86.7	95.3	88.3	91.0	93.6	81.9	82.7	88.6
1993 Q2	93.9	86.1	86.7	94.3	90.7	90.4	93.9	82.2	82.3	88.8
1993 Q3	94.2	86.0	86.9	93.6	92.4	89.8	93.6	82.3	81.5	81.1
1993 Q4	94.2	85.7	86.7	94.2	93.3	88.7	92.5	81.2	80.7	89.2
1994 Q1	94.1	85.2	86.3	92.5	93.6	87.7	91.7	81.0	80.6	89.9
1994 Q2	94.1	84.8	86.1	91.8	92.7	86.3	88.9	81.1	80.5	90.6
1994 Q3	94.4	84.5	86.0	92.2	92.4	85.1	86.2	80.9	80.3	90.7
1994 Q4	94.8	84.5	86.1	92.1	92.3	84.0	85.3	81.8	80.6	91.2
<b>Output per person employed #</b>										
1987	98.8	92.6	89.2	93.6	95.3	84.9	93.2	92.6	83.8	91.6
1988	100.4	96.2	94.2	95.8	93.3	86.8	96.4	101.0	90.3	98.1
1989	100.2	98.3	98.1	97.8	94.5	95.2	99.3	101.2	98.0	98.8
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	100.7	102.6	101.2	99.1	99.3	110.1	107.2	99.9	100.3	98.7
1992	102.6	108.0	105.8	104.6	101.2	116.3	110.2	102.6	105.0	102.7
1993	105.8	114.0	109.8	107.3	98.4	125.4	115.0	105.1	111.9	106.7
1994	109.6	121.8	115.1	112.3	97.8	131.0	128.8	105.9	120.4	109.6
1990 Q3	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.3	99.3	101.7	99.7	100.4	100.6	100.6
1990 Q4	99.5	99.8	99.7	100.3	100.6	101.7	99.4	98.7	100.1	99.3
1991 Q1	99.8	100.7	99.8	98.3	98.6	110.4	104.0	97.4	100.1	97.4
1991 Q2	100.5	101.5	100.5	98.1	100.1	104.8	106.2	98.8	100.2	98.4
1991 Q3	100.9	103.1	101.7	98.8	99.9	111.1	109.0	101.4	99.7	99.2
1991 Q4	101.5	104.9	102.8	101.2	98.7	114.2	109.6	102.0	101.2	99.8
1992 Q1	101.2	105.4	103.6	103.4	98.9	113.4	108.3	101.3	102.0	101.0
1992 Q2	101.7	106.1	104.7	105.6	99.3	119.5	108.7	102.0	102.7	102.1
1992 Q3	103.2	108.9	106.6	105.2	102.5	117.2	109.7	104.3	105.5	103.9
1992 Q4	104.4	111.4	108.1	104.2	104.3	115.0	113.9	102.7	109.8	104.1
1993 Q1	105.0	112.0	109.6	107.1	101.0	121.4	114.8	106.2	110.5	107.7
1993 Q2	105.4	113.0	109.6	107.7	98.6	122.6	113.3	105.3	111.6	108.5
1993 Q3	106.1	114.5	109.6	107.7	97.8	125.3	114.7	103.6	112.5	106.8
1993 Q4	106.7	116.4	110.2	107.6	96.3	132.4	117.2	105.4	113.1	107.7
1994 Q1	108.0	118.3	112.7	110.0	97.6	121.2	120.8	104.3	117.3	108.9
1994 Q2	109.6	121.4	114.7	112.1	97.9	139.9	127.3	105.8	118.9	109.1
1994 Q3	110.2	123.4	116.2	113.8	97.5	132.0	132.5	107.2	121.9	110.1
1994 Q4	110.5	124.1	116.8	113.1	98.0	130.8	134.5	106.2	123.4	110.2

# Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992. 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.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8

## Indices of output, employment and productivity



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

UNITED KINGDOM § 1992	Whole economy			Production industries Sections C,D,E			Manufacturing industries Section D		
	Output*	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.8	98.8	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.2	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.3	100.7	96.1	93.7	102.6	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	95.0	102.6	95.9	88.8	108.0	94.0	88.9	105.8
1993	99.5	94.0	105.8	98.1	86.0	114.0	95.2	86.8	109.8
1994	103.4	94.4	109.6	103.2	84.8	121.8	99.1	86.1	115.1
1987 Q1	90.7	92.6	97.9	92.0	100.7	91.3	87.2	99.9	87.3
1987 Q2	92.0	93.3	98.5	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4
1987 Q3	93.6	94.1	99.4	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
1988 Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
1988 Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
1988 Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6					

# 1.9 EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom R (1,2,3)	Australia R (4)	Austria (2,5)	Belgium (3)	Canada R (12)	Denmark (FR)	Finland R	France R (7,11)	Germany (FR)	Greece (13)	Irish Republic (8)	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
Thousand												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1991 Q3	28,239	8,487	3,595	..	14,412	..	2,516	..	30,237	..	..	
1991 Q4	28,206	8,466	3,625	..	14,411	..	2,515	..	30,330	..	..	
1992 Q1	28,265	8,532	3,645	..	14,422	..	2,501	..	30,437	..	..	
1992 Q2	28,172	8,519	3,675	..	14,434	..	2,492	..	30,483	..	..	
1992 Q3	27,968	8,576	3,692	..	14,493	..	2,487	..	30,538	..	..	
1992 Q4	28,045	8,510	3,688	..	14,575	..	2,484	..	30,519	..	..	
1993 Q1	27,996	8,523	3,680	..	14,576	..	2,477	..	30,521	..	..	
1993 Q2	28,002	8,547	3,732	..	14,665	..	2,469	..	30,506	..	..	
1993 Q3	28,068	8,597	3,737	..	14,702	..	2,477	..	30,545	..	..	
1993 Q4	27,958	8,689	3,746	..	14,721	..	2,475	..	30,531	..	..	
1994 Q1	27,865	8,698	..	..	14,753	..	2,476	..	30,535R	..	..	
1994 Q2	27,767	8,712	..	..	14,808	..	2,467	..	30,496R	..	..	
1994 Q3	27,814	8,745	..	..	14,871	..	2,471	..	30,493R	..	..	
1994 Q4	27,785	8,807	..	..	14,895	..	2,471	..	30,436	..	..	
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1991 Q3	25,787	7,660	3,465	..	12,920	..	2,307	22,204	28,524	..	..	
1991 Q4	25,658	7,600	3,491	..	12,906	..	2,262	22,026	28,649	..	..	
1992 Q1	25,614	7,632	3,528	..	12,841	..	2,219	22,008	28,752	..	..	
1992 Q2	25,441	7,603	3,540	..	12,808	..	2,180	22,091	28,720	..	..	
1992 Q3	25,128	7,649	3,557	..	12,830	..	2,145	22,082	28,681	..	..	
1992 Q4	25,074	7,568	3,547	..	12,891	..	2,108	21,817	28,595	..	..	
1993 Q1	25,062	7,569	3,534	..	12,963	..	2,065	21,746	28,440	..	..	
1993 Q2	25,087	7,620	3,567	..	12,996	..	2,029	21,808	28,293	..	..	
1993 Q3	25,166	7,652	3,576	..	13,031	..	2,019	21,776	28,200	..	..	
1993 Q4	25,187	7,738	3,585	..	13,080	..	2,010	21,594	28,094	..	..	
1994 Q1	25,146	7,783	..	..	13,130	..	1,999	21,644	27,990R	..	..	
1994 Q2	25,123	7,848	..	..	13,233	..	2,001	21,883	27,911R	..	..	
1994 Q3	25,252	7,918	..	..	13,357	..	2,019	21,968	27,915R	..	..	
1994 Q4	25,368	7,993	..	..	13,448	..	2,040	21,859	27,922	..	..	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1992 unless stated</b>												
Thousand												
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>												
Male	15,908	5,006	2,147	2,370	7,581	1,527	1,306	13,543	17,622	..	893	
Female	12,195	3,606	1,532	1,790	6,215	1,352	1,185	11,041	12,895	..	429	
All	28,103	8,612	3,679	4,160	13,797	2,879	2,491	24,584	30,516	..	1,321	
<b>Civilian employment:</b>												
Male	13,814	4,433	2,072	2,189	6,672	1,396	1,103	12,397	16,639	..	736	
Female	11,557	3,246	1,474	1,535	5,568	1,217	1,060	9,635	12,069	..	377	
All	25,372	7,679	3,546	3,724	12,240	2,613	2,163	22,032	28,708	..	1,113	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>												
Per cent												
Male:												
Agriculture	3.3	6.3	..	3.1	5.7	..	11.2	..	3.1	..	..	
Industry	37.6	32.5	..	38.3	31.8	..	39.7	..	49.2	..	..	
Services	59.1	61.2	..	58.6	58.7	..	49.1	..	47.7	..	..	
Female:												
Agriculture	1.0	3.6	..	1.7	2.7	..	6.0	..	3.2	..	..	
Industry	14.5	12.0	..	12.7	11.7	..	15.6	..	23.3	..	..	
Services	84.5	84.3	..	85.6	85.6	..	78.5	..	73.4	..	..	
All:												
Agriculture	2.3	5.2	7.1	2.6	4.4	5.2	8.6	5.2	3.1	..	13.8	
Industry	27.1	23.8	35.6	27.7	22.7	27.4	27.9	28.8	38.3	..	28.9	
Services	70.7	71.0	57.4	69.7	73.1	67.6	63.5	65.8	58.5	..	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.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.9

## Selected countries: national definitions

	Japan R (5)	Luxembourg	Netherlands (10)	Norway	Portugal	Spain R	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>										
Thousand										
<b>Civilian labour force</b>										
1991 Q3	65,248	..	..	2,099	4,779	15,112	4,543	3,608	125,219	1991 Q3
1991 Q4	65,381	..	..	2,095	4,808	15,126	4,511	3,605	125,579	1991 Q4
1992 Q1	65,722	..	..	2,090	4,529	15,112	4,492	3,599	126,301	1992 Q1
1992 Q2	65,553	..	..	2,093	4,494	15,155	4,497	3,587	127,074	1992 Q2
1992 Q3	65,708	..	..	2,102	4,502	15,133	4,456	3,560	127,334	1992 Q3
1992 Q4	66,089	..	..	2,095	4,463	15,183	4,415	3,569	127,230	1992 Q4
1993 Q1	65,989	..	..	2,088	4,514	15,217	4,296	3,540	127,355	1993 Q1
1993 Q2	66,035	..	..	2,096	4,477	15,269	4,338	3,565	127,890	1993 Q2
1993 Q3	66,198	..	..	2,101	4,451	15,350	4,398	3,556	128,181	1993 Q3
1993 Q4	66,410	..	..	2,103	4,440	15,396	4,248	3,566	128,713	1993 Q4
1994 Q1	66,528	..	..	2,097	4,539	15,441	4,187	3,520	130,711R	1994 Q1
1994 Q2	66,534	..	..	2,122	4,521	15,543	4,266	3,475	130,675R	1994 Q2
1994 Q3	66,465	..	..	2,125	4,545	15,452	4,371	3,493	131,050R	1994 Q3
1994 Q4	66,293	..	..	2,132	4,511	15,493	4,242	3,511	131,696	1994 Q4
<b>Civilian employment</b>										
1991 Q3	63,839	..	..	1,979	4,575	12,598	4,408	3,559	116,795	1991 Q3
1991 Q4	63,995	..	..	1,970	4,607	12,557	4,364	3,548	116,827	1991 Q4
1992 Q1	64,371	..	..	1,967	4,358	12,523	4,316	3,523	117,101	1992 Q1
1992 Q2	64,179	..	..	1,966	4,301	12,452	4,287	3,500	117,567	1992 Q2
1992 Q3	64,260	..	..	1,975	4,313	12,317	4,221	3,456	117,761	1992 Q3
1992 Q4	64,597	..	..	1,968	4,266	12,134	4,179	3,440	117,951	1992 Q4
1993 Q1	64,456	..	..	1,961	4,297	11,953	3,983	3,388	118,394	1993 Q1
1993 Q2	64,390	..	..	1,965	4,227	11,844	3,987	3,403	118,984	1993 Q2
1993 Q3	64,550	..	..	1,973	4,197	11,782	3,991	3,379	119,543	1993 Q3
1993 Q4	64,591	..	..	1,981	4,171	11,713	3,894	3,383	120,311	1993 Q4
1994 Q1	64,647	..	..	1,983	4,241	11,681	3,840	3,337	122,090R	1994 Q1
1994 Q2	64,618	..	..	1,988	4,205	11,749	3,939	3,305	122,580R	1994 Q2
1994 Q3	64,494	..	..	2,012	4,230	11,731	3,996	3,327	123,207R	1994 Q3
1994 Q4	64,386	..	..	2,018	4,190	11,791	3,931	3,348	124,371	1994 Q4
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1992 unless stated</b>										
Thousand										
<b>Civilian labour force:</b>										
Male	38,990	105.3	4,206	1,132	2,599	9,599	2,306	2,206	69,184	Civilian labour force
Female	26,790	59.0	2,848	963	2,090	5,551	2,123	1,367	57,798	Male
All	65,780	164.3	7,054	2,096	4,690	15,150	4,429	3,573	126,982	Female
<b>Civilian employment:</b>										
Male	38,170	104.1	3,979	1,056	2,510	8,213	2,161	2,151	63,805	Civilian employment: Male
Female	26,190	57.8	2,598	913	1,988	4,146	2,035	1,329	53,793	Female
All	64,360	161.9	6,576	1,970	4,498	12,359	4,195	3,480	117,598	All
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>										
Per cent										
Male:										
Agriculture	8.1	5.8	..	7.7	..	11.0	4.7	6.4	4.2	Male: Agriculture
Industry	38.1	39.6	..	34.9	..	40.8	40.0	43.0	33.5	Industry
Services	53.8	54.6	..	57.3	..	48.2	55.3	50.8	62.3	Services
Female:										
Agriculture	8.5	7.3	..	3.2	..	8.3	1.9	4.3	1.3	Female: Agriculture
Industry	21.6	27.3	..	10.3	..	15.8	12.2	19.2	14.1	Industry
Services	69.9	65.4	..	86.5	..	75.9	86.0	76.5	84.6	Services

# 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 (000)	Average per operative on short-time	
															Operatives (000)
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44	7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395			
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63	8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800	19.6		
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46	6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597	13.6		
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09	4	138	27	242	8.6	31	1.1	381	12.8		
1994	977	34.2	9.6	9.39	3	100	14	128	9.5	16	0.6	229	14.4		
<b>Week ended</b>															
1993 Mar 12	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	43.4	11.9
Apr 16	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	23.2	10.7
May 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	35.9	10.6
Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	8.98	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	45.9	14.4
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	10.06	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	29.9	7.1
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.32	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	20.3	10.1
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	8.99	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	26.0	12.7
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.08	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	29.5	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.70	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	40.9	14.3
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.08	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	19.6	11.9
1994 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.17	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	26.2	13.5
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.03	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	25.9	15.1
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.91	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	24.5	12.1
Apr 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.16	3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	22.6	14.7
May 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.92	2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	25.7	13.1
Jun 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.38	3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	23.3	15.1
Jul 15	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	9.06	2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	22.4	17.2
Aug 12	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	9.04	2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	23.8	17.4
Sep 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.68	2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	15.9	14.4
Oct 14	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.59	2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	20.3	14.5
Nov 11	1,084	37.9	9.9	10.69	10.00	2	69	13	91	6.9	15	0.5	159	18.4	10.6
Dec 9	1,051	36.8	9.8	10.29	9.72	4	132	14	133	9.7	17	0.6	265	19.8	15.4
1995 Jan 13 P	915	32.1	9.8	8.93	9.58	2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	16.6	12.8
Feb 10 P	959	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.50	3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	281	16.6	14.0

# 1.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37	35, 36	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37	35, 36	43-45	41, 42
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992	73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.2	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993	72.8	67.9	63.1	71.3	83.3	98.3	97.9	99.5	98.4	99.4
1994	72.5	69.9	60.3	73.5	83.7	98.9	99.5	100.3	99.0	100.0
<b>Week ended</b>										
1993 Feb 12	72.1					98.8				
Mar 12	72.1	67.6	64.7	68.4	82.9	98.3	97.6	99.3	97.9	98.6
Apr 16	71.9					97.6				
May 14	72.6					98.5				
Jun 11	72.8	67.9	63.5	70.6	83.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	98.1	99.2
Jul 9	73.7					98.8				
Aug 13	73.3					98.3				
Sep 10	73.3	68.0	62.2	72.6	83.4	98.2	98.0	99.0	98.9	100.1
Oct 15	73.3					98.3				
Nov 12	73.0					97.9				
Dec 10	72.9	68.0	62.0	73.6	83.9	98.5	98.3	99.8	98.9	99.8
1994 Jan 14	72.8					98.5				
Feb 11	72.6					98.5				
Mar 11	72.8	68.7	61.6	73.9	82.8	99.1	99.0	100.3	99.4	100.4
Apr 15	72.6					98.9				
May 13	72.2					98.3				
Jun 10	72.6	68.8	59.9	72.7	83.8	98.9	98.8	99.6	98.9	100.0
Jul 15	72.0					98.3				
Aug 12	72.1					98.5				
Sep 09	72.7	70.4	60.2	73.4	84.1	99.3	100.0	100.6	98.7	99.6
Oct 14	72.4					99.2				
Nov 11	72.9					99.5				
Dec 09	72.8	71.6	59.6	74.1	84.2	99.3	100.1	100.5	99.1	99.9
1995 Jan 13 P	72.8					99.2				
Feb 10 P	72.8					99.2				

# EMPLOYMENT 1.14

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

	Restaurants, cafes, etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries, sports and other recreational services	All
	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
Self-employed						
1991	68.2	54.2	1.8	44.1	28.6	196.9
<b>Employees in employment +</b>						
1988 Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.5
Jun	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.6
Sep	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.5
Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.9
1989 Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
Jun	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
Sep	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.3
Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.1
1990 Mar	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.6
Jun	308.5	343.1	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
Sep	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6
1991 Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.4
Jun	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
Sep	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
Dec	286.6	321.5	140.7	274.1	382.8	1405.7
1992 Mar	280.8	316.4	139.3	276.8	386.7	1400.0
Jun	301.9	336.3	140.4	318.7	414.1	1511.4
Sep	293.1	331.3	139.1	316.8	408.3	1488.6
Dec	288.5	332.0	138.9	286.1	390.3	1435.8
1993 Mar	290.0	318.7	139.1	284.8	393.1	1425.7
Jun	291.6	326.6	139.6	327.0	422.5	1507.3
Sep	297.6	340.1	137.5	328.5	426.4	1530.1
Dec	296.5	326.7	137.2	284.7	398.3	1443.4
1994 Mar	287.0	316.3	132.9	281.4	404.0	1421.6
Jun	306.7	322.6	133.3	329.6	422.9	1515.1
Sep	314.1	329.7	132.7	341.3	428.2	1546.0
Dec	307.4	329.0	135.5	298.1	405.2	1475.2
<b>CHANGES</b>						
Dec 1994-1993						
no. (thousands)	10.9	2.3	-1.7	13.4	6.9	31.8
Percentage	3.7	0.7	-1.2	4.7	1.7	2.2

Based on the Census of Population. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

In addition 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		2000

# This figure has been estimated using SIC92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

# 2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		UNEMPLOYED								
		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
1991	)	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0					
1992	) Annual	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7					
1993	) averages	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3					
1994	)	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4					
1993	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,938.7	10.4	-13.1	-13.3	269	2,681	46
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,949.2	10.4	10.5	-2.8	301	2,653	46
	May 13	2,916.6	10.3	2,926.9	10.4	-22.3	-8.3	257	2,613	46
	June 10	2,865.0	10.1	2,920.2	10.3	-6.7	-6.2	248	2,572	45
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,913.4	10.3	-6.8	-11.9	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
	June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
	July 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
	Sept 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
	Mar 9 P	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.2	8.4	-20.5	-24.1	222	2,154	23

# 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

		MALE AND FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
		UNEMPLOYED								
		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
1991	)	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9					
1992	) Annual	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6					
1993	) averages	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2					
1994	)	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3					
1993	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,833.5	10.3	-12.4	-13.0	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.5	2,844.7	10.3	11.2	-2.2	295	2,555	45
	May 13	2,813.7	10.2	2,823.1	10.3	-21.6	-7.6	251	2,517	45
	June 10	2,762.2	10.0	2,816.7	10.2	-6.4	-5.6	241	2,477	44
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,809.7	10.2	-7.0	-11.7	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32
	May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32
	June 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30
	July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26
	Sept 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	266	2,081	24
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23
	Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	238	2,066	23
1995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
	Mar 9 P	2,309.3	8.5	2,256.6	8.3	-19.5	-23.2	216	2,071	22

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-1994 for 1994 and 1995 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. Workforce-based denominators have been revised back to 1971 at national and regional level to incorporate revisions to the employees in employment and self-employed components of the workforce in employment series. Fuller details are given in the article "Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Great Britain" in the May 1994 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.

**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 1989 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		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED					
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1991	)	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5
1992	) Annual	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3
1993	) averages	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5
1994	)	2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0
1993	Mar 11	2,303.2	14.4	2,255.4	14.1	693.5	5.7	683.3	5.6
	Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,261.8	14.1	696.3	5.7	687.4	5.6
	May 13	2,248.4	14.0	2,247.4	14.0	668.1	5.5	679.5	5.6
	June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,242.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	677.3	5.5
	July 8	2,231.1	13.9	2,237.5	14.0	698.2	5.7	675.9	5.5
	Aug 12	2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9	725.6	5.9	680.9	5.6
	Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5
	Oct 14	2,155.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4
	Nov 11	2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.2	5.4
	Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3
1994	Jan 13	2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.4	643.8	5.3
	Feb 10	2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2
	Mar 10	2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2
	Apr 14	2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1
	May 12	2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1
	June 9	1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1
	July 14	1,988.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1
	Aug 11	1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0
	Sept 8	1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0
	Oct 13	1,882.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9
	Nov 10	1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8
	Dec 8	1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7
1995	Jan 12	1,818.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6
	Feb 9	1,823.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6
	Mar 9 P	1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.2	4.5

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

		MALE		FEMALE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	
		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED					
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1991	)	1,650.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4
1992	) Annual	2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2
1993	) averages	2,165.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5
1994	)	1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0
1993	Mar 11	2,221.2	14.3	2,174.4	14.0	669.5	5.6	659.1	5.5
	Apr 8	2,223.0	14.3	2,181.4	14.0	672.2	5.6	663.3	5.6
	May 13	2,188.7	13.9	2,167.3	13.9	645.0	5.4	665.8	5.5
	June 10	2,129.8	13.7	2,162.9	13.9	632.3	5.3	653.8	5.5
	July 8	2,149.6	13.8	2,157.4	13.8	671.4	5.6	652.3	5.5
	Aug 12	2,132.5	13.8	2,152.4	13.8	698.1	5.8	657.2	5.5
	Sept 9	2							

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3 THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
1991 )	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992 ) Annual	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993 ) averages	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994 )	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2
1994 Mar 10	875.1	661.9	213.2	9.7	13.0	5.4	861.0	9.5	-9.4	-8.0	649.9	211.1
Apr 14	862.3	651.2	211.1	9.5	12.7	5.4	846.8	9.4	-14.2	-11.7	638.6	208.2
May 12	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.3	12.4	5.2	839.8	9.3	-10.2	-10.2	632.5	207.3
June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.1	12.1	5.1	832.3	9.2	-7.5	-9.6	626.2	206.1
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	12.0	5.3	825.2	9.1	-7.1	-7.2	618.8	206.4
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.9	5.4	812.0	9.0	-13.2	-9.3	609.1	202.9
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3
Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4
Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	185.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9 P	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.3	8.1	-6.2	-8.3	548.0	182.3
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>												
1991 )	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992 ) Annual	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6
1993 ) averages	469.6	348.6	121.0	11.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994 )	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1994 Mar 10	450.0	335.9	114.1	11.2	14.5	6.7	447.0	11.1	-3.4	-2.6	333.0	114.0
Apr 14	446.5	333.2	113.3	11.1	14.4	6.7	441.2	10.9	-5.8	-4.4	328.7	112.5
May 12	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.1	6.5	438.2	10.9	-3.0	-4.1	326.1	112.1
June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.9	6.4	435.0	10.8	-3.2	-4.0	323.4	111.6
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.9	6.6	432.6	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.8	111.8
Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.8	6.8	427.4	10.6	-5.2	-3.6	317.1	110.3
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.7	6.7	425.0	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.5	109.5
Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7
Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9 P	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	395.8	9.8	-3.8	-3.9	294.3	101.5
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>												
1991 )	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.1	14.9
1992 ) Annual	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993 ) averages	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994 )	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6
1994 Mar 10	80.8	60.8	20.0	7.9	10.6	4.4	76.8	7.5	-1.1	-0.7	57.6	19.2
Apr 14	78.8	59.1	19.6	7.7	10.3	4.4	75.7	7.4	-1.1	-1.2	56.7	19.0
May 12	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.4	9.9	4.2	74.8	7.3	-0.9	-1.0	55.9	18.9
June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.1	9.4	4.0	74.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.8	55.5	18.9
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.4	4.2	73.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.7	55.0	18.7
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.1	9.3	4.3	73.0	7.1	-0.7	-0.6	54.3	18.7
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	72.0	7.0	-1.0	-0.8	53.7	18.3
Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.9
Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.6	3.8	68.8	6.7	-1.3	-1.4	51.1	17.7
Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9 P	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.7	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.8	16.9
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
1991 )	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
1992 ) Annual	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993 ) averages	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994 )	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1994 Mar 10	205.9	155.3	50.6	9.0	12.2	5.0	198.9	8.7	-2.3	-1.5	150.4	48.5
Apr 14	199.6	151.1	48.5	8.7	11.8	4.8	195.1	8.6	-3.8	-3.0	147.3	47.8
May 12	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.4	4.6	194.6	8.5	-0.5	-2.2	146.6	48.0
June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	193.1	8.5	-1.5	-1.9	145.4	47.7
July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	11.0	4.7	190.8	8.4	-2.3	-1.4	143.2	47.6
Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.9	4.8	187.9	8.2	-2.9	-2.2	140.7	47.2
Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.6
Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.3	4.4	181.5	8.0	-3.9	-3.1	136.0	45.5
Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.3	4.5	178.4	7.8	-3.1	-3.2	133.7	44.7
Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9 P	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	169.0	7.4	-0.7	-1.4	126.8	42.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					THOUSAND
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992 ) Annual	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993 ) averages	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994 )	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	58.8
1994 Mar 10	260.7	199.5	61.2	10.4	13.8	5.7	256.3	10.2	-3.6	-3.0	195.6	60.7
Apr 14	256.0	195.2	60.9	10.2	13.5	5.7	252.4	10.0	-3.9	-3.7	192.0	60.4
May 12	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.8	13.1	5.5	249.1	9.9	-3.3	-3.6	189.1	60.0
June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.6	12.8	5.3	246.7	9.8	-2.4	-3.2	187.3	59.4
July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.8	12.9	5.7	245.4	9.7	-1.3	-2.3	185.9	59.5
Aug 11	248.7	184.7	63.3	9.9	12.8	5.9	242.2	9.6	-3.2	-2.3	183.4	58.8
Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9
Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9 P	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	212.8	8.5	-2.7	-3.2	161.3	51.5
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>												
1991 )	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2	9.6	4.2	141.7	7.2			106.5	35.2
1992 ) Annual	174.9	13										

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				THOUSAND	
	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>												
1991 )	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.3			110.9	
1992 ) Annual	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	32.4
1993 ) averages	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	33.6
1994 )	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	34.0
1994 Mar 10	165.8	132.9	33.0	11.8	16.5	5.5	162.9	11.6	-1.3	-0.8	130.5	32.4
Apr 14	164.2	131.6	32.6	11.7	16.4	5.4	161.1	11.4	-1.8	-1.6	129.0	32.1
May 12	160.0	128.5	31.4	11.4	16.0	5.2	160.5	11.4	-0.6	-1.2	128.3	32.2
June 9	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.6	5.1	159.4	11.3	-1.1	-1.2	127.4	32.0
July 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.7	5.5	159.4	11.3	0.0	-0.6	127.1	32.3
Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	158.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
Sept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.5
Oct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.1	5.1	155.5	11.0	-1.5	-1.3	124.4	31.1
Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Mar 9 P	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
<b>WALES</b>												
1991 )	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1992 ) Annual	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1993 ) averages	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.6
1994 )	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1994 Mar 10	127.8	100.7	27.1	9.9	13.5	5.0	125.1	9.7	-1.0	-0.6	98.5	26.6
Apr 14	125.0	98.2	26.8	9.7	13.2	4.9	123.3	9.6	-1.5	-1.2	96.9	26.7
May 12	120.6	95.1	25.5	9.3	12.8	4.7	122.6	9.5	-1.0	-1.2	95.1	25.5
June 9	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.0	12.4	4.5	121.5	9.4	-1.1	-1.2	95.1	25.4
July 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.4	12.5	5.1	121.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.9	94.2	26.8
Aug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.4	12.4	5.2	119.3	9.2	-1.7	-1.1	92.7	26.6
Sept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.2	12.2	5.1	117.4	9.1	-1.9	-1.4	91.0	26.4
Oct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.6	11.5	4.6	114.0	8.8	-3.4	-2.3	88.3	25.7
Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25.3
Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.4	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9 P	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.4	23.9
<b>SCOTLAND</b>												
1991 )	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992 ) Annual	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993 ) averages	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994 )	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.4	9.2			176.9	51.5
1994 Mar 10	240.1	185.9	54.2	9.6	13.4	4.9	234.9	9.4	-1.7	-0.4	182.1	52.8
Apr 14	237.6	184.2	53.4	9.5	13.3	4.8	233.5	9.4	-1.4	-1.3	181.3	52.2
May 12	231.1	180.0	51.1	9.3	13.0	4.6	232.6	9.3	-0.9	-1.3	180.4	52.2
June 9	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.6	9.2	-2.0	-1.4	179.4	51.4
July 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.1	5.3	231.7	9.3	1.1	-0.6	179.0	52.7
Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.2	176.9	52.1
Sept 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
Oct 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.4	8.8	-4.4	-3.8	170.7	49.7
Nov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9 P	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.6	8.2	-2.4	-2.2	159.2	46.4
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>												
1991 )	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1992 ) Annual	106.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993 ) averages	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994 )	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1994 Mar 10	98.6	77.4	21.2	13.1	17.5	6.8	99.1	13.1	-0.5	-0.3	76.9	22.2
Apr 14	98.4	77.0	21.4	13.0	17.4	6.8	99.1	13.1	0.0	-0.2	76.8	22.3
May 12	95.7	75.1	20.7	12.7	17.0	6.6	98.2	13.0	-0.9	-0.4	76.1	22.1
June 9	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.7	16.9	6.9	98.2	13.0	0.0	-0.3	75.9	22.3
July 14	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.4	17.3	8.0	98.0	13.0	-0.2	-0.4	75.4	22.6
Aug 11	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.4	17.2	8.1	96.6	12.8	-1.4	-0.5	74.6	22.0
Sept 8	98.9	75.3	23.7	13.1	17.0	7.6	95.6	12.7	-1.0	-0.9	74.1	21.5
Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.4	16.4	6.7	94.4	12.5	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1
Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995 Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9 P	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	70.0	19.6

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at March 9 1995

Travel-to-Work Area	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>ENGLAND</b>																																										
England	2,378	6.31	3,009	6.4	5.3		4,725	11.69	5,894	9.8	8.8	1,216	3.66	1,582	13.1	10.3	1,030	4.07	1,437	4.5	3.9	2,314	6.48	2,962	8.7	7.2																
Accrington and Rossendale	2,378	6.31	3,009	6.4	5.3		1,169	5.894	9.8	8.8	1,216	3.66	1,582	13.1	10.3	Hertford and Harlow	12,484	4.435	16,919	7.7	6.6	1,030	4.07	1,437	4.5	3.9	814	3.44	1,158	7.8	5.7	2,314	6.48	2,962	8.7	7.2	Hexham	3,441	1.212	4,653	7.9	6.8
Bedford	2,314	6.48	2,962	8.7	7.2		7,622	2.490	10,112	5.9	5.0	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	Horncastle and Market Rasen	844	3.28	1,172	9.7	7.3					
Birmingham	6,681	2.397	11,078	9.3	7.5		1,788	6.73	2,461	8.6	7.3	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	Huddersfield	5,885	1.986	7,871	9.0	7.7										
Birmingham and Solihull	6,681	2.397	11,078	9.3	7.5		7,462	1.742	9,204	13.3	11.6	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	Hull	17,538	4.979	22,517	11.6	10.4										
Birmingham and Solihull	6,681	2.397	11,078	9.3	7.5		2,514	7.75	3,289	10.9	8.8	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,293	970	3,263	6.4	5.4										
Birmingham and Solihull	6,681	2.397	11,078	9.3	7.5		2,210	7.00	2,910	14.3	11.5	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	Ipswich	5,606	1,723	7,329	6.9	6.1										
Birmingham and Solihull	6,681	2.397	11,078	9.3	7.5		700	2.41	9.41	10.4	7.5	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	1,078	3.95	1,473	8.1	5.9	Isle of Wight	4,547	1,632	6,179	13.4	10.9										
Birmingham and Solihull																																										



# 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at March 9 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,752	742	2,494			
Teignbridge	2,746	901	3,647			
Torbay	5,174	1,644	6,818			
Torridge	1,709	560	2,269			
West Devon	1,055	374	1,429			
<b>Dorset</b>	<b>17,607</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>23,022</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	
Bournemouth	6,623	1,910	8,533			
Christchurch	993	298	1,291			
East Dorset	1,196	414	1,610			
North Dorset	573	219	792			
Poole	3,568	1,041	4,609			
Purbeck	904	324	1,228			
West Dorset	1,636	538	2,174			
Weymouth and Portland	2,114	671	2,785			
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>16,742</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	
Cheltenham	2,796	832	3,628			
Cotswold	1,094	406	1,500			
Forest of Dean	1,727	593	2,320			
Gloucester	3,301	931	4,232			
Stroud	2,133	793	2,926			
Tewkesbury	1,563	573	2,136			
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>11,202</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
Mendip	2,371	918	3,289			
Sedgemoor	2,702	854	3,556			
South Somerset	2,736	944	3,680			
Taunton Deane	2,464	732	3,196			
West Somerset	929	360	1,289			
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>11,832</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>16,095</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
Kenet	1,243	513	1,756			
North Wiltshire	2,236	826	3,062			
Salisbury	2,016	734	2,750			
Thamesdown	3,969	1,303	5,272			
West Wiltshire	2,368	887	3,255			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>21,321</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
Bromsgrove	2,040	721	2,761			
Hereford	1,528	579	2,107			
Leominster	847	308	1,155			
Malvern Hills	1,656	593	2,249			
Redditch	2,064	743	2,807			
South Herefordshire	997	380	1,377			
Worcester	2,267	699	2,966			
Wychavon	1,786	698	2,484			
Wyre Forest	2,571	844	3,415			
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	
Bridgnorth	917	358	1,275			
North Shropshire	960	350	1,310			
Oswestry	328	109	437			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,078	692	2,770			
South Shropshire	776	279	1,055			
The Wrekin	3,831	1,190	5,021			
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>8,145</b>	<b>33,145</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	
Cannock Chase	2,571	802	3,373			
East Staffordshire	2,585	784	3,369			
Lichfield	1,777	656	2,433			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,569	828	3,397			
South Staffordshire	2,332	915	3,247			
Stafford	2,441	845	3,286			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,443	582	2,025			
Stoke-on-Trent	7,132	1,904	9,036			
Tamworth	2,150	829	2,979			
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>10,423</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>14,192</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
North Warwickshire	1,263	463	1,726			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,152	1,033	4,185			
Rugby	1,877	790	2,667			
Stratford-on-Avon	1,720	673	2,393			
Warwick	2,411	810	3,221			
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>104,364</b>	<b>31,104</b>	<b>135,468</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	
Birmingham	47,181	13,685	60,866			
Coventry	10,646	3,248	14,094			
Dudley	9,054	2,996	12,050			
Sandwell	12,415	3,717	16,132			
Solihull	5,023	1,685	6,708			
Walsall	9,502	2,747	12,249			
Wolverhampton	10,343	3,026	13,369			
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>29,098</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>37,315</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	
Amber Valley	2,753	895	3,648			
Bolsover	2,977	651	3,628			
Chesterfield	3,901	1,010	4,911			
Derby	9,057	2,462	11,519			
Derbyshire Dales	1,037	393	1,431			
Erewash	3,065	859	3,924			
High Peak	1,779	620	2,399			
North East Derbyshire	3,010	869	3,879			
South Derbyshire	1,518	458	1,976			
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>7,330</b>	<b>29,625</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Blaby	1,365	519	1,884			
Charnwood	2,915	1,125	4,040			
Harborough	885	334	1,219			
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,488	664	2,152			
Leicester	11,866	3,474	15,340			
Melton	708	256	964			
North West Leicestershire	1,866	533	2,399			
Oadby and Wigston	822	277	1,099			
Rutland	380	148	528			
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>15,722</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>21,202</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	
Boston	1,581	462	2,043			
East Lindsey	3,685	1,237	4,922			
Lincoln	3,745	1,091	4,836			
North Kesteven	1,231	681	1,912			
South Holland	1,104	405	1,509			
South Kesteven	1,944	874	2,818			
West Lindsey	2,055	730	2,785			
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>13,595</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>18,389</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	
Corby	1,807	593	2,400			
Daventry	985	434	1,419			
East Northamptonshire	1,228	431	1,659			
Kettering	1,786	612	2,398			
Northampton	5,043	1,695	6,738			
South Northamptonshire	1,000	421	1,421			
Wellingborough	1,746	608	2,354			
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>38,190</b>	<b>10,401</b>	<b>48,591</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	
Ashfield	4,118	1,019	5,137			
Bassetlaw	3,848	1,078	4,926			
Broxtowe	2,621	919	3,540			
Gedling	2,836	933	3,769			
Mansfield	4,045	999	5,044			
Newark	3,443	953	4,396			
Nottingham	14,922	3,714	18,636			
Rushcliffe	2,357	786	3,143			
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>						
<b>Humberside</b>	<b>33,165</b>	<b>9,305</b>	<b>42,470</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
Beverley	2,161	799	2,960			
Boothferry	1,893	620	2,513			
Cleethorpes	2,585	699	3,284			
East Yorkshire	2,531	863	3,394			
Glanford	1,779	561	2,340			
Great Grimsby	4,429	1,009	5,438			
Holderness	1,347	471	1,818			
Kingston-upon-Hull	13,903	3,645	17,548			
Scunthorpe	2,537	638	3,175			
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>15,269</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>20,934</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	
Craven	739	291	1,030			
Hambleton	1,334	563	1,897			
Harrogate	2,273	947	3,220			
Richmondshire	619	405	1,024			
Ryedale	1,359	538	1,897			
Scarborough	3,460	1,220	4,680			
Selby	1,964	670	2,634			
York	3,521	1,031	4,552			
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>53,025</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>66,792</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	
Barnsley	8,386	1,920	10,306			
Doncaster	12,613	3,102	15,715			
Rotherham	10,451	2,625	13,076			
Sheffield	21,575	6,120	27,695			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>64,903</b>	<b>18,605</b>	<b>83,508</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	
Bradford	16,219	4,487	20,706			
Calderdale	5,252	1,726	6,978			
Kirkstall	10,483	3,283	13,766			
Leeds	22,710	6,315	29,025			
Wakefield	10,239	2,794	13,033			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>23,282</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>30,653</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Chester	2,961	866	3,827			
Congleton	1,327	611	1,938			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,681	969	3,650			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,365	689	3,054			
Halton	4,777	1,306	6,083			
Macclesfield	2,403	777	3,180			
Vale Royal	2,560	814	3,374			
Warrington	4,208	1,339	5,547			
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>83,407</b>	<b>22,953</b>	<b>106,360</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	
Bolton	7,263	1,790	9,053			
Bury	3,677	1,222	4,899			
Manchester	23,770	6,311	30,081			
Oldham	6,780	1,902	8,682			
Rochdale	6,672	1,769	8,441			
Salford	8,388	2,098	10,486			
Stockport	6,234	1,824	8,058			
Tameside	6,303	1,817	8,120			
Trafford	5,882	1,774	7,656			
Wigan	8,438	2,446	10,884			
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>35,053</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>44,833</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
Blackburn	4,140	873	5,013			
Blackpool	5,890	1,569	7,459			
Burnley	2,138	473	2,611			
Chorley	1,974	607	2,581			
Fylde	902	313	1,215			
Hyndburn	1,449	393	1,842			
Lancaster	3,864	1,200	5,064			
Pendle	1,837	542	2,379			
Preston	4,368	1,179	5,547			
Ribble Valley	502	162	664			

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				Kensington	3,211	1,459	4,670
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,875	804	2,679
Luton South	4,054	1,094	5,148	Lewisham East	3,684	1,162	4,846
Mid Bedfordshire	2,208	819	3,027	Lewisham West	4,481	1,417	5,898
North Bedfordshire	3,075	979	4,054	Lewisham Deptford	5,770	1,895	7,665
North Luton	2,756	889	3,645	Leyton	4,970	1,549	6,519
South West Bedfordshire	2,266	762	3,028	Mitcham and Morden	3,560	1,105	4,665
<b>Berkshire</b>				Newham North East	5,065	1,333	6,398
East Berkshire	2,228	678	2,906	Newham North West	4,685	1,396	6,081
Newbury	1,715	527	2,242	Newham South	4,455	1,287	5,742
Reading East	2,749	731	3,480	Norwood	5,873	2,009	7,882
Reading West	2,442	613	3,055	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,358	502	1,860
Slough	3,538	1,050	4,588	Orpington	1,532	461	1,993
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,791	613	2,404	Peckham	5,948	1,948	7,896
Wokingham	1,522	522	2,044	Putney	2,890	1,015	3,905
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Ravensbourne	1,584	518	2,102
Aylesbury	2,222	757	2,979	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,609	688	2,297
Beaconsfield	1,354	448	1,802	Romford	1,905	550	2,455
Buckingham	1,179	412	1,591	Ruislip-Northwood	1,282	447	1,729
Chesham and Amersham	1,287	409	1,696	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,453	1,832	7,285
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,169	734	2,903	Streatham	5,143	1,874	7,017
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,771	843	3,614	Surbiton	1,358	479	1,837
Wycombe	2,414	716	3,130	Sutton and Cheam	1,819	571	2,390
<b>East Sussex</b>				Tooting	4,311	1,634	5,945
Bexhill and Battle	1,791	569	2,360	Tottenham	8,794	2,718	11,512
Brighton Kempdown	4,219	1,236	5,455	Twickenham	1,921	617	2,538
Brighton Pavilion	4,006	1,449	5,455	Upminster	2,029	602	2,631
Eastbourne	2,450	779	3,229	Uxbridge	1,912	626	2,538
Hastings and Rye	4,219	1,141	5,360	Vauxhall	6,516	2,208	8,724
Hove	3,709	1,345	5,054	Walthamstow	3,594	1,166	4,760
Lewes	2,259	647	2,906	Wanstead and Woodford	1,904	691	2,595
Wealden	1,584	488	2,072	Westminster North	4,500	1,837	6,337
<b>Essex</b>				Wimbledon	2,062	834	2,896
Basildon	3,864	1,206	5,070	Woolwich	4,386	1,435	5,821
Billerica	2,299	868	3,167	<b>Hampshire</b>			
Braintree	2,641	959	3,600	Aldershot	1,969	566	2,535
Brentwood and Ongar	1,641	533	2,174	Basingstoke	2,331	793	3,124
Castle Point	2,442	713	3,155	East Hampshire	1,885	579	2,464
Cheimsford	2,277	769	3,046	Eastleigh	2,545	737	3,282
Epping Forest	2,311	862	3,173	Fareham	1,894	663	2,557
Harlow	2,834	981	3,815	Gosport	2,104	705	2,809
Harwich	3,677	986	4,663	Havant	3,072	852	3,924
North Colchester	2,716	915	3,631	New Forest	1,728	485	2,213
Rochford	2,163	727	2,890	North West Hampshire	1,354	538	1,892
Saffron Walden	1,828	720	2,548	Portsmouth North	2,961	849	3,810
South Colchester and Maldon	2,990	1,010	4,000	Portsmouth South	4,598	1,322	5,920
Southend East	3,839	1,152	4,991	Romsey and Waterside	1,848	591	2,439
Southend West	2,822	903	3,725	Southampton Itchen	4,016	1,020	5,036
Thurrock	3,398	1,010	4,408	Southampton Test	3,678	944	4,622
<b>Greater London</b>				Winchester	1,589	561	2,150
Barking	2,853	825	3,678	<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Battersea	4,412	1,602	6,014	Broxbourne	2,730	1,027	3,757
Beckenham	2,604	925	3,529	Hertford and Stortford	1,791	709	2,500
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,083	1,553	7,636	Hertsmere	1,980	634	2,614
Bexleyheath	1,788	637	2,425	North Hertfordshire	2,551	841	3,392
Bow and Poplar	5,981	1,568	7,549	South West Hertfordshire	1,710	504	2,214
Brent East	5,731	1,988	7,719	St Albans	1,518	540	2,058
Brent North	3,084	1,198	4,282	Stevenage	2,832	923	3,755
Brent South	5,653	1,877	7,530	Watford	2,419	749	3,168
Brentford and Isleworth	3,040	1,134	4,174	Welwyn Hatfield	1,749	588	2,337
Carshalton and Wallington	2,451	785	3,236	West Hertfordshire	2,306	644	2,950
Chelsea	2,210	1,088	3,298	<b>Isle of Wight</b>			
Chingford	2,282	762	3,044	Isle of Wight	4,547	1,632	6,179
Chipping Barnet	1,806	697	2,503	<b>Kent</b>			
Chislehurst	1,659	551	2,210	Ashford	2,404	671	3,075
City of London				Canterbury	2,790	781	3,571
Croydon Central	2,800	1,169	3,969	Dartford	2,684	803	3,487
Croydon North East	2,805	776	3,581	Dover	3,414	933	4,347
Croydon North West	3,604	1,228	4,832	Faversham	3,922	1,250	5,172
Croydon South	3,538	1,127	4,665	Folkestone and Hythe	3,774	900	4,674
Dagenham	1,703	610	2,313	Gillingham	3,248	1,080	4,328
Dagenham	2,917	772	3,689	Gravesend	3,443	1,050	4,493
Dulwich	3,643	1,323	4,966	Maidstone	2,395	743	3,138
Ealing North	3,312	1,050	4,362	Medway	3,140	996	4,136
Ealing Acton	3,369	1,288	4,657	Mid Kent	2,963	921	3,884
Ealing Southall	3,901	1,237	5,138	North Thanet	4,028	1,032	5,060
Edmonton	4,064	1,265	5,329	Sevenoaks	1,804	499	2,303
Eltham	2,709	812	3,521	South Thanet	2,978	777	3,755
Enfield North	3,266	1,025	4,291	Tonbridge and Malling	2,039	667	2,706
Enfield Southgate	2,659	952	3,611	Tunbridge Wells	2,034	606	2,640
Erith and Crayford	3,016	941	3,957	<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Feltham and Heston	3,660	1,238	4,898	Banbury	2,225	849	3,074
Finchley	2,177	911	3,088	Henley	1,265	424	1,689
Fulham	3,412	1,427	4,839	Oxford East	2,829	829	3,658
Greenwich	3,090	1,142	4,232	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,464	494	1,958
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,350	2,575	9,925	Wantage	1,297	446	1,743
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,461	2,300	9,761	Witney	1,396	552	1,948
Hammersmith	4,462	1,592	6,054	<b>Surrey</b>			
Hampstead and Highgate	3,705	1,335	5,040	Chertsey and Walton	1,714	589	2,303
Harrow East	2,818	1,044	3,862	East Surrey	1,175	408	1,583
Harrow West	2,128	775	2,903	Epsom and Ewell	1,399	456	1,855
Hayes and Harlington	2,433	803	3,236	Esher	1,140	407	1,547
Hendon North	2,351	836	3,187	Guildford	1,511	502	2,013
Hendon South	2,284	881	3,165	Mole Valley	1,197	356	1,553
Holborn and St Pancras	5,506	2,071	7,577	North West Surrey	1,562	552	2,114
Hornchurch	1,958	606	2,564	Reigate	1,607	525	2,132
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,729	2,329	8,058	South West Surrey	1,275	404	1,679
Ilford North	2,167	729	2,896	Spelthorne	1,735	584	2,319
Ilford South	3,389	990	4,379	Woking	1,555	445	2,000
Islington North	6,039	2,277	8,316				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,881	1,888	6,769				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>West Sussex</b>				Leominster	1,770	677	2,447
Arundel	2,562	737	3,299	Mid Worcestershire	2,773	1,013	3,786
Chichester	1,850	533	2,383	South Worcestershire	1,856	668	2,524
Crawley	2,222	729	2,951	Worcester	2,452	771	3,223
Hove	1,690	560	2,250	Wyre Forest	2,571	844	3,415
Mid-Sussex	1,547	511	2,058	<b>Shropshire</b>			
Shoreham	1,713	513	2,226	Ludlow	1,693	637	2,330
Worthing	2,295	662	2,957	North Shropshire	2,004	777	2,781
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,078	662	2,740
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>				The Wrekin	3,558	1,091	4,649
Cambridge	2,313	796	3,109	<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Huntingdon	1,974	820	2,794	Burton	2,585	784	3,369
North East Cambridgeshire	2,563	931	3,514	Cannock and Burntwood	2,482	814	3,296
Peterborough	4,507	1,304	5,811	Mid Staffordshire	1,978	678	2,656
South East Cambridgeshire	1,356	529	1,885	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,949	605	2,554
South West Cambridgeshire	1,818	691	2,509	South East Staffordshire	2,546	1,011	3,557
<b>Norfolk</b>				South Staffordshire	2,332	915	3,247
Great Yarmouth	4,312	1,424	5,736	Stafford	2,071	691	2,762
Mid Norfolk	2,108	724	2,832	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,443	582	2,025
North Norfolk	2,205	700	2,905	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,856	701	3,557
North West Norfolk	2,696	850	3,546	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,533	736	3,269
Norwich North	2,541	756	3,297	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,225	628	2,853
Norwich South	3,700	1,052	4,752	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
South Norfolk	2,001	816	2,817	North Warwickshire	2,173	779	2,952
South West Norfolk	2,330	889	3,219	Nuneaton	2,394	777	3,171
<b>Suffolk</b>				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,015	850	2,865
Bury St Edmunds	2,007	803	2,810	Stratford-on-Avon	1,720	673	2,393
Central Suffolk	1,916	664	2,580	Warwick and Leamington	1,121	690	1,811
Ipswich	2,835	777	3,612	<b>West Midlands</b>			
South Suffolk	2,284	885	3,169	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,022	722	2,744
Suffolk Coastal	2,311	820	3,131	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,252	1,068	4,320
Waveney	4,006	1,431	5,437	Birmingham Erdington	3,849	1,103	4,952
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Hall Green	3,224	1,062	4,286
<b>Bath</b>				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,101	1,569	5,670
Bath East	3,597	1,092	4,689	Birmingham Ladywood	4,340	1,244	5,584
Bath North West	3,280	939	4,219	Birmingham Northfield	4,383	1,241	5,624
Bath South	4,652	1,267	5,919	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,562	1,327	6,889
Bath West	3,784	1,411	5,195	Birmingham Small Heath	5,187	1,346</	

# 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,847	669	2,516
Ashfield	3,474	862	4,336	Makerfield	2,261	732	2,993
Bassetlaw	3,449	883	4,332	Manchester Central	5,738	1,315	7,053
Broxtowe	2,182	767	2,949	Manchester Blackley	3,514	860	4,374
Gedling	2,378	795	3,173	Manchester Gorton	4,064	1,092	5,156
Mansfield	3,473	885	4,358	Manchester Withington	4,050	1,327	5,377
Newark	2,734	859	3,593	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,703	886	4,589
Nottingham East	6,239	1,665	7,904	Oldham Central and Royton	3,236	828	4,064
Nottingham North	4,572	966	5,538	Oldham West	2,341	609	2,950
Nottingham South	4,111	1,083	5,194	Rochdale	3,184	772	3,956
Rushcliffe	2,357	786	3,143	Salford East	3,945	973	4,918
Sherwood	3,221	850	4,071	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,638	737	3,375
				Stockport	2,003	577	2,580
				Stretford	4,651	1,347	5,998
				Wigan	3,063	877	3,940
				Worsley	2,554	705	3,259
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>							
<b>Humberside</b>				<b>Lancashire</b>			
Beverley	1,988	720	2,708	Blackburn	3,392	651	4,043
Booth Ferry	2,489	903	3,392	Blackpool North	2,997	779	3,776
Bridlington	3,455	1,130	4,585	Blackpool South	2,893	790	3,683
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,695	1,032	4,727	Burnley	2,138	473	2,611
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,206	866	4,072	Chorley	2,082	651	2,733
Great Grimsby	4,429	1,009	5,438	Fylde	1,115	364	1,479
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,258	1,049	5,307	Hyndburn	1,449	393	1,842
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,010	1,280	6,290	Lancaster	1,766	573	2,339
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,635	1,316	5,951	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,247	685	2,932
				Pendle	1,837	542	2,379
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Preston	3,720	988	4,708
Harrogate	1,676	674	2,350	Ribble Valley	937	302	1,239
Richmond	1,809	881	2,690	Rossendale and Darwen	1,875	507	2,382
Ryedale	1,688	728	2,416	South Ribble	1,746	577	2,323
Scarborough	3,198	1,088	4,287	West Lancashire	2,938	980	3,918
Selby	2,040	699	2,739	Wyre	1,921	525	2,446
Skipton and Ripon	1,336	564	1,900				
York	3,521	1,031	4,552	<b>Merseyside</b>			
				Birkenhead	5,118	1,267	6,385
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Bootle	5,192	1,257	6,449
Barnsley Central	2,894	669	3,563	Crosby	2,527	906	3,433
Barnsley East	2,854	599	3,453	Knowsley North	3,660	960	4,620
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,638	652	3,290	Knowsley South	4,152	1,095	5,247
Don Valley	3,611	913	4,524	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,449	1,196	5,645
Doncaster Central	4,461	1,129	5,590	Liverpool Garston	3,338	943	4,281
Doncaster North	4,541	1,060	5,601	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,717	1,100	4,817
Rother Valley	3,216	934	4,150	Liverpool Riverside	4,958	1,332	6,290
Rotherham	3,760	858	4,618	Liverpool Walton	5,307	1,367	6,674
Sheffield Central	5,308	1,406	6,714	Liverpool West Derby	4,203	1,041	5,244
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,167	853	4,020	Southport	2,513	848	3,361
Sheffield Brightside	4,267	957	5,224	St Helens North	2,851	864	3,715
Sheffield Hallam	2,136	871	3,007	St Helens South	3,228	935	4,163
Sheffield Heeley	3,828	1,050	4,878	Wallasey	4,125	1,186	5,311
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,869	983	3,852	Wirral South	1,972	650	2,622
Wentworth	3,475	833	4,308	Wirral West	2,154	754	2,908
				<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	2,667	809	3,476	Hartlepool	4,640	978	5,618
Bradford North	4,191	1,052	5,243	Langbaugh	4,389	1,080	5,469
Bradford South	3,312	950	4,262	Middlesbrough	5,573	1,158	6,731
Bradford West	4,840	1,202	6,042	Redcar	4,596	1,011	5,607
Calder Valley	2,027	722	2,749	Stockton North	4,693	1,105	5,798
Colne Valley	2,045	712	2,757	Stockton South	4,345	1,088	5,433
Dewsbury	2,725	816	3,541				
Elmet	1,920	559	2,479	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	3,225	1,004	4,229	Barrow and Furness	3,436	771	4,207
Hemsworth	2,875	708	3,583	Carlisle	2,179	632	2,811
Huddersfield	3,046	946	3,992	Copeland	3,169	761	3,930
Keighley	2,038	716	2,754	Penrith and the Border	1,537	644	2,181
Leeds Central	4,601	1,150	5,751	Westmorland	1,287	510	1,797
Leeds East	4,086	968	5,054	Workington	2,693	779	3,472
Leeds North East	2,575	803	3,378				
Leeds North West	2,036	663	2,699	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	3,173	871	4,044	Bishop Auckland	2,582	588	3,170
Morley and Leeds South	2,365	635	3,000	City of Durham	2,219	601	2,820
Normanton	1,954	680	2,634	Darlington	3,300	811	4,111
Pontefract and Castleford	2,947	698	3,645	Easington	2,784	561	3,345
Pudsey	1,574	543	2,117	North Durham	3,112	688	3,800
Shipley	1,838	567	2,405	North West Durham	2,554	614	3,168
Wakefield	2,843	831	3,674	Sedgefield	1,937	509	2,446
				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,300	714	3,014
<b>Cheshire</b>				Blyth Valley	2,993	826	3,819
City of Chester	2,490	687	3,177	Hexham	1,301	541	1,842
Congleton	1,399	660	2,059	Wansbeck	3,351	843	4,194
Crewe and Nantwich	2,609	920	3,529				
Eddisbury	1,986	661	2,647	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,592	765	3,357	Blaydon	2,708	714	3,422
Halton	3,788	1,065	4,853	Gateshead East	3,279	775	4,054
Macclesfield	1,503	463	1,966	Houghton and Washington	3,876	968	4,844
Tatton	1,718	570	2,288	Jarrow	3,747	757	4,504
Warrington North	2,687	788	3,475	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,396	979	4,375
Warrington South	2,510	792	3,302	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,151	1,086	5,237
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,284	801	4,085
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				South Shields	4,090	1,023	5,113
Altrincham and Sale	1,647	592	2,239	Sunderland North	4,916	1,024	5,940
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,483	705	3,188	Sunderland South	4,314	1,016	5,330
Bolton North East	2,378	576	2,954	Tyne Bridge	4,992	978	5,970
Bolton South East	2,860	672	3,532	Tynemouth	3,562	986	4,548
Bolton West	2,025	542	2,567	Wallsend	4,355	1,193	5,548
Bury North	1,762	536	2,298				
Bury South	1,915	686	2,601				
Cheadle	1,250	439	1,689				
Davyhulme	2,285	666	2,951				
Denton and Reddish	2,640	704	3,344				
Eccles	2,532	596	3,128				
Hazel Grove	1,523	479	2,002				
Heywood and Middleton	2,844	793	3,637				
Leigh	2,471	661	3,132				

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

## Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at March 9 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
<b>WALES</b>				<b>Highlands Region</b>			
Alyn and Deeside	1,833	592	2,425	Calthness and Sutherland	1,473	544	2,017
Clwyd North West	2,744	744	3,488	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,357	1,207	4,564
Clwyd South West	1,790	592	2,382	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,383	915	3,298
Delyn	1,922	561	2,483				
Wrexham	2,076	659	2,735	<b>Lothian Region</b>			
				East Lothian	2,270	606	2,876
<b>ENGLAND</b>				Edinburgh Central	2,607	924	3,531
Cardarthen	1,930	634	2,564	Edinburgh East	2,112	562	2,674
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,902	667	2,569	Edinburgh Leith	3,374	920	4,294
Llanelli	2,044	673	2,717	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,940	530	2,470
Pembroke	3,431	1,208	4,639	Edinburgh South	2,089	614	2,703
				Edinburgh West	1,411	383	1,794
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Linlithgow	2,206	598	2,804
Blaenau Gwent	2,350	550	2,900	Livingston	2,252	670	2,922
Islwyn	1,571	470	2,041	Mid Lothian	2,047	568	2,615
Monmouth	1,596	590	2,186				
Newport East	2,581	783	3,364	<b>Strathclyde Region</b>			
Newport West	2,878	855	3,733	Argyll and Bute	2,068	788	2,856
Torfaen	2,482	646	3,128	Ayr	2,445	824	3,269
				Carrick Dumnock and Doon Valley	2,832	820	3,652
<b>WYTHAM</b>				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,419	560	2,979
Caernarfon	2,107	694	2,801	Clydesdale	2,321	640	2,961
Conwy	2,370	733	3,103	Cumbarnauld and Kilsyth	1,708	525	2,233
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,304	531	1,835	Cunninghame North	2,500	785	3,285
Ynys Mon	2,436	742	3,178	Cunninghame South	2,671	817	3,488
				Dumbarton	2,816	828	3,644
<b>GLAMORGAN</b>				East Kilbride	2,220	717	2,937
Bridgend	1,944	571	2,515	Eastwood	1,592	551	2,143
Caerphilly	2,975	714	3,689	Glasgow Cathcart	1,734	448	2,182
Cynon Valley	2,303	536	2,839	Glasgow Central	3,410	861	4,271
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,779	666	3,445	Glasgow Garscadden	2,612	575	3,187
Ogmore	2,048	492	2,540	Glasgow Govan	2,517	648	3,165
Pontypridd	2,256	611	2,867	Glasgow Hillhead	2,841	988	3,829
Rhondda	2,505	549	3,054	Glasgow Maryhill	3,423	969	4,392
				Glasgow Pollock	2,953	705	3,658
<b>GLAMORGAN</b>				Glasgow Provan	3,074	610	3,684
Brecon and Radnor	1,308	537	1,845	Glasgow Rutherglen	2,678	615	3,293
Montgomery	775	302	1,077	Glasgow Shettleston	2,804	582	

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)	THOUSAND
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>												
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2	
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6	
1993	10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	6.1	
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	6.9	
1994 Feb	11.5	7.1	9.9	10.4	..	10.2	11.0	..	18.3	12.5	6.5	
Mar	11.6	7.1	9.8	10.2	..	10.2	10.5	..	19.3	12.6	6.9	
Apr	11.6	7.1	9.6	10.1	..	10.2	10.9	..	18.9	12.6	6.9	
May	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	10.3	10.7	..	18.4	12.7	6.9	
June	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.4	12.6	6.9	
July	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	10.3	10.3	..	17.4	12.5	6.9	
Aug	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.4	..	10.2	10.1	..	19.0	12.5	6.9	
Sep	11.3	6.8	9.3	9.3	..	10.4	10.0	..	17.5	12.5	6.9	
Oct	11.2	6.7	9.1	9.1	..	10.4	9.9	..	17.4	12.4	6.9	
Nov	11.1	6.6	8.9	9.1	..	10.3	9.6	..	17.3	12.4	6.8	
Dec	11.1	6.5	8.7	8.8	..	10.2	9.5	..	17.3	12.4	6.8	
1995 Jan	11.1	6.6	8.6	8.9	..	10.2	9.6	..	17.9	12.3	6.8	
Feb	..	..	8.5	..	..	10.3	9.6	..	..	..	..	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1991		2,286	823	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	
1992		2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	2,384	
1993		2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	2,560	
1994		2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	2,560	
1994 Mar		2,719	903	213	587	1,559	354	499	3,321	2,570	2,570	
Apr		2,682	884	222	588	1,623	355	499	3,326	2,570	2,570	
May		2,661	863	218	589	1,575	347	500	3,347	2,591	2,591	
June		2,643	869	218	589	1,525	344	500	3,334	2,584	2,584	
July		2,630	839	217	588	1,506	350	499	3,323	2,568	2,568	
Aug		2,594	832	217	591	1,537	341	494	3,338	2,572	2,572	
Sep		2,562	829	218	596	1,497	328	488	3,346	2,567	2,567	
Oct		2,514	803	215	597	1,480	320	480	3,336	2,544	2,544	
Nov		2,468	812	211	593	1,433	311	473	3,333	2,533	2,533	
Dec		2,417	789	211	587	1,428	306	467	3,324	2,534	2,534	
1995 Jan		2,392	799	214	585	1,449	..	463	3,306	2,531	2,531	
Feb		2,367	801	210	589	1,436	..	462	..	2,528	2,528	
Mar		2,346	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,528	2,528	
% rate:latest mont		8.4	8.7	6.4	13.9	9.6	10.9	18.7	12.3	8.2	..	
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 mont		-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	N/C	..	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1994 Mar		2,778	949	229	572	1,699	379	507	3,327	2,640	2,640	
Apr		2,734	883	220	563	1,676	369	489	3,260	2,590	2,590	
May		2,653	850	194	555	1,601	340	477	3,204	2,506	2,506	
June		2,586	839	176	554	1,479	327	500	3,169	2,478	2,478	
July		2,643	804	174	601	1,547	332	511	3,241	2,570	2,570	
Aug		2,638	798	176	622	1,542	337	484	3,317	2,531	2,531	
Sep		2,580	831	181	617	1,361	317	473	3,392	2,453	2,453	
Oct		2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,446	2,446	
Nov		2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,450	2,450	
Dec		2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,424	2,545	2,545	
1995 Jan		2,503	854	279	600	1,543	..	485	3,428	2,745	2,745	
Feb		2,459	886	261	592	1,514	..	480	..	2,720	2,720	
Mar		2,398	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,610	2,610	
% rate:latest mont		8.6	9.1	8.0	14.0	10.4	10.8	19.7	12.8	8.5	..	
Latest month:change on a year ago		-1.3	-1.7	-0.3	+0.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	N/C	N/C	..	

Notes: (1) The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.  
 (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

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##	THOUSAND
<b>OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)</b>													
1991	..	14.7	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6	
1992	..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3	
1993	..	15.7	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7	
1994	..	14.9	..	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0	
1994 Feb	..	15.1	..	2.9	..	9.9	5.4	6.6	23.9	8.3	..	6.4	
Mar	..	15.1	..	2.8	..	9.9	..	..	..	7.8	..	6.5	
Apr	..	14.9	12.5	2.8	..	7.2	..	..	..	7.4	..	6.4	
May	..	14.8	..	2.8	..	6.8	5.8	7.1	24.1	7.1	..	6.1	
June	..	14.7	..	2.9	..	6.9	..	..	..	8.5	3.8	6.0	
July	..	14.7	11.8	3.0	..	7.0	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.0	
Aug	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.0	
Sep	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.1	..	5.8	
Oct	..	14.7	..	3.1	..	7.3	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.6	
Nov	..	14.6	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.3	6.8	23.5	7.2	..	5.5	
Dec	..	14.6	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.4	
1995 Jan	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.2	..	5.6	
Feb	..	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426	
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	..	283	2,567	1,919	..	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970	
1994 Mar	172	288	..	1,890	4.7	495	115	384	2,688	..	170.3	8,546	
Apr	175	285	2,677	1,900	4.7	495	110	391	2,696	..	170.4	8,385	
May	183	283	..	1,880	4.5	482	112	398	2,705	..	173.5	7,996	
June	185	281	..	1,920	4.5	484	116	400	2,703	..	177.1	7,903	
July	194	280	2,536	1,970	4.4	482	114	399	2,662	..	176.6	7,993	
Aug	191	279	..	1,990	4.6	..	110	398	2,649	..	174.0	7,889	
Sep	181	280	..	1,990	..	..	107	..	2,614	..	171.3	7,647	
Oct	187	280	2,610	2,000	..	..	107	..	2,582	..	167.6	7,505	
Nov	182	278	..	1,910	..	..	103	..	2,565	..	163.5	7,315	
Dec	182	278	..	1,870	..	..	100	..	2,513	..	160.9	7,155	
1995 Jan	..	275	..	1,950	..	..	106	..	2,522	..	153.1	7,498	
Feb	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,502	..	..	..	
Mar	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.7	2.9	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	16.2	..	4.4	5.7	
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.4	-0.1	N/A	N/A	-0.2	N/A	-0.5	..	-0.2	-0.3	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1994 Mar	198	291	..	2,080	..	500	116	399	2,761	340	182.1	8,874	
Apr	179	285	..	1,940	..	483	109	398	2,736	324	177.5	8,078	
May	159	277	2,611	1,910	4.2	461	102	396	2,679	333	173.0	7,656	
June	162	278	..	1,830	4.2	465	119	390	2,645	429	168.2	8,251	
July	167	284	2,482	1,880	4.1	470	124	387	2,560	473	165.8	8,281	
Aug	162	283	..	2,000	4.3	484	118	384	2,531	436	164.2	7,868	
Sep	151	277											

# 2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +							THOUSAND
Month ending	Male and Female	Male		Female			Married		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
1994 Mar 10	312.0	-26.0	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8		
Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6		
May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	26.7		
June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1		
July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8		
Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6		
Sept 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8		
Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7		
Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9		
Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3		
1995 Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2		
Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5		
Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2		

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +							THOUSAND
Month ending	Male and Female	Male		Female			Married		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year			
1994 Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-5.2	36.1		
Apr 14	358.6	-2.1	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7		
May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4		
June 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9		
July 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8		
Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4		
Sept 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9		
Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6		
Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8		
Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6		
1995 Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2		
Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6		
Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6		

\* 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

Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
1994 Oct 13	4.0	25.0	52.8	38.1	27.6	37.2	30.0	10.7	4.3	229.7	
Nov 10	3.7	19.6	48.7	37.3	28.5	38.4	31.2	11.5	4.5	223.6	
Dec 8	3.7	19.1	46.1	36.3	28.3	37.9	29.3	10.4	4.0	215.2	
1995 Jan 12	3.5	18.3	47.8	36.8	28.7	38.1	31.3	11.0	4.3	219.9	
Feb 9	5.2	20.0	46.3	35.3	27.2	36.4	27.9	9.5	3.8	211.6	
Mar 9	4.4	17.6	41.1	32.6	25.6	34.6	27.3	9.4	3.6	196.2	
1994 Oct 13	3.1	17.8	26.7	15.1	9.0	13.1	12.4	3.5	0.0	100.6	
Nov 10	2.7	12.7	24.1	14.8	9.1	14.0	14.1	3.9	0.0	95.4	
Dec 8	2.5	11.0	19.4	12.3	7.8	11.5	11.1	3.1	0.0	78.7	
1995 Jan 12	2.7	12.7	24.1	14.8	9.1	14.0	14.1	3.9	95.4		
Feb 9	12.2	24.1	14.5	9.1	14.2	13.9	3.8	0.0	94.5		
Mar 9	3.8	12.9	21.9	13.7	8.7	13.0	12.0	3.2	0.0	89.3	
Changes on a year earlier	3.2	10.7	18.5	12.0	8.0	12.5	11.9	3.3	0.0	80.1	
1994 Oct 13	0.5	-3.3	-7.6	-5.4	-3.3	-5.3	-5.0	-1.9	-1.1	-32.4	
Nov 10	0.6	-2.0	-5.1	-4.6	-2.6	-4.1	-3.9	-1.2	-1.0	-24.0	
Dec 8	0.6	-1.8	-4.2	-4.5	-2.6	-4.1	-4.0	-1.7	-1.0	-23.3	
1995 Jan 12	0.7	-1.6	-2.8	-3.0	-1.6	-3.9	-3.4	-1.8	-1.0	-18.3	
Feb 9	0.9	-2.0	-3.3	-4.0	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0	-1.8	-0.9	-21.5	
Mar 9	0.4	-1.5	-2.8	-3.9	-2.6	-4.0	-3.6	-1.5	-0.8	-20.3	
1994 Oct 13	0.5	-3.1	-3.5	-1.9	-0.9	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-11.3	
Nov 10	0.3	-1.4	-2.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-6.8	
Dec 8	0.4	-1.2	-2.2	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-7.1	
1995 Jan 12	0.6	-1.6	-2.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-7.3	
Feb 9	0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-10.3	
Mar 9	0.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-8.1	

Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +		
1994 Oct 13	3.2	29.5	75.7	48.3	35.4	46.9	35.4	13.3	6.2	293.8	
Nov 10	2.7	18.6	56.0	40.5	30.8	40.8	32.5	12.9	6.1	240.8	
Dec 8	2.0	15.2	46.6	34.6	26.3	36.0	29.4	11.5	5.4	206.9	
1995 Jan 12	2.2	11.0	34.9	27.6	21.5	29.3	23.7	9.3	4.5	164.1	
Feb 9	3.1	16.4	52.3	42.6	33.7	45.0	34.8	13.2	6.3	247.4	
Mar 9	3.0	16.7	52.4	41.3	32.5	42.8	33.6	12.4	5.5	240.2	
1994 Oct 13	2.6	21.5	42.4	19.9	12.1	17.8	16.0	4.8	0.2	137.5	
Nov 10	2.2	13.3	29.9	16.3	10.2	14.9	14.9	4.6	0.2	106.7	
Dec 8	1.7	11.2	25.2	13.9	8.4	12.2	12.0	3.8	0.2	88.6	
1995 Jan 12	1.8	8.0	18.8	12.1	7.8	11.3	11.1	3.4	0.2	74.4	
Feb 9	2.5	11.2	25.1	15.8	9.9	14.4	13.6	4.3	0.2	97.1	
Mar 9	2.4	11.4	24.8	15.3	9.7	14.5	14.4	4.3	0.2	97.0	
1994 Oct 13	0.3	-1.4	-4.8	-2.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	-1.2	-9.7	
Nov 10	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.5	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-3.6	
Dec 8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	-1.4	3.2	
1995 Jan 12	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	2.7	
Feb 9	0.4	-0.3	-3.6	-3.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-14.5	
Mar 9	0.4	-0.1	-2.8	-3.1	-1.6	-3.4	-2.5	-1.2	-2.3	-16.5	
1994 Oct 13	0.2	-2.4	-2.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	-6.1	
Nov 10	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	-2.8	
Dec 8	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-1.5	
1995 Jan 12	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	
Feb 9	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.3	
Mar 9	0.4	-0.7	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-4.6	

\* 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.

## 2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS										
		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy)	All	48	63	98	79	58	55	44	61	49	48	60
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	204	183	161	165	155	142	120
<b>All people</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>188</b>
	Men	94	118	268	217	169	162	139	148	141	131	129
	Women	48	64	121	105	93	75	66	78	63	59	59

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the 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.

## 2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

		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 1993		205	15	17	13	*	69	41	28	13	20	17	12	21
Winter 1993		226	14	22	18	12	61	36	25	20	21	26	12	21
Spring 1994		205	14	21	16	*	63	40	23	15	21	20	10	18
Summer 1994		190	12	20	16	*	57	39	18	14	16	22	*	18
Autumn 1994		188	13	16	20	*	51	31	20	14	16	23	*	17
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>														
	All													
Autumn 1993		9.6	13.7	9.1	8.2	*	10.1	9.5	11.2	7.0	10.3	7.3	12.0	10.8
Winter 1993		10.6	12.7	11.4	10.9	14.2	8.9	8.2	10.2	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.8	10.7
Spring 1994		9.7	13.0	10.8	10.0	*	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	10.5	8.7	10.6	9.4
Summer 1994		8.9	11.1	10.4	10.2	*	8.4	8.9	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.4	*	9.2
Autumn 1994		8.7	11.8	8.5	12.4	*	7.4	7.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	9.6	*	8.7

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

## 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

		16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>							
Autumn 1993			47	46	40	43	205
Winter 1993			49	61	40	45	226
Spring 1994			38	51	45	44	205
Summer 1994			44	49	34	37	190
Autumn 1994			42	50	38	33	188
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>							
Autumn 1993			12.5	7.9	8.0	9.7	12.3
Winter 1993			13.4	10.4	8.0	10.1	13.2
Spring 1994			10.8	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.9
Summer 1994			12.7	8.4	6.9	8.2	10.5
Autumn 1994			11.5	8.3	7.6	7.3	10.3

## 2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

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 1993 All	*	*	66	26	40	10	26	21	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	70	31	40	16	35	12	*
Spring 1994 All	*	*	65	20	40	17	29	15	*
Summer 1994 All	*	*	58	17	48	12	20	18	11
Autumn 1994 All	*	*	53	17	44	16	27	15	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	13.6	26.7	9.6	6.7	9.7	3.7	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	14.8	32.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	2.2	*
Spring 1994 All	*	*	14.6	20.6	9.5	12.6	10.2	2.7	*
Summer 1994 All	*	*	13.0	17.6	11.3	8.9	6.9	3.2	9.4
Autumn 1994 All	*	*	11.8	16.3	10.1	11.8	9.3	2.6	*

Note: 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).

## 2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

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 1993	27	11	*	29	46	14	14	24	27
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	33
Spring 1994	30	10	11	28	41	13	19	34	18
Summer 1994	25	*	12	22	40	13	19	28	23
Autumn 1994	23	10	12	29	35	12	19	27	17
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	*	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.8
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9	*	9.1	15.6	9.2
Spring 1994	9.9	4.6	5.7	7.7	18.1	5.7	10.2	16.2	12.1
Summer 1994	8.0	*	6.2	6.2	17.6	5.4	10.4	13.4	8.6
Autumn 1994	7.4	4.9	6.2	7.9	15.3	5.1	10.3	12.7	*

Note: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

UNEMPLOYED KINGDOM	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
1991 Annual averages	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.7	
1992 Annual averages	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993 Annual averages	127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2	
1994 Annual averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1993 Mar	123.3	3.4	1.8	180.9	2.2	176.0	1.6	131.1	0.2
Apr	123.7	0.4	1.5	177.5	-0.8	178.8	-0.2	132.8	-0.5
May	125.2	1.5	1.8	178.2	0.7	179.5	1.7	133.6	0.5
June	123.5	-1.7	0.1	182.4	0.5	183.0	2.3	136.2	1.7
July	127.8	4.3	1.4	189.9	4.1	184.7	2.0	138.8	2.0
Aug	128.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	182.3	0.9	136.9	1.1
Sept	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	1.0
Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148.7	3.9
Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
June	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
July	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
Sept	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
Mar	172.7	-0.7	-2.0	217.2	-3.4	218.1	3.3	167.4	-2.0

\* 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.

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

Revised

## VACANCIES 3.2 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
1993 Mar	30.2	9.4	4.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	9.4	15.1	5.7	9.1	19.5	118.6	4.7	123.3
Apr	31.0	9.8	4.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.6	15.4	5.8	9.1	18.3	119.2	4.5	123.7
May	31.3	9.7	4.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.7	5.9	9.4	18.0	120.4	4.8	125.2
June	30.3	9.7	4.0	9.1	8.7	8.6	9.9	15.3	5.8	9.3	17.5	118.4	5.1	123.5
July	30.7	9.9	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.7	6.0	9.7	18.2	122.4	5.4	127.8
Aug	30.8	10.2	4.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	10.2	15.6	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
Sept	31.5	10.3	4.4	10.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.2	18.3	125.0	5.4	130.4
Oct	32.9	10.5	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141

### 3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

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
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +</b>														
1991 ) Annual	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992 ) Annual	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 ) averages	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 )	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
1994 Mar	32.3	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	127.6	4.2	131.8
Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	12.3	19.7	6.9	12.0	21.5	157.8	5.0	162.8
July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
Sept	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
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
<b>Vacancies at careers offices</b>														
1991 ) Annual	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992 ) Annual	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 ) averages	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 )	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
1994 Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3
Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.3
July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.4
Sept	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995 Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	10.3	0.9	5.5
Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.8	0.8	5.7

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

\* Included in South East.

+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

# The method of compiling vacancies in Great Britain changed in March 1994. From April 1994, the GB element of Careers Office figures refer to the last week day of the previous month, however, until the new system is fully developed, figures between April 1994 and September 1994 will continue to refer to 31 March (April figures).

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work 4.1

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1994			12 months to February 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal extraction	4	13,000	26,000	-	-	-
Oil, mineral and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food processing and manufacture	7	800	2,000	5	500	2,000
General processing and manufacture	3	200	1,000	2	700	2,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods and engineering	3	400	1,000	5	800	2,000
Textiles	15	5,800	30,000	23	6,100	14,000
Transport equipment	12	14,500	14,000	8	4,700	12,000
Other transport	7	4,000	18,000	11	5,600	13,000
Accommodation, food, drink and tobacco	2	200	1,000	3	1,100	1,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5	800	1,000	2	600	1,000
Wood and wood products	1	200	3,000	3	600	4,000
Furniture, paper, printing and publishing	6	500	4,000	2	200	1,000
Other manufacturing industries	1	+	2,000	1	+	+
Construction	4	800	1,000	4	800	5,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and services	3	500	1,000	7	1,000	1,000
Transport services	31	71,000	159,000	57	36,800	100,000
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and misc. services	-	-	-	4	400	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	2,800	3,000	4	5,200	5,000
Public administration and sanitary services	60	222,000	244,000	38	16,700	26,000
Education, research and development	18	22,100	22,000	17	35,900	80,000
Health services	2	300	2,000	2	1,200	1,000
Other services	1	100	#	10	13,200	27,000
All industries and services	191*	361,700	536,000	209*	133,700	308,000

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 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	12	17,300	14,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	9	16,300*	12,000
Continuing from earlier months	3	1,000**	2,000

\* All directly involved

\*\* 10 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 1995 are provisional.

#### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to February 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	67	46,500	156,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	26	6,900	8,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	4,800	8,000
Redundancy questions	38	25,100	22,000
Trade union matters	3	500	1,000
Working conditions and supervision	3	2,000	2,000
Manning and work allocation	35	33,800	87,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	14,200	24,000
<b>All causes</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>133,700</b>	<b>308,000</b>

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work: \* summary 4.2

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 involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1980											
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	222	1,456	90	17	1,490	428
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	52	655	16	128	625	2,652
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	94	953	24	14	177	641
1991	357	369	175	176	761	29	181	1	14	60	476
1992	240	253	142	148	528	8	60	1	10	12	437
1993	203	211	383	385	649	27	96	2	1	160	364
1994	203	205	87	107	278	-	42	2	5	87	142
1995 Feb	19	27	20	22	71	1	30	-	-	1	39
Mar	27	37	27	33	74	-	22	-	1	16	34
Apr	21	27	80	87	154	25	7	-	-	115	7
May	20	29	18	25	30	-	3	-	-	8	19
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	-	6	1	-	5	3
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	-	9	-	-	1	39
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	12	6
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	-	5	-	-	1	2
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	1
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	-	9	-	-	-	166
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	-	1	-	-	2	6
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	-	3	-	-	9	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	-	4	1	-	2	26
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	-	6	-	4	17	43
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	-	7	1	-	16	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	-	7	-	-	18	14
Sep	12	19	5	10	20	-	3	-	-	13	4
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	-	1	-	-	2	11
Nov	17	19	5	7	17	-	4	-	-	1	12
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	-	5	-	-	6	11
1995 Jan	11	14	13	16	22	-	4	-	-	14	5
Feb	9	12	16	17	14	-	-	-	-	1	13

See *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1995 are provisional.

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## Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors **EARNINGS 5.1**

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	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		Per cent change over previous 12 months					
			Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *								
1985=100																
1993 ) Annual 1994 ) averages	118.5 123.2				120.5 126.2			121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7				
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 1/4	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 1/2
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 1/2	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 1/4
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3 3/4
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3 3/4	120.4	120.0	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3 3/4	120.9	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2 3/4
July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 1/2	121.8	120.5	5.0	4 3/4	122.4	121.0	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.3	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 1/2	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.6	2 3/4
Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 1/2	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.2	3.7	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 1/4	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 1/2
Dec	121.8	119.6	3.1	3 1/4	123.5	122.2	4.0	4 1/4	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	118.3	3.0	2 3/4
Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 1/2	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 1/4
Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3 3/4	123.5	124.3	4.3	4 3/4	123.9	124.8	4.3	4 3/4	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 1/2
Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4 3/4	128.4	128.4	5.1	4 3/4	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3 3/4	124.6	123.5	4.7	4 3/4	125.1	124.3	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.3	3 1/2
May	123.5	123.8	4.8	4	125.6	125.2	4.3	4 1/2	129.3	128.9	7.1	4 1/2	121.0	121.2	3.6	3 3/4
June	123.0	122.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.2	124.8	4.3	4 1/4	126.4	125.3	4.2	4 1/4	121.3	120.9	3.8	3 1/2
July	124.0	122.8	3.8	3 3/4	126.9	125.5	4.1	4 1/4	127.3	125.8	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.5	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9	3 3/4	125.0	126.8	4.7	4 1/2	125.5	126.8	4.8	4 1/4	121.4	121.8	3.5	3 1/2
Sept	122.7	123.4	3.9	3 3/4	125.6	127.0	4.6	4 3/4	126.1	127.3	4.6	4 1/2	121.0	121.9	3.6	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	4.9	4 3/4	127.5	128.3	4.6	4 1/2	120.9	122.2	3.4	3 1/4
Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3	3 3/4	128.5	128.4	5.0	5	128.7	128.3	4.6	4 3/4	121.8	121.7	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5	3 3/4	130.8	129.5	6.0	5	131.2	130.0	5.7	5	125.5	122.9	3.9	2 3/4
1995 Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8	3 1/2	128.4	129.5	4.7	5 1/4	129.2	130.2	4.8	5 1/4	123.1	124.2	3.2	2 1/2
Feb P	125.8	127.3	3.1	3 1/2	130.4	131.3	5.6	5 1/4	131.1	132.1	5.8	5 1/4	123.8	125.3	1.7	2 1/2

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)					
	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		Per cent change over previous 12 months					
			Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *	Under-lying *								
1985=100																
1993 ) Annual 1994 ) averages	118.5 123.2				120.5 126.2			121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7				
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4 3/4	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 1/4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 1/4	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 1/2
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 1/2	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 1/4
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3 3/4
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3 3/4	120.3	119.9	4.8	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3 3/4	121.0	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2 3/4
July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 1/2	121.9	120.5	5.0	4 3/4	122.4	121.0	5.0	4 3/4	118.3	117.3	3.3	2 3/4
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 1/4	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 1/2	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 1/2	117.3	117.7	2.6	2 3/4
Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 1/4	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 1/2	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 1/4
Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.3	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 1/4	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1	3 1/4	123.6	122.3	4.1	4 1/4	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	118.3	3.0	2 3/4
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 3/4	122.7	123.7	4.7	4 1/2	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 1/2	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 1/4
Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3 3/4	123.5	124.4	4.4	4 3/4	123.9	124.8	4.3	4 3/4	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 1/2
Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4 3/4	128.4	128.4	5.1	4 3/4	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3 3/4	124.6	123.5	4.7	4 3/4	125.1	124.3	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.3	3 1/2
May	123.5	123.8	4.6	4	125.6	125.0	4.3	4 1/2	129.3	128.9	7.1	4 1/2	121.0	121.2	3.6	3 3/4
June	123.0	122.3	3.8	3 3/4	126.2	124.8	4.3	4 1/4	126.4	125.3	4.2	4 1/4	121.3	120.9	3.8	3 1/2
July	124.0	122.8	3.8	3 3/4	127.0	125.6	4.2	4 1/4	127.3	125.8	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.5	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9	3 3/4	124.9	126.7	4.6	4 1/2	125.5	126.8	4.8	4 1/4	121.4	121.8	3.5	3 1/2
Sept	122.7	123.4	3.9	3 3/4	125.6	127.0	4.6	4 3/4	126.1	127.3	4.6	4 1/2	121.0	121.9	3.6	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	4.8	4 3/4	127.5	128.3	4.6	4 1/2	120.9	122.2	3.4	3 1/4
Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3	3 3/4	128.5	128.2	4.8	5	128.7	128.3	4.6	4 3/4	121.8	121.7	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5	3 3/4	130.8	129.4	5.8	5	131.2	130.0	5.7	5	125.5	122.9	3.9	2 3/4
1995 Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8	3 1/2	128.4	129.5	4.7	5 1/4	129.2	130.2	4.8	5 1/4	123.1	124.2	3.2	2 1/2
Feb P	125.8	127.3	3.1	3 1/2	130.4	131.3	5.5	5 1/4	131.1	132.1	5.8	5 1/4	123.8	125.3	1.7	2 1/2

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991. 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. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. 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 179, April 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'n g n.e.c.	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 products (exc)	Machinery and equip-ment 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 averages	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 )	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
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	123.3	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	123.2	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	123.4	123.0	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	130.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	123.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	129.9
1994 Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	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 P	112.6	142.4	132.3	131.0	128.1	124.7	125.7	133.9	132.2	124.3	126.4	132.3	132.0

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manuf-acturing	Mineral extraction and manuf-acturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods nes	Food, drink and tobacco
1990=100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	(15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 ) Annual averages	83.4	80.0	79.0	82.2	86.6	84.0	81.6	83.8	83.8	83.7	79.6	85.1	82.2
1989 )	90.0	90.6	87.0	90.3	92.8	91.9	88.9	92.0	91.7	92.0	89.7	91.8	89.8
1990 )	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991 )	110.1	113.5	110.8	110.4	106.3	105.8	109.3	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.5	106.1	110.6
1992 )	113.8	123.8	116.1	117.5	112.0	110.8	116.2	116.9	115.9	117.2	114.0	114.0	118.7
1993 )	117.7	131.2	119.6	122.2	116.9	115.9	121.2	122.7	121.7	119.5	118.8	118.6	125.0
1994 )	121.5	145.4	124.5	126.7	123.8	121.1	125.6	128.2	127.2	129.2	123.2	127.6	130.6
1993 Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
1993 Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.9
1993 Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2
1993 Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
1993 May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	119.4	125.9
1993 June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	118.4	119.3	119.3	123.7
1993 July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.9	123.9
1993 Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5
1993 Sep	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2
1993 Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.6
1993 Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	124.4	124.9	123.7	120.7	120.1	120.7	120.7	129.0
1993 Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	124.1	123.2	118.9	121.0	130.3
1994 Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0
1994 Feb	112.5	134.5	123.6	123.8	114.7	118.6	124.1	126.7	124.6	124.7	119.9	124.2	126.2
1994 Mar	121.6	136.6	127.6	123.9	117.8	120.6	134.4	130.3	130.1	130.0	123.0	126.6	137.4
1994 Apr	117.1	137.0	129.7	124.7	128.8	120.5	123.1	127.7	124.9	126.4	122.4	124.3	127.8
1994 May	119.4	240.2	124.5	126.0	117.7	117.3	123.0	128.3	127.1	129.3	120.5	127.3	129.6
1994 June	121.3	137.3	123.0	124.5	116.9	122.7	126.4	127.1	127.9	132.0	122.0	128.0	129.3
1994 July	127.7	140.1	124.1	125.2	142.6	123.5	123.8	127.9	128.0	131.1	123.6	128.3	129.9
1994 Aug	134.9	130.4	122.9	132.0	119.9	119.7	122.0	126.3	126.7	127.2	123.3	126.5	130.1
1994 Sep	130.6	134.9	122.4	128.9	119.3	120.3	123.7	127.8	126.1	127.8	122.7	129.5	129.1
1994 Oct	124.7	134.0	122.7	128.1	135.8	121.6	123.7	129.0	127.4	132.1	125.6	130.3	129.7
1994 Nov	119.4	137.7	122.4	129.8	120.6	121.7	126.7	130.3	128.8	131.8	126.9	131.5	135.7
1994 Dec	115.9	142.9	129.4	130.3	127.1	125.2	133.6	131.2	131.0	134.9	128.5	133.1	136.5
1995 Jan	118.1	152.6	123.1	129.1	136.1	121.7	128.5	129.9	129.6	131.3	127.7	129.2	132.7
1995 Feb P	112.6	153.2	129.1	129.2	125.2	124.7	133.9	132.0	132.6	134.1	129.0	132.8	132.3

Note:  
 1 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.  
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.  
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts.  
 4 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 nes), 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).

# EARNINGS 5.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial inter-mediation	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1990=100	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
1993 ) annual averages	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	113.8	111.0	119.3	120.2	117.3	122.7
1994 )	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	128.2
1993 Jan	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	120.3
1993 Feb	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	121.5
1993 Mar	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	124.5
1993 Apr	117.7	116.5	115.9	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	121.0
1993 May	118.4	121.7	115.9	11									

# 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	135.1	228.4	205.3	191.6	188.7	194.4	194.8	231.9	193.1	180.5	156.7	128.8
1988	154.2	252.8	221.3	211.8	201.2	212.2	209.2	247.9	208.0	195.8	169.0	142.4
1989	162.0	270.7	242.7	232.9	221.2	232.3	225.1	263.7	222.1	214.2	184.9	154.3
1990	179.5	298.7	262.0	252.7	239.4	252.0	247.7	276.8	241.2	245.7	200.0	165.7
1991	178.1	302.8	262.4	254.8	243.1	254.0	248.5	280.5	242.2	245.9	212.0	177.4
1992	192.5	334.1	273.1	261.4	250.7	263.2	269.2	294.1	254.2	257.1	217.0	165.0
1993	203.1	360.0	292.7	279.3	270.2	282.2	280.7	311.2	270.2	284.6	227.3	184.4
1994	211.7	369.0	302.9	289.4	276.9	289.6	289.6	319.9	278.9	297.0	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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987	44.6	42.5	45.2	44.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	43.6	44.8	44.6	44.0	43.7
1988	46.8	42.8	45.2	46.1	44.5	45.2	46.1	44.2	45.3	45.4	43.9	42.9
1989	46.7	43.3	45.4	46.6	45.2	45.7	46.2	43.9	45.2	46.0	44.0	42.4
1990	47.5	43.5	45.0	46.2	45.0	45.4	46.6	43.6	45.0	46.0	44.3	42.6
1991	47.6	43.5	45.0	46.3	44.9	45.5	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	44.3	42.5
1992	47.8	43.8	44.0	44.0	43.3	43.3	46.2	42.7	44.1	45.4	43.8	41.8
1993	47.0	43.6	44.1	44.9	43.1	43.7	46.0	42.6	44.3	45.1	43.6	41.9
1994	46.8	43.0	44.2	44.3	43.0	43.3	45.4	42.9	44.2	44.7	43.8	41.8
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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987	3.00	5.34	4.54	4.28	4.27	4.38	4.26	5.24	4.28	4.04	3.56	3.03
1988	3.27	5.88	4.89	4.60	4.52	4.70	4.51	5.54	4.56	4.30	3.85	3.29
1989	3.45	6.17	5.34	4.99	4.90	5.08	4.86	5.97	4.90	4.64	4.20	3.64
1990	3.77	6.77	5.80	5.46	5.32	5.53	5.31	6.32	5.34	5.31	4.55	3.86
1991	3.73	6.83	5.81	5.50	5.41	5.58	5.33	6.41	5.36	5.31	4.62	3.83
1992	4.02	7.50	6.19	5.95	5.80	6.08	5.84	6.82	5.74	5.63	4.97	4.13
1993	4.36	8.22	6.61	6.24	6.27	6.45	6.09	7.28	6.08	6.05	5.24	4.37
1994	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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	111.8	..	124.2	127.5	124.3	127.6	127.6	136.2	114.4	..	106.3	96.2
1988	109.0	..	133.3	131.6	132.6	136.0	134.2	148.5	122.8	..	113.1	105.0
1989	118.7	..	147.3	141.7	143.6	146.1	146.1	161.8	132.7	..	125.4	115.4
1990	134.3	..	164.9	159.9	155.2	159.0	164.6	175.7	147.4	..	132.7	126.2
1991	132.2	..	165.6	158.8	154.2	158.3	162.9	182.9	147.7	..	135.0	124.5
1992	142.1	..	176.3	166.8	162.4	167.2	176.8	185.1	157.2	..	148.8	135.0
1993	152.6	..	190.1	180.0	175.4	181.2	191.3	193.8	168.4	..	153.1	143.7
1994	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	197.4	201.6	216.9	178.8	..	169.2	146.6
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987	41.7	..	40.0	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	39.6	40.0	..	39.4	38.9
1988	40.8	..	40.3	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.1	39.9	40.2	..	39.5	38.7
1989	40.9	..	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.5	40.2	40.2	..	39.8	39.2
1990	41.1	..	40.7	41.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.3	40.3	..	39.5	39.0
1991	41.2	..	40.9	41.6	40.8	41.0	41.6	40.2	40.3	..	39.6	39.0
1992	42.3	..	40.3	39.8	40.0	39.9	41.5	39.8	40.0	..	40.0	39.1
1993	40.9	..	40.3	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.7	39.7	40.2	..	39.6	39.1
1994	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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987	2.69	..	3.11	3.10	3.06	3.12	3.12	3.44	2.87	..	2.70	2.55
1988	2.69	..	3.31	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.26	3.72	3.05	..	2.88	2.75
1989	2.94	..	3.65	3.45	3.51	3.57	3.53	4.02	3.30	..	3.14	2.97
1990	3.33	..	4.06	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.96	4.36	3.66	..	3.37	3.26
1991	3.29	..	4.06	3.82	3.78	3.86	3.91	4.55	3.67	..	3.42	3.20
1992	3.39	..	4.38	4.19	4.06	4.18	4.27	4.65	3.93	..	3.72	3.50
1993	3.77	..	4.71	4.44	4.36	4.50	4.59	4.88	4.19	..	3.87	3.59
1994	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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	133.4	227.1	195.4	187.5	169.9	185.4	179.1	215.1	170.3	180.2	150.3	113.1
1988	149.7	251.5	210.1	207.3	180.9	201.8	190.8	231.3	182.9	195.2	162.2	124.9
1989	158.0	268.9	231.8	227.1	196.8	220.2	206.1	246.4	195.4	213.7	177.9	135.0
1990	175.6	296.6	250.4	247.0	213.8	239.2	227.0	258.7	214.2	244.9	192.4	145.7
1991	174.4	300.6	250.3	248.8	216.3	240.7	226.8	261.9	214.2	245.2	195.4	144.2
1992	187.6	331.5	280.9	255.4	224.5	250.3	244.2	272.6	225.0	256.6	207.8	148.2
1993	198.7	357.6	280.1	273.6	242.4	268.3	258.1	289.4	240.4	274.0	218.1	162.3
1994	207.0	366.7	289.7	283.4	250.0	276.1	267.3	301.3	250.0	273.7	218.1	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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987	44.3	42.4	44.5	44.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.4	44.6	43.4	41.4
1988	46.2	42.7	44.6	45.8	43.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	43.8	45.3	43.4	40.9
1989	46.2	43.2	44.8	46.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	43.2	43.7	46.0	43.5	40.8
1990	46.9	43.4	44.5	45.9	43.7	44.8	45.3	43.0	43.7	45.9	43.5	40.7
1991	47.0	43.4	44.5	46.0	43.7	44.9	45.2	43.0	43.6	47.4	43.7	40.7
1992	47.3	43.7	43.6	43.7	42.3	42.8	44.9	42.1	42.9	45.3	43.3	40.5
1993	46.5	43.5	43.7	44.6	42.2	43.3	44.8	42.1	43.0	45.0	43.1	40.5
1994	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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987	2.98	5.31	4.38	4.21	3.93	4.22	4.01	4.93	3.90	4.04	3.46	2.81
1988	3.22	5.85	4.70	4.53	4.16	4.52	4.22	5.26	4.15	4.30	3.74	3.04
1989	3.41	6.14	5.16	4.91	4.50	4.89	4.56	5.66	4.45	4.64	4.08	3.31
1990	3.73	6.73	5.61	5.37	4.89	5.33	4.99	6.36	4.88	5.29	4.43	3.56
1991	3.70	6.79	5.61	5.41	4.95	5.36	4.99	6.07	4.89	5.30	4.48	3.51
1992	3.97	7.46	5.97	5.85	5.31	5.84	5.43	6.41	5.22	5.63	4.81	3.83
1993	4.32	8.18	6.39	6.14	5.73	6.20	5.72	6.84	5.56	6.04	5.09	4.01
1994	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

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See technical note in Employment Gazette, page 610, November 1991.  
 ... denotes information not available.

# EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

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	
71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9	
<b>MEN</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	202.0	206.9	203.6	233.2	167.4	175.3	156.8	153.2	154.8	195.9	172.0	185.5
1988	215.2	212.5	214.3	260.6	176.6	188.4	174.0	163.8	168.2	212.3	184.0	200.6
1989	229.1	233.3	230.7	278.0	207.8	208.2	182.8	177.3	181.5	230.6	200.5	217.8
1990	247.1	248.6	247.7	312.4	233.5	234.8	200.9	189.6	197.4	250.0	216.8	237.2
1991	249.9	248.1	249.2	312.0	231.7	235.0	202.0	190.2	197.6	251.4	219.7	239.5
1992	269.1	261.8	266.5	335.1	248.2	250.9	219.6	207.6	216.7	2		

# 5.5

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, minerals/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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987		314.8	289.5	256.9	261.6	269.5	279.5	287.7	272.1	243.9	223.2	200.9
1988	243.7	338.7	312.2	292.3	282.2	296.6	300.4	328.6	300.9	274.0	247.7	223.9
1989	250.8	370.4	338.6	321.1	315.4	331.0	333.8	350.6	328.4	312.6	273.7	246.8
1990	290.8	410.8	364.8	351.8	343.2	361.6	371.0	394.7	368.2	346.8	300.2	272.2
1991	273.6	404.3	353.5	340.5	336.4	350.9	352.2	379.4	349.9	343.8	284.2	274.8
1992	302.9	451.4	387.6	366.5	368.4	379.4	380.9	404.2	374.5	368.2	302.7	256.1
1993	308.7	486.1	416.6	387.9	392.7	400.0	417.7	433.0	411.0	390.0	319.4	274.8
1994	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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987		38.5	38.6	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	37.9	38.7	39.9	40.0	42.4
1988	41.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	38.5	38.0	38.7	39.8	40.1	42.2
1989		38.8	38.7	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.5	38.1	38.8	40.0	40.1	43.0
1990		39.2	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.0	38.8	40.2	40.0	43.0
1991	41.7	39.3	39.5	40.6	40.0	40.5	40.0	38.4	39.6	40.3	40.4	42.3
1992		39.1	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	38.2	39.3	40.0	40.5	42.4
1993	42.5	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.7	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.3	40.2	42.4
1994	41.1	38.7	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.6	39.6	38.2	39.4	40.0	40.5	43.0
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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987		8.13	7.38	6.35	6.49	6.68	7.09	7.30	6.83	6.07	5.41	4.74
1988	5.16	8.70	7.86	7.15	6.97	7.31	7.68	8.19	7.49	6.83	5.98	5.13
1989		9.50	8.66	7.76	7.74	8.08	8.52	8.83	8.24	7.73	6.63	5.82
1990		10.32	9.35	8.54	8.54	8.89	9.41	9.86	9.14	8.54	7.20	6.58
1991	6.16	10.16	8.87	8.17	8.27	8.54	8.54	9.33	8.44	8.46	6.72	5.98
1992		11.40	9.85	9.06	9.13	9.46	9.40	10.05	9.14	9.12	7.13	6.70
1993	6.77	12.36	10.64	9.46	9.72	9.92	10.52	10.48	9.76	9.61	7.69	6.91
1994	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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987		171.3	154.4	132.9	145.1	144.9	150.7	169.0	151.2	134.2	122.9	127.8
1988	151.7	187.7	170.0	142.1	162.3	159.6	170.6	185.2	164.2	152.4	136.6	148.3
1989		205.9	190.6	164.9	172.7	181.5	176.7	203.2	180.8	167.8	150.7	156.7
1990	176.4	228.7	210.2	178.9	192.7	197.6	197.6	230.3	204.3	180.4	163.9	178.5
1991	173.3	228.6	209.4	179.0	191.8	197.4	197.6	227.2	201.4	179.9	163.5	174.2
1992	195.7	258.7	231.4	197.7	216.2	219.3	215.7	247.6	220.2	196.2	182.2	184.6
1993	220.8	278.2	251.3	211.9	226.6	233.5	232.0	263.9	236.3	206.9	193.7	194.7
1994	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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987		37.6	37.6	37.8	38.3	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	39.3
1988	37.4	37.6	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.3	36.6	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.2
1989		37.6	37.4	38.2	38.2	37.4	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.4	38.4	39.9
1990		37.8	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.0	37.3	36.5	37.2	37.3	38.3	39.6
1991		37.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.1	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.3	38.3	39.5
1992	38.7	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.6	36.6	37.4	37.5	38.5	39.1
1993		37.8	37.5	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.7	36.7	37.4	37.5	38.3	39.6
1994	38.4	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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987		4.56	4.11	3.47	3.78	3.79	4.05	4.49	3.96	3.46	3.19	3.17
1988	3.97	4.99	4.52	3.74	4.21	4.16	4.52	4.97	4.35	3.97	3.54	3.60
1989		5.47	5.11	4.26	4.53	4.71	4.72	5.45	4.79	4.45	3.90	3.84
1990		6.04	5.50	4.66	4.95	5.14	5.28	6.15	5.40	4.78	4.24	4.35
1991		6.03	5.48	4.66	4.92	5.13	5.23	6.06	5.29	4.78	4.23	4.29
1992	5.09	6.86	6.19	5.22	5.59	5.75	5.73	6.66	5.83	5.20	4.68	4.89
1993		7.34	6.67	5.58	5.95	6.13	6.12	7.05	6.22	5.46	5.01	5.21
1994	5.38	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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	195.7	272.2	250.3	227.5	232.5	239.6	235.8	243.2	227.4	222.3	175.1	168.9
1988	218.0	293.1	270.1	255.4	252.9	263.3	258.5	272.8	250.8	246.7	195.6	191.2
1989	228.2	321.1	292.7	284.6	279.4	294.9	275.4	290.5	271.6	278.3	215.4	203.8
1990	261.4	356.7	314.9	312.9	305.5	321.6	307.6	326.0	305.5	309.1	235.6	226.1
1991	249.5	352.5	310.1	306.1	299.4	314.6	298.8	319.4	296.3	307.2	231.1	216.4
1992	277.8	392.0	340.8	329.0	328.3	341.5	324.6	341.4	318.7	329.6	249.9	229.3
1993	287.9	420.3	369.0	347.9	350.3	360.6	353.2	368.6	342.1	350.7	264.1	250.6
1994	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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987		38.2	38.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.9
1988	40.1	38.2	38.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	38.1	37.4	38.1	39.2	39.2	40.6
1989	39.7	38.4	38.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	38.1	37.5	38.1	39.6	39.2	41.4
1990	39.8	38.8	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.6	38.1	37.3	38.1	39.5	39.1	40.8
1991	40.8	38.9	38.8	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.1	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4	40.9
1992	41.0	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	38.9	37.5	38.6	39.4	39.6	40.5
1993	41.5	38.7	38.5	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.9	37.8	38.7	39.6	39.3	41.0
1994	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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987		7.05	6.42	5.66	5.82	5.99	6.01	6.22	5.74	5.56	4.31	4.00
1988	4.77	7.56	6.86	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.61	6.87	6.28	6.17	4.79	4.34
1989	5.31	6.28	5.74	6.93	6.94	7.28	7.03	7.42	6.86	6.96	5.28	4.82
1990	6.11	9.04	8.09	7.67	7.64	7.99	7.79	8.24	7.62	7.88	5.73	5.35
1991	5.74	8.95	7.86	7.43	7.43	7.75	7.35	8.00	7.25	7.63	5.59	5.09
1992	6.44	10.00	8.74	8.22	8.20	8.59	8.10	8.64	7.91	8.22	6.02	5.70
1993	6.43	10.77	9.48	8.58	8.75	9.02	8.91	9.13	8.44	8.69	6.48	5.96
1994	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

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS).

Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See technical Note in Employment Gazette, page 610, November 1991.  
... denotes information not available.

# 5.5

## EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

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
71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>											
<b>Weekly earnings</b>											
1987	273.7	281.9	277.0	316.9	305.3	302.0	244.2	260.9	251.8	273.7	261.9
1988	295.6	309.5	301.1	364.6	344.0	340.8	265.9	291.1	276.9	300.5	291.0
1989	334.1	331.2	332.9	388.6	380.3	374.8	287.5	315.8	299.8	331.5	319.3
1990	359.6	345.8	353.9	439.3	422.9	415.2	315.0	340.1	326.5	364.1	349.9
1991	34										

# 5.6

## EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine- ral products/ chemicals	Mechanical engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing 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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	145.1	261.5	233.6	213.2	223.4	222.0	219.9	254.2	216.5	198.6	191.9	153.3
1988	167.0	286.0	251.6	238.1	240.3	243.1	237.7	279.8	236.3	218.1	210.6	169.9
1989	174.5	312.1	273.5	262.3	265.8	268.3	256.7	299.0	254.4	242.9	232.3	184.9
1990	195.7	345.8	295.4	287.0	289.2	292.9	284.0	324.5	280.3	277.3	253.6	200.2
1991	214.2	385.4	316.3	302.1	311.5	311.6	308.2	344.2	298.7	294.9	271.7	212.5
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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987	44.3	41.0	43.0	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.4	43.2	43.4	42.0	43.3
1988	46.3	41.2	43.2	44.2	42.4	43.3	43.9	41.9	43.4	44.0	42.0	42.7
1989	46.2	41.4	43.3	44.6	42.7	43.8	44.2	41.7	43.4	44.5	42.1	42.6
1990	46.7	41.7	43.1	44.2	42.5	43.6	44.5	41.5	43.3	44.4	42.0	42.5
1991	47.0	41.8	42.2	42.4	41.4	41.8	44.1	40.8	42.5	43.7	41.8	42.5
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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987	3.14	6.33	5.37	4.88	5.25	5.14	4.95	5.95	4.91	4.52	4.45	3.50
1988	3.45	6.88	5.75	5.31	5.61	5.55	5.33	6.42	5.29	4.89	4.86	3.74
1989	3.63	7.46	6.26	5.77	6.14	6.06	5.70	6.97	5.73	5.38	5.37	4.24
1990	4.04	8.17	6.79	6.37	6.73	6.65	6.24	7.52	6.27	6.12	6.02	4.53
1991	4.40	9.09	7.43	7.02	7.42	7.38	6.88	8.11	6.82	6.60	6.25	4.91
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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	122.3	169.6	142.3	131.3	133.1	137.0	137.2	157.6	128.3	134.8	120.9	105.7
1988	124.9	186.2	155.0	139.2	145.0	148.7	148.8	173.3	138.4	151.0	133.7	118.2
1989	135.5	203.5	174.2	157.7	165.2	164.9	159.3	190.7	151.5	166.7	147.8	128.4
1990	150.5	226.0	193.3	173.2	170.7	180.3	178.4	213.5	170.5	178.5	160.5	142.4
1991	164.3	255.4	211.7	189.3	188.0	197.8	193.4	228.5	184.6	195.5	178.7	155.0
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	208.2	174.6
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987	40.1	37.6	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.4	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.3	39.0
1988	39.6	37.7	38.6	38.9	39.5	39.6	39.6	37.7	39.1	37.4	38.5	38.8
1989	39.8	37.7	38.5	38.9	39.1	39.8	39.5	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.5	38.4
1990	40.0	37.9	38.7	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.8	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2
1991	40.9	37.8	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	37.6	38.9	37.6	38.6	39.1
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
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987	3.05	4.51	3.68	3.35	3.35	3.47	3.47	4.09	3.25	3.46	3.13	2.78
1988	3.13	4.93	4.00	3.57	3.63	3.75	3.72	4.53	3.51	3.93	3.45	3.00
1989	3.40	5.40	4.52	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.00	4.97	3.84	4.41	3.81	3.22
1990	3.75	5.96	4.92	4.39	4.25	4.54	4.46	5.54	4.30	4.70	4.14	3.56
1991	4.03	6.76	5.50	4.92	4.76	5.07	4.84	5.99	4.71	5.16	4.58	4.02
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>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1987	142.7	248.1	216.6	202.6	198.9	207.0	197.7	228.2	188.7	194.1	166.5	130.9
1988	161.6	271.1	233.1	225.4	214.4	226.2	219.6	250.8	205.2	212.6	183.9	146.3
1989	169.7	295.0	254.8	248.8	234.2	249.7	239.0	280.0	220.8	236.3	202.5	157.2
1990	190.5	326.8	275.2	272.8	256.1	272.6	253.6	291.6	245.1	268.5	220.9	171.2
1991	207.9	363.2	295.3	287.3	276.9	291.1	274.1	308.9	261.6	285.7	238.5	184.4
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
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1987	43.9	40.5	42.2	42.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	40.4	41.8	43.0	40.6	41.2
1988	45.4	40.6	42.3	43.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.7	42.0	43.4	40.7	40.8
1989	45.4	40.8	42.4	43.9	41.9	43.0	42.9	40.5	41.9	43.9	40.7	40.9
1990	46.0	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.9
1991	46.2	41.1	42.2	43.6	41.7	42.8	43.1	40.4	41.9	43.8	40.7	40.9
1992	45.5	40.9	42.5	42.5	40.7	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.3	43.2	40.6	40.5
1993	45.2	40.3	41.4	42.1	40.8	41.3	42.7	39.9	41.5	43.0	40.3	40.7
1994	45.7	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	41.7	42.8	40.0	41.4	42.6	40.6	40.5
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1987	3.13	6.08	5.08	4.70	4.76	4.87	4.57	5.47	4.41	4.46	3.99	3.15
1988	3.41	6.61	5.43	5.11	5.09	5.25	4.90	5.92	4.75	4.82	4.38	3.39
1989	3.61	7.15	5.96	5.57	5.52	5.74	5.24	6.43	5.14	5.31	4.82	3.74
1990	4.01	7.84	6.45	6.15	6.06	6.29	5.74	6.96	5.66	6.02	5.24	4.03
1991	4.35	8.72	7.06	6.77	6.70	6.98	6.29	7.48	6.15	6.49	5.66	4.46
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

# 5.6

## EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Transport	Postal services telecommuni- cations	Transport and communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- tion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
<b>MEN</b>											
<b>Weekly earnings</b>											
1987	222.9	234.1	226.9	311.9	288.8	284.5	228.5	235.5	224.1	222.3	224.0
1988	238.5	246.9	241.4	358.3	324.4	320.1	252.3	262.5	247.0	242.3	245.8
1989	259.8	265.6	262.0	382.6	358.1	350.9	274.0	284.8	269.2	264.6	269.5
1990	281.1	281.3	281.2	433.0	397.2	390.5	299.8	308.1	293.4	289.2	295.6
1991	302.6	303.0	302.7	454.5	418.5	412.8	328.3	344.3	327.3	308.1	325.7
1992	320.0	335.0	325.4	489.9	437.8	436.4	347.6	381.0	349.9	328.3	346.6
1993	337.9	344.4	340.2	509.7	451.8	449.9	373.7	394.4	366.8	342.7	361.3
1994	340.5	373.1	352.0	526.0	459.1	461.3	374.6	403.1	372.6	350.9	369.3
<b>Hours worked</b>											
1987	46.5	43.5	45.4	36.8	38.8	38.2	39.8	37.3	39.2	43.0	40.9
1988	47.2	42.9	45.6	36.9	38.8	38.4	39.7	37.0	39.1	43.3	40.9
1989	47.6	42.5	45.5	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.6	37.1	39.2	43.6	41.0
1990	47.2	42.6	45.3	36.7	39.5	38.8	39.5	36.9	39.1	43.4	40.9
1991	46.5	41.7	44.7	36.5	39.7	38.7	39.1	36.7	38.7	42.1	40.6
1992	46.3	42.6	44.9	36.5	39.5	38.6	39.2	36.7	38.7	42.3	40.6



# 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

## Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal food

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 Mar	142.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Apr	144.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9	1.9
Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	1.8
Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8	1.8
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	1.7
Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7	1.7
Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	145.9	0.1	0.7	0.7
Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	146.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
Mar	147.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6	1.6

In the twelve months to March, the increase in the all items RPI rose slightly to 3.5 per cent. There was also a similar increase in the 12-month rate of change for all items excluding mortgage interest payments which rose to 2.8 per cent.

Between February and March food and household goods prices rose more sharply than last year. Prices for alcohol, personal goods and household services also rose, in contrast to falls last March. There were however downward effects on the 12-month rate, particularly from housing costs which fell in March in contrast to an increase in the previous year.

**Seasonal Food**  
 \* Prices rose by less than last March's increases.  
 \* Price increases for potatoes and other fresh vegetables but fresh fruit was cheaper.  
 \* Special offers for eggs.

**Non-seasonal Food**  
 \* Prices rose more sharply than a year ago.  
 \* Processed foods, cakes and cheese all rose in price this March.

**Alcoholic drink**  
 \* Further price recoveries and new increases for off-sales in contrast to discounts last March.  
 \* Prices in pubs increased over the month compared with little change over a year ago.

**Housing**  
 \* 12-month rate down due to sharp drop in house prices.  
 \* Slight upward effect from marginally higher mortgage interest rates.

**Household goods**  
 \* Prices of household consumables and pet foods increased this March compared with no changes last year.  
 \* Price recoveries and increases continued for furniture and furnishings.  
 \* The monthly increase of 1.5 per cent was the largest for a March since records began and follows a large increase in February.

**Household services**  
 \* Small increases for telephone charges this March in contrast to sharp reductions last year.

**Personal goods and services**  
 \* Modest price increases for personal articles and chemists' goods.  
 \* Compares with sharp reductions for personal articles last March.

# 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 14

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months				1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	147.5	0.4	3.5		177.4	0.1	6.2		
<b>Food and catering</b>	142.7	0.6	3.6	<b>Tobacco</b>	178.9		6		
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	167.5	0.4	4.6	Cigarettes	166.8		5		
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	148.4	0.3	5.3	<b>Housing</b>	161.7	-0.2	7.4		
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	132.5	1.1	0.8	Rent	192.6		5		
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	147.8	0.3	1.9	Mortgage interest payments	168.4		19		
<b>Consumer durables</b>	116.2	1.2	0.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	98.0		0		
<b>Seasonal food</b>	130.0	1.2	12.9	Community charge and rates/council tax	127.8		3		
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	136.7	0.6	1.7	Water and other payments	222.6		7		
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	148.0	0.5	3.4	Repairs and maintenance charges	153.7		3		
<b>All items excluding food</b>	149.8	0.4	3.5	Do-it-yourself materials	146.1		2		
<b>Other indices</b>				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	200.6		3		
<b>All items excluding:</b>				<b>Fuel and Light</b>	134.5	0.1	8.0		
<b>mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	146.6	0.4	2.8	Coal and solid fuels	128.2		7		
<b>housing</b>	144.5	0.6	2.8	Electricity	147.7		7		
<b>taxes and indirect taxes (RPII)</b>	143.2	0.4	1.9	Gas	124.0		8		
<b>mortgage interest payments</b>				Oil and other fuels	111.2		5		
<b>and council tax</b>	147.1	0.4	2.9	<b>Household goods</b>	132.0	1.5	2.7		
<b>mortgage interest payments</b>				Furniture	133.5		4		
<b>and depreciation</b>	146.7	0.5	2.9	Furnishings	128.7		-2		
<b>Food</b>	135.9	0.7	3.3	Electrical appliances	108.2		3		
Bread	133.0		-3	Other household equipment	135.9		4		
Cereals	139.2		1	Household consumables	151.8		4		
Biscuits and cakes	145.4		1	Pet care	133.3		5		
Beef	131.8		-3	<b>Household services</b>	142.3	0.2	0.3		
Lamb	129.0		0	Postage	146.2		0		
of which, home-killed lamb	139.5		3	Telephones, telemessages, etc	111.2		-3		
Pork	121.6		4	Domestic services	166.3		3		
Bacon	134.7		0	Fees and subscriptions	159.7		1		
Poultry	106.1		-3	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	120.2	1.4	-0.7		
Other meat	124.4		0	Men's outerwear	121.4		-1		
Fish	122.1		-1	Women's outerwear	105.4		-2		
of which, fresh fish	124.8		-4	Children's outerwear	118.1		0		
Butter	141.7		5	Other clothing	143.3		2		
Oil and fats	128.2		-1	Footwear	127.1		0		
Cheese	152.6		6	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	155.9	0.6	3.3		
Eggs	129.1		2	Personal articles	118.3		1		
Milk fresh	150.6		6	Chemists goods	160.7		3		
Milk products	144.7		3	Personal services	195.9		6		
Tea	143.4		-2	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	152.6	0.8	2.3		
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.0		25	Purchase of motor vehicles	134.1		1		
Soft drinks	160.7		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	167.7		2		
Sugar and preserves	142.3		-1	Petrol and oil	155.7		6		
Sweets and chocolates	135.2		3	Vehicles tax and insurance	197.1		0		
Potatoes	168.6		37	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	158.2	-0.3	2.3		
of which, unprocessed potatoes	202.5		74	Rail fares	177.0		5		
of which, other fresh vegetables	123.3		13	Bus and coach fares	169.1		4		
Fruit	118.3		2	Other travel costs	140.0		0		
of which, fresh fruit	114.9		3	<b>Leisure goods</b>	121.6	0.1	-1.0		
Other foods	137.3		0	Audio-visual equipment	74.6		-5		
<b>Catering</b>	167.1	0.4	4.4	Tapes and discs	115.7		0		
Restaurant meals	165.0		4	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.6		-1		
Canteen meals	175.7		6	Books and newspapers	161.9		1		
Take-aways and snacks	166.5		5	Gardening products	142.5		1		
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	163.1	0.4	3.8	<b>Leisure services</b>	165.0	0.0	2.8		
Beer	170.2		4	Television licences and rentals	120.4		1		
on sales	173.7		4	Entertainment and other recreation	199.0		5		
off sales	145.6		2	Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	104.0		1		
Wines and spirits	153.4		3	UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)#	101.8		2		
on sales	166.9		5						
off sales	144.9		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.  
 # Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.  
 \* UK holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1994.

Source: Central Statistical Office

# RETAIL PRICES 6.3

## Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 14 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>			
Home-killed, per lb			
Best beef mince	666	154	109- 218
Topside	648	286	248- 325
Brisket (without bone)	580	216	189- 239
Rump steak	674	377	318- 429
Stewing steak	674	205	158- 280
Imported (frozen), per lb			
Loin (with bone)	267	221	168- 299
Leg (with bone)	249	170	150- 189
Home-killed, per lb			
Leg (loot off)	537	144	99- 189
Loin (with bone)	677	175	150- 208
Shoulder (with bone)	588	124	98- 178
Bacon, per lb			
Streaky	500	137	99- 188
Gammock	498	228	179- 275
Back, Danish	479	237	169- 299
Back, home produced	468	217	179- 278
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	524	76	57- 99
Sausages, per lb			
Pork	546	114	88- 140
Canned meats			
Corned beef, 12oz can	322	91	67- 109
Chicken, roasting, oven ready, per lb			
Frozen	294	70	59- 85
Fresh or chilled	663	92	75- 106
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb			
Cod fillets	535	250	195- 319
Rainbow trout	515	201	135- 258
Canned fish			
Red salmon, half size can	318	131	107- 159
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	364	50	35- 78
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	352	73	59- 85
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	341	48	29- 57
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	338	76	59- 87
Butter			
Sell retailing, per 1.5kg	317	57	41- 72
Litter			
Home produced, per 250g	308	72	68- 78
New Zealand, per 250g	306	69	68- 69
Danish, per 250g	306	78	75- 86

Or Scottish equivalent.

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.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Margarine</b>			
Soft 500g tub	326	48	36- 78
Low fat spread, 250g	330	47	42- 51
<b>Cheese</b>			
Cheddar type, per lb	317	206	169- 249
<b>Eggs</b>			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	309	131	95- 158
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	291	117	79- 138
<b>Milk</b>			
Pasteurised, per pint	369	36	27- 33
<b>Tea</b>			
Loose, per 125g	322	62	46- 72
Tea bags, per 250g	337	130	89- 156
<b>Coffee</b>			
Pure, instant, per 100g	332	193	185- 219
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	315	209	149- 283
<b>Sugar</b>			
Granulated, per kg	335	64	59- 75
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Potatoes, old loose, per lb	601	33	22- 44
Potatoes, new loose, per lb	644	34	28- 39
Tomatoes, per lb	713	73	59- 89
Cabbage, hearted, per lb	667	28	18- 45
Cauliflower, each	676	86	68- 110
Brussels sprouts, per lb	82	53	35- 59
Carrots, per lb	722	24	16- 29
Onions, per lb	723	39	28- 45
Mushrooms, per 4oz	715	34	24- 39
Cucumber, each	701	38	39- 70
Lettuce - iceberg, each	715	58	45- 69
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking, per lb	708	39	35- 45
Apples, dessert, per lb	712	42	32- 49
Pears, dessert, per lb	709	51	45- 65
Oranges, each	711	20	15- 29
Bananas, per lb	714	44	38- 55
Grapes, per lb	683	108	89- 139
<b>Items other than food</b>			
Draught bitter, per pint	781	145	130- 169
Draught lager, per pint	792	163	147- 185
Whisky per nip	789	116	104- 132
Gin, per nip	791	116	103- 132
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,303	256	215- 270
Coal, per 50kg	452	684	530- 840
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	528	988	800-1200
4-star petrol, per litre	608	59	57- 62
Derv per litre	600	53	51- 56
Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	609	53	51- 56
Super unleaded petrol, per litre	404	58	55- 61

### General Notes - Retail Prices

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

### Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was rec

# 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		
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45
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
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1
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
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4
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
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	120.2	123.2	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
1993	Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2	—	115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0
	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4
	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1
	Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8
	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4
	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.0
	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3
	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9
	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3
	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1
	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5
	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0
	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8
	May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5	—	116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3
	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7
	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2
	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8
	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4
	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2
	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6
	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7
	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4
	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1

Source: Central Statistical Office

+ 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.

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

1987 = 100	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	1987 Weights	
											1987	Weights
1987	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	Weights
1988	160	55	74	41	73	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
1989	175	54	71	41	70	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
1990	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
1991	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
1992	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
1993	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993	
1994	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994	
1995	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995	
1987	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
1988	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.8	1988	
1989	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
1990	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
1991	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
1992	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
1993	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
1994	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
1988	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
1989	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
1990	142.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
1991	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
1992	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
1993	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
1994	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2	1994	Mar 16
	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	144.7	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr 20
	155.7	127.0	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1		May 18
	156.6	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4		Jun 15
	156.7	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	147.8	147.8	152.6	122.4	157.8		Jul 20
	156.8	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7		Aug 17
	158.5	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2		Sep 14
	159.5	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	157.8		Oct 19
	159.7	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9		Nov 16
	159.8	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4		Dec 14
	163.0	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6		Jan 18
1994	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3		Feb 15
	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15
	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8		Apr 19
	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2		May 17
	156.5	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5		Jun 14
	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6		Jul 19
	158.5	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8		Aug 16
	158.5	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9		Sep 13
	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
1995	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	15				

# 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	..	134.5	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	..	139.1	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	..	143.4	152.4	123.5	130.9	123.5	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Jan	..	141.3	149.4	122.2	129.1	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.6	..	157.4
Feb	..	141.8	150.2	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.9	128.5	157.9
Mar	..	142.3	150.6	122.6	129.8	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2	..	158.4
Apr	..	142.9	152.4	122.8	130.3	123.1	386.8	167.0	127.5	..	158.7
May	..	143.3	153.0	123.2	130.9	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.4
June	..	143.5	153.0	123.4	131.1	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8	..	159.7
July	..	143.5	152.2	124.2	130.8	123.7	387.3	168.0	127.8	..	160.1
Aug	..	143.9	153.0	124.4	131.3	123.8	388.5	169.3	127.8	130.5	160.4
Sep	..	144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1	..	160.9
Oct	..	144.6	153.5	123.9	131.7	124.0	406.0	170.0	128.5	..	161.7
Nov	..	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	124.2	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
Dec	..	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	124.4	411.9	171.1	128.3	..	162.8
1995 Jan	146.3P	145.7P	154.3	124.5	132.1	125.0	410.2	172.9	128.7	..	163.4P
Feb	147.0P	146.4P	155.3	124.8	132.7	125.5	408.5	173.7	128.0	..	164.8P
<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	..	4.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	..	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.2	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	..	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Jan	..	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	3.5	11.1	4.9	1.9	..	4.4
Feb	..	3.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.8	1.7	4.3
Mar	..	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	4.9	1.5	..	4.3
Apr	..	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	5.0	1.7	..	4.1
May	..	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
June	..	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	..	3.8
July	..	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.7	..	3.8
Aug	..	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	11.1	4.8	1.7	2.5	3.8
Sep	..	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	11.9	4.5	1.6	..	3.9
Oct	..	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.3	1.7	..	3.8
Nov	..	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.9
Dec	..	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	10.8	4.3	1.6	..	4.0
1995 Jan	3.0P	3.0P	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	11.1	4.4	1.7	..	3.9P
Feb	3.1P	3.1P	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	10.4	4.5	1.7	..	4.3P

Source: Central Statistical Office/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

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
<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	119.2	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	114.5	136.1
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Jan	121.6	115.9	227.4	125.8	139.3	159.4	146.6	129.5	136.0	114.0	136.7
Feb	122.0	116.6	228.8	126.6	139.8	159.9	147.2	130.1	136.4	114.0	135.7
Mar	121.9	117.3	229.3	127.0	140.1	160.5	148.0	130.1	136.9	114.6	135.5
Apr	122.0	117.5	230.6	126.9	140.3	161.2	148.1	130.1	137.1	114.8	135.6
May	122.3	117.6	231.1	127.1	140.5	161.5	148.2	129.3	137.2	114.9	135.3
June	122.3	117.3	231.5	127.3	141.7	161.5	148.5	129.5	137.6	114.4	135.6
July	122.8	117.7	231.9	128.8	141.9	161.6	148.8	129.5	138.0	113.9	136.1
Aug	123.0	118.2	232.2	129.6	142.1	161.6	148.8	130.0	138.6	114.4	136.2
Sep	123.4	119.2	232.7	128.6	142.4	163.1	149.5	130.1	138.9	114.8	136.3
Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1
Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.5	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.1	151.0	132.0	139.8	114.2	137.6
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1987	..	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	..	1.5	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	..	4.0
1989	..	3.3	10.0	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	..	3.7	12.8	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	..	3.1	13.2	3.2	6.1	9.4	5.8	4.2	5.8	4.2	5.6
1992	..	3.1	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1993	..	3.6	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1994	..	3.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1995	..	2.2	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	..	2.6	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Jan	2.6	3.0	6.3	3.1	..	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.3
Feb	2.6	3.0	6.1	3.2	..	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.1	..
Mar	2.3	3.0	6.0	3.1	..	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.3	..
Apr	2.1	2.8	6.0	3.0	..	1.7	..	1.0	2.4	..	..
May	2.1	2.9	5.7	3.0	..	2.1	..	..	2.3	..	..
June	2.1	3.0	5.7	2.9	1.3	2.5	1.1	..	2.5	..	..
July	2.2	2.8	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.7	1.4	..	2.8	..	..
Aug	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.2	1.9	2.6	1.6	..	2.9	..	..
Sep	2.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.5	1.7	..	3.0	..	..
Oct	2.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.7	..	2.6	..	..
Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	..	2.7	..	..
Dec	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.9	..	2.7	..	..
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	..	2.8	..	..
Feb	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.6	..	2.5	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office/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	175.7	122.9	109.2	111.2	121.4
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Feb	115.6	115.8	117.6	109.8	105.4	113.3	166.2	121.1	108.4	109.9	119.8
Mar	116.0	116.2	118.0	109.7	105.5	113.4	171.1	121.5	108.8		120.2
Apr	116.4	116.6	118.8	109.9	106.1	113.7	173.7	122.1	109.1		120.4
May	116.7	116.9	119.2	110.3	106.3	113.9	175.1	122.3	109.2	110.9	120.9
June	116.8	117.1	119.2	110.5	106.4	114.1	176.8	122.4	109.2		121.2
July	116.8	117.0	118.5	111.2	106.2	114.1	174.0	122.8	109.2		121.5
Aug	117.1	117.3	119.1	111.4	106.7	114.2	174.5	123.8	109.2	111.8	121.7
Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	180.2	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	182.4	124.3	109.8		122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.9	124.5	109.8		123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	185.0	125.1	109.7	111.9	123.7
1995 Jan	118.5P	118.7P	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	184.3P	126.4	110.0		124.2P
Feb	118.9P	119.1P	120.6	111.7	107.6P	115.4	183.5P	126.6	110.4		124.6P
Mar	..	..	121.2	111.5	..	..	..	..	..	112.7	124.6P
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>											
<b>Annual averages</b>											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
<b>Monthly</b>											
1994 Feb	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.9	10.9	5.0	1.5	3.5	4.3
Mar	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.7	10.1	4.9	1.4		4.3
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	10.4	5.0	1.7		4.1
May	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.6	11.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	4.0
June	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	10.8	4.7	1.7		3.8
July	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	11.2	4.7	1.6		3.8
Aug	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	11.1	4.8	1.6	2.6	3.8
Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.6		3.8
Nov	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	10.5	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	10.7	4.3	1.5		4.2
1995 Jan	2.9P	2.9P	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.1P	4.5	1.6		4.0P
Feb	2.9P	2.8P	2.5	1.7	2.1P	1.8	10.4P	4.5	1.8		4.0P
Mar	..	..	2.8	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	4.0P

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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.

# 6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	110.3	105.9	109.5	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	112.9	106.3	109.6	109.6
<b>Monthly</b>										
1994 Feb	110.6	109.0	133.9	112.6	113.0	111.6	111.7	105.9	109.0	109.0
Mar	110.5	110.0	134.2	112.9	113.2	112.2	112.1	106.5	109.0	
Apr	110.6	110.0	134.9	112.8	113.5	112.7	112.3	106.7	109.2	
May	110.9	110.0	135.2	112.8	113.5	113.0	112.5	106.7	108.9	
June	110.9	110.0	135.5	112.9	114.2	113.0	112.8	106.2	109.2	
July	111.3	109.0	135.7	114.4	114.3	112.9	113.0	105.6	109.7	
Aug	111.5	110.0	135.9	115.3	114.5	112.8	113.5	106.2	109.8	
Sep	111.8	111.0	136.2	114.0	114.7	114.2	113.9	106.5	109.8	
Oct	112.0	111.0	136.7	113.8	114.8	114.3	114.0	107.0	109.5	
Nov	112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	114.1	106.6	110.2	
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	114.1	106.2	110.5	
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	114.5	106.2	111.0	
Feb	112.7	111.0	139.9	114.7	114.7	114.5	114.8	105.7	111.6	
Mar	112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>										
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.9
1994	1.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.4	.4	.2	1.9
<b>Monthly</b>										
1994 Feb	2.3	1.9	6.1	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.0	.1
Mar	1.9	2.8	6.0	2.7	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	.2
Apr	1.8	1.9	6.0	2.6	.8	2.2	.9	2.2	.7	.2
May	1.9	1.9	5.7	2.6	.8	2.4	1.0	2.1	.6	-.2
June	1.9	2.8	5.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.4	.3	-.1
July	1.9	1.9	5.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.7	-.6	.1
Aug	1.7	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.4	.2
Sep	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.1	.0
Oct	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	.5	-.3
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	.4	.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.4	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

# 7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,132	26,678	15,937	42,675
Spring 1986	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1987	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1988	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1989	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Summer 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159
Autumn 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,230
Winter 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,861	27,819	16,282	44,190
Spring 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,936	27,885	16,308	44,203
Summer 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Autumn 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Winter 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Spring 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,262
Summer 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,277
Autumn 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,293
Winter 1994/5 P	21,689	3,285	280	128	25,383	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,322
<b>Changes</b>									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	104	10	-10	-14	90	-127	-37	66	29
Per cent	.5	.3	-3.3	-9.7	.4	-5.0	-1.1	.4	.1
<b>MEN</b>									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,862	15,658	4,831	20,489
Spring 1986	11,634	2,036	262	-	13,933	1,810	15,743	4,894	20,637
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spring 1988	11,451	2,326	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,866
Spring 1989	11,771	2,384	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,103
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,193
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,138
Spring 1993	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,320
Summer 1992	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,392
Autumn 1992	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Winter 1992/3	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Spring 1993	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Summer 1993	11,150	2,328	218	47	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Autumn 1993	11,172	2,355	215	42	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Winter 1993/4	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Spring 1994	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,700	15,674	5,905	21,479
Summer 1994	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,783	15,700	5,935	21,495
Autumn 1994	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Winter 1994/5 P	11,329	2,479	189	41	14,038	1,583	15,621	5,916	21,537
<b>Changes</b>									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	24	*	*	*	26	-84	-58	79	21
Per cent	.2	*	*	*	.2	-5.0	-4.4	1.4	.1
<b>WOMEN</b>									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,930 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,052
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,533 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,196
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,270	11,020	11,166	22,166
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spring 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1989	9,758	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,119	10,565	22,713
Spring 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,141	10,624	22,735
Summer 1992	10,204	780	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Autumn 1992	10,167	780	121	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Winter 1992/3	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,798
Spring 1993	10,213	752	118	105	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,798
Summer 1993	10,205	783	114	104	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Autumn 1993	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Winter 1993/4	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Spring 1994	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Summer 1994	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Autumn 1994	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Winter 1994/5 P	10,280	806	97	88	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
<b>Changes</b>									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	80	*	*	-11	64	-43	21	-13	*
Per cent	.8	*	*	-10.7	.6	-5.0	.2	-1.1	*

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.  
 + Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see "The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics", Employment Gazette, October 1992, pp 483-490.  
 # People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.  
 § Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1.  
 X The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.  
 \*\* Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.  
 ++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.  
 §§ Revised March 1995.  
 XX All estimates from spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of Population; reweighted estimates prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between spring 1991 and spring 1992 (see April 1995 Employment Gazette for consistent series up to autumn 1994).

# 7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++				
<b>ALL</b>									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,829	2,969	26,798	16,347	43,146
Spring 1988	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,429
Spring 1989	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1990	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1991	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1992	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Summer 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Autumn 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Winter 1992/3	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Spring 1993	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Summer 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Autumn 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,085	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Winter 1993/4	21,441	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,330	44,246
Spring 1994	21,298	3,165	329	135	24,928	2,790			

# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Economic activity\* by age §

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND											
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups								
	All	Men	Women	All	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)		
<b>In employment*</b>												
Spring 1984	23,547	13,797	9,750	23,387	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722		
Spring 1985	23,884	13,933	9,951	23,739	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672		
Spring 1986	23,962	13,820	10,082	23,828	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640		
Spring 1987	24,368	14,019	10,349	24,247	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,262	4,545	644		
Spring 1988	25,195	14,475	10,720	25,085	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668		
Spring 1989	26,064	14,835	11,229	25,962	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	764		
Spring 1990	26,272	14,918	11,354	26,175	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764		
Spring 1991	25,692	14,465	11,227	25,601	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761		
Spring 1992	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797		
Summer 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,176	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790		
Autumn 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763		
Winter 1992/3	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739		
Spring 1993	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,907	1,303	2,714	6,642	9,014	4,478	755		
Summer 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	25,085	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750		
Autumn 1993	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754		
Winter 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751		
Spring 1994	25,184	13,884	11,251	25,093	1,251	2,593	6,740	9,116	4,541	765		
Summer 1994	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,541	756		
Autumn 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769		
Winter 1994/5 P	25,383	14,038	11,345	25,224	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,176	4,646	770		
<b>ILO unemployed*</b>												
Spring 1984	3,132	1,862	1,270	3,094	541	632	726	691	447	58		
Spring 1985	3,004	1,810	1,197	2,968	484	592	730	692	411	49		
Spring 1986	2,913	1,737	1,176	2,879	434	523	762	680	406	46		
Spring 1987	2,409	1,416	993	2,376	401	437	621	551	401	40		
Spring 1988	2,010	1,164	846	1,978	239	352	530	455	349	35		
Spring 1989	1,900	1,106	794	1,869	239	325	501	444	314	35		
Spring 1990	2,334	1,450	884	2,302	298	439	620	553	352	40		
Spring 1991	2,745	1,829	916	2,684	295	499	754	691	415	51		
Summer 1992	2,790	1,859	931	2,846	417	545	763	679	413	28		
Autumn 1992	2,861	1,921	939	2,847	348	529	787	704	449	28		
Winter 1992/3	2,936	1,972	965	2,967	322	546	823	763	485	31		
Spring 1993	2,910	1,949	962	2,849	307	534	775	725	475	33		
Summer 1993	2,887	1,912	975	2,942	415	567	764	730	445	23		
Autumn 1993	2,855	1,884	971	2,842	338	524	768	723	460	30		
Winter 1993/4	2,759	1,819	941	2,790	301	484	774	722	482	27		
Spring 1994	2,717	1,790	928	2,656	294	454	741	726	455	25		
Summer 1994	2,679	1,783	896	2,734	396	517	714	680	423	24		
Autumn 1994	2,530	1,667	863	2,517	311	445	690	643	400	24		
Winter 1994/5 P	2,403	1,583	820	2,434	271	424	680	647	390	22		
<b>Economically inactive</b>												
Spring 1984	15,997	4,831	11,166	16,194	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770		
Spring 1985	16,063	4,803	11,169	16,244	1,018	841	1,580	1,636	2,260	8,930		
Spring 1986	16,180	5,061	11,119	16,347	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034		
Spring 1987	16,148	5,130	11,018	16,303	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122		
Spring 1988	15,996	5,089	10,907	16,138	881	822	1,584	1,584	2,232	9,142		
Spring 1989	15,671	5,066	10,605	15,804	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076		
Spring 1990	15,674	5,109	10,565	15,802	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125		
Spring 1991	15,878	5,254	10,624	16,000	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156		
Spring 1992	16,165	5,507	10,659	16,269	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086		
Summer 1992	16,243	5,570	10,672	16,054	795	787	1,541	1,611	2,217	9,100		
Autumn 1992	16,282	5,629	10,653	16,228	942	813	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126		
Winter 1992/3	16,308	5,665	10,643	16,437	1,014	860	1,561	1,604	2,242	9,155		
Spring 1993	16,358	5,729	10,629	16,461	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135		
Summer 1993	16,392	5,778	10,614	16,203	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,304	9,152		
Autumn 1993	16,383	5,779	10,604	16,330	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142		
Winter 1993/4	16,416	5,809	10,607	16,544	1,000	890	1,541	1,670	2,295	9,148		
Spring 1994	16,424	5,804	10,619	16,528	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135		
Summer 1994	16,406	5,795	10,611	16,218	811	752	1,505	1,725	2,280	9,146		
Autumn 1994	16,500	5,837	10,663	16,446	960	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132		
Winter 1994/5 P	16,566	5,916	10,649	16,694	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141		
<b>Economic activity rate + per cent</b>												
Spring 1984	62.5	76.4	49.7	62.1	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2		
Spring 1985	62.6	76.3	49.9	62.2	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5		
Spring 1986	62.5	76.6	50.4	62.1	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1		
Spring 1987	62.8	75.4	51.1	62.5	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0		
Spring 1988	63.3	75.7	51.8	63.0	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2		
Spring 1989	64.2	75.9	53.2	63.9	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3		
Spring 1990	64.3	75.8	53.5	64.0	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1		
Spring 1991	63.8	75.2	53.3	63.6	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	6.0		
Spring 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	64.4	78.8	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3		
Summer 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	71.3	80.3	82.6	86.7	68.9	8.3		
Autumn 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	69.3	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.0		
Winter 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	62.8	62.5	79.2	82.5	86.8	68.8	7.7		
Spring 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9		
Summer 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	68.0	81.7	83.0	85.6	68.1	7.3		
Autumn 1993	63.0	73.1	53.5	63.1	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.6	68.5	7.9		
Winter 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8		
Spring 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0		
Summer 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.4	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	8.0		
Autumn 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	62.8	78.6	83.4	85.0	68.9	8.0		
Winter 1994/5 P	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.4	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0		
<b>ILO unemployment rate # per cent</b>												
Spring 1984	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.7	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4		
Spring 1985	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.1	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8		
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	11.1	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7		
Spring 1987	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.6	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2		
Spring 1988	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.4	11.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6		
Spring 1989	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	6.0	4.3		
Spring 1990	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	7.2	6.3		
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.3	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0		
Spring 1992	9.8	11.5	7.6	9.6	16.3	15.0	10.3	7.1	8.4	3.8		
Summer 1992												

# 7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

## Alternative measures of unemployment §

THOUSAND

	ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +							
	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
<b>ALL</b>											
Spring 1984	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	358	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771
Spring 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	94	2,911	3,139	2,132	814	193	1,006
Spring 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	11	2,993	3,181	2,160	828	183	1,011
Spring 1987	2,042	837	2,879	2,913	113	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911
Spring 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	139	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799
Spring 1989	1,132	847	1,979	2,010	268	1,742	1,775	1,132	432	212	643
Spring 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	398	1,502	1,520	1,013	314	193	507
Spring 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	268	2,066	2,086	1,417	409	260	669
Spring 1992	1,790	894	2,684	2,745	159	2,586	2,613	1,790	517	306	823
Summer 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	2,790	128	2,662	2,657	1,828	567	263	830
Autumn 1992	1,861	987	2,847	2,861	96	2,765	2,735	1,861	540	335	874
Winter 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	2,936	79	2,857	2,922	1,970	602	350	952
Spring 1993	1,901	948	2,849	2,910	76	2,834	2,867	1,901	598	313	911
Summer 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	2,887	75	2,812	2,811	1,862	636	313	949
Autumn 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	2,855	105	2,750	2,721	1,797	583	342	924
Winter 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	2,759	90	2,669	2,737	1,791	604	342	946
Spring 1994	1,689	967	2,656	2,717	125	2,592	2,624	1,689	582	353	935
Summer 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	2,679	154	2,525	2,523	1,658	547	318	865
Autumn 1994	1,526	991	2,517	2,530	109	2,421	2,392	1,526	536	329	866
Winter 1994/5 P			2,434	2,403	102	2,301	2,369				
<b>Changes</b>											
Aut94-Win94			-83	-127		-120	-23				
Win93-Win94			-356	-356		-368	-368				
<b>MEN</b>											
Spring 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	-95	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489
Spring 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	-216	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616
Spring 1986	1,560	226	1,786	1,807	-260	2,188	2,188	1,560	511	118	628
Spring 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	-207	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581
Spring 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	-160	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526
Spring 1989	826	321	1,148	1,164	-70	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444
Spring 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	6	1,100	1,120	762	216	143	358
Spring 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,450	-111	1,561	1,583	1,093	289	201	490
Spring 1992	1,415	390	1,804	1,829	-151	1,980	2,006	1,415	366	225	591
Summer 1992	1,430	457	1,888	1,859	-181	2,040	2,024	1,430	399	195	594
Autumn 1992	1,457	436	1,893	1,921	-200	2,121	2,089	1,457	375	256	632
Winter 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	1,972	-221	2,193	2,247	1,546	434	289	723
Spring 1993	1,487	437	1,924	1,949	-225	2,174	2,204	1,487	429	289	718
Summer 1993	1,437	504	1,941	1,912	-246	2,158	2,144	1,437	466	241	707
Autumn 1993	1,378	478	1,856	1,884	-224	2,108	2,076	1,378	431	267	698
Winter 1993/4	1,391	460	1,850	1,819	-231	2,050	2,106	1,391	447	268	716
Spring 1994	1,325	440	1,765	1,790	-197	1,987	2,017	1,325	409	283	692
Summer 1994	1,281	530	1,812	1,783	-145	1,928	1,913	1,281	382	250	632
Autumn 1994	1,191	449	1,639	1,667	-180	1,848	1,815	1,191	370	255	624
Winter 1994/5 P			1,615	1,583	-174	1,757	1,813				
<b>Changes</b>											
Aut94-Win94			-25	-84		-91	*				
Win93-Win94			-236	-236		-293	-293				
<b>WOMEN</b>											
Spring 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	453	817	897	616	220	61	281
Spring 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	309	885	966	576	311	79	330
Spring 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	271	926	993	600	318	76	383
Spring 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	320	856	905	575	266	64	330
Spring 1988	460	518	978	993	299	695	734	460	213	61	273
Spring 1989	305	525	831	846	338	508	505	305	131	69	200
Spring 1990	251	527	779	794	392	402	400	251	98	50	148
Spring 1991	324	544	868	884	379	505	503	324	120	59	179
Spring 1992	375	505	880	916	310	606	607	375	151	81	232
Summer 1992	398	561	958	931	309	622	633	398	167	68	265
Autumn 1992	403	551	954	939	295	644	646	403	164	78	243
Winter 1992/3	425	539	964	965	301	664	675	425	168	82	250
Spring 1993	414	511	925	962	303	659	662	414	169	80	248
Summer 1993	425	576	1,001	975	321	654	667	425	170	72	242
Autumn 1993	419	567	986	971	329	642	645	419	152	75	227
Winter 1993/4	400	540	940	941	322	619	631	400	157	74	231
Spring 1994	364	527	891	928	323	605	607	364	173	70	243
Summer 1994	376	547	923	896	299	597	610	376	165	68	234
Autumn 1994	335	542	878	863	289	573	576	335	167	74	241
Winter 1994/5 P			819	820	276	544	556				
<b>Changes</b>											
Aut94-Win94			-58	-43		-29	-21				
Win93-Win94			-120	-121		-75	-75				

\* 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.

§ See footnote XX on table 7.1.

# GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

## Number of people participating in the programmes

# 8.1

THOUSAND

Period ending+	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)	Business Start-Up Scheme		
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1992 Oct	28.1	122.2		285.0		41.2
Nov	29.7	129.1		288.6		40.3
Dec	30.6	129.4		291.3		39.3
1993 Jan	31.5	128.5		293.7		38.3
Feb	33.2	134.1		289.9		38.2
Mar	33.4	134.7		282.1		37.3
<b>Training For Work</b>			<b>Youth Training (including Youth Credits)</b>	<b>Business Start-Up Scheme</b>		
	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	123.9	14.4	138.3	241.5	32.8	274.3
May	120.1	14.3	134.4	236.7	31.9	268.6
Jun	116.6	14.2	130.8	231.8	32.5	264.4
Jul	108.9	13.7	122.7	242.6	32.2	274.8
Aug	104.7	13.8	118.5	242.8	32.4	275.2
Sep	103.4	14.1	117.5	243.0	33.0	276.0
Oct	113.3	14.3	127.7	252.4	33.2	285.6
Nov	116.1	14.7	130.8	254.0	33.2	287.2
Dec	117.5	14.2	131.7	255.5	32.8	288.3
1994 Jan	116.2	14.4	130.6	253.5	33.7	287.1

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 TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

## Number of starts on the programmes

# 8.2

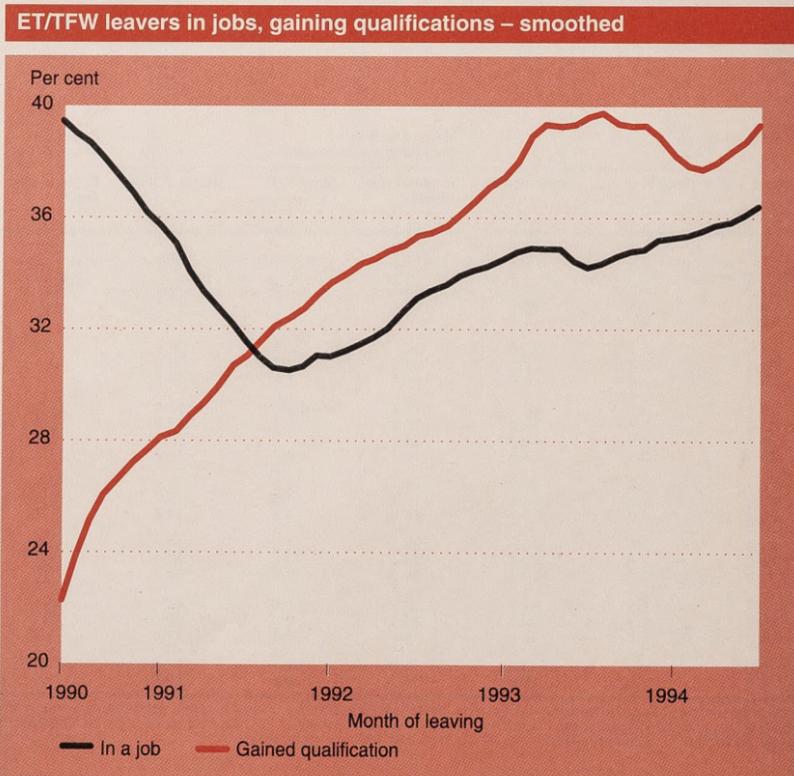
THOUSAND

Period ending+	Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)	Business Start-Up Scheme		
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain		
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1992 8 Nov	6.1	26.5		22.0		3.1
6 Dec	6.0	24.4		19.3		3.1
1993 3 Jan	2.9	11.7		9.4		2.2
31 Jan	5.9	28.7		20.9		2.8
28 Feb						

# 8.3 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 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	44	39	21
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	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)	35	42	49	60	55	39
1992 Oct	(Apr 92)	35	41	52	59	49	33
Nov	(May 92)	36	42	51	57	53	37
Dec	(Jun 92)	38	46	47	61	57	42
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	55	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	34	41	49	61	54	38
Nov	(May 93)	36	42	48	60	53	36
Dec	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46
Feb	(Aug 93)	35	42	49	61	57	40
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	45	48	56	56	37
Apr	(Oct 93)	36	42	52	55	50	35
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	57	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	62	51	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	36	41	50	49	49	30
Aug	(Feb 94)	37	41	49	56	51	34
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	42	48	64	59	43
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	42	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	63	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	48	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	34	42	49	63	57	41
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	37	43	47	66	61	46

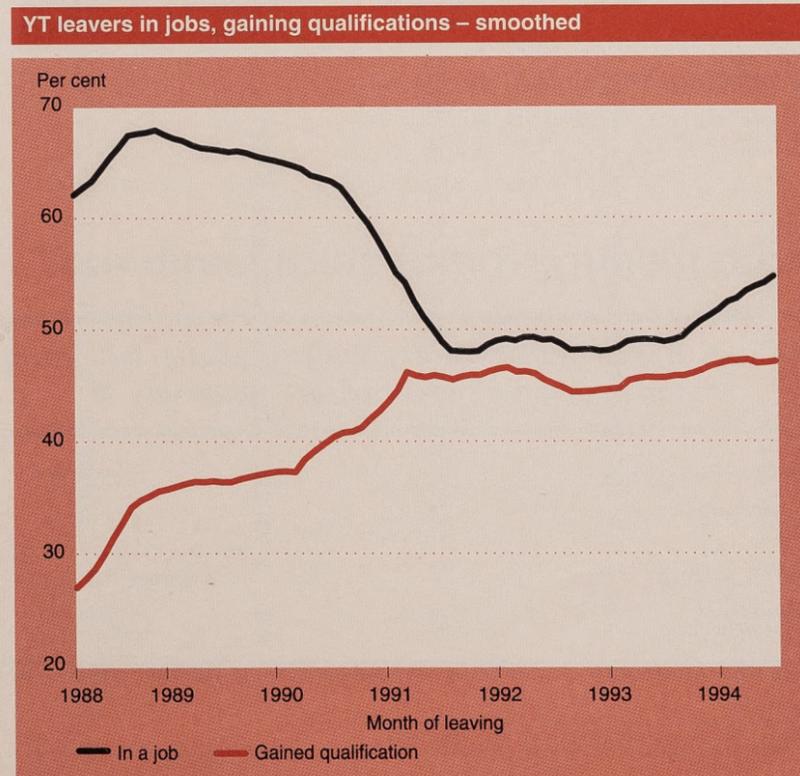
\* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.  
 + According to respondents' own classification.  
 # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government 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 TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 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
Oct 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
Oct 88-Jun 89	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	49
1992 Oct	(Apr 92)	45	59	34	32	57	41
Nov	(May 92)	48	62	33	38	62	47
Dec	(Jun 92)	59	71	24	61	70	61
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	41
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	60
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	53	67	27	47	67	54
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	59	72	23	50	69	55

\* 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 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?"



## 8.5 GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 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	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	38	46	46	61	54
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	44	48	63	56
Feb	(Aug 92)	37	43	49	59	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	36	46	46	64	57
Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	57	51
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	59	53
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	50	58	51
Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	51
Nov	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	49
Dec	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	66	57
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	36	47	44	67	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	39	46	46	62	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	49	45	63	53
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	54	51
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	51	62	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	44	53	48
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	46	45	55	49
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	46	64	57
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	37	47	43	69	64
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	36	45	46	63	54
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	38	46	45	65	59

\* 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 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 TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 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	71	72
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	69	77	17	74	73
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	67	76	20	76	72
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	67	78	18	76	71
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	69	79	18	81	76
Feb	(Aug 92)	69	79	17	81	77
Mar	(Sep 92)	67	80	16	78	75
Apr	(Oct 92)	64	74	23	71	65
May	(Nov 92)	63	72	24	71	63
Jun	(Dec 92)	63	69	26	69	63
Jul	(Jan 93)	63	72	24	68	62
Aug	(Feb 93)	64	72	23	68	62
Sep	(Mar 93)	71	77	18	74	71
Oct	(Apr 93)	56	69	26	67	63
Nov	(May 93)	61	71	26	74	69
Dec	(Jun 93)	71	79	17	80	76
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	67	78	19	82	78
Feb	(Aug 93)	68	80	16	81	77
Mar	(Sep 93)	67	81	16	78	72
Apr	(Oct 93)	69	78	19	72	65
May	(Nov 93)	69	76	21	67	60
Jun	(Dec 93)	67	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	74	70
Oct	(Apr 94)	67	75	20	75	64
Nov	(May 94)	66	74	21	69	64
Dec	(Jun 94)	73	81	14	80	76
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	71	82	14	82	78
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-Jan 94	(Apr 93-Jul 93)	66	76	20	78	74
Oct 94-Jan 95	(Apr 94-Jul 94)	71	80	16	79	74

\* 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 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?"



# NOMIS

**NOMIS**  
NATIONAL  
ONLINE MANPOWER  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM

NATIONAL ONLINE MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM

NOMIS is an *online database* run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department.

Through it, you can access *official government statistics* down to the smallest available geographical area, which may be unpublished elsewhere, including:

- Census of Employment
- Employment estimates
- Labour force estimates and projections
- Claimant unemployment
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- Population estimates, projections, births and deaths
- Migrations, including projections
- Jobcentre vacancies and placings
- VAT registrations and deregistrations

### Key Facilities:

- Immediate access to the latest data
- Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year
- All major administrative geographies automatically available
- Full documentation and user support services
- Efficient computer mapping
- In-built analytical facilities, eg:

- percentages
- change
- sort
- rank
- median
- average
- benchmarking

### Future developments:

- New Earnings Survey
- Training Programme statistics
- Education data

## Your direct route to government data

A brochure giving full details, including how you can join, is available on request.  
If you would like further information contact:

**NOMIS**  
Unit 1L  
Mountjoy Research Centre  
University of Durham  
Durham  
DH1 3SW  
Tel: 0191 374 2468/2490

**Employment Department**  
SSD B3  
Level 1  
Caxton House  
Tothill St  
London SW1H 9NF  
Tel: 0171 273 6105/5130



## 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 and 7.3 (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 and 7.3 (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 and 7.3 (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.

### INDUSTRIAL 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 Employment Gazette 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 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

### 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, 1980 edition
- 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 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

### 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 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

### 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 and 1980.

### 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 training programmes.

### WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT 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>BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	M	May 95	0.1			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE</b>						
Workforce: UK and GB						
Quarterly series	M(Q)	May 95	1.1			
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139			
Employees in employment industry: GB						
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 95	1.4			
: time series, by order group	M	May 95	1.2			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	May 95	1.3			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10			
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7			
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	May 95	1.5			
Census of Employment		Apr 93	117			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117			
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117			
International comparisons	Q	May 95	1.9			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291			
Trade Union membership	A	Jun 94	189			
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 95	1.14			
<b>CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES</b>						
Claimant unemployment						
Summary: UK	M	Apr 95	2.1			
: GB	M	Apr 95	2.2			
Age and duration: UK	Q	Mar 95	2.5			
Break category: UK	M	May 95	2.1			
Detailed category: GB	M	May 95	2.2			
Regional summary	Q	Mar 95	2.6			
Age-time series UK	Q	Mar 95	2.7			
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 95	2.15			
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 95	2.8			
Region and area						
Time series summary: by region	M	May 95	2.3			
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	May 95	2.4			
: counties, local areas	M	May 95	2.9			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	May 95	2.10			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 95	2.6			
Flows						
UK time series	M	May 95	2.19			
Age time series	M	May 95	2.20			
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Apr 95	A1			
International comparisons	M	May 95	2.18			
Ethnic origin		May 94	147			
Temporarily stopped						
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14			
Vacancies						
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and placements seasonally adjusted	M	May 95	3.1			
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	May 95	3.2			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	May 95	3.3			
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>						
Great Britain	M	May 95	2.32			
by region	M	May 95	2.33			
by age	M	May 95	2.34			
by industry	M	May 95	2.35			
by occupation	M	May 95	2.36			
<b>EARNINGS AND HOURS</b>						
Average earnings (index)						
Whole economy						
Main industrial sectors	M	May 95	5.1			
Industries	M	May 95	5.3			
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 95	48			
Series of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries						
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 95	5.4			
Non manual employees	Q(A)	May 95	5.5			
All employees	Q(A)	May 95	5.6			
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298			
International comparisons (index)						
Manufacturing	M	May 95	5.9			
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing						
Latest figures: industry	M	May 95	1.11			
Regions: summary	Q	Mar 95	1.13			
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 95	1.12			
<b>OUTPUT PER HEAD</b>						
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	May 95	1.8			
Wages and salaries per unit of output						
Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 95	5.8			
Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 95	5.8			
<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>						
Survey results 1988 Quadrennial		Dec 90	431			
Annual update	A	Aug 93	381			
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>						
General index (RPI)						
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 95	6.2			
: percentage changes	M	May 95	6.2			
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 95	6.1			
Main components: time series and weights	M	May 95	6.4			
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 95	6.5			
Food prices	M	May 95	6.3			
International comparisons	M	May 95	6.8			
All items excluding housing costs	M	May 95	6.9			
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>						
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	May 95	7.1			
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 95	7.2			
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	May 95	7.3			
Full-time and part-time workers	M	May 95	7.4			
Alternative measures of unemployment	M	May 95	7.5			
Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Jan 95	7.6			
Industry sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Jan 95	7.7			
Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jan 95	7.8			
Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jan 95	7.9			
Age groups, numbers and rates (employment)	A	Jan 95	7.10			
Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Jan 95	7.11			
Average actual weekly hours of work (full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Jan 95	7.12			
Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jan 95	7.13			
Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Jan 95	7.14			
Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Jan 95	7.15			
Age groups, numbers and rates (ILO unemployment)	A	Jan 95	7.16			
Duration of ILO unemployment	A	Jan 95	7.17			
Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Jan 95	7.18			
Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Jan 95	7.19			
Economically inactive (by reason including discouraged workers)	A	Jan 95	7.20			
<b>INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK</b>						
Summary: latest figures	M	May 95	4.1			
: time series	M	May 95	4.2			
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199			
Industry						
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	May 95	4.1			
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199			
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199			
Main causes of stoppage						
Cumulative	M	May 95	4.1			
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199			
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199			
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 94	199			
International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545			
<b>TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES</b>						
Participants in the programmes	M	May 95	8.1			
New starts on the programmes	M	May 95	8.2			
Destinations and qualifications						
TFW/ET leavers	M	May 95	8.3			
YT leavers	M	May 95	8.4			
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	May 95	8.5			
YT leavers completing agreed training	M	May 95	8.6			
Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.7			
Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.8			
Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.9			
Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.10			
<b>DISABLED JOB SEEKERS</b>						
Registrations and placements into employment	M	May 95	A1			
<b>REGIONAL AID</b>						
Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 95	A2			
Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 95	A3			
Development Grants by region	Q	May 95	A4			
Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 95	A5			

\*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.

## STATISTICAL ENQUIRY *points*

For the convenience of *Employment Gazette* readers who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of Employment Department enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

### GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department statistics are available from the public enquiry office

0171 273 6969

Press enquiries 0171 273 4961

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment 01928 792563

Employment census 01928 792690

'Training For Work',  
Youth Training and  
'Modern Apprenticeships' 01142 594027

Industrial disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey:  
labour force projections 0171 273 5585

Monthly Average  
Earnings Index 01928 794847

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 794903/4

Redundancy statistics 0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index  
(Central Statistical Office)  
Ansafo service 0171 217 4905  
Enquiries 0171 217 4310

Skill needs surveys and research into skills  
shortages 01142 594216

Small firms (DTI) 01142 597538

Trade union membership 01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),  
composition and review of 0171 273 5530

Unemployment  
(claimant court) 0171 273 5532

Unit wage costs, productivity, international  
comparisons of earnings and labour costs 0171 273 5535

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 0171 273 5532

Qualifications 01142 593787

Wage rates, basic hours 0171 273 5571

Workforce training 01142 593489

Youth Cohort Study 01142 594215

Sources of labour  
market statistics 0171 273 5525

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and  
training 01142 594027

### FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the Employment Department's 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

**COS 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.

The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.