

Labour Market Trends

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 21 November 2002

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section. The LFS data are consistent with the 2001 Census population data unless otherwise stated.

Headlines

- Employment rate decreased as indicated by the July-September 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ILO unemployment rate increased in July-September 2002. Claimant count rate unchanged in October 2002.

Based on ILO definitions, the level of employment fell while the unemployment level rose. The working-age employment rate fell and the unemployment rate increased. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits fell. The whole economy headline average earnings growth remained unchanged.

The working-age employment rate for July-September 2002 was 74.3 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points over the quarter. The number of people in employment fell by 36,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.3 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 45,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count fell by 4,500 in October 2002. The average monthly fall has been 3,100 over the past three months and 1,900 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in September 2002 was 3.8 per cent, unchanged from August.

New this month

July-September 2002 data: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

October 2002 data: Claimant count;

September 2002 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

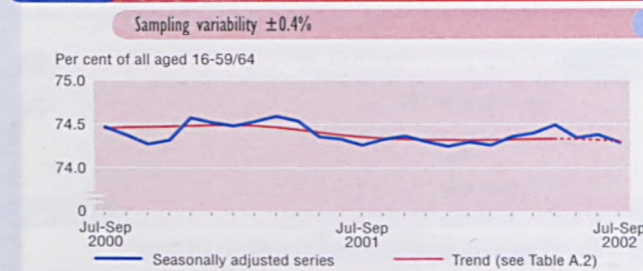


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

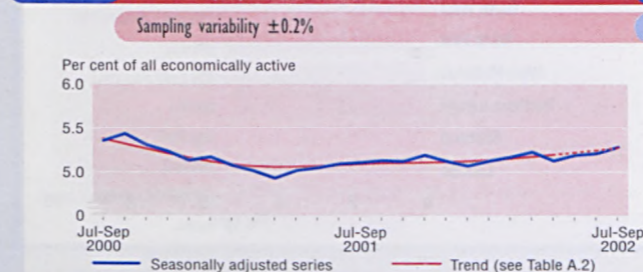
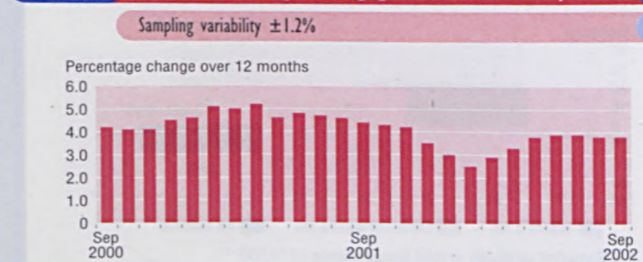


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth, whole economy



SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 74.3 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 2002 period, down 0.2 percentage points from April-June 2002 but unchanged on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent in the July-September 2002 period, up 0.2 percentage points from April-June 2002 and up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 27.66 million in July-September 2002, up 175,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Workforce jobs rose by 0.1 per cent (20,000) between March and June 2002, and showed little change (up by 3,000) over the year to 29.52 million in June 2002 (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.54 million in July-September 2002. This is 61,000 higher than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Claimant count down 4,500 on the month to October 2002 to 940,500. Claimant count rate in October 2002 was 3.1 per cent, unchanged from the September 2002 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.5 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 2002 period, down 0.1 percentage point from April-June 2002 but up 0.2 percentage points from July-September 2001 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.5 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 2002 period, up 0.1 percentage point from April-June 2002 but down 0.2 percentage points from July-September 2001 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 3.8 per cent in September 2002, down 0.6 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is unchanged from the August 2002 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 pS11).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 22,000 since April-June 2002 to 14.88 million in July-September 2002, and women down 14,000 in the same period to 12.78 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 72,000 since April-June 2002 to 20.56 million in July-September 2002. People in part-time employment up 37,000 over the same period to 7.10 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs fell by 4.2 per cent (159,000) compared with the same three months a year ago, to stand at 3.65 million in the three months to September 2002 (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 894.8 million during July-September 2002, down 2.6 million from July-September 2001. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.6 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.9 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 2,000 over the year to stand at 214,000 in July-September 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 35,000 over the year to stand at 327,000 in July-September 2002 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 14,000 over the year to stand at 398,000 in July-September 2002 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions was up in most regions over the year except East, North East, Scotland and Wales. East Midlands was virtually unchanged. The highest rate was in London at 7.5 per cent and the lowest was in the East at 4.0 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11). The regional LFS data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population data.
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 30,900 over the year to stand at 146,200 in October 2002 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18 to 24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 231,900 in October 2002, a rise of 5,500 since October 2001 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 5,400 in October 2002, a rise of 900 since October 2001 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	October 2002	Change on year
18-24, over six months	34,599	+841
25 and over, 18 months to two years	29,239	-120
25 and over, more than two years	53,548	-28,339
Total	117,386	-27,618

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.20 million in July-September 2002. Of this total, 15.81 million were men and 13.40 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was up 40,000 over the quarter to 7.74 million in July-September 2002. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was down 15,000. The number not wanting a job was down 37,000 over the year to 5.49 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 23,000 over the year to 2.25 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that of the 252,000 increase in the population (aged 16 and over) in the year to July-September 2002, there was an increase in the number in employment of 175,000, an increase in the ILO unemployed of 61,000, and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 16,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 83.7 per cent in July-September 2002, down 0.1 percentage point from April-June 2002, while the rate for women was 73.0 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the April-June 2002 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

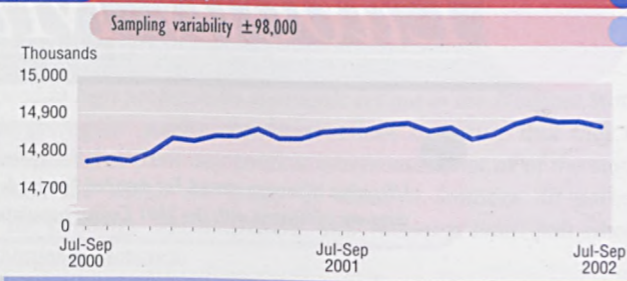


Figure 5 Female employment

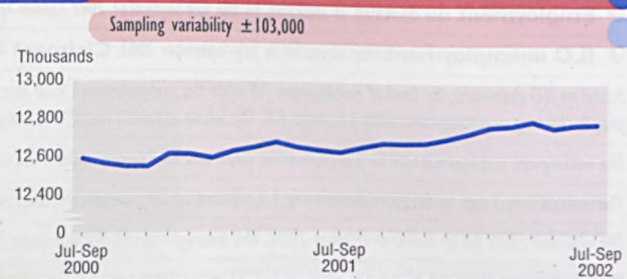


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

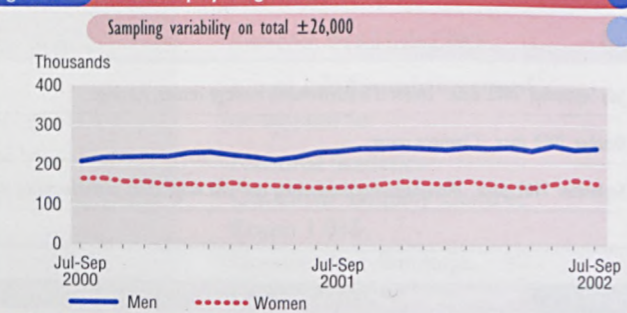


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

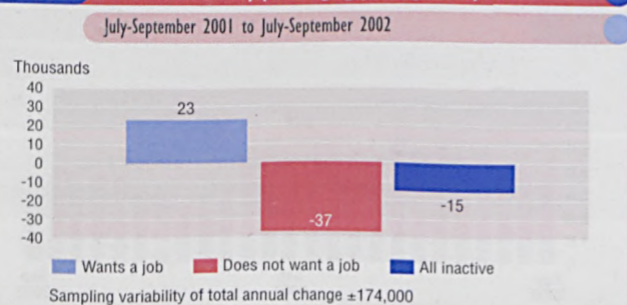


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

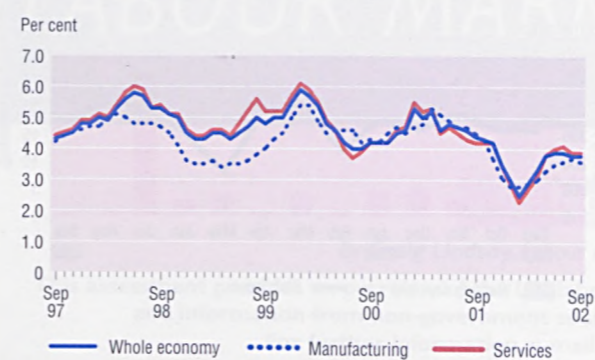


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

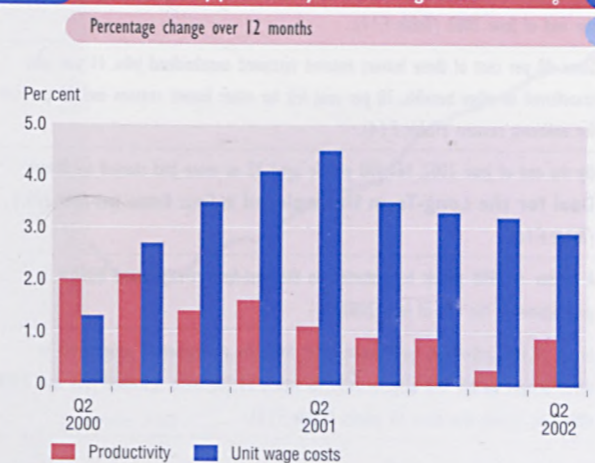
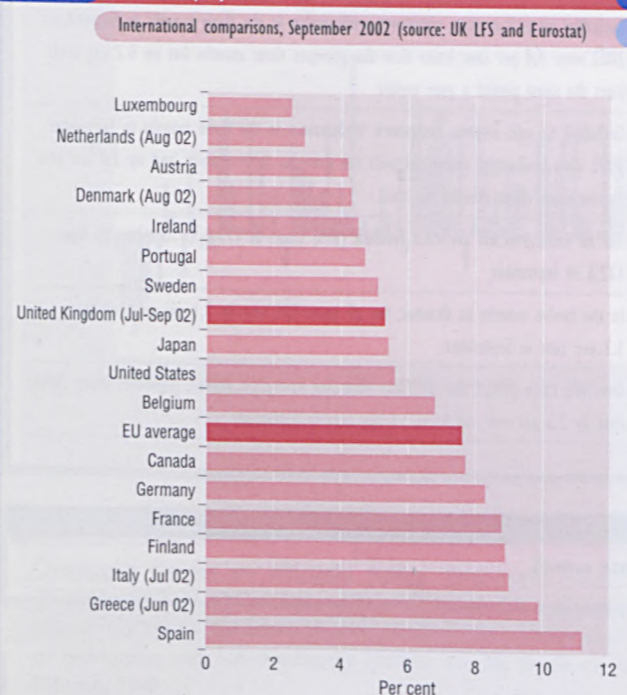


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Redundancies data have not been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population data.
- Results for June to August 2002 show that 9.1 per thousand of male employees and 5.0 per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 47.5 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, November 2002).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 2002 was provisionally estimated to be 3.8 per cent, it remains unchanged from the August 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to September 2002 was 3.6 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the August 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for September 2002 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the August 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase for September 2002 was 4.0 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the August 2002 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase for September 2002 was 3.9 per cent, it remains unchanged from the August 2002 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for September 2002 was 3.6 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the August 2002 rate. This is down 2.1 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for September 2002 was 3.8 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the August 2002 rate. This is down 0.3 percentage points when compared with a year earlier (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 3.0 per cent lower in the three months ending September 2002, compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending September 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 1.9 per cent higher in the three months ending September 2002, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.9 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.9 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2002, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in July-September 2002 was 5.3 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in September 2002 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.3 per cent (pre-Census data) in July-September 2002 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In 15 EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.9 per cent over the 12 months to September, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in the EU monetary union area by 2.1 per cent.

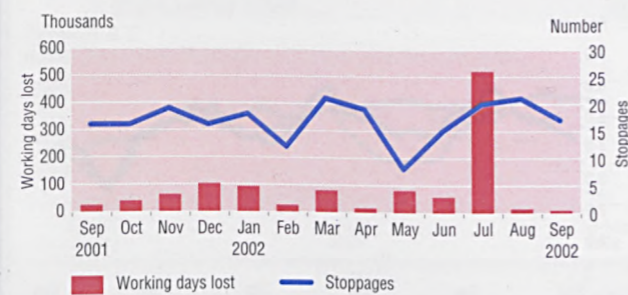
VACANCIES

- Publication of the **Jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3 p511).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to September 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 1,096,000 from 133 stoppages. Some 32 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 29 per cent were lost in education and 12 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost in September 2002 is provisionally estimated to be 9,400 from 17 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- At the end of the academic year 2001/02, around 271,000 people were in learning on **Work-based Learning for Young People**, compared with 254,400 one year earlier, mainly due to a big rise in the number of people on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (Table F.1).
- For the first time, the number of people in learning on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** (111,600 at the end of 2001/02) has overtaken the number on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (107,900). Starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships has risen by 23,200 in the last year while starts on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships has fallen by 9,900 (Table F.1).
- Starts on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** have fallen from 72,400 in 2000/01 to around 52,700 in 2001/02. Starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships have risen from 104,100 in 2000/01 to around 106,600 in 2001/02 (Table F.2).
- Starts on **Other Work-based Training** in 2001/02 at 49,100 are similar to the previous year figure of 50,100. Starts on **Life Skills** at 25,800 are also similar to last year's figure of 26,300 (Table F.2).
- All **New Deal** data for June 2002 have been revised.
- Some 831,100 18 to 24-year-olds had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of June 2002. Of these 741,500 had left New Deal, leaving 89,500 participants at the end of June 2002 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of June 2002, 360,000 people aged 25 or more had started on **New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (pre-April 2001) (Table F.16).
- A further 147,900 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of June 2002.
- In all, 39,100 individuals had gained a job from the re-engineered programme in Great Britain by the end of June 2002, of which 31,200 were sustained jobs and 7,900 were jobs lasting less than 13 weeks (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices rose by 0.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2002 compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2001, GDP has risen by 1.7 per cent.
- In October the seasonally adjusted estimate of **Retail Sales Volume** was 136.9. This was 0.8 per cent above the September figure of 135.8 and 6.0 per cent higher than the October 2001 level.
- In the three months to September 2002, **manufacturing output** rose by 1.1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 3.0 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- The revised estimate of total **business investment** in the second quarter of 2002, at 1995 prices seasonally adjusted, is £26,049 million, down by £57 million over the previous quarter. This represents a decrease of 0.2 per cent over the previous quarter.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to September 2002 was in deficit by £8.5 billion, up from a deficit of £6.5 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £8.4 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to September 2002 were 1.4 per cent lower than the previous three months but up 0.2 per cent from the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to September 2002 were unchanged compared with the previous three months and up 2.0 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** stood at 177.9 for October, up from 177.6 in September.
- In the twelve months to October, the all items RPI rose by 2.1 per cent, up from 1.7 per cent in September.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.3 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent in September.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual labour market statistics, will also include the latest **workforce jobs** data.

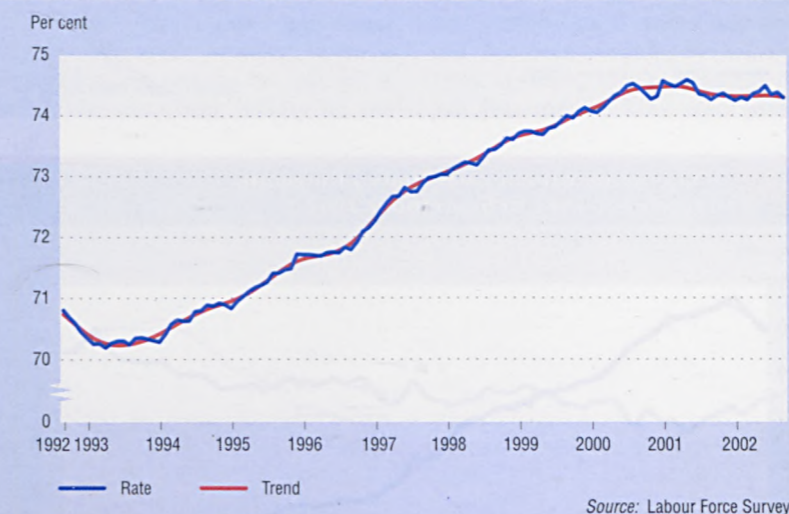
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT

13 November 2002

By Craig Lindsay, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

This assessment provides an overview of the UK labour market, drawing together the latest official labour market data and information from non-government sources and taking the wider economic picture into account. For further information, e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5896.

Figure 1 Working age employment rate; United Kingdom; September 1992 to September 2002



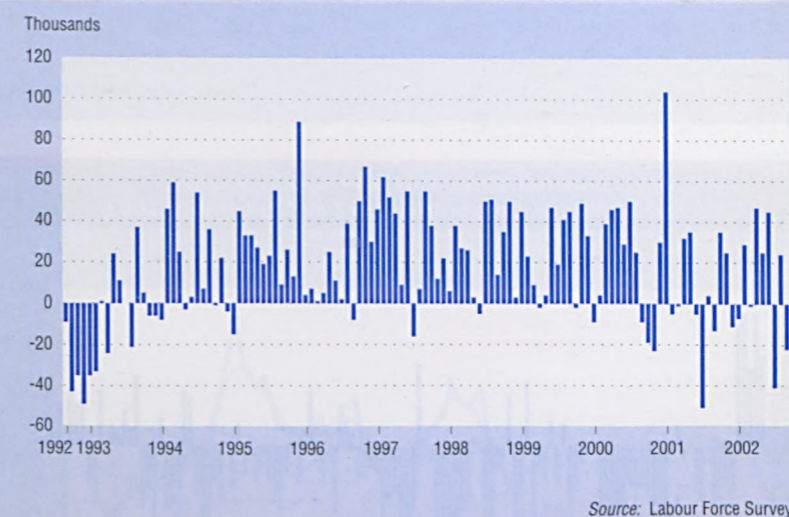
Summary

The latest set of labour market data takes on board interim revisions to population estimates from the 2001 Census. The general effect has been to revise estimates downwards. However, while this has changed estimates of the employment level in recent years, it has not changed the overall labour market picture or general pattern of growth over the past decade. Nor has the pattern of recent months been changed by the new figures for July-September 2002. The employment rate remains flat. Unemployment appears to have been rising marginally over the past year and the trend remains slightly upward. The level of redundancies has fallen back to the lowest level since spring 2001 (not adjusted to post-2001 Census estimates). Generally, data are consistent with the pick-up in output growth shown in gross domestic data (GDP) data for quarter two. However, the signals are difficult to interpret and there are signs of a slow-down in both output and possibly total hours worked in quarter three. On the whole, the labour market continues to look largely flat.

Employment

Despite the slow-down in GDP growth through 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002, the number of people in employment continued to grow steadily. Underlying this is the fact that the labour market tends to lag output: output slows first, employment levels adjust later. Nevertheless, while employment continued to grow, the rate of increase was no more than in line with population growth, leaving rates flat from May-July 2001 until the present. The rate of GDP growth did pick up in the second quarter of 2002 and on the face of it this stronger growth has continued into the third quarter. There was also a slight increase in the employment rate in the second quarter, which was suggestive of a pick-up. However, this has fallen back and now appears to have been an erratic, possibly connected to the Queen's Golden Jubilee. The latest

Figure 2 Employment: monthly overlapping change; United Kingdom; September 1992 to September 2002



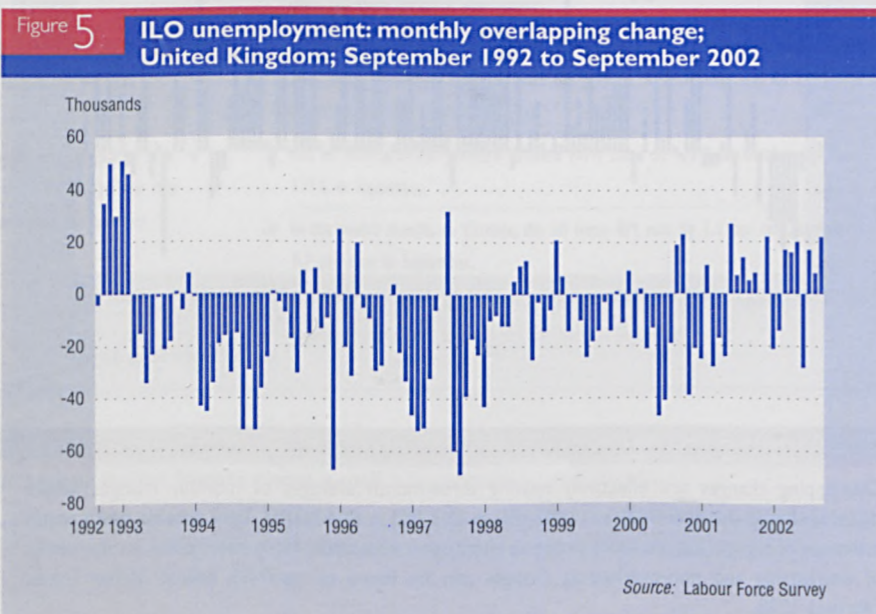
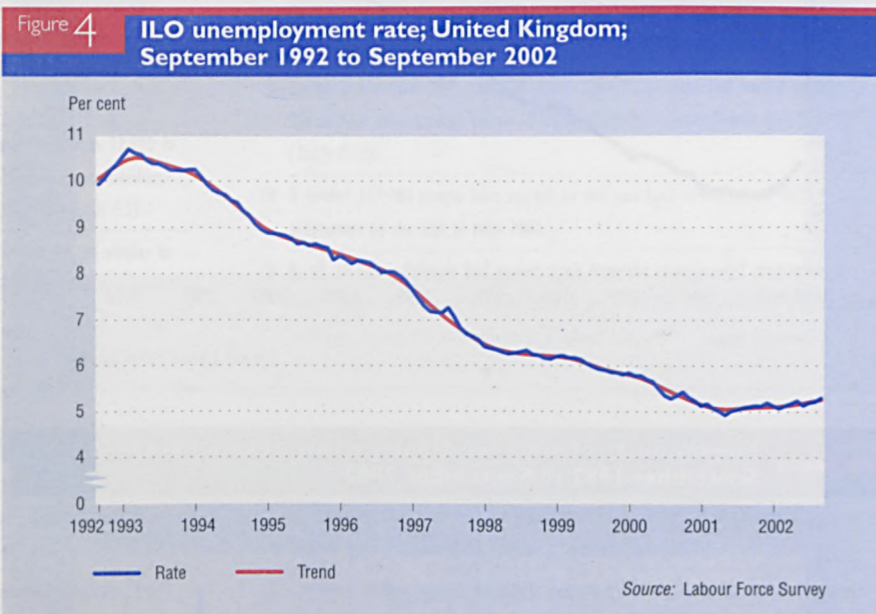
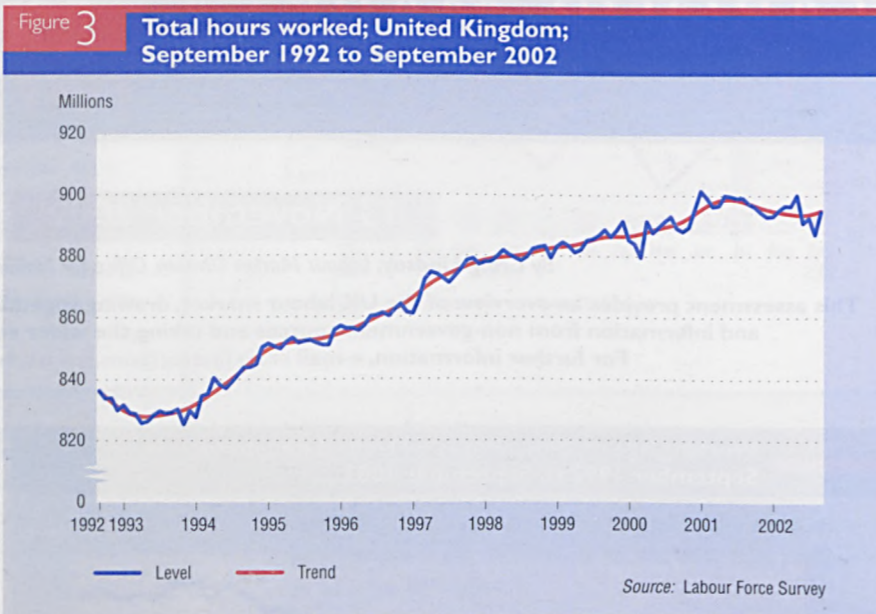
Overlapping change

Overlapping changes are effectively moving three-month averages of monthly changes where $(M2+M3+M4)/3 - (M1+M2+M3)/3 = [(M2-M1) + (M3-M2) + (M4-M3)]/3$. They provide more timely estimates of change, but are more prone to short-term fluctuation. More information on the merits of overlapping and non-overlapping changes can be found on pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

employment figures for July to September show the working-age employment rate down 0.2 percentage points on the quarter at 74.3 per cent. The 16-years-old and over employment level is down 36,000 (compared with a 175,000 increase on the year). The latest trend in the employment rate is basically flat (see *Figure 1*).

Normally, data are presented in terms of changes between non-overlapping quarters: for example, the change between the average of May, June and July and the average of August, September and October. However, the overlapping changes (see red box on previous page) for employment reveal the more uncertain nature of recent movements, following the consistent growth of the 1990s (see *Figure 2*). The overlapping changes have been volatile, with months of strong growth followed by months of weak or even negative growth. The latest figure shows a decrease of 22,000 between June-August and July-September. However, any single month's figure needs to be treated with caution given the recent pattern and the magnitude of the increases. Overall, the recent fluctuations are consistent with the view both that the employment rate is flat and that the trend in the level, while still increasing, is levelling off.

Output growth in the third quarter was 0.7 per cent; however, this needs to be treated with caution. The timing of the Queen's Golden Jubilee in June appears to have had the effect of reducing growth in the second quarter and increasing it in the third quarter. Without the impact of the Jubilee, the pattern in output growth would have been of a stronger recovery into quarter two followed by a slow-down into the third quarter. This is reflected elsewhere in the data. For example, official data on manufacturing output showed a sharp downturn into June before recovering in July. However, although manufacturing output picked up in July it did not get back to the levels seen in April and May (although these figures may have been erratically high due to the Jubilee), and has been slowing in August and September. Moving into October, the signals are subdued. The Chartered Institute of Purchasing & Supply (CIPS)'s report on manufacturing has recorded continuing growth in output and orders, although it remains marginal, and manufacturing employment continues to fall. By comparison, the CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey reported falling orders and output, and confidence falling for the first time since January. Both surveys suggested a weakening picture for export orders. Away from manufacturing, CIPS also reported a



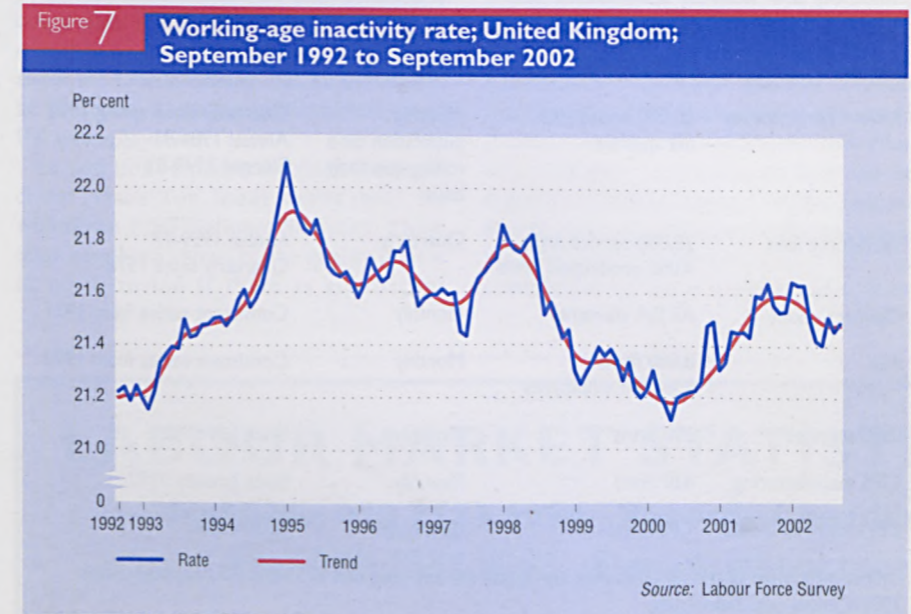
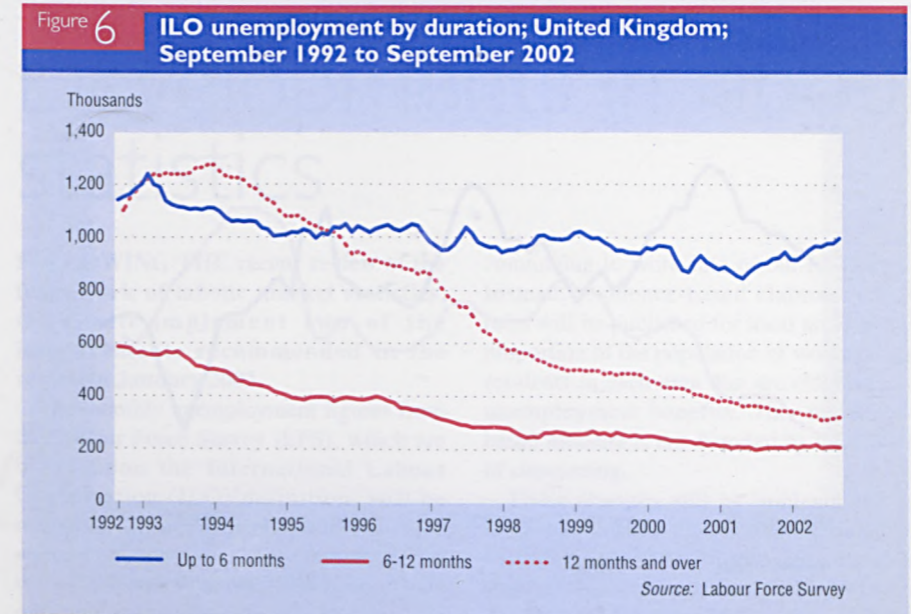
pick-up in services activity as output grew for the tenth consecutive month. Nevertheless, according to CIPS, employment in service industries fell for the thirteenth month running.

Alongside the employment picture, LFS hours worked remain at a historically high level. There has been continued growth over much of the past decade, reflecting the growth in employment and output. Similarly, over the past year total hours worked have followed a similar pattern to GDP growth, with a weakening in the level over 2001 followed by a recovery in the early part of 2002. The level rose to 900.2 million hours in March-May 2002. The figures for April-June, May-July and June-August were all significantly lower. However, there is strong evidence to suggest that this fall is linked to the extra bank holiday for the

Queen's Golden Jubilee. For example, many factories were closed for longer periods than expected, and in some cases the whole week. The latest figure is not affected by the Jubilee and has seen a recovery to 894.8 million hours in July-September. This remains lower than the pre-Jubilee peak and may be indicative of a slight slowdown in activity; however the Jubilee effect continues to make it difficult to interpret the trend and this needs to be treated with caution (see *Figure 3*).

Unemployment

The latest ILO unemployment numbers for July-September suggest that unemployment is rising. The trend in the unemployment rate has been steadily downwards since 1993. However, it has risen slightly over the past year and the latest trend estimate is



upwards. The unemployment rate at 5.3 per cent is up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter (see *Figure 4*). The latest figure for the level of unemployment is up 45,000 on the quarter to stand at 1.541 million.

Looking at the overlapping change, there was an increase of 22,000 in the numbers of ILO unemployed between the June-August and July-September quarters (see *Figure 5*). This was the third consecutive monthly rise, and the sixth increase in seven months. As with the employment changes there is a degree of uncertainty, but on the whole the figures seem to support the view that the unemployment trend is rising

By comparison with ILO unemployment, the claimant count fell by 4,500 in the latest month (October). This was the fourth consecutive monthly fall in the count. The rate remained at 3.1 per cent, equal to the lowest since August 1975, and continues to look as if it has been flat for around a year. Inflows to the claimant count decreased by 3,300 on the month, whereas outflows rose by 100.

The latest rise in ILO unemployment has been largely driven by an increase in the number of short-term unemployed (under six months). The number of people ILO unemployed for up to six months increased by 31,000 on the quarter to stand at 1,000 million, and is up 94,000 on the year. By comparison, the number of people unemployed for over 6 months is up 14,000 on the quarter, but down 33,000 on the year. This latter quarterly increase is the largest since February-April 1999 and is largely centred on those unemployed for over 12 months. On the whole, however, the trend in longer-term unemployment appears to be flat or possibly still marginally downward (see *Figure 6*).

Economic inactivity

Looking at working-age inactivity, the rate picked up marginally in the last quarter of 2000, and continued to edge up through the first three quarters of 2001. Following a marginal decline in the three months to December, the rate rose again to 21.6 per cent. The total number of inactive people of working age rose from a low of 7.510 million in March-May 2000 to 7.777 million in January-March 2002, the highest level since the quarterly series began in 1992. The figures since have seen some fall back, and the inactivity rate, at 21.5 per cent, appears to be flattening off, although the level has risen on the quarter (up 40,000 to 7.744 million) (see *Figure 7*).

Looking at the breakdown by sex, the long-term trend is driven predominantly by female inactivity. Male inactivity has been on an upward trend for some time. By comparison, female inactivity has generally been on a downward path over the past ten years. However, the trend is less clear in recent times with female inactivity rising from summer 2000 to a peak in summer 2001. However, it has been falling steadily since, and although female inactivity is up 21,000 on the quarter, it still appears to be on a downward trend.

Redundancies

The last set of LFS redundancy data (summer 2002, not adjusted to post-2001 Census estimates) showed a fall on the quarter, the second consecutive fall. Redundancies were down 11 per cent on the quarter, and down 1 per cent on the year. The recent upward trend seems to have been halted by a drop in redundancies across a number of sectors. Both services and manufacturing saw redundancy levels fall back to their lowest levels in a year or more. Both redundancy levels and rates were at their lowest since spring 2001. Within this, manufacturing continued to have the highest redundancy rate (that is, the ratio of redundancies in one quarter to employees in the previous quarter).

Earnings

Turning to the latest earnings numbers, the whole economy headline rate was unchanged at 3.8 per cent in the three months to September. Looking at underlying growth (as measured by the series excluding bonuses), since mid-2001 there has been a definite slow-down. The whole economy excluding bonuses series growth rate declined from 5.3 per cent in August 2001 to 3.4 per cent in August 2002, before recovering marginally to 3.6 per cent in the latest data (see Figure 8).

The overall picture is of earnings growth flattening out at a reasonable, if somewhat historically subdued, rate. As with the whole economy, headline growth in the private sector remains flat and slightly subdued at just under 4 per cent. By comparison, the public sector growth figure is 3.9 per cent, up from 3.0 per cent in August. This increase reflects timing effects: the August figure was weak due to some pay settlements awarded in August 2001 being delayed this year. Some, although not all, of these settlements have now started to come through. On the whole, however, public sector pay growth appears to be flattening off at around 3.5 per cent (see Figure 9).

Figure 8 Whole economy average earnings growth; Great Britain; September 1997 to September 2002

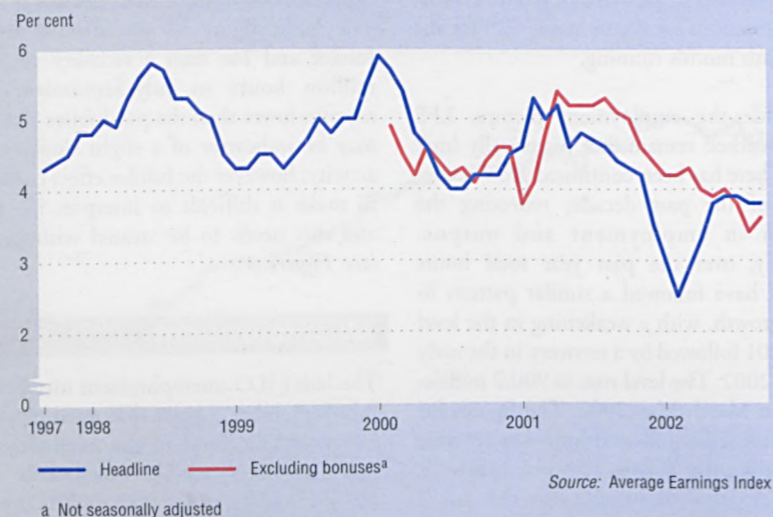
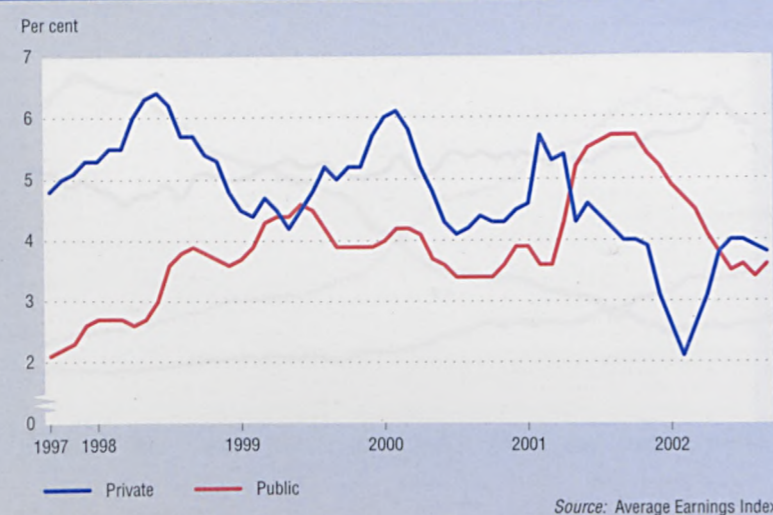


Figure 9 Whole economy average earnings growth; headline rates; Great Britain; September 1997 to September 2002



Technical details of sources

Series	Sample size	Frequency	Time series
Labour Force Survey ¹	60,000 households per quarter	Monthly publication on a rolling quarterly basis	Quarterly since spring 1992 Annual 1984-91 Biennial 1979-83
Workforce jobs	28,000 service firms 9,000 production firms	Quarterly	Annual 1959-77 Quarterly since 1978
Claimant count	All JSA claimants	Monthly	Consistent series from 1971
AEI	8,000 firms 9 million employees	Monthly	Consistent series from 1990
CIPS services	600 firms	Monthly	Since July 1996
CIPS manufacturing	620 firms	Monthly	Since January 1992
CBI Industrial Trends	1,000 firms	Quarterly	Since 1958

Unless otherwise stated, all ONS data are seasonally adjusted, and LFS data are consistent with 2001 Census population data.

Revisions to Labour Force Survey data

THIS MONTH, Labour Force Survey (LFS) seasonally adjusted national estimates have been revised on an interim basis consistent with the 2001 Census. Regional data cannot be reliably adjusted so these are not consistent with national estimates. This will continue until spring 2003 when ONS plans to publish interim revised LFS estimates by region which are consistent with the interim national series.

From the November 2002 labour market statistics First Release until spring 2003, all regional tables will contain not seasonally

adjusted data consistent with pre-Census mid-year population estimates. This will affect data appearing in *Labour Market Trends* from this month (Table A.11, pS12-13 and Figure 7, p628) as well as the regional tables in the national and regional labour market First Releases.

No interim revised mid-year population estimates are available below national level, and therefore it is not possible to produce reliable LFS series below UK level. Also initial analysis work has shown that revisions to the LFS data have a greater impact on levels than on rates. To

discourage misleading comparisons being made, comparable rates for individual regions for the key labour market indicators are published in summary tables and charts while comparable levels as well as aggregates have been suppressed.

A full reweighting of the LFS dataset will be completed in summer 2003.

• For further information, see pp673-6, or contact Alex Clifton-Fearnside tel. 020 7533 6173, e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.

Developments in labour market statistics

FOLLOWING THE recent review of the framework of labour market statistics, ONS will implement two of the improvements recommended in the review in January 2003.

The monthly unemployment figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which are based upon the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, will be relabelled 'unemployment' rather than 'ILO unemployment'. This will emphasise that the LFS figures provide the official, and only internationally comparable, measure of unemployment in the UK. Claimant count data will continue to be published monthly to provide further information about the labour market, but these will not be presented as an alternative measure of UK unemployment.

In addition, workplace-based claimant count rates for local areas will be withdrawn from National Statistics. These rates have been shown by the quality review to be distorted if there is significant

commuting to work into or out of an area. Instead, residence-based claimant count rates will be published for local areas as the proportion of the population of working-age residents in each area that are claimants of unemployment benefits. This residence-based measure is not distorted by the effects of commuting.

These changes will be implemented in the January 2003 labour market statistics First Release, and all subsequent ONS publications including *Labour Market Trends* from February 2003.

The Framework Review was published on the National Statistics website in August and summarised in an article in September's *Labour Market Trends* (pp484-92). In November the *LMS Framework Review: Implementation Plan* was published. It focuses on how the 28 recommendations agreed in the *Labour Market Statistics Framework Review* report will be put into effect. Deadlines for completion of these actions range from

November 2002 to April 2004. Before the end of 2002 ONS intends to work on the recommendation that strategies be implemented and developed for improving the employment data collected in the LFS and the jobs data collected in the employer surveys. Statisticians intend to review work published in July (see pp355-65, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2002) in the light of information from the 2001 Census. Following that, revised analyses reconciling employment data from the LFS and jobs data from employer surveys will be produced. ONS will also start a National Statistics Quality Review of employment and jobs.

• The quality review report and implementation plan may be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/labour.asp#nsqr. For further information on the quality review or plan, contact Richard Laux, tel. 020 7533 5529, e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

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Fax: 020 7533 6183 E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT NEWS

Employers Skill Survey 2002

SOME 8 per cent of employers in England have skill-shortage vacancies and 23 per cent report internal skill gaps – in each case higher than was reported in the 2001 survey, and at or above the level reported in the first Employers Skill Survey in 1999.

The 2002 Employers Skill Survey, published in September 2002, is the third in a series designed to investigate the extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies in England. It is based on a structured sample of 4,000 telephone interviews with employers with five or more employees in the nine English regions, conducted between January and March 2002. The responses were weighted to make them representative of all employers in the country. The sample for the 2002 survey was considerably smaller than before and other differences in the survey procedure mean that the results are not directly comparable with those for previous years.

The 2002 survey found that 30 per cent of establishments had a vacancy. Some 16

per cent reported that at least some of those vacancies were hard to fill. Weighting the survey results produced estimates of some 550,000 vacancies, of which around 45 per cent (245,000) were said by employers to be hard to fill and, of those, 46 per cent (just over 110,000) were classified as skill-shortage vacancies.

Larger workplaces were far more likely to report hard-to-fill and skill-shortage vacancies than smaller establishments, reflecting the larger number of jobs that may need filling at any one time. However, skill-shortage vacancies formed a higher proportion of all vacancies in smaller workplaces than larger ones.

Skill-shortage vacancies were found to be most likely to occur among professional staff (most commonly in education), associate professionals (in health and social care) and skilled trades (in construction). In terms of sector, recruitment difficulties were most concentrated in the construction sector, with 15 per cent of workplaces reporting skill-shortage vacancies, almost

two skill-shortage vacancies for every 100 employees.

While technical and practical skill deficits remain particularly important there are growing problems in the related areas of communication, customer handling and team working skills. Problems recruiting employees generally meant employers suffered difficulties with customer service and also delays introducing new products and increased operating costs. Internal skill gaps tend to result in sub-optimal standards of customer service and quality rather than restricting the scope or level of service or products offered by employers.

• Copies of the full report (RR372) are available free of charge by writing to DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260 or it can be accessed at www.dfes.gov.uk/research. Further information about this research can be obtained from Carol Stanfield, W626, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, e-mail carol.stanfield@dfes.gov.uk.

Work and Pension Statistics 2002

ON AVERAGE there were 260,137 people who had spent two years or more claiming unemployment benefits between April 1996 and March 1997. This had fallen substantially to an average of 50,338 for the corresponding period in 2001/2. In May 2002 about 14.0 per cent (4.92 million) of people of working age claimed a key benefit – down from 14.2 per cent (4.98 million) in May 2001. The total number of claimants fell by over 311,000 between May 1999 and May 2002. Men accounted for the majority of the fall. The gap between men and women has therefore narrowed. These are some of the findings from the 30th edition of *Work and Pension Statistics 2002*.

This volume begins by focusing on the three major client groups – Children and Families, Working Age and the Elderly, before examining individual benefit and employment statistics. The Working Age section starts with a labour market summary before presenting detailed statistics on population of Working Age, the New Deal, Employment Zones, Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics, Work-Based Learning for Adults and Regional and Local Labour Markets. The individual benefits statistics section goes on to analyse Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Housing Benefit, and State Pension, among others.

The material, presented in the form of

tables, charts and text, comes mainly from data collected by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). There is a significant input from ONS, largely from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) but the LFS estimates were compiled before the publication of interim revised estimates consistent with the 2001 Census. Some of the latest findings concerning working age clients show that:

- between April 1996 and March 1997 the average number of people aged 18 and over who were claiming unemployment benefits stood at just under 1.9 million compared with just 909,760 for the same period to 2001/2;
- manufacturing jobs have continued the long-term decline of recent years, however, jobs in the service sector continue to grow. In March 2002 there were over 1.5 million more jobs in the UK than in March 1997;
- about 2.59 million men of working age claimed one benefit, compared with 2.33 million women. Some of this difference is due to differences in retirement age, and because men normally claim an income-related benefit on behalf of a couple;
- older people are more likely to be claiming a key benefit than younger ones – 20.5 per cent of those aged 55 to 59 claimed one in May 2002, compared with only 11.9 per cent of those aged 18 to 24; and

• the numbers claiming key benefits in most age groups have fallen since May 1999 except those aged 35 to 44 and 55 to 59. The largest reductions have been for the younger age groups (18 to 24 down 53,000 and 25 to 34 down 200,000).

The last couple of years have seen an unprecedented period of technological advancement in Jobcentre Plus. While this has meant greater access than before to Jobcentre Plus vacancies, the publication of statistics of Jobcentre vacancies had to be deferred by ONS pending analysis of the impact of these changes. A range of statistics on notified vacancies are now available from Nomis® and a summary appears in this volume. Three in ten of the vacancies notified to Jobcentres between 4 May and 6 September were in the real estate and business activities sector. The next largest group of vacancies was in the hotels and restaurants sector (11 per cent).

• Copies of the publication *Work and Pension Statistics 2002* are available from Gayll Thomson, Department for Work and Pensions, Room BP5201, Benton Park View, Benton Park Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE98 1YX, tel. 0191 225 9262, fax 0191 225 3193, e-mail gayll.thomson@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. The full publication is also available at www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/workandpens/2002/WPS_2002.pdf.

OTHER NEWS

Job satisfaction among older workers and women

OLDER WORKERS and women are becoming increasingly discontented with their jobs. Levels of job satisfaction in every aspect of work have dropped since the early 1990s, in some areas alarmingly so. For both groups, satisfaction with hours worked, with pay, with quality of management, and with the kind of work they do have all declined.

These are among the findings of the fourth report in the series commissioned by the Economic and Social Research Council as part of its Future of Work Programme. The report *Diversity in Britain's Labour Market* by Robert Taylor is based on new findings from the Working in Britain 2000 Survey conducted by a team of researchers at the London School of Economics and the Policy Studies Institute at the University of Westminster. Comparisons are made with the previous survey carried out in 1992.

Older workers aged 50 and over, women, and those employed in small firms are forecast to enjoy significant growth and will determine the future shape of the labour market, the report argues. Yet it is these groups that show particularly marked and growing discontentment.

Compared with the survey results from 1992 when 61 per cent said they were either completely or fairly satisfied with their jobs, just 49 per cent of over 50-year-olds in the more recent survey now said so. Satisfaction with hours worked fell from 53 per cent to 25 per cent, and in all other

aspects of work there was a substantial deterioration in attitudes. Although older workers tended to have less sickness absence and stayed in their jobs longer than younger age groups, they did not feel that they were either rewarded or treated fairly in return for their experience and willingness to work hard. The report argues that this group in particular is about to become a badly needed resource for employers facing shortages.

Similar levels of deteriorating job satisfaction were found among women, particularly those in lower paid and part-time jobs. The report suggests that the improvement in the labour market position of women over the past decade has been mainly in higher level jobs, while women in less privileged and poorer paid jobs, particularly those with children, showed a huge drop in the rate of work satisfaction, especially with the hours they worked. Women on average had experienced an increase of 2.1 hours a week over the period 1992-2000, a 7 per cent rise. The rise in hours was greatest for those in the 30-50 age group, who were also most likely to have families. The report suggests that instead of debating issues affecting women's progress at the top of the ladder, more priority should be given to the needs of the large group of women workers at the lower end of the scale who were finding it more difficult now than in 1992 to balance work and family responsibilities, and were

less able to make their concerns heard.

The report also discusses the deteriorating pension position of older workers. The proportion of over 50-year-olds having an occupational pension attached to their job had declined from 73 per cent to 62 per cent over the eight-year period between the two surveys.

The report considers whether Britain's relatively more flexible, less regulated labour market, more on the lines of the US model than other European countries, is still a good thing. The report argues that the labour market conditions of Britain's competitors are so varied that comparisons and prescriptions based just on their relative degrees of regulation are too simple. However, one of the main conclusions of this report is that Britain needs a more diverse workforce if it is to acquire an adequate supply of workers to sustain future economic growth. Older workers in particular needed to be encouraged to go on working for longer through more flexible work, part-time working and 'transitional' arrangements between full-time work and retirement.

• *Diversity in Britain's Labour Market*, by Robert Taylor, published by the Economic and Social Research Council, is available on the ESRC's website at www.regard.ac.uk. For further information about the ESRC's Future of Work Programme, contact Professor Peter Nolan, tel. 0113 233 4504.

Employment and unemployment in the EU

THE OVERALL employment rate in the EU was 63.9 per cent in spring 2001, up from 63.2 per cent a year before. It rose in all the EU countries, except Belgium, Greece, Denmark and Austria. At the same time, 12.7 million people were unemployed, representing 7.3 per cent of the EU labour force.

These findings on EU employment and unemployment are taken from the EC Labour Force Survey (LFS) principal results and were published in August by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

In spring 2001, 161.3 million people in the EU aged 15 to 64 were in employment, 2.3 million more than in spring 2000. The highest employment rates were observed in Denmark (75.9 per cent) and the Netherlands (74.1 per cent), while the lowest were in Italy and Greece (54.5 per cent and 55.6 per cent, respectively). The UK had the third highest employment rate in the EU at 71.6 per cent.

Denmark and Sweden had the highest rates of female employment at 71.4 per cent, and Italy the lowest at 40.9 per cent. The female employment rate rose in 12 of

the EU countries, the exceptions being Belgium, Denmark and Greece. The overall employment rate of women aged 15 to 64 increased from 53.9 per cent in spring 2000 to 54.8 per cent in 2001.

The average hours worked by full-time employees were 40.1 hours a week (ranging from 38.3 hours in France to 43.5 hours in the UK), and for part-time employees it was 19.8 hours (ranging from 18 hours in Germany to 23.6 hours in Italy). Almost a fifth of employed people considered themselves part-time workers.

Of the 12.7 million unemployed people,

8.9 million were looking for full-time employment and 3.9 million had been looking for more than a year. Long-term unemployment represented 44 per cent of unemployment as a whole. Around 14 per cent of the labour force aged 15-24 was unemployed.

A second report produced by Eurostat, also using data from the EC LFS, shows that regional unemployment rates (among the 209 NUTS 2 regions) varied widely in the EU in 2001. Rates ranged from 1.2 per cent in the region of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, to 33.3 per cent in Réunion, in France. The NUTS 2 region of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire in the UK had the third lowest unemployment rate at 1.6 per cent, while Surrey East and West Sussex was fifth lowest with a rate of 2 per cent. Overall, regional unemployment rates fell between 2000 and 2001 in more than four-fifths of the administrative regions of the EU.

In April 2001, 53 of the NUTS 2 regions (nearly one third of which were in the UK) had an unemployment rate of 3.8 per cent or less, which is half the average unemployment rate for the EU. Only Greece, Spain and France had no region with a rate equal to or less than half the EU average. At the other extreme, 16 regions had an unemployment rate which was double that of the EU rate: five were in Italy, four in France (all overseas departments), three in Germany and Spain, and one in Greece.

A comparison of unemployment rates in the regions shows that unemployment among women is frequently higher than that of men. It was higher than male unemployment in more than 75 per cent of the regions in 2001 (it was highest in those of Calabria, in Italy (36.4 per cent), and Ceuta y Mellila and Extremadura in Spain (34.3 per cent and 34.1 per cent respectively)). As would be expected by the

overall trend of unemployment rates, female unemployment was lowest in Utrecht, in the Netherlands (1.1 per cent).

- These findings are published in two reports *Unemployment in the regions of the EU in 2001/2002* and *Labour Force Survey – Principal results 2001 – EU and EFTA countries* as part of Eurostat's Statistics in Focus series. Both reports can be found at europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/public/datashop/print-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat. For further information on unemployment in the regions, contact Axel BEHRENS, tel. +352 4301 35 142, e-mail axel.behrens@cec.eu.int. For further information on data from the EC Labour Force Survey and the overall EU employment and unemployment figures, contact Veijo RITOLA, tel. +352 4301 35 560, e-mail veijo-ismo.ritola@cec.eu.int or Morag OTTENS, tel. +352 4301 32 021, e-mail morag.ottens@cec.eu.int.

Pay and conditions in call centres 2002

A THIRD of organisations with call centres operate their centres 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with a further third open seven days a week, although closed at night, according to research by Incomes Data Services (IDS). Pay and conditions have improved between 2001 and 2002, although staff recruitment and retention are still big issues in the industry.

These findings, published in the report *Pay and conditions in call centres 2002*, are from an IDS survey looking at pay and working conditions in call centres across the UK. Around 133 organisations were surveyed, giving information on 300 call centres employing over 100,000 people. The call centres survey covered a range of activities including life insurance, pet insurance, banking, betting and booking cinema tickets.

Using data from the spring 2002 Labour Force Survey (LFS), IDS estimates the number of call centres workers in the UK at 420,000. This estimate includes 73,000 workers who classified themselves as 'call centre agents and operators', but also 79,000 telephone sales persons and 268,000 customer care occupations (both these occupations are likely to include large numbers of call centre workers). It does, however, exclude call centre workers who

may be classified as telephonists, civil servants, local government officers, IT staff and other occupations. The LFS also indicates that two-thirds of call centre workers are female and that the average pay for call centres workers is around £7.00 an hour.

According to the IDS survey, the cities with the most call centres were London, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool and Leeds. The average call centre size was 350 employees, but this ranged from less than five people to 20,000 people. A quarter of companies owned more than one call centre, with one company owning around 50 call centres.

Three-fifths of the call centres had expanded their workforces in the past year and a similar proportion expected to increase their workforce in the following year. However, recruitment was considered a problem for many call centres: over half of the organisations questioned said it was a problem, particularly those in the South West, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the West Midlands. Three-fifths of organisations also reported a problem with retaining staff, especially in Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East and the West Midlands.

On average, staff turnover was up from 22 per cent in 2001 to 24.5 per cent in 2002,

with the highest turnover being in the West Midlands, the South East and London, and the lowest being in the North West and Scotland. Two years was the average length of time a call centre agent stayed in their job. Managers considered pay to be the most important factor affecting staff turnover, although pay levels have risen with the average starting salary for a customer adviser up 4.6 per cent in 2002 to £12,400. Average salaries were lowest in Wales (11 per cent below the UK average for call centre workers) and highest in the South West (8 per cent above the average). A majority of the organisations surveyed had made moves to improve the recruitment and retention of staff, including training and development, enhancing career progression, new incentives or bonuses, improving pay and benefits, flexible working, better staff communication, and changing the working environment.

- Copies of the research report, *Pay and conditions in call centres 2002* are available from Incomes Data Services, 77 Bastwick Street, London, EC1V 3TT. Price £175 (£98.00 to IDS report subscribers). For further information contact Alastair Hatchett or Sarah Miller, tel. 020 7250 3434, e-mail ids@incomesdata.co.uk. IDS website: www.incomesdata.co.uk.

Labour Market Statistics Quarterly Update is designed to inform users about developments taking place as part of ONS's continuing work to improve labour market statistics. It appears every quarter in March, June, September and December.

Improvements introduced

September 2002 – November 2002

On 11 September 2002 ONS began publishing, on an experimental basis, results of a new monthly enterprise-based survey of job vacancies. The survey provides comprehensive estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy since April 2001, with analysis of the figures by industry sector and by size of enterprise available on a quarterly basis. A technical report introducing the survey and describing the methods used was published (see pp535-48, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002). The latest results are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk. Contact: Andrew Machin, tel. 020 7533 6162 or e-mail andrew.machin@ons.gov.uk.

The seasonal adjustment review for Table 22 (educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people) of the labour market statistics First Release has been completed. A seasonally adjusted version of Table 22 was introduced in September 2002, and Table G.21 in *Labour Market Trends* has contained seasonally adjusted data since October. Contact: Mark Stevenson, tel. 020 7533 6219 or e-mail mark.stevenson@ons.gov.uk.

The figures for workforce jobs published on 18 September contained revisions back to 1959. Workforce jobs data from December 1998 onwards were re-benchmarked to the revised December 1998 and December 1999 figures derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). Data from March 1996 to September 1998 were linked to the revised December 1998 estimate and the low-level detail of the data improved. Pre-March 1996 data were linked to the revised figure for March 1996. Contact: Ian Richardson, tel. 01633 812072 or e-mail ian.richardson@ons.gov.uk.

Low pay estimates for 2002 were published on 17 October 2002, and revised estimates for 1998-2001 based on an improved methodology were published on 3 October 2002. The improvements were the result of a project which had input from key users and Professor Skinner at Southampton University. The estimates and a description of the methodology may be found at www.statistics.gov.uk. Contact: Nigel Stuttard, 020 7533 6167 or e-mail nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk.

Interim national Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates consistent with the 2001 Census have been published. An article on the methodology employed appears on ppxxx-xx. The estimates cover the seasonally adjusted series that appear in the national labour market statistics First Release and the equivalent not seasonally adjusted series, monthly from March-May 1992 and annually from 1984 to 1991. The full series are available in the *Labour Market Statistics Historical Supplement* on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/. Advice about the quality of data available at regional and subregional levels is being included in releases. Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail Alex.Clifton-Fearnside@ons.gov.uk.

The *Labour Market Statistics Framework Review* was published in August 2002 (see pp485-92, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2002). The Implementation Plan was published on 5 November. Both are on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/. The implementation of recommendations to replace the term 'ILO unemployment' and the withdrawal of workplace-based claimant count rates for local areas will take place in January 2003 (see ppXXX for more details). Contact: Richard Laux, 020 7533 5529 or e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk.

The *State of the Labour Market* report was published on the National Statistics website in November. It was developed as the first in what is intended to be an annual series providing a major review of the UK labour market over the preceding year. Contact: Craig Lindsay, 020 7533 5896 or e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.

Work in progress

Provisional ABI data for 2001 will be released in December alongside revised data for 2000. Contact: Harry Duff, tel. 01633 812793 or e-mail harry.duff@ons.gov.uk.

The LFS quality review was published on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ on 4 September (see also technical report on pp549-55, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002). The implementation plan will be published in December. A range of recommendations will increase the value of the LFS and improve its quality. Contact: David Blunt, tel. 020 7533 6169 or e-mail david.blunt@ons.gov.uk.

The review of the distribution of earnings statistics was published on the National Statistics website on 10 October (see also technical report on pp617-23, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002). An action plan describing how each of the recommendations in the review will be addressed will be published in January 2003. Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005, e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.

Future developments

As further interim population estimates and projections become available, these will be incorporated in the interim revised LFS estimates. In spring 2003, following publication of revised mid-year estimates for earlier years, ONS plans to publish interim revised LFS estimates by region which are consistent with the interim national series. ONS will complete a full reweighting of all LFS series and databases by summer 2003. This will allow the interim revised series to be replaced by final estimates.

ONS is continuing to develop historical employment and unemployment series on a consistent ILO basis. The work has been delayed to take on board interim revised LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census. ONS expects to be able to publish interim estimates in March 2003, with final estimates to follow the final full reweighting of the LFS in summer 2003. *Contact: Craig Lindsay, tel. 020 7533 5896 or e-mail craig.lindsay@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on the development of an Average Earnings Ratio (AER), which is intended to show movements in the true average wage. This work takes forward recommendations made in the Turnbull/King review of the Average Earnings Index that ONS should develop an index that reflects more closely movements in average earnings. The AER is intended to provide an alternative to the Average Earnings Index (AEI) in measuring earnings growth. Instead of measuring the change in earnings from one month to the next, as the AEI does, the AER estimates the total amount of pay and the total number of employees in a particular month, and uses these to derive an average weekly pay per person. ONS intends to release the AER as an experimental series in 2003. *Contact: Robert Bucknall, tel. 01633 813494 or e-mail robert.bucknall@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on a project to allow ONS to produce a quarterly labour costs index (LCI). This work, undertaken in respect of an EU Council regulation, will use the sample underpinning the AEI to generate indicators with wider scope than the current AEI. Labour costs other than pay, such as employers' statutory social contributions and benefits in kind will be included in the labour cost indices, and the denominator for the indices will be based on hours worked, rather than the number of jobs in a business. The first data from the project are expected in summer 2003. *Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on a project to assess the costs and feasibility of producing a labour price index. This type of indicator is not subject to distortion arising from compositional shifts in the labour market, such as more highly skilled employees entering the workforce, since it is constructed to constant quality and quantity. In that sense it is similar to the Consumer Prices Index and can be seen as measuring the price of a basket of labour inputs, where the attributes of labour can be defined in terms of occupation, age, length of service etc. The project will entail ONS's conducting a small pilot survey as well as considering the feasibility of generating a price type indicator from existing sources. The project will run until the end of 2003. *Contact: Derek Bird, tel. 01633 819005 or e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk.*

A study of LFS series for which ONS publishes sampling errors is underway. Results will be announced later in the year. *Contact: Alex Clifton-Fearnside, tel. 020 7533 6140 or e-mail alex.clifton-fearnside@ons.gov.uk.*

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and to improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. *Contact: Nick Maine, tel. 020 7533 6130 or e-mail nick.maine@ons.gov.uk.*

A new booklet, *How exactly are earnings measured?* is in preparation. *Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094 or e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.*

ONS is coordinating an exercise across the Government Statistical Service to help inform usage of the 2001 Census of Population. A series of task forces are looking at different statistical domains, for example the labour market, education and training, and health and care, to identify the different sources of data available for topics covered by the Census; the likely differences between Census and survey estimates; and (provisional) preferred sources for the key distributions. *Contact: Richard Laux, 020 7533 5529 or e-mail richard.laux@ons.gov.uk.*

Work has started on a new web-based manual *Labour Market Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods*. The manual will be user-friendly, and will help to demonstrate coherence and consistency in the labour market statistics published by ONS. It should be of great assistance to users in interpreting and analysing labour market data. *Contact: Milena Simic, tel. 020 7533 6138 or e-mail milena.simic@ons.gov.uk.*

Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact the Labour Market Trends editorial office, e-mail lmr@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5894.

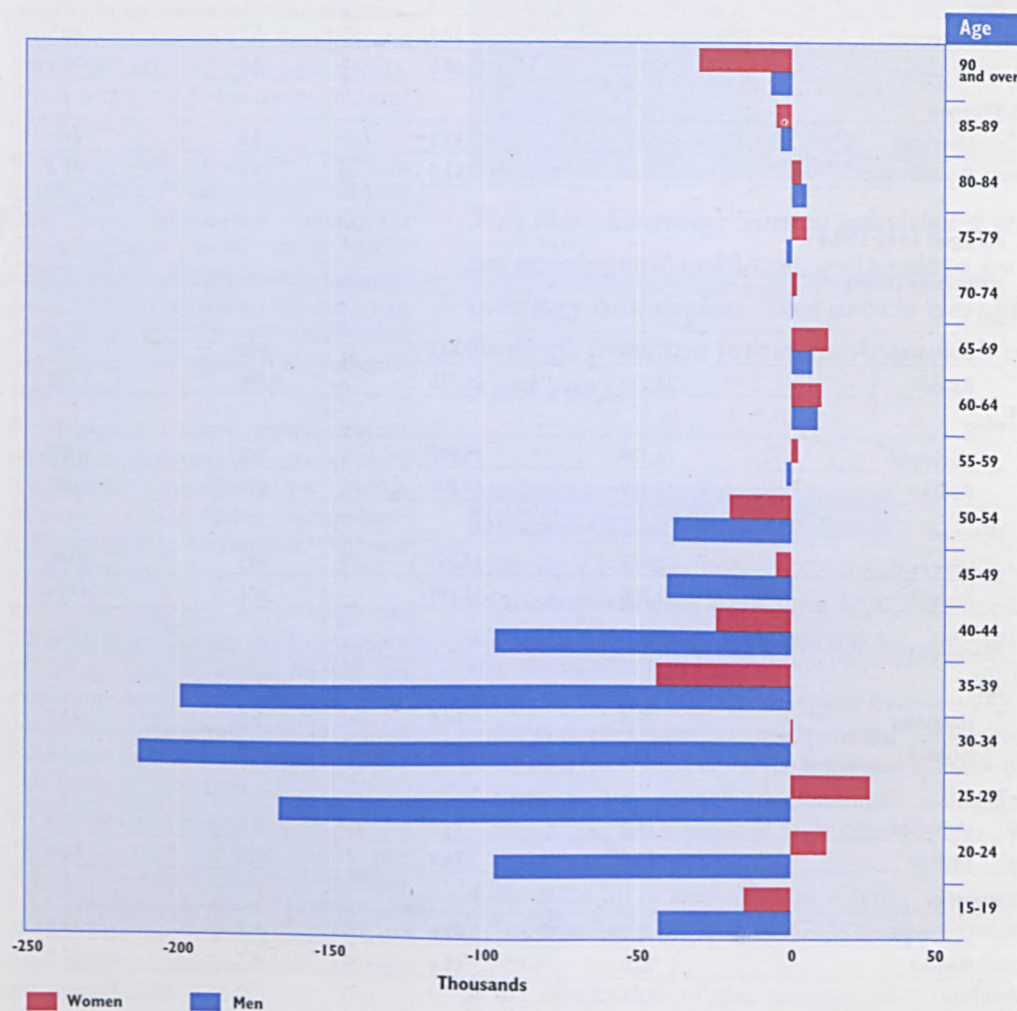
Contents for December 2002

Implications of the 2001 Census population figures

Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

Implications of the 2001 Census population figures

Figure 1 Revisions to population estimates by age and sex; United Kingdom; mid-year 2000



The results from the 2001 Census, published on 30 September 2002, showed that previous estimates of the total UK population were too high by around one million. As a result, on 10 October 2002, ONS published interim revised mid-year estimates of the population for 1982 to 2001 consistent with the 2001 Census.

Figure 1 shows how the revisions affect the male and female populations in different age bands for mid-year 2000.

- The estimated total UK population stood at 58.8 million.
- The largest revisions were among men in the 30-34 age band. This group was revised downwards by 213,000.
- For a number of age bands the revisions increased the size of the group. The largest increase was among women aged 25-29, which was revised upwards by 25,800. There were also increases in the populations of both men and women aged 60-64, 65-69 and 80-84.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Implications of the 2001 Census population figures (cont.)

Interim revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have now been published for the UK using the new population data. **Table 1** shows how the revisions affect some of the key LFS indicators for men and women aged 16 and over and of working age.

- 1 Employment levels saw the largest revisions due to the high employment rate among men aged 25-39. The revised estimates indicate that, in total, 27.7 million people were employed in summer 2002 compared with the previous estimate of 28.5 million.
- 2 On the whole, the revisions have affected levels more than rates. The revised working-age employment rate for summer 2002 was 74.4 per cent compared with 74.6 per cent previously.
- 3 The number of people aged 16 and over estimated to be ILO unemployed was revised down from 1.6 million to 1.5 million.

The usual Spotlight features have been withheld this month, as time was needed to assess the effects of the Census. Interim revised estimates have so far been made for only a selection of indicators. For other series, such as ethnicity, which feature in Spotlight ONS has not yet revised the data.

Since rates and proportions are considerably less affected by the 2001 Census-based population revisions than levels, ONS advice is that they can still be used. Working-age rates will be affected least so they are preferable.

A full reweighting of all LFS series and databases back to 1984 will be completed by summer 2003. While LFS data are being revised, Spotlight will feature more items from other sources of labour market data.

Table 1 Comparison of the unrevised and interim revised rates and levels of the economic activity status of men and women; United Kingdom; June to August 2002, seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent			
	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
All aged 16 and over				
Numbers (000s)				
All				
Unrevised	30,097	28,530	1,568	17,315
Revised	29,191	27,671	1,520	17,255
Men				
Unrevised	16,639	15,687	951	6,631
Revised	15,800	14,893	906	6,558
Women				
Unrevised	13,459	12,843	616	10,683
Revised	13,391	12,777	614	10,697
Rates (%)				
All				
Unrevised	63.5	60.2	5.2	36.5
Revised	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Men				
Unrevised	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Revised	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Women				
Unrevised	55.7	53.2	4.6	44.3
Revised	55.6	53.0	4.6	44.4
All aged 16 to 59/64				
Numbers (000s)				
All				
Unrevised	29,206	27,661	1,546	7,848
Revised	28,294	26,796	1,498	7,730
Men				
Unrevised	16,339	15,397	942	3,102
Revised	15,499	14,601	897	3,007
Women				
Unrevised	12,867	12,264	603	4,746
Revised	12,796	12,195	601	4,724
Rates (%)				
All				
Unrevised	78.8	74.6	5.3	21.2
Revised	78.5	74.4	5.3	21.5
Men				
Unrevised	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Revised	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Women				
Unrevised	73.1	69.6	4.7	26.9
Revised	73.0	69.6	4.7	27.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

National Statistics feature

Patterns of pay: results of the 2002 New Earnings Survey

By Joanna Bulman, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- For the 2001-2002 tax year, average gross annual pay of full-time employees in Great Britain was £24,603.
- Between April 2001 and April 2002 the average gross weekly pay of full-time employees in Great Britain increased by 4.6 per cent to £465.
- The pay gap between the sexes widened by 0.4 percentage points between April 2001 and April 2002. Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime of full-time women were 81.1 per cent of the equivalent average for men. This widening was caused largely by the growth in earnings of men outstripping that of women in London and the South East in highly paid professional and senior management occupations.
- The dispersion of earnings between the lowest-paid employees and the highest-paid employees changed little from April 2001. Earnings of the highest-paid full-time employees increased by 4.3 per cent, compared with a 4.2 per cent increase for the lowest-paid full-time employees.
- Managers and administrators were the occupational group with the highest average gross weekly earnings (£703); sales occupations had the highest increase in the year to April 2002 (6.2 per cent).
- In the year to April 2002 the New Earnings Survey (NES) estimate of the growth in gross weekly pay excluding bonus payments was 4.0 per cent. The comparable figure from the Annual Earnings Index (AEI) was 4.1 per cent.
- Regionally, London had by far the highest average earnings (£624 per week). The North East had the lowest average earnings (£399 per week). The South West experienced the smallest increase in average earnings (2.4 per cent).



Photo: Brenda Pavek/Forum

The New Earnings Survey provides a wealth of information on employees' earnings, giving data by sex, age, occupation, industry and region. This article describes some of the main findings from the latest survey, which relate to earnings in April 2002.

Introduction

THE NEW Earnings Survey (NES) has been carried out each April since 1970, and is the most detailed and comprehensive source of national information on:

- the levels of earnings – separately for type of worker and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources);
- the make-up of total earnings – split between basic pay and other components;
- the distribution of the earnings of individual employees – the extent to

which they are dispersed around the median; and

- averages and distributions of hours worked – in total and on overtime.

The first few sections of this article present summary results of the 2002 NES that look at overall averages, and the make-up and distribution of earnings. While these figures are of interest, they can mask wide variations between different industries, occupations, regions and age groups. The concluding sections of the article give summary analyses for each of these factors.

Summary results for full-time employees

Average gross annual earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates that had been in the same job for at least a year were £24,603 for the 2001-2002 tax year. Full-time men earned on average £27,437 compared with £19,811 for women. Full-time female employees saw an increase in annual earnings 0.9 percentage points more than that for men (5.3 per cent, compared with 4.4 per cent respectively).

Average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 2002 was £465. The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly hours were reported, was 39.6 hours, of which 1.8 hours consisted of paid overtime (see *Table 1*).

At £383, average gross weekly earnings of full-time women were just over £130 less than those for men (see *Figure 1*). Women worked on average 37.5 hours per week, 3.4 hours less than men did and around half of this difference could be accounted for by overtime.

Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime of all full-time employees were £11.73 in April 2002, representing an increase of 4.9 per cent

since April 2001. The average full-time working week (including overtime) at 39.6 hours in April 2002 showed a decrease of 0.4 hours from April 2001. This can be accounted for by a decrease in overtime hours worked in April 2002 by both men and women.

Summary results for part-time employees

Average gross annual pay of part-time employees increased by 10.1 per cent to £7,903 for the 2001/02 tax year. The average number of hours worked by part-timers increased slightly to 19.6 hours. Women continued to work more hours than men (19.7 hours, compared with 19.2 hours).

Part-time employees earned on average £148 per week in April 2002, an increase of 7.9 per cent over the year. Average part-time men's earnings increased by 15.1 per cent over the year to £165, while those of part-time women rose by 6.2 per cent to £144.

Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime of all part-time employees increased by 7.3 per cent between April 2001 and April 2002 to stand at £7.64. This represents a greater increase than that for full-timers. Hourly earnings of part-time

men rose by 14.6 per cent over the year to stand at £8.82 per hour, while hourly earnings excluding overtime of part-time women rose on average by 5.7 per cent to stand at £7.42.

Hourly earnings excluding overtime of part-time workers were just over two-thirds of those for full-time workers. The differential was more for part-time men (70.0 per cent of full-time male earnings) than for women (72.6 per cent).

It should be noted that coverage of part-time employees by the NES is not comprehensive: many employees with earnings below the income tax threshold are excluded.

Pay differences between men and women

Various methods can be used to measure the earnings of women relative to men. ONS prefers to use hourly earnings excluding overtime, as including overtime can distort the picture due to the fact that men work relatively more overtime than women. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime for women, at £10.22, were 81.1 per cent of those for men (£12.59). In 2001 hourly earnings excluding overtime for women were 81.5 per cent of those for

Table 1 Employees' average pay^a and hours in April 2002 and increases since April 2001; Great Britain

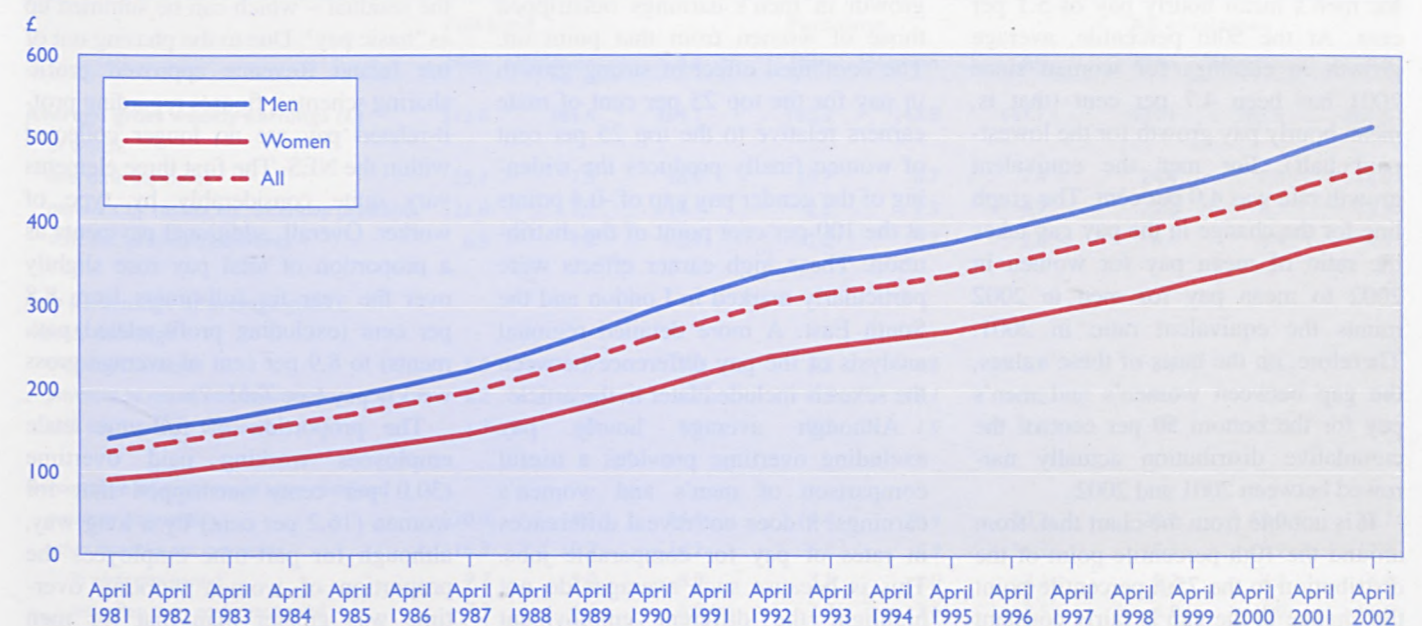
	Full-time			Part-time			All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Average gross annual earnings (£)^b	27,437	19,811	24,603	9,485	7,593	7,903	26,020	14,619	20,474
Increase since April 2001 (per cent)	4.4	5.3	4.6	13.9	9.0	10.1	4.3	6.0	4.7
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	513.8	383.4	464.7	165.3	143.8	147.7	484.1	283.5	386.5
Increase since April 2001 (per cent)	4.8	4.5	4.6	15.1	6.2	7.9	4.7	4.3	4.3
Average gross hourly earnings									
Excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	12.59	10.22	11.73	8.82	7.42	7.64	12.46	9.48	11.19
Increase since April 2001 (per cent)	5.1	4.6	4.9	14.6	5.7	7.3	5.2	4.6	4.8
Average total weekly hours	40.9	37.5	39.6	19.2	19.7	19.6	39.3	30.1	34.9
Increase since April 2001 (per cent)	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	3.4	0.9	1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6
Average weekly overtime hours	2.4	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.6
Increase since April 2001 (per cent)	-6.4	-5.1	-6.4	16.4	3.0	6.0	-5.8	-1.2	-5.0

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

^b Annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

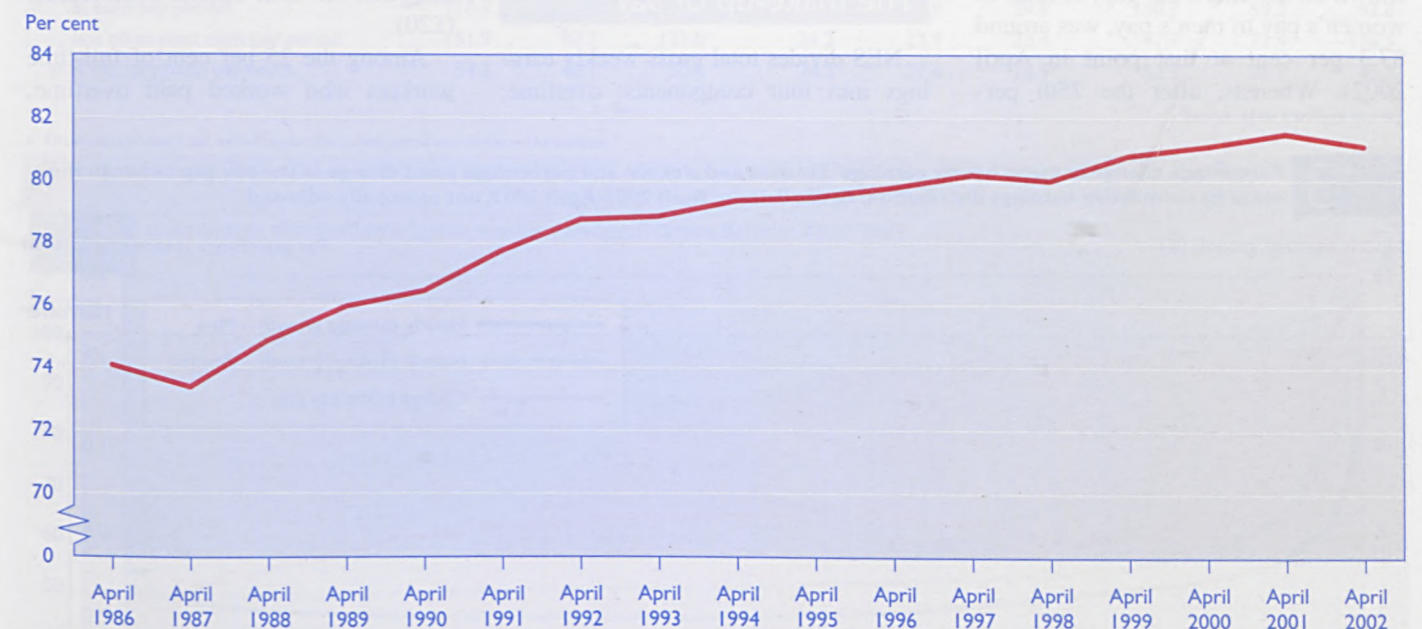
Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by sex;^a Great Britain; April 1981 to April 2002



Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

Figure 2 Ratio of women's pay to men's pay;^a Great Britain; April 1986 to April 2002



Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Hourly earnings excluding overtime. Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

men. This represents a widening of the pay gap, returning to the level recorded in April 2000. *Figure 2* shows the variation in pay differences between the sexes since 1986.

The widening of the gap this year is largely the result of differences at the top end of the earnings distribution

where the growth in men's earnings has outstripped that of women. To illustrate the extent to which very high earners have shaped the growth rates for the averages, and have driven the pay gap wider this year, it is useful to look across the distribution of earnings and compare the mean average for men and

women at each point on the cumulative distribution. This is illustrated in *Figure 3*. The points at which the lines touch the right-hand axis are the change in the pay gap between the sexes for all employees (-0.4 points representing a widening of the gap from 81.5 per cent in 2001 to 81.1 per cent in 2002), the

growth rate for women's mean hourly pay of 4.6 per cent, and the growth rate for men's mean hourly pay of 5.1 per cent. At the 50th percentile, average growth in earnings for women since 2001 has been 4.7 per cent (that is, mean hourly pay growth for the lowest-paid half). For men the equivalent growth rate was 4.0 per cent. The graph line for the change in the pay gap takes the ratio of mean pay for women in 2002 to mean pay for men in 2002 minus the equivalent ratio in 2001. Therefore, on the basis of these values, the gap between women's and men's pay for the bottom 50 per cent of the cumulative distribution actually narrowed between 2001 and 2002.

It is notable from the chart that, from around the 10th percentile point of the distribution to the 75th percentile point the change in the gap is fairly constant at around 0.5 percentage points. That is, for the bottom 75 per cent of women (compared with the bottom 75 per cent of men), the gap narrowed by around 0.5 percentage points (although not shown on the chart, the gap, or ratio of women's pay to men's pay, was around 87.3 per cent at that point in April 2002). Whereas, after the 75th per-

centile on the distribution the change in the gap starts to fall, illustrating that growth in men's earnings outstripped those of women from that point on. The combined effect of strong growth in pay for the top 25 per cent of male earners relative to the top 25 per cent of women finally produces the widening of the gender pay gap of -0.4 points at the 100 per cent point of the distribution. These high earner effects were particularly marked in London and the South East. A more detailed regional analysis of the pay difference between the sexes is included later in the article.

Although average hourly pay excluding overtime provides a useful comparison of men's and women's earnings, it does not reveal differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages do not highlight the different employment characteristics of men and women, such as the differing proportions in higher or lower-paid occupations and their length of time in jobs.

The make-up of pay

NES divides total gross weekly earnings into four components: overtime;

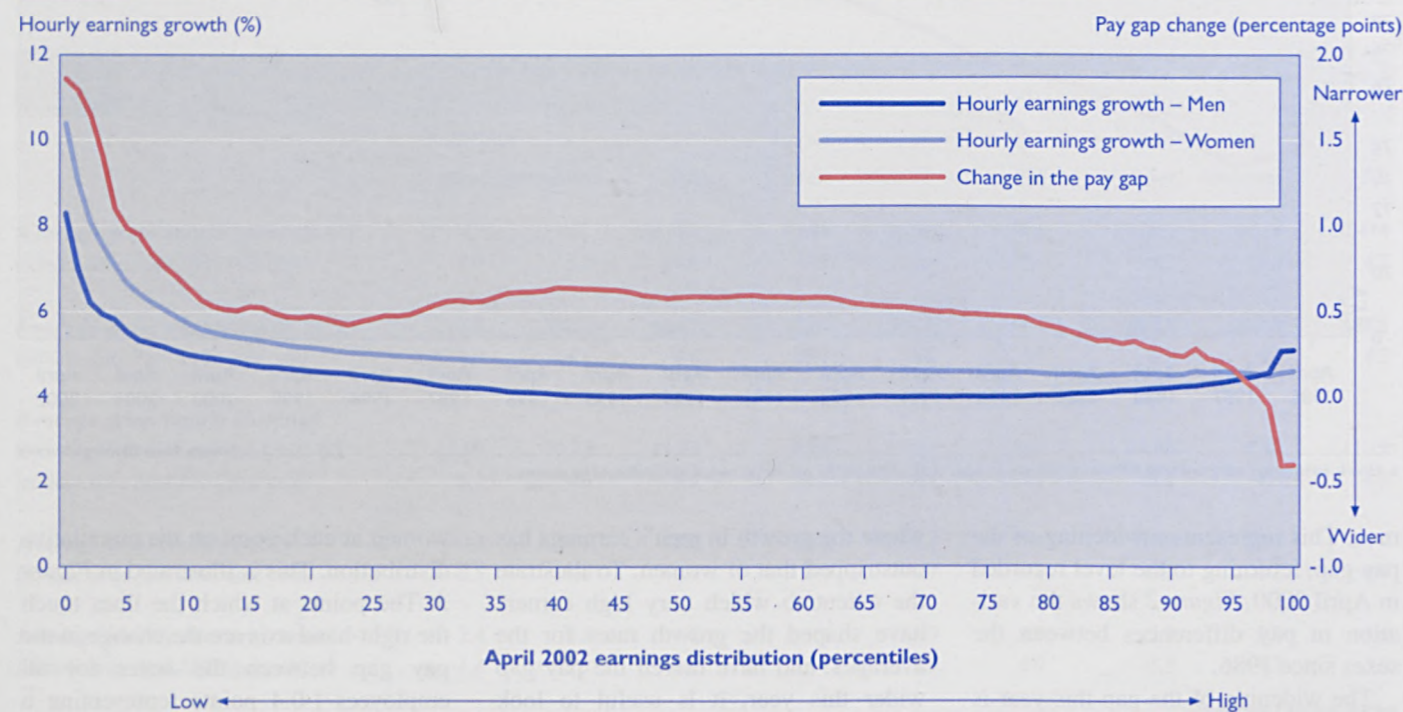
payments by results/incentive payments; premium payments for shift work; and the residual – which can be summed up as 'basic pay'. Due to the phasing out of the Inland Revenue approved profit-sharing schemes, figures regarding profit-related pay are no longer collected within the NES. The first three elements vary quite considerably by type of worker. Overall, additional payments as a proportion of total pay rose slightly over the year for full-timers from 8.8 per cent (excluding profit-related payments) to 8.9 per cent of average gross weekly pay (see Table 2).

The proportion of full-time male employees working paid overtime (30.0 per cent) outstripped that for women (16.2 per cent) by a long way, although for part-time employees the proportion of women working overtime was greater than that for men (20.4 per cent, compared with 19.4 per cent respectively). However, this gap has narrowed in comparison with 2001.

At £54, additional payments for full-time male employees were far greater than that for their female counterparts (£20).

Among the 25 per cent of full-time workers who worked paid overtime,

Figure 3 Percentage change in mean hourly earnings^a for men and women and percentage point change in the pay gap between the sexes by cumulative earnings distribution; Great Britain; April 2001-April 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a Excluding overtime.

Source: New Earnings Survey

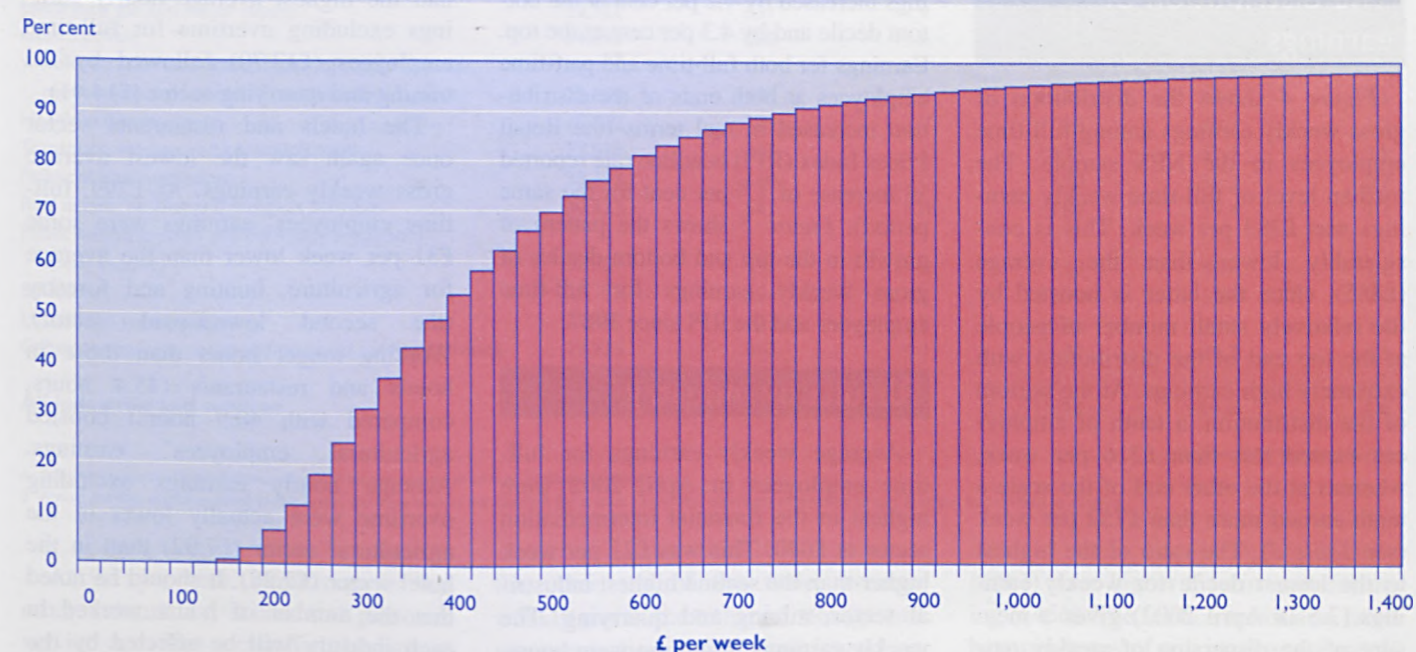
Table 2 Make-up of average gross weekly pay;^a Great Britain; April 2002

	Full-time			Part-time			All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	513.8	383.4	464.7	165.3	143.8	147.7	484.1	283.5	386.5
of which:									
overtime payments	25.7	7.3	18.8	10.7	6.7	7.4	24.4	7.0	16.0
payment by results etc. incentive payments	21.8	9.3	17.1	2.6	1.5	1.7	20.2	6.1	13.3
shift etc. premium payments	6.8	3.8	5.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	6.4	3.4	4.9
As a percentage of average gross weekly earnings									
overtime payments	5.0	1.9	4.0	6.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	2.5	4.1
payment by results etc. incentive payments	4.2	2.4	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	4.2	2.1	3.4
shift etc. premium payments	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
Percentage of employees who received									
overtime payments	30.0	16.2	24.8	19.4	20.4	20.2	29.1	18.0	23.7
other incentive etc. payments	16.3	10.7	14.2	6.1	6.4	6.3	15.5	8.9	12.3
in each pay period	9.7	5.0	8.0	3.5	3.0	3.1	9.2	4.2	6.8
less often than each pay period	7.3	6.1	6.8	2.7	3.6	3.5	6.9	5.0	6.0
shift etc. premium payments	12.5	9.1	11.2	9.0	9.8	9.7	12.2	9.4	10.8
Average weekly payment (£) of those who received									
overtime payments	85.8	44.9	75.8	55.2	32.6	36.4	84.1	39.1	67.5
other incentive etc. payments	133.8	87.3	120.6	42.4	24.1	27.2	130.7	68.3	108.7
in each pay period	110.5	74.2	101.9	53.6	23.9	29.9	108.7	59.2	93.8
less often than each pay period	151.9	92.2	132.0	26.2	22.9	23.4	147.7	71.4	116.5
shift etc. premium payments	54.2	42.1	50.5	24.3	27.4	26.9	52.3	35.7	45.3

Source: New Earnings Survey

a Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

Figure 4 Cumulative distribution of gross weekly earnings;^a Great Britain; April 2001



a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 3 Distribution of pay;^a Great Britain; April 2002

	Full-time			Part-time			All employees		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Gross weekly earnings (£) including overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than	238.0	195.0	215.6	37.3	42.8	41.8	196.2	74.2	102.5
25 per cent earned less than	305.5	243.6	277.5	66.4	76.2	74.4	281.3	137.5	200.2
50 per cent earned less than	420.0	326.9	383.4	114.0	120.4	119.6	399.7	239.8	320.3
25 per cent earned more than	585.7	464.5	539.3	185.0	178.2	179.3	570.1	370.8	484.0
10 per cent earned more than	836.6	614.2	752.4	331.5	266.8	275.7	812.7	536.6	683.3
Gross hourly earnings (£) excluding overtime pay and overtime hours:									
10 per cent earned less than	5.65	5.07	5.40	4.12	4.25	4.23	5.31	4.52	4.80
25 per cent earned less than	7.17	6.36	6.84	4.63	4.78	4.75	6.87	5.39	6.00
50 per cent earned less than	9.96	8.56	9.40	5.70	5.80	5.78	9.64	7.31	8.41
25 per cent earned more than	14.81	12.49	13.91	8.60	8.06	8.11	14.49	10.88	12.80
10 per cent earned more than	21.94	17.39	20.16	16.65	12.29	12.75	21.59	15.66	18.76

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

the average weekly overtime payment was £76 for an average of seven weekly overtime hours. Part-time workers saw an average weekly payment of £36 for five weekly overtime hours. A total of 14.2 per cent of full-time workers received other incentive payments, averaging £121 per week. Incentive payments for part-time employees were £27, with 6.3 per cent of employees receiving this type of remuneration.

The distribution of earnings

Figure 4 shows the distribution of gross weekly earnings among full-time employees in the NES sample. The median level of full-time weekly earnings was £383 per week. This is considerably lower than the average (£465), since the latter is boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution with extremely high earnings. At the bottom of the distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than £216 per week, whereas at the other end of the scale a tenth earned more than £752 per week (see Table 3). The ratio of the highest to the lowest decile for weekly earnings (3.5 in April 2002) gives a measure of the dispersion of weekly pay. Looking at hourly earnings excluding overtime, a similar pattern can be

observed: the dispersion of hourly pay for all full-time employees was 3.7.

The top 10 per cent of part-time employees earned around £60 per week more than the bottom 10 per cent of full-time employees (£276, compared with £216 respectively). Median hourly earnings excluding overtime for part-time employees were just over 60 per cent of those for full-time workers.

In the year to April 2002, the dispersion of full-time earnings showed little change from April 2001: weekly earnings increased by 4.2 per cent at the bottom decile and by 4.3 per cent at the top. Earnings for both full-time and part-time employees at both ends of the distribution increased in real terms (the Retail Prices Index (RPI) headline rate reported an increase of 1.5 per cent for the same period). Figure 5 shows the pattern of growth in the top and bottom deciles of gross weekly earnings for full-time employees and the RPI since 1987.

Results by industry

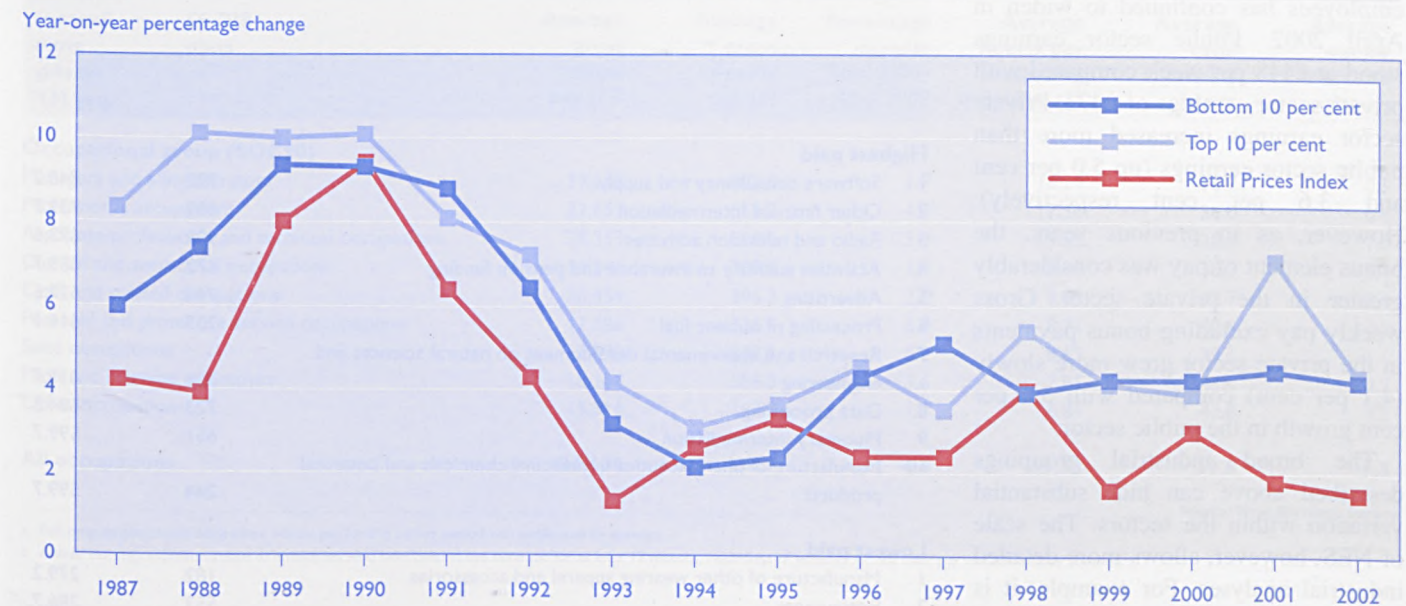
Average weekly earnings for full-time employees in April 2002 were highest in the financial intermediation sector at £640. This was £21 per week higher than the second highest industrial sector, mining and quarrying. The weekly earnings in mining were boosted by significantly longer hours as employees in this sector worked on

average 43.3 hours per week (including 3.8 hours overtime), some 3.7 hours longer than the average for all industries and services (see Table 4).

Employees in the financial intermediation sector also topped the list in terms of gross annual earnings. Their average of £38,493 for the 2001-02 tax year was just under two and a half times the average seen in the hotels and restaurants sector, which, as in 2001, was the lowest-paid sector.

The financial intermediation sector had the highest average hourly earnings excluding overtime for full-time employees (£17.70) followed by the mining and quarrying sector (£14.41).

The hotels and restaurants sector once again saw the lowest average gross weekly earnings. At £299, full-time employees' earnings were some £31 per week lower than the average for agriculture, hunting and forestry (the second lowest-paid sector). Working longer hours than those in hotels and restaurants (45.4 hours, compared with 40.9 hours) boosted agricultural employees' earnings. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime were actually lower in the agricultural sector (£7.02) than in the hotel sector (£7.28). It should be noted that the number of hours worked in each industry will be affected by the April survey date and may not be indicative of the annual average.

Figure 5 Earnings growth in the top and bottom deciles^a and change in Retail Prices Index; Great Britain; 1987-2002

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.Table 4 Levels of pay for employees^a by industrial sector; Great Britain; April 2002

Industry sector (SIC92)	Average gross annual pay (£) ^b	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 2001-April 2002	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17,083	330	8.7	7.02	45.4	5.4
Mining and quarrying	32,885	619	7.6	14.41	43.3	3.8
Manufacturing	23,607	456	4.4	11.08	41.0	2.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	29,321	531	1.9	13.19	39.7	2.5
Construction	24,693	468	5.6	10.71	43.5	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	21,650	403	5.4	9.89	40.6	1.6
Hotels and restaurants	15,762	299	3.7	7.28	40.9	1.2
Transport, storage and communication	23,578	445	1.6	10.43	42.9	3.8
Financial intermediation	38,493	640	6.0	17.70	36.3	0.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	30,333	547	5.0	13.88	39.4	1.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,651	442	4.4	11.63	38.3	1.2
Education	23,156	454	4.1	12.74	35.6	0.6
Health and social work	21,477	423	4.2	10.76	38.6	1.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	23,326	457	9.1	11.27	39.7	1.5
All industries and services	24,603	465	4.6	11.73	39.6	1.8

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.^b Annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

At 9.1 per cent, employees in the other community, social and personal service activities sector had the largest increase in average weekly earnings between April 2001 and April 2002. At

the other end of the scale, average weekly pay in the transport storage and communication sector experienced an increase of just 1.6 per cent.

Average weekly earnings in services

(£467) were higher than in manufacturing (£456). The service sector also fared better in terms of pay increases, exceeding the average increase for manufacturing by 0.2 percentage points.

The gap between public and private sector earnings levels for full-time employees has continued to widen in April 2002. Public sector earnings stood at £448 per week compared with private sector earnings of £472. Private sector earnings increased more than public sector earnings (up 5.0 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively). However, as in previous years, the bonus element of pay was considerably greater in the private sector. Gross weekly pay excluding bonus payments in the private sector grew more slowly (4.1 per cent) compared with 3.4 per cent growth in the public sector.

The broad industrial groupings described above can hide substantial variation within the sectors. The scale of NES, however, allows more detailed industrial analyses. For example, it is possible to identify the highest and lowest-paid industry groups (three-digit Standard Industrial Classification 1992). Such analyses reveal that, in addition to those employees noted earlier within financial intermediation and mining and quarrying, full-time employees involved in software consultancy and supply (£748), radio and television activities (£674), and advertising (£628) were among the highest-paid per week in April 2001 (see Table 5).

Various branches of the hotel and restaurant and manufacturing sectors made up much of the ten lowest-paid industries. However, those full-time employees employed within manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories are the lowest-paid, earning on average £279 per week. It should be noted that there were higher and lower paid industries, but there were not enough employees in the sample to produce reliable results for these industries.

Results by occupation

As expected, with average gross weekly earnings of £703, the occupational group (as defined within the Standard Occupational Classification 1990) with the highest average weekly earnings for full-time employees was managers and administrators, followed by professional occupations (£632 per week). Managers and administrators

Table 5 Highest and lowest-paid industry subgroups; Great Britain; April 2002

	SIC 92 code	Average gross weekly pay (£) ^a	
Highest paid			
1	Software consultancy and supply	722	748.2
2	Other financial intermediation	652	732.7
3	Radio and television activities	922	673.6
4	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding	672	659.7
5	Advertising	744	627.6
6	Processing of nuclear fuel	233	616.1
7	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	731	615.7
8	Data processing	723	604.3
9	Monetary intermediation	651	599.7
10	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products	244	599.7
Lowest paid			
1	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	182	279.2
2	Restaurants	553	286.7
3	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	522	295.6
4	Hotels	551	301.6
5	Bars	554	303.6
6	Canteens and catering	555	305.3
7	Compulsory social security activities	753	306.6
8	Retail sale in non-specialised stores	521	312.6
9	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)	13	314.1
10	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities	14	315.9

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

also had the highest average hourly earnings excluding overtime – their £18.14 was £0.58 higher than the average seen in professional occupations, the second most highly paid major group (see Table 6).

Again, the highest-paid occupational group in terms of gross annual pay was managers and administrators. Their average pay of £39,259 exceeded the next highest average gross annual pay (for professional occupations) by over £6,500. At the other end of the scale, 'other' occupations earned £15,514 for the 2001-02 tax year. This group includes occupations that are generally acknowledged to be low-paid, such as non-managerial occupations within agriculture, mining, construction and transport as well as service sector occupations such as shelf-fillers, porters, cleaners, attendants and catering assistants.

Average full-time gross weekly earnings and gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£298 and £6.81 respec-

tively) were also lowest among 'other' occupations with the smallest increase in earnings (1.8 per cent). As far as pay increases for the occupational groups are concerned, the highest was within sales occupations (6.2 per cent) and personal and protective service occupations (6.0 per cent).

Once again, plant and machine operatives worked the longest average working week. Their average of 44.4 paid hours (including 4.7 hours overtime) was over eight hours more than that for professional occupations, who worked the shortest paid hours (36.0 with 0.6 hours paid overtime). This group, however, includes the teaching profession, who worked relatively shorter paid hours and thereby contribute to the high level of hourly pay within the professional occupations as a whole. Additionally, among the professional occupations, there may be an element of unpaid hours, which may further exacerbate the differential.

Table 6 Levels of pay by occupational group; Great Britain; April 2002

Occupational group (SOC90)	Average gross annual pay (£) ^b	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 2001-April 2002	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Managers and administrators	39,259	702.8	4.7	18.14	38.7	0.5
Professional occupations	32,657	631.7	4.7	17.56	36.0	0.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	28,353	519.6	2.3	13.55	38.1	1.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations	16,141	308.8	3.9	8.04	38.3	1.1
Craft and related occupations	20,454	396.3	2.7	9.04	42.7	3.6
Personal and protective service occupations	17,586	336.5	6.0	8.21	40.6	1.9
Sales occupations	17,493	338.1	6.2	8.65	39.1	1.1
Plant and machine operatives	18,284	356.3	3.6	7.85	44.4	4.7
Other occupations	15,514	297.7	1.8	6.81	42.8	4.2
All occupations	24,603	464.7	4.6	11.73	39.6	1.8

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

^b Annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

Table 7 Highest and lowest-paid occupations; Great Britain; April 2002

	SOC90 code	Average gross weekly pay (£) ^a	
Highest paid			
1	General managers; large companies and organisations	101	2,079.0
2	Treasurers and company financial managers	120	1,234.7
3	Medical practitioners	220	1,159.6
4	Management consultants, business analysts	253	933.2
5	Underwriters, claim assessors, brokers, investment analysts	361	923.6
6	Solicitors	242	899.2
7	Computer systems and data processing managers	126	864.8
8	Police officers (inspector and above)	152	839.8
9	Marketing and sales managers	121	807.7
10	Purchasing managers	122	794.3
Lowest paid			
1	Retail cash desk and check-out operators	721	205.4
2	Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers	673	207.2
3	Kitchen porters, hands	952	209.8
4	Waiters, waitresses	621	211.4
5	Petrol pump forecourt attendants	722	211.5
6	Bar staff	622	217.0
7	Counterhands, catering assistants	953	217.9
8	Educational assistants	652	224.9
9	Hotel porters	951	233.8
10	Cleaners, domestics	958	234.4

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

As with the industrial analyses, average hours worked for particular occupations may be affected by the choice of survey date. Also, some occupations, particularly managerial, do not get paid overtime, and the use of paid

overtime is likely to lead to total hours being underrecorded.

In the 2002 survey, results showed general managers of large companies and organisations earning on average £2,079 per week, topping the earnings

league table of specific occupations. The next highest-paid occupational group was treasurers and company financial managers, with average gross weekly earnings of £1,235. With average gross weekly earnings of £205, retail cash desk and check-out operators were the lowest-paid of all full-time adult employees (see Table 7). It should be noted that there are other high-paid occupations, but there were not enough employees in the sample to produce reliable results for these occupations.

Results by region

Looking at the regional picture, London topped the list in terms of regional average full-time gross weekly earnings, with £624 in April 2002. This was £127 higher than the next highest, the South East, where average gross weekly earnings were £497. London's high levels of pay are largely due to the fact that a high proportion of London's labour force is employed in higher-paying industries and occupations, and also because many employees are entitled to allowances for working in the capital. Outside the South East, the East, with average weekly earnings of £460, once again fared better than all other regions, where average earnings ranged from £399 in the North East to £427 in the West Midlands (see Table 8).

Table 8 Levels of pay by government office region and country;^a Great Britain; April 2002

	Average gross annual pay (£) ^b	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 2001-April 2002	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Great Britain	24,603	464.7	4.6	11.73	39.6	1.8
England	25,079	471.7	4.5	11.91	39.7	1.8
North East	20,716	399.3	5.1	9.93	39.6	1.9
North West	22,487	426.8	4.6	10.75	39.5	1.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	21,503	409.9	4.6	10.19	40.0	2.1
East Midlands	21,772	413.0	5.0	10.21	40.3	2.2
West Midlands	22,387	427.3	2.4	10.69	39.8	1.9
East	24,099	459.6	4.9	11.47	40.1	1.9
London	34,762	624.1	4.8	16.23	38.7	1.2
South East	26,449	496.7	5.1	12.52	39.8	1.6
South West	22,359	421.7	3.3	10.60	39.7	1.7
Wales	20,758	399.7	4.7	10.10	39.5	1.7
Scotland	22,016	427.0	5.5	10.66	39.6	1.9

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.^b Annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

Similar patterns can be observed for gross annual pay and hourly pay excluding overtime, with London topping the list across the board followed by the South East and the East. The North East and Wales showed the lowest pay levels across the regions.

Employees in Scotland experienced the largest increase in average gross weekly earnings (5.5 per cent), followed by the North East and South East (both at 5.1 per cent). The West Midlands, on the other hand, experienced the smallest rise (2.4 per cent), with the South West showing the next smallest rise (3.3 per cent).

It should be noted that earnings comparisons take no account of different price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living. Neither do they take account of the different mix of occupations and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is different. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings.

Looking at the regional pay differences between the sexes, the overall widening of the sex pay gap within Great Britain by 0.4 per cent was caused largely by the growth of earnings of men outstripping that of women in London and the South East. The

main occupations contributing to this effect were professional and senior management.

Hourly earnings excluding overtime for women were 75.8 per cent of those for men in the London region. This represents the largest pay differential by sex, and has widened by 1.2 percentage points since April 2001 (see Figure 6). In the South East it widened by 2 percentage points.

The region with the largest widening of the sex pay gap was Scotland (from 83.7 per cent to 81.4 per cent or 2.3 percentage points) where, as in London and the South East, the earnings of men at the top end of the income distribution outstripped those of women. The main occupations affected were among professional people, notably marketing and sales managers.

Wales suffered the second largest drop in the sex pay gap (1.7 percentage points). The main occupational group responsible for this drop was marketing and sales managers. However, within Great Britain the sex pay gap is still narrowest in Wales.

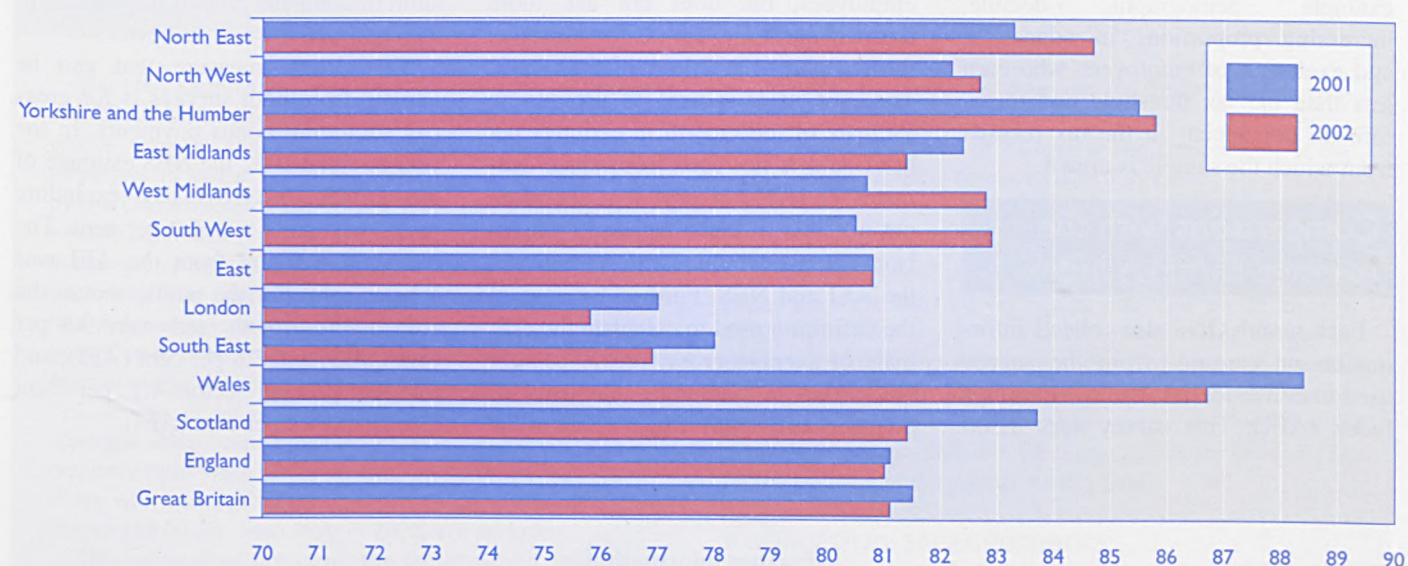
As was observed above, the main reason for the widening of the sex pay gap was strong growth in men's pay at the top end of the earnings distribution. The gap between women's and men's pay for the bottom 50 per cent of the cumulative distribution actually narrowed. This was also true of regional

data in the South East, Wales and Scotland. In London the 'gap' on this basis remained broadly unchanged.

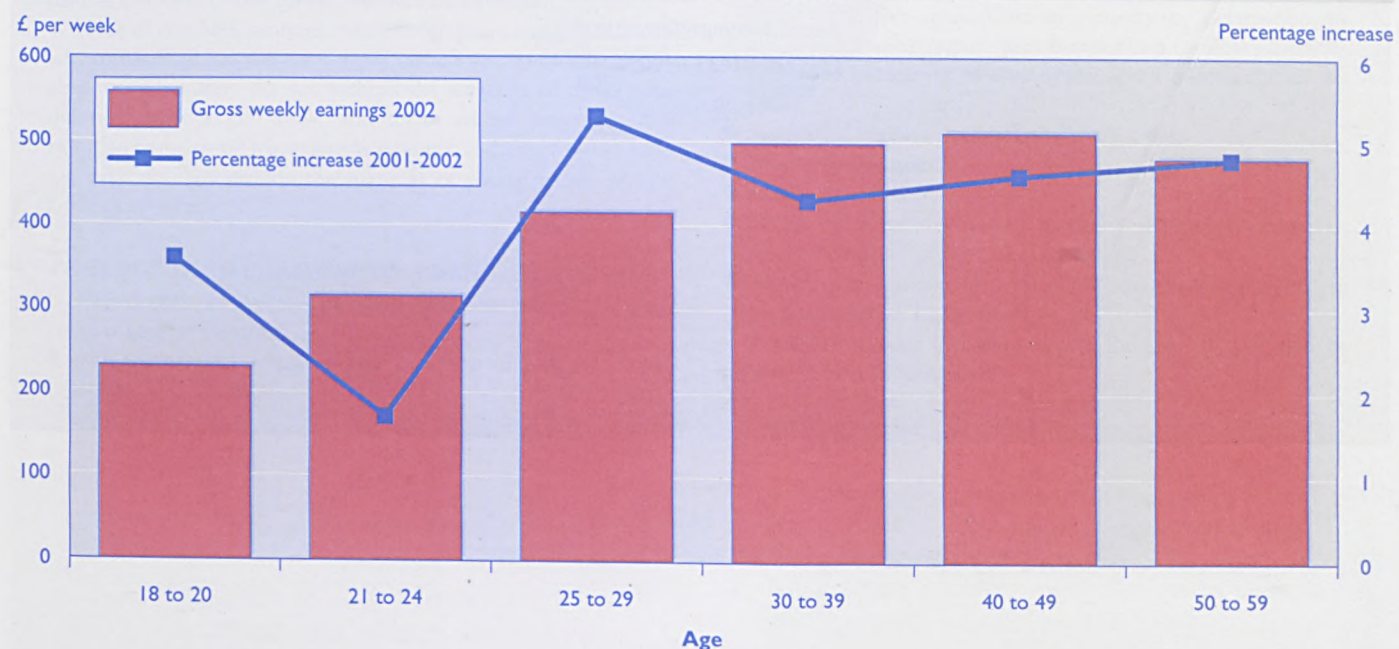
The largest narrowing of the pay difference can be found in the South West with women earning 82.9 per cent of their male counterparts (2.4 percentage points up on April 2001).

Results by age group

In 2002, the distribution of average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees climbs steadily with age to reach a maximum of £510 per week for 40 to 49-year-olds and declines thereafter. Gross annual earnings and hourly earnings excluding overtime display a similar pattern, with the peaks of £26,799 and £12.96 respectively reached in the 40 to 49-year-old age group. However, looking at the average earnings of men and women separately, it can be seen that women's earnings peak earlier than those of men. Average gross weekly earnings of full-time women climb with age to reach a maximum of £428 in the 30 to 39-year-old age group. Full-time women's average gross annual earnings and gross hourly earnings excluding overtime also peak in this age group at £22,093 and £11.41 respectively. Full-time men's average earnings reach their maximum in the 40 to 49-year-old age group with values of £30,379 per

Figure 6 Ratio of women's pay^a to men's pay^a by government office region and country; Great Britain; April 2001 and April 2002

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Hourly earnings excluding overtime for full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.Figure 7 Average gross weekly earnings in 2002 and percentage increase since April 2001,^a by age; Great Britain

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

year, £574 per week and £14.16 per hour (excluding overtime).

The largest increase between April 2001 and April 2002 was recorded among employees aged 25 to 29, whose weekly earnings increased by 5.3 per cent to £415. This was 3.6 per-

centage points higher than for the 21 to 24-year-old age group, which saw an increase of 1.7 per cent in weekly earnings (see Figure 7).

There was little difference in the hourly working patterns of the various age groups with the exception of

employees aged 60 to 64, whose average working week of 41.1 hours was 1.8 hours longer than any other group. This age group, however, is primarily made up of men, who generally work longer hours than women.

It should be noted that the number of

young people in the NES has fallen over recent years, representing, for example, demographic decline, increasing proportions in education, and exclusion of employees who earn less than the tax threshold and therefore do not appear in the tax records from which the sample is drawn.

Comparisons with the Average Earnings Index

Each month ONS also collects information on earnings from the survey used to construct the Average Earnings Index (AEI). This survey asks 8,300

employers to provide information about total pay and numbers of employees, but does not ask more detailed questions about, for example, the sex and occupations of their staff. The AEI itself is used to provide an estimate of the growth in earnings per head, and is not used to produce estimates of levels of pay. It is therefore not possible to make detailed comparisons of growth in earnings between the AEI and NES. Further, because of the definition used to calculate the estimate of average gross weekly pay for NES (that is, including elements of bonus/incentive pay which relate to the

NES survey period but which were paid outside of the period) it is not possible to compare growth in gross earnings between the two surveys.

The closest measure that can be derived from both surveys is for gross pay excluding bonus payments. In the year to April 2002 the NES estimate of the growth in gross pay excluding bonus payments was 4.0 per cent. The comparable figure from the AEI was 4.1 per cent. For the public sector, the comparable growth rates were 3.4 per cent (NES) and 3.6 per cent (AEI), and for the private sector 4.1 per cent (NES) and 4.2 per cent (AEI).

Further information

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Technical note

The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers (a similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment). Two broadly equivalent methods are used to identify the employees in the survey sample and their current employers. Around 90 per cent of the sample are identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue containing selected National Insurance numbers. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations that employ them.

Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of part-time employment is less comprehensive. The response rates were similar except for part-time men. Many of those with earnings below the income tax threshold (equivalent to £89.00 per week in April 2002) are excluded.

The survey does not cover the self-employed. In 2002, the information related to the pay period that included 10 April.

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

Most of the NES analyses relate to employees on adult rates whose earnings for the survey pay period were not affected by absence. Thus they do not include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of, for example sickness and short time working. Nor do they include the earnings of young people not on adult rates of pay.

Factors contributing to earnings growth

The increase in average earnings from one year to the next reflects several factors:

- pay settlements implemented between the April survey dates;

- changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay; and
- the structural effects of changes in the composition of the NES sample and the employed labour force.

Revisions to 2001 results

In line with normal practice this article contains revised estimates from the 2001 survey results published on 24 January 2002. These take account of a small number of corrections to the original 2001 data which were identified during the validation of the results for 2002. The impact on the whole economy estimate of growth in average gross weekly pay for full-time employees was less than 0.1 percentage point (or around 12p on the estimate of the average weekly pay).

Publication arrangements

National averages of earnings hide wide variations between different collective agreements, industries, occupations, regions and age groups. The six reports containing the detailed NES results for Great Britain include analyses of each of these, and are now available free of charge on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk or will shortly become available. The reports provide:

- streamlined analyses which give the principal results by major collective agreements by industry, by occupation, by age group and by region; distributions and summary analyses for broad categories of employees; and a description of the NES;
- results for regions, counties and small areas;
- results by occupation;
- results by industry;
- results by wage negotiating groups and pension categories (to be published on 12 December); and
- results by age group, hours and for part-time employees (to be published on 12 December).

A further report including results for the UK will also be published on 12 December.

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Technical report

The new ethnicity classification in the Labour Force Survey

By Allan Smith, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The recommended classification of ethnic groups from National Statistics data sources changed in 2001 to be broadly in line with the 2001 Census.
- The new ethnicity classification has 15 categories including four which describe people of mixed race.
- The new classification is fundamentally different to the previous one so headline labour market series for spring 1997 to winter 2000/01 have been estimated on the new basis.
- The highest working-age employment rates were for the White British population and the lowest were for the Bangladeshi population.
- Analysis of ethnicity data from the LFS demonstrates great diversity of different groups.



Photo: JACX CHAMM/FORMART

From spring 2001 the Labour Force Survey adopted new ethnicity questions and a new interim output classification for the presentation of ethnicity data.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE describes the new ethnicity questions and output classifications used by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from spring 2001. It describes the background to these changes, explains the implications for continuity, and presents some illustrative data using the new classification.

New LFS ethnicity output classification

A new interim output classification of ethnic groups for National Statistics data sources was introduced in 2001. The new output categories support

varying degrees of comparability with the 2001 population censuses of the different countries of the UK (which differ in the categories used), allowing commensurate comparability at the Great Britain and UK levels. This change is described in more detail on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk/about/classifications/ns_ethnic_classification.asp.

The production of ethnicity data from the LFS, as with other sources, can be seen as a process requiring inputs (in this case survey questions) which feed into outputs; here the ethnicity output classification. The new ethnicity output classification as applied to the LFS

Old output classification		New output classification	
Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
White	White	White	British ^a Other White ^a
Black	Black Caribbean Black African Black Other (non-mixed)	Mixed	White and Black Caribbean White and Black African White and Asian Other Mixed
Indian	Indian	Asian or Asian British	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other Asian
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Pakistani Bangladeshi	Black or Black British	Black Caribbean Black African Other Black
Mixed/Other origins	Chinese Other – Asian (non-mixed) Other – Other (non-mixed) Black – Mixed Other – Mixed	Chinese	Chinese
		Other ethnic group	Other ethnic group

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a The questions which allow these categories to be derived are not asked in Northern Ireland. Analysis of the level 2 classification variable will represent Great Britain only for these two categories.

operates on two levels: level 1 is a broad classification into six main groups; level 2 nests within level 1, and provides a finer 15-point classification (see *Table 1*). Users of LFS individual record databases should note that the variables covering these two levels of classification are derived from raw responses collected in the LFS questionnaire, and are described in more detail in the *technical note*. *Table 1* shows the two levels of the new classification, the relationship between them, and compares these levels with the old classification structure previously used by the LFS.

Data using this new classification are available on LFS individual record databases from spring 2001 onwards. Users of these data should, however, be aware of the quality issues associated with the spring 2001 data and as a result of the 2001 Census (see p645). See also the *technical note* about sampling variability.

Quality issues for spring 2001 data

LFS respondents are interviewed in five successive quarters. In normal circumstances, where information about the respondent does not change between quarters, for example date of

birth, or in situations where respondents could not be contacted in a later quarter, information from the previous quarter is rolled forward. This is referred to as imputation. With the introduction of new ethnicity questions to the LFS, there were no data to roll forward for respondents who could not be contacted.

An analysis of non-respondents showed that they represented 6 per cent of the total population aged 16 and over. An examination of their known characteristics (using data from the winter 2000/01 quarter) showed that, in comparison with respondents that quarter, they contained a smaller proportion of White people, a higher proportion of men and a higher proportion of people aged under 25. They were also more likely to be employed and less likely to be economically inactive than respondents.

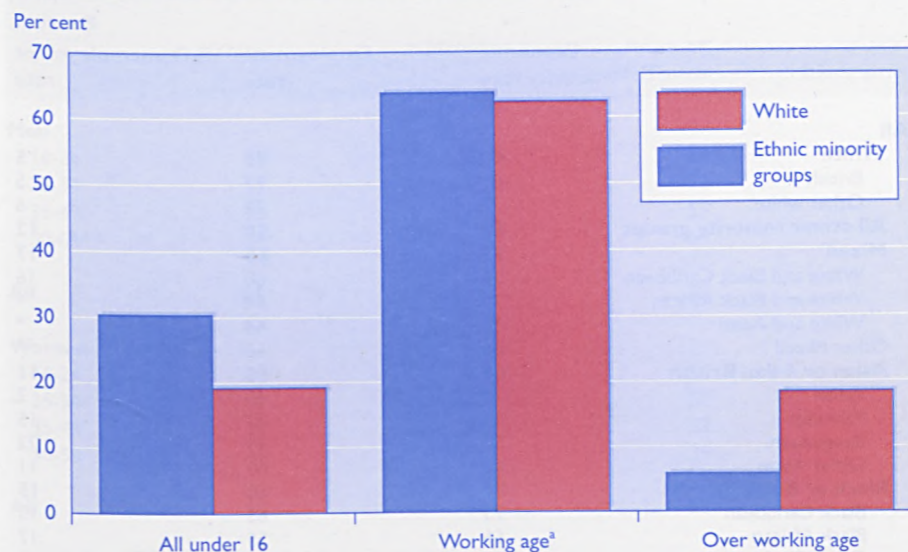
Without treating missing values, analysis by ethnic group for this quarter would be misleading. For this reason, additional imputation procedures were adopted to ensure the greatest possible number of cases had the new ethnicity information present for the spring 2001 quarter. This imputation process is described in the *technical note*.

Continuity

Although the key messages regarding differences between and within ethnic groups remains the same for broadly comparable groups under the old and new classification, it is no longer possible to produce directly comparable analysis over time directly from the LFS individual record data. Nor is it possible to compare tables of aggregates on the new basis with those produced on the old basis. Discontinuity exists even for analysis comparing the White and non-White groups. However, it was clear that users required consistent time series information on the labour market behaviour of people from ethnic minority groups, not least for the monitoring and assessment of government policy.

For this reason, historical or 'backcast' estimates were produced for headline labour market series of levels and rates at both level 1 and level 2 of the new classification. The process adopted is described in the *technical note*. Some backcast data are used in the second section of this article, while the full backcast data tables are available on the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=9670).

Figure 1 Proportions of the population by ethnicity and broad age group; United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Men aged 16 to 64, women aged 16 to 59.

For two main reasons, quarterly backcast estimates have only been produced for periods from spring 1997 onwards. Firstly, an amendment was made to the answer categories of the ethnic origin questions in winter 1996, which means that the backcasting methodology could not be easily applied to periods before this. Secondly, and more importantly,

ethnicity as a concept and the terms used to describe it change over time. This is reflected in the need to update ethnicity classifications to keep them current. Using more recent concepts to describe the past runs the risk of providing an inaccurate historical picture which increases the further back in time they are applied.

Results

Since the release of the 2001 Census estimate for the UK population, LFS estimates have needed to be reweighted to the new population figures. Estimates of employment and unemployment levels from the LFS released before 30 October 2002 are too high and rates are also affected. ONS has published interim reweighted LFS estimates for the UK all available on the National Statistics website.

The reweighted figures only cover top level series published in the labour market statistics First Release. The figures included in this article are produced from unrevised microdata. This means that some of the figures may be inaccurate as they are based on old population figures. The impacts of this are significantly reduced when looking at sex-specific rates and at the working-age population. A full reweighting of the microdata should be complete by summer 2003 but until then these figures should be treated with caution.

Given the issues mentioned above, no levels are given in the following sections. Estimates for small groups have relatively high sampling variability so

Table 2 Age distribution for total population by ethnic group; United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	0-15	16-34	35-59/64	Per cent 60/65+
White	19	25	38	18
British ^b	19	24	38	19
Other White ^b	12	34	39	15
Mixed	56	27	15	2
White and Black Caribbean	61	26	12	*
White and Black African	52	30	16	*
White and Asian	53	28	15	*
Other Mixed	48	24	23	*
Asian or Asian British	28	36	30	6
Indian	21	34	36	8
Pakistani	36	36	24	5
Bangladeshi	39	39	18	4
Other Asian	23	38	34	4
Black or Black British	28	30	35	7
Black Caribbean	24	26	39	11
Black African	32	34	31	3
Other Black	36	34	26	*4
Chinese	18	40	36	5
Other ethnic group	24	35	36	5

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Excludes people whose ethnic group is not known.

^b These data are presented for Great Britain only and exclude Northern Ireland. Detailed level ethnicity questions are not asked of the White group in Northern Ireland.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimates.

the estimates shown here should be regarded as illustrative only. See *technical note*.

Ethnic minority population

LFS data for summer 2002 show that of the total population living in households, 8 per cent identified themselves as members of an ethnic minority group. *Figure 1* demonstrates that the broad age-distribution of those from ethnic minority groups differs significantly for ethnic minority groups overall, relative to the White group. The proportion of the ethnic minority group who are of working age, at 64 per cent compares with 63 per cent for the White group. However, the most significant difference is among those aged under 16, and those over working age. The ethnic minority population overall is younger, with just 6 per cent of the population being of state retirement age or older, compared with 18 per cent for the White population.

Table 2 demonstrates this age distribution in greater detail to show how this differs for ethnic minority groups at level 1 and level 2. The White population is older than each of the ethnic minority groups. Perhaps the most marked difference in ages relative to the White group is the structure of the population identifying themselves as Mixed. Overall, of those identifying themselves as of Mixed ethnicity well over half were aged under 16 (56 per cent) with only 2 per cent aged 60/65 and over. There are also considerable differences in the age structure beneath the broad six category classification. For example, within the Asian or Asian British group, those identifying themselves as Bangladeshi have a much younger age structure than any of the other Asian groups, with almost two-fifths aged under 16 and only 4 per cent aged over 60/65, compared with 28 per cent and 6 per cent respectively for the Asian or Asian British group as a whole.

Labour market experiences

When considering the labour market experiences of ethnic minority groups,

Table 3 Proportions of people^a by economic activity status and ethnic group;^b United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Economic activity rate	Employment rate	Per cent ILO unemployment rate
All			
White	80	76	5
British ^c	81	77	5
Other white ^c	77	72	6
All ethnic minority groups	67	59	12
Mixed	72	60	17
White and Black Caribbean	71	60	16
White and Black African	70	57	*
White and Asian	76	64	*
Other Mixed	66	56	*
Asian or Asian British	66	59	11
Indian	75	69	7
Pakistani	55	47	15
Bangladeshi	50	39	22
Other Asian	68	60	11
Black or Black British	71	60	15
Black Caribbean	75	65	13
Black African	66	55	17
Other Black	75	64	*
Chinese	70	67	*
Other ethnic group	63	57	11
Men			
White	85	81	5
British ^c	86	81	5
Other white ^c	83	78	6
All ethnic minority groups	77	68	12
Mixed	79	67	15
White and Black Caribbean	78	67	*
White and Black African	81	69	*
White and Asian	84	74	*
Other Mixed	68	56	*
Asian or Asian British	78	70	11
Indian	80	75	6
Pakistani	74	64	14
Bangladeshi	75	60	21
Other Asian	80	70	13
Black or Black British	77	64	17
Black Caribbean	79	67	15
Black African	76	62	19
Other Black	73	60	*
Chinese	78	75	*
Other ethnic group	69	62	10
Women			
White	75	72	4
British ^c	75	72	4
Other white ^c	71	67	6
All ethnic minority groups	58	51	12
Mixed	66	53	19
White and Black Caribbean	67	54	*
White and Black African	*	*	*
White and Asian	70	56	*
Other Mixed	*	*	*
Asian or Asian British	52	47	11
Indian	69	63	8
Pakistani	36	29	19
Bangladeshi	22	16	*
Other Asian	53	48	*
Black or Black British	64	56	13
Black Caribbean	71	63	11
Black African	57	48	15
Other Black	76	68	*
Chinese	62	58	*
Other ethnic group	56	50	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Working-age people (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59).
^b Excludes people whose ethnic group is not known.
^c These data are presented for Great Britain only and exclude Northern Ireland. Detailed level ethnicity questions are not asked of the White group in Northern Ireland.
 * Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 4 Economic activity rates for people of working age by ethnic group, sex and age group; United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese	Per cent Other ethnic group
Men						
16-24	79	68	59	58	*	41
25-34	93	92	92	86	97	70
35-49	93	78	87	87	88	79
50-64	74	*	64	63	82	81
All	85	79	78	77	78	69
Women						
16-24	72	62	51	48	*	*
25-34	77	67	58	66	70	52
35-49	79	65	53	73	70	55
50-59	68	*	39	58	*	80
All	75	66	52	64	62	56

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample sizes too small for a reliable estimate.

it is important to appreciate their diversity. Not only are there considerable differences between the groups at level 1, but also within groups at the detailed level 2 classification and between sexes. Both supply and demand side factors are likely to explain these differences. Among the supply side factors to bear in mind are the age structures of the ethnic minority populations, the relationship between age structures and participation in education, and the likely influence of cultural factors in explaining the differences. On the demand side are factors such as education and skills, and discrimination. These factors are not pursued in this article, but a more detailed examination of them can be found in *Ethnic Minorities in Britain, Diversity and Disadvantage*.¹

Economic activity

Economic activity rates vary considerably between ethnic groups (see *Table 3*). For women, the highest working-age activity rates in summer 2002 at level 1 were for White women (75 per cent), followed by women from the Mixed group (66 per cent), and then by Black or Black British women (64 per cent). Asian or Asian British women had the lowest overall activity rate at 52 per cent. However, this hides the diversity of experience for women from different Asian backgrounds, with

Indian women having the highest activity rate of 69 per cent and Bangladeshi women having the lowest of 22 per cent.

The situation for men is different, although still with great diversity for men from different ethnic groups. Again, at level 1, the activity rate is highest for men from the White group (85 per cent). However, the lowest activity rates are for men from the Other ethnic group (69 per cent) followed by the Black or Black British group (77 per cent). At the more detailed level 2, male economic activity rates are much less widely distributed than those for women. For example, within the Asian or Asian British group, a large difference between activity rates for Indian and Bangladeshi men exists, as it does for women, but this is much narrower in percentage point terms, 80 per cent and 75 per cent respectively.

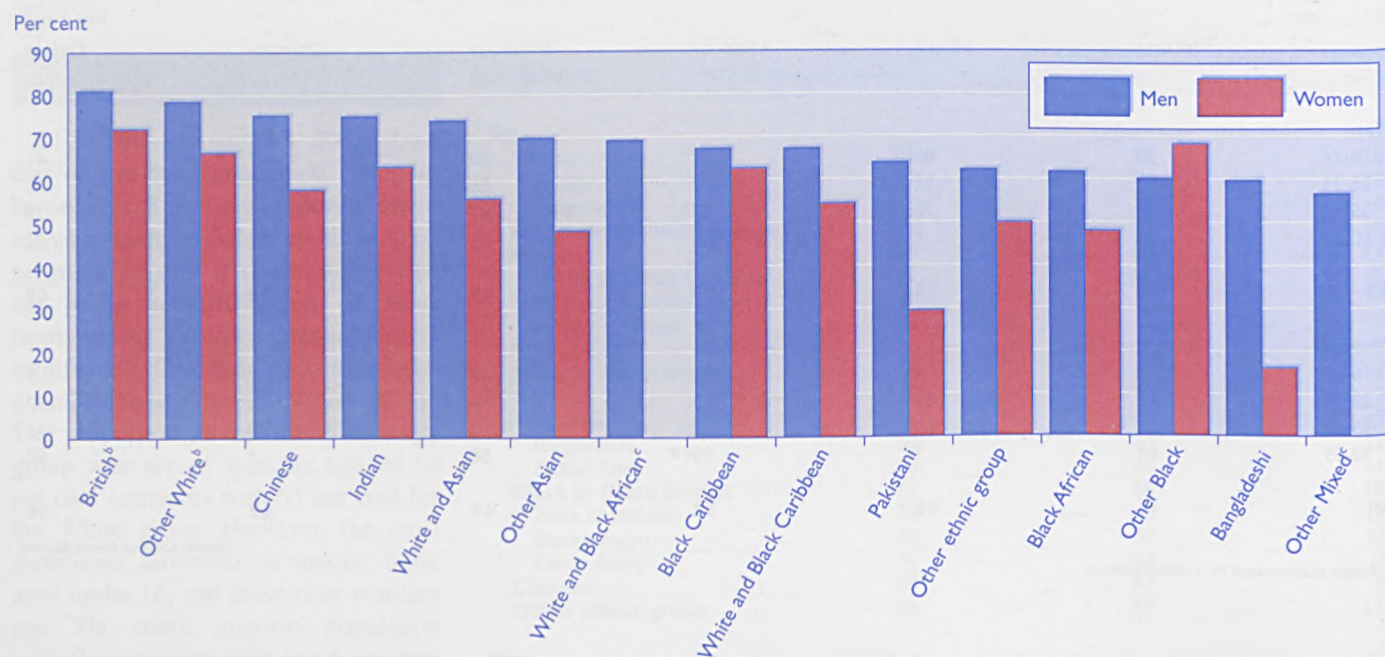
In interpreting the differences between the activity rates of different ethnic groups relative to the White groups, the importance of age structure should be borne in mind. The younger age profile of ethnic minority groups is one reason why they tend to have lower activity rates overall than the White population. Young people are much more likely to be in full-time education and therefore less likely to be economically active than those in

older age groups. In addition, ethnic minority groups tend to have higher participation in full-time education than those in the White group. *Table 4* shows the distribution of activity rates by age and sex for different ethnic groups. This demonstrates the point that, in general, the economic activity rates of the White group are higher than those of ethnic minority groups for both sexes and in each of the age groups. It also highlights the point previously made regarding activity rates being relatively low for those in the 16-24 age group. Also worth noting is that, while the gap between the activity rates of the White population and ethnic minority groups generally tends to narrow at older working ages, for Asian or Asian British women it remains at between 20 and 30 percentage points in each of the age groups.

Employment

Employment rates follow a very similar pattern to economic activity rates. The highest working-age employment rates were for the White British population and the lowest were for the Bangladeshi population (see *Figure 2*), and in the case of men, for the Other Mixed ethnicity group. As with activity rates, there were some very different employment rates between ethnic minority groups, in par-

Figure 2 Employment rates^a by ethnic minority group and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a. Employment rates for people of working age (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59).
 b. Great Britain only.
 c. Missing female bar as sample sizes too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

ticular for women, and also notable differences between men and women of the same ethnic minority group. The biggest differences in rates between the sexes in the same ethnic group were for Bangladeshi men and women at 44 percentage points, followed by Pakistani men and women (34 percentage points). The picture is very different for women in the Other Black group, where the employment rate for women was 8 percentage points higher than for men in summer 2002.

Unemployment

Table 3 also shows the unemployment rates for the different ethnic minority groups using the new classification. Here, the commentary is largely limited to the level 1 classification due to the small number of observations of unemployment in the summer 2002 sample for ethnic groups at level 2. For men, the lowest unemployment level was found for the White population at 5 per cent in summer 2002. The rates for men from ethnic minority groups were almost all double this rate or more, with the highest rate being for Bangladeshi men at 21 per cent. For women also, the lowest unemployment rate was in the

White population; the highest rate was among the Mixed ethnicity population.

Time series

Figure 3 to Figure 5 present the most recent data for activity, employment and unemployment using the backcast time series to show how the rates have developed over time. In interpreting changes over time, users should bear in mind that the results for ethnic minority groups tend to be more volatile than for the White group. Being based on a smaller number of observations, they tend to have higher sampling variability than for the White group. Users should also note that the changes here are shown only for summer quarters, as the data are not seasonally adjusted.

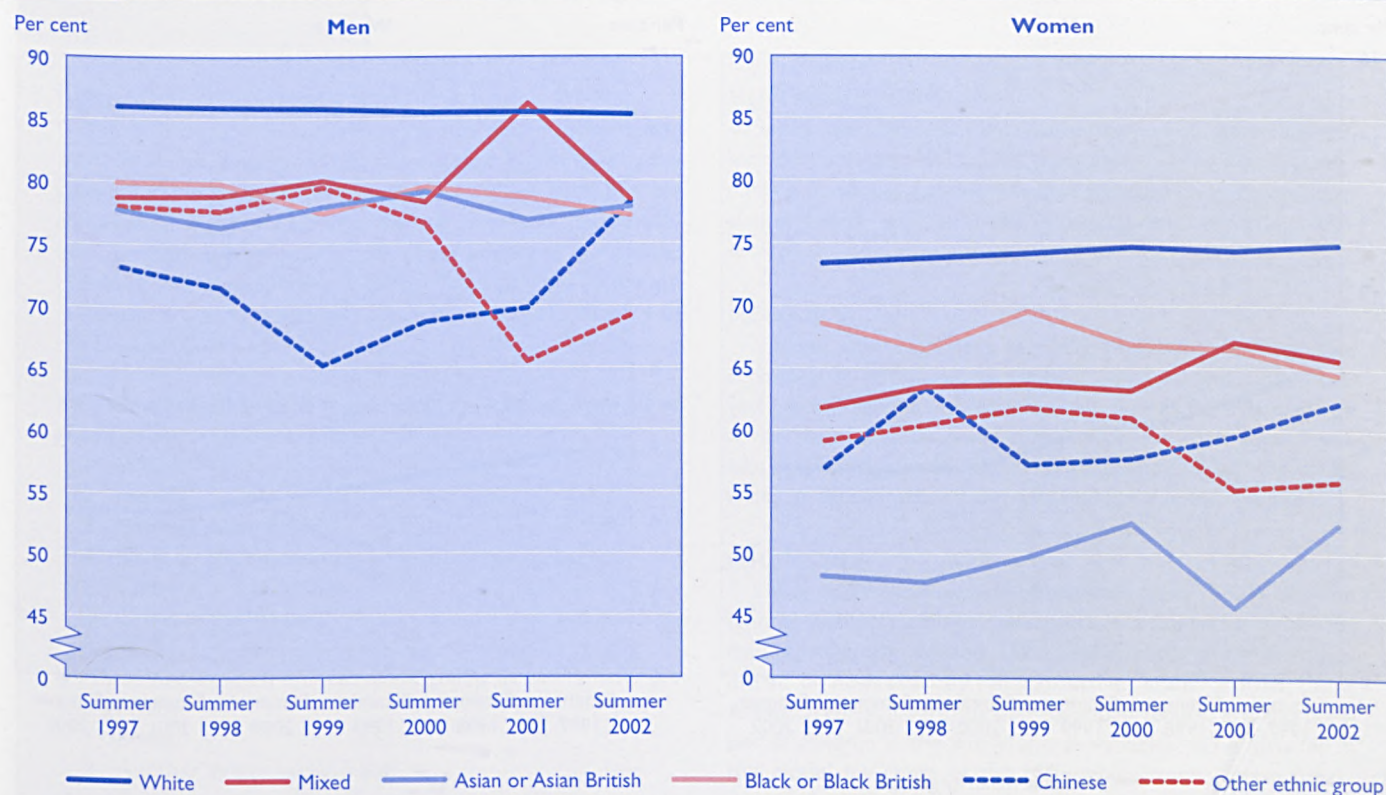
Figure 3 shows the changes to activity rates since summer 1997. For men activity rates for the White population declined by 1 percentage point to 85 per cent in summer 2002. Over the same period the largest falls in activity rates were for men in the Black or Black British group (3 percentage points) and the Other ethnic groups

category (9 percentage points). For women, activity rates in the White group increased over the same period by 2 percentage points to 75 per cent. As for men, the Black or Black British group and the Other ethnic groups category have both seen decreases in their activity rates over the period, while in the remaining three categories the activity rates have increased and narrowed the gap with White women.

Figure 4 shows the changes in employment rates over the same period. For White men, the working-age employment rate has increased over the five-year period by 1 percentage point to 81 per cent. Chinese men, whose employment rate increased by 9 percentage points to 75 per cent, experienced the biggest increase in percentage point terms. For women, the largest increases in employment rate were in the Chinese group (6 percentage points to 58 per cent) and for Asian and Asian British women (by 5 percentage points to 47 per cent).

In the case of unemployment rates, the sample sizes are often too small to present the full time series for each of the six ethnic categories, so Figure 5 is presented comparing only the White

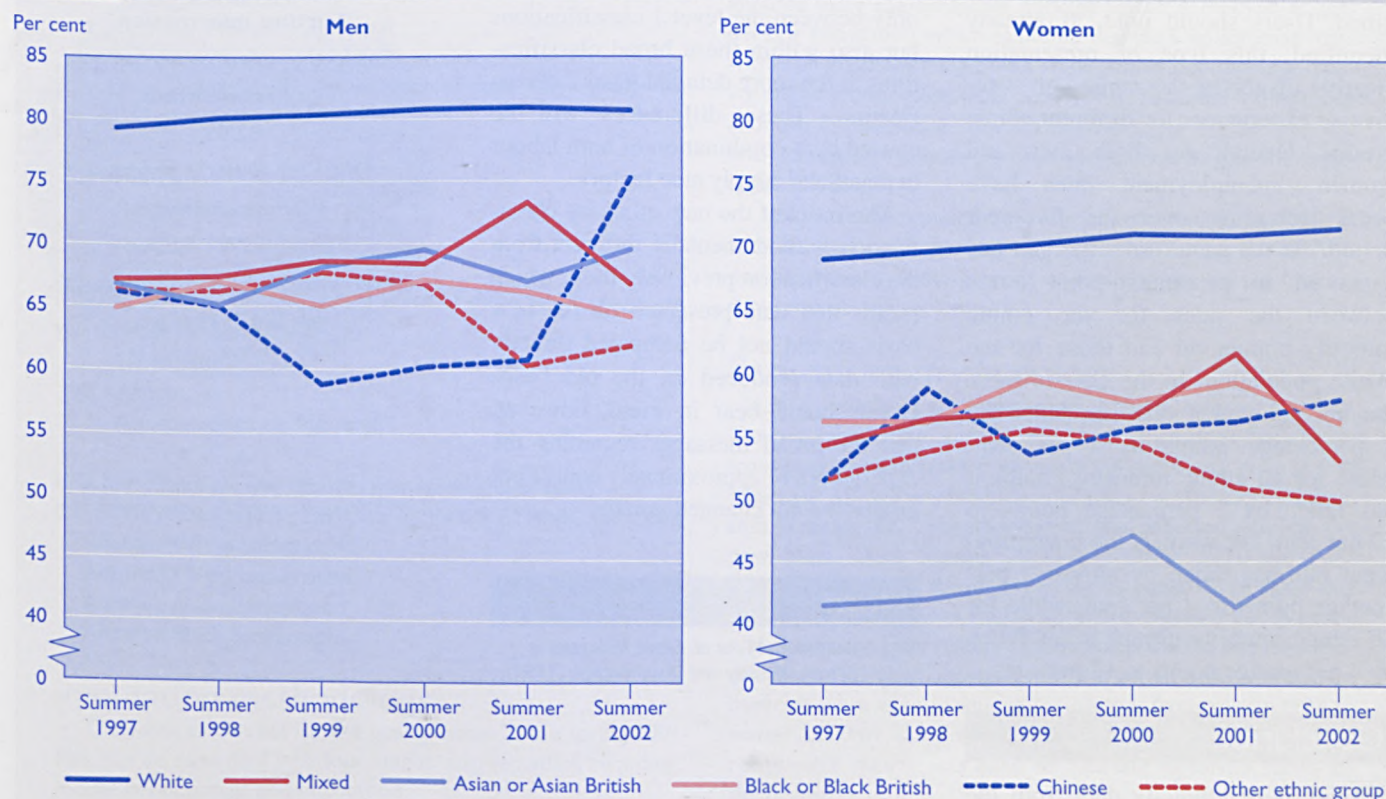
Figure 3 Economic activity rates^a by ethnic group and sex; United Kingdom; summer 1997 to summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted



a. Economic activity rates for people of working age (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59). Data for the period 1997 to 2000 are backcast.

Source: Labour Force Survey

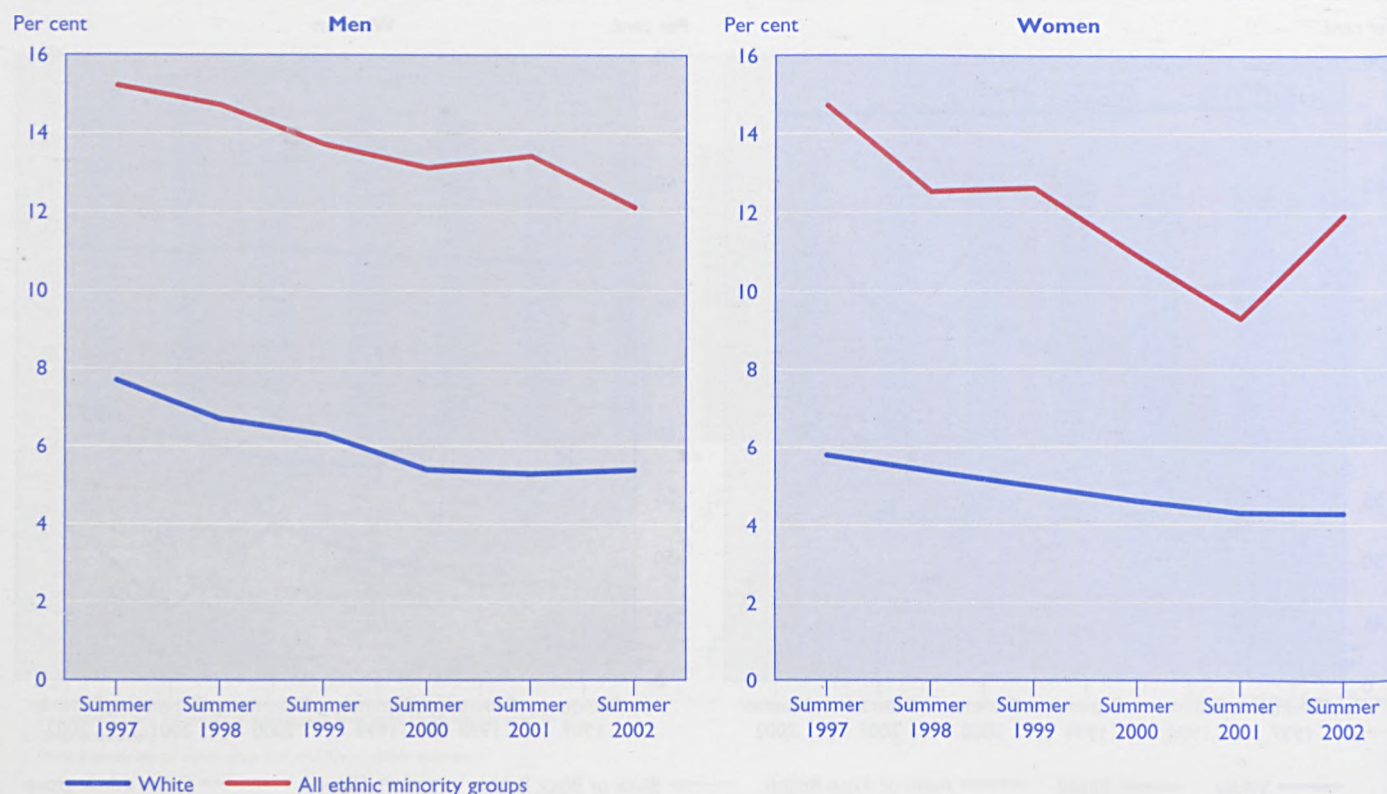
Figure 4 Employment rates^a by ethnic group and sex; United Kingdom; summer 1997 to summer 2002



a. Employment rates for people of working age (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59). Data for the period 1997 to 2000 are backcast.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Unemployment rates^a by ethnic group and sex; summer 1997 to summer 2002, not seasonally adjusted



^a Unemployment rates for people aged 16 and over. Data for the period 1997 to 2000 are backcast.

Source: Labour Force Survey

group with all ethnic minorities combined. Users should note, as already identified, this type of presentation clearly disguises a range of very diverse experiences for different ethnic groups. Overall for both men and women, unemployment rates have been decreasing over the five-year period. At the same time, the gap has narrowed in percentage-point terms between the rates for the ethnic minority population and those for the White population. In the case of men, the unemployment rate has fallen by 2 percentage points to 5 per cent, while for all ethnic minority groups it has fallen by 3 percentage points to 12 per cent. For women, the unemployment rate has fallen by almost 2 percentage points to 4 per cent, while for all ethnic minority groups it has fallen by 3 percentage points to 12 per cent.

Conclusion

Analysis of ethnicity data from the LFS demonstrates great diversity in the

experiences of different groups, not only between the level 1 classifications but also within these broad classifications at the more detailed level 2 classification. These differences will be caused by a combination of both labour demand and supply side factors.

The basis of the new ethnicity classification is fundamentally different from the classification previously used, which means that data presented on the new basis should not be compared directly with data produced on the old basis. Users should bear in mind, however, that the broad messages regarding the experiences of approximately equivalent groups are not changed greatly.

Note

1 Berthoud, M., et al, *Ethnic Minorities in Britain, Diversity and Disadvantage*, (1997).

Further information

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Technical note

Ethnicity questions in the LFS

The following are the questions used by the LFS since spring 2001. In the presentation below the question is followed by the geographical coverage. The way in which these questions are converted from responses into the two main output classification variables cannot easily be presented as part of this article. However, the derivations can be provided as flow charts on request and will be available in the next edition of volume 4 of the *LFS User Guide*.

All people are asked at first interview: *To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?* (UK)

- 1 White
- 2 Mixed
- 3 Asian or Asian British
- 4 Black or Black British
- 5 Chinese
- 6 Other ethnic group

If White: *And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?* (GB)

- 1 British
- 2 Another White background?

If Mixed: *And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?* (UK)

- 1 White + Black Caribbean
- 2 White + Black African
- 3 White + Asian, or
- 4 Another Mixed background?

If Asian or Asian British: *And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?* (UK)

- 1 Indian
- 2 Pakistani
- 3 Bangladeshi, or
- 4 Another Asian background?

If Black or Black British: *And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?* (UK)

- 1 Caribbean
- 2 African, or
- 3 Another Black background?

If Other: *Please can you describe your ethnic group?* (UK)

- INTERVIEWER ENTERS DESCRIPTION OF ETHNIC ORIGIN
- Another White background
 - Another Mixed background
 - Another Asian background
 - Another Black background

Imputation methodology

The work to correct for the quality issues in the spring 2001 files can be separated into four stages: augmentation, recoding, model development and imputation.

Augmentation

Spring 2001 ethnicity data were augmented with data collected in summer 2001. That is, in cases where ethnicity was missing in spring, but for which a response was recorded in summer, data was fed back to repopulate the spring 2001 dataset.

Recoding

'Other' type responses recorded verbatim were recoded according to a provisional census coding schema. This code was used in conjunction with the response at the first question to derive a new six-point classification for each case. Some adjustment was needed to the outcomes to reflect the differences in questionnaire design between the Census and the LFS.

Modelling

Using adult cases where both new (spring 2001) and old (winter 2000/01) ethnicity was present, a predictive model for new ethnicity was devised. Taking old ethnicity as the best predictor of new ethnicity, an exhaustive 'chaid' analysis (using AnswerTree[®] software) further identified tenure, age and number of children in the family unit as variables to be included in the model for some of the old ethnic groups. These breakdowns determined the imputation classes to be used in the imputation process.

Imputation

The remaining cases of missing new adult ethnicity were imputed using the computer package Stata[®]. A method of hot-decking imputation which randomly selects a donor case from within an imputation class was employed to populate the missing ethnic group values. This process was repeated five times to produce five replicate datasets to investigate the amount the final distribution of ethnic groups varies according to the imputation process.

Table 5 shows ethnicity of respondents (numbering 75,118) and imputed cases (numbering 3,129) for each imputation. It demonstrates that the amount of variation due to the imputation process was very small.

Backcasting methodology

LFS respondents are interviewed in five successive quarters. Certain information, such as ethnicity, which does not change from quarter to quarter, is generally collected only once at first interview. With the introduction of the new ethnicity classification in spring 2001, the information was collected again on the new basis. Once missing values for spring 2001 had been imputed (described above) a matrix was constructed using data from respondents whose ethnicity was available on both bases, which described the relationship between the old and new classifications. Tables of aggregates for the series which were to be backcast were then produced for periods from spring 1997 to winter 2000/01 using the old ethnicity classification, and the relationship matrix was used to estimate historical series on the new basis.

Technical note

Analysis of the backcast results demonstrates that the method produces stable distributions of ethnicity over time, while sampling errors produced to quality assure the backcast

estimates were no larger than those calculated for direct estimates.

Table 5 Ethnicity of respondents and imputed cases for each imputation

Ethnic group	First replicate	Second replicate	Third replicate	Fourth replicate	Per cent
					Fifth replicate
White	94.82	94.81	94.81	94.82	94.82
Mixed	0.4	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.4
Asian	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.7	2.71
Black	1.5	1.5	1.49	1.49	1.5
Chinese	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Other	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32

Source: Office for National Statistics

Sampling variability

The use of annual averages provides estimates that are more reliable than those based on quarterly data, particularly for smaller groups. This method was not used in this article as the primary focus is the changing ethnicity classification. For further analysis of ethnic groups the use of annual averages is recommended. Further information on this can be found in previous articles (see pp29-42, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001 and pp17-22, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998). An alternative is to use the annual LFS databases.

The analysis is based on quarterly LFS data, especially for summer (June-August 2002). This reflects the facts that key labour market indicators for ethnic groups are published quarterly, and that the backcast data have been produced for quarters back to spring 1997. However, in general it is recommended that the (annual) local area LFS database is used. The sample size is larger and oversampling occurs in urban areas where the highest concentrations of minority ethnic groups occur. Thus estimates relating to ethnic groups are likely to have lower sampling errors and therefore be more precise.

The impact of bonus payments on the Average Earnings Index

By David Freeman, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Between December 2000 and April 2001, bonus payments were around £1 billion higher than in the same period in 1999 and 2000. However, between December 2001 and April 2002, £1 billion less was made in bonus payments than in the previous year.
- Changes in the timing of bonus payments had an impact of over 1.5 percentage points on the AEI whole economy annual growth rate for February 2001.
- From February 2003, improved information will be made available on how bonus payments are affecting the Average Earnings Index, and will allow estimates of changes in timing to be made.

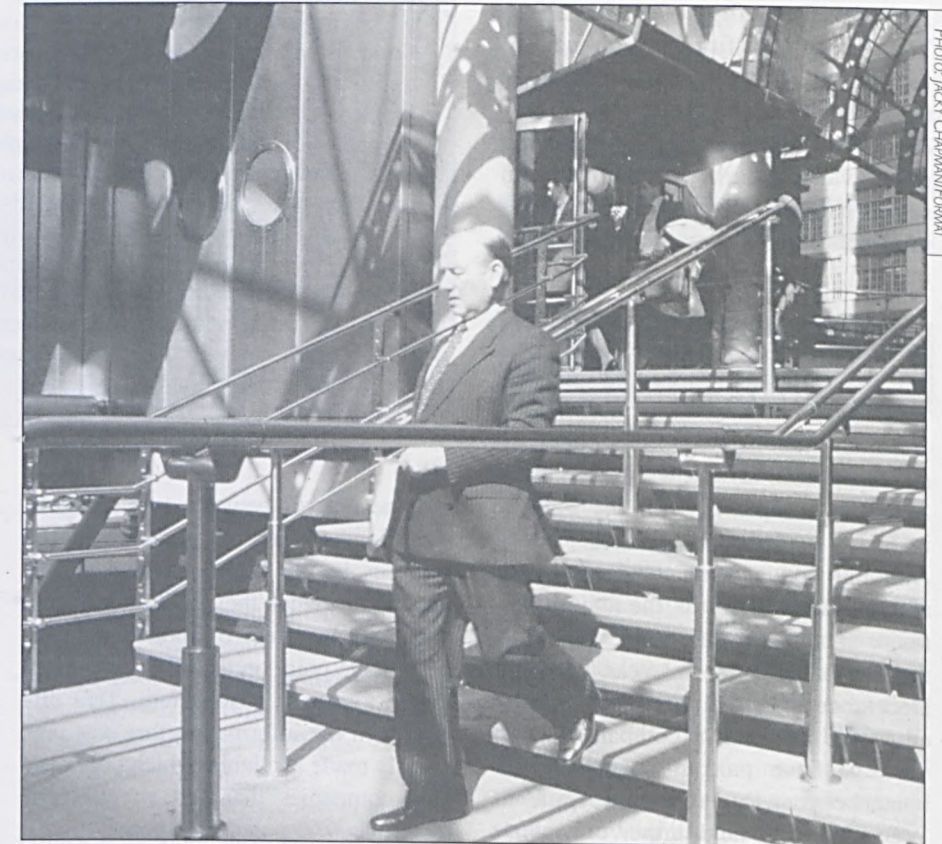


Photo: Alex Gammal/Forum

This article looks at how changes in the levels and timing of large bonus payments can affect estimates of pay growth.

Introduction

THE AVERAGE Earnings Index (AEI) is a monthly measure of how levels of pay are changing in the economy in Great Britain. As part of pay, many companies make some form of bonus payment, which may be in the form of commission, or profit-related pay, or by paying a large annual bonus. For the majority of companies, bonus payments have a small effect on the AEI. However, a certain number of companies, because of the amount they pay in bonuses and/or their number of employees, can have a significant effect on the whole economy index. This article looks at the impact that changes in the level and timing of annual bonus payments have had on the AEI in 2001

and 2002, and proposes an improved way of presenting bonus information in 2003.

Background

During 2001 and 2002, there has been increased interest in how bonuses affect pay growth. In early 2001, pay growth including bonuses was significantly greater than that excluding bonuses. For example, including bonuses, annual growth to February 2001 was 6.8 per cent compared with 4.1 per cent excluding bonuses. Accordingly, ONS started a programme of work in 2001 to monitor and report on the impact of large bonus

payments on the AEI (see *Box 1*). This article details this work, starting with an analysis of the 2001 effects, and then looking at 2002, when growth including bonuses was lower than that excluding bonuses.

The first part of the article looks at how significant firms were identified. The impact these firms had on the AEI in 2001 and 2002 is then analysed in the second part of the article, giving expanded versions of information made available during 2002. Finally, an improved way of presenting bonus information is proposed for publication in 2003.

Identifying significant bonus payers

To analyse in detail the effect of major bonuses on the whole economy AEI, the companies with the biggest impact needed to be identified. Although bonus payments can be made at any point in the year, the majority of major annual bonuses are paid towards the end of the financial year, between December and April. So, to be included in the analysis, a company would need to have paid its main annual bonus between December and April.

To narrow the field further, only companies that had a significant effect on the published growth rate for the whole economy are included. Due to the way that the AEI is constructed, it is possible to calculate the contribution of a single company to the whole economy month-to-month growth rate (that is, the per-

Box 1 The Average Earnings Index

The AEI is the main measure of how levels of pay are changing in the Great Britain economy. Information is collected from a sample of around 8,400 companies each month on the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS). Data are collected on the number of employees and the total payroll for the month. Companies are also asked to supply the amount of bonus payments and arrears payments contained in total pay.

To calculate the AEI, the percentage change in average weekly pay per employee compared with the previous month is calculated for each company on the sample (for example, the change from March to April). This means that only companies that have provided data for the current and the previous month are included in the calculation of the AEI. The percentage changes for each company are then weighted together to give a monthly change for the whole economy. The whole economy change is applied to the index value for the previous month to give the latest index value. Separate index values are calculated for pay including and excluding bonus payments which show if bonus payments are changing at a different rate to other elements of pay.

centage growth between two consecutive months). For the purposes of the analyses in this article, a company is included if, when they paid their bonus, they had an effect of more than 0.01 percentage point on the whole economy month-to-month growth rate. This differs from the information that was previously made available, which only covered companies that had an effect of more than 0.05 percentage point.

Interpreting the bonus timing matrix

The data for companies that had a significant impact on the AEI between

December 1999 and April 2000 were analysed to look at how changes in the level and timing of main bonuses affected the whole economy growth rate during the same period in 2000 and 2001. The results of this analysis are shown in *Table 1*. The column showing the 1999/2000 effect includes all companies whose bonus payments had an impact of more than 0.01 percentage point on the whole economy month-to-month growth rate from December 1999 to April 2000 inclusive. However, the columns which follow show the effect of a subset of these companies:

- who were on the sample between December 2000 and April 2001; and

Table 1 Bonus timing matrix: percentage point contributions to month-on-month growth;^a Great Britain; December 2000 to April 2001

	Paid annual bonus this year in:					2000/01 like-for-like effect
	1999/2000 bonus effect	December 2000	January 2001	February 2001	March 2001		April 2001
Paid annual bonus last year in:						
December 1999	3.5	3.6			0.1	3.7
January 2000	2.4	0.1	1.6		0.1	2.3
February 2000	3.8	0.1	0.9	2.8	0.2	4.1
March 2000	5.8	0.1		1.9	3.3	5.3
April 2000	1.3		0.1			0.7
Total observed		3.8	2.6	5.2	3.6	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

^a Includes all firms which made a contribution to the month-on-month growth of the AEI of more than 0.01 percentage point between December 1999 and April 2000.

Table 2 Whole economy AEI including bonus payments growth rate; Great Britain; December 2000 to April 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Published	Adjusted for bonus timing changes
December 2000	5.2	5.0
January 2001	4.5	3.9
February 2001	6.8	5.2
March 2001	4.3	4.4
April 2001	4.9	4.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3 Bonus effects for companies in matrix for both years; Great Britain; 1999/2000 and 2000/01

	Adjusted 1999/2000 effect	2000/01 like-for-like effect
December 1999	2.9	3.7
January 2000	1.7	2.3
February 2000	3.2	4.1
March 2000	4.6	5.3
April 2000	0.8	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

- whose bonus effects in these months were at least a third of their effect the previous year.

This does lead to some drawbacks in the interpretation of the table, but these will be addressed later in this article. Figures on the diagonal of the matrix (in bold) show the effect of companies that paid their bonuses in the same month as the previous year. Figures below the diagonal show the effect of bonuses that were paid earlier than in the previous year and figures above the diagonal show bonuses that were paid later. The 'like-for-like' column at the right of the matrix is the movement in the AEI that would have occurred if all companies had paid their bonuses in the same month as in 2000. Comparing these data with the effect of bonuses in 2000 (the first column in the matrix) shows the effect of changes in the levels of bonuses. The row at the bottom of the matrix, the actual change, is the impact of bonuses observed in the index. Comparing these data with the like-for-like column shows the impact of changes in the timing of bonuses payments.

Analysis for 2001

In *Table 1* there are some significant figures below the diagonal for January

and February, showing that a number of bonuses were paid earlier in 2001 than in 2000. The estimated effect of the changes in the timing of bonus payments can be seen in *Table 2*. The 'published' column shows the whole economy growth rate for pay including bonuses as published by ONS. The 'adjusted' column shows an estimate of the growth rate that would have been seen if all major bonuses had been paid at the same time as the previous year. The net effect of the timing changes in 2001 was to increase the growth rates between December and February by up to 1.6 percentage points and decrease the growth rate slightly in March.

Comparing the 1999/2000 effect with the like-for-like column in *Table 1* shows that between December and February, bonuses had a similar or greater effect in 2001. Figures in the matrix also show that during March and April the effect of bonuses was lower in 2001 than in 2000. However, some companies had been rotated out of the sample between 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Also, the effect of some companies' bonuses in 2000/01 was much smaller than in 1999/2000, or no bonus was paid. In all these cases, the companies are included in the 1999/2000 effect, but not in the rest of the table.

This means that the picture is slightly distorted. This has been addressed in *Table 3* where the 1999/2000 effect has been adjusted to show only those companies that appear in the matrix for both 1999/2000 and 2000/01.

From *Table 3* it can be seen that, for major bonus payers in both years, bonuses had a higher effect in 2000/01 than in 1999/2000 for all months. In total, approximately £1 billion extra was paid in bonuses in 2000/01.

Analysis for 2002

A similar analysis on bonuses was carried out for 2002. The majority of companies in the matrix for 2001 were included again in 2002, but there were some differences because of changes in the sample and companies meeting the criteria for inclusion in the matrix in 2001 but not 2002 and vice versa. *Table 4* shows the final bonus timing matrix for 2002.

As in 2001, there were some significant timing changes with some bonuses being paid later in 2002. Much of this change was due to bonuses being paid in March 2002 rather than February. The effect of these timing changes on the annual earnings growth rate was to reduce growth in January and February, but increase growth in March (see *Table 5*).

Similarly to 2000/01, there are companies that have been rotated out of the sample, or whose effect in 2001/02 is not sufficient to be included in the analysis. *Table 6* shows the 2000/01 effects adjusted for these companies. In 2001/02 bonus payments were generally lower than in 2000/01, as can be seen by comparing the adjusted 2000/01 effects with the like-for-like column. Bonus payments in 2001/02 were approximately £1 billion lower than in the same period the previous year.

Publication of bonus data in 2003

During the relevant period in 2002, information on bonus payments was made available along with other supplementary AEI data on the National Statistics website. This has been well received and has enabled users to gain

Table 4 Bonus timing matrix: percentage point contributions to month-on-month growth;^a Great Britain; December 2001 to April 2002

	2000/2001 effect	Paid annual bonus this year in:					2001/02 Like-for-like effect
		December 2001	January 2002	February 2002	March 2002	April 2002	
Paid annual bonus last year in:							
December 2000	5.2	2.5	0.1			0.1	2.7
January 2001	3.2		1.5	0.3		0.1	2.0
February 2001	6.7	0.1	0.1	3.7	1.2		5.1
March 2001	5.2	0.1		0.7	2.3	0.1	3.2
April 2001	1.5	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2
Total observed		2.8	1.7	4.8	3.8	1.1	

Source: Office for National Statistics

^a Includes all firms which made a contribution to the month-on-month growth of the AEI of more than 0.01 percentage point between December 2000 and April 2001.

a better idea of how major bonuses were driving the AEI. However, ONS has been working on a number of improvements in the way in which data will be presented in 2003. Firstly, when the current matrix is published for a month prior to April, it is not always possible to give a like-for-like comparison as there may be timing changes that have not come through (for example, bonuses paid later than in previous years). This makes interpretation of the matrix difficult, particularly for analysts who require an up-to-the-minute measure of what is happening with earnings. To help interpretation of the matrix, it is proposed that from 2003 the matrix should also show how much of the previous year's effect for each month has been accounted for by movements in the latest year.

Secondly, ONS has been looking at how to produce a better like-for-like comparison to analyse changes in the levels of bonuses. The current format only shows the effect of a fixed panel of companies, determined by the effect their data had on the AEI in the previous year. This may not show the full story. There were some companies whose bonuses significantly affected the AEI in 2002, but were not included in the analysis as they had a smaller effect in 2001. Not covering these in the 2002 matrix may give a false impression of what was happening to the index. Similarly, companies rotated out of the sample were also left in the figures for 2001, which would artificially deflate any change in bonuses

Table 5 Whole economy AEI including bonus payments growth rate; Great Britain; December 2001 to April 2002, not seasonally adjusted

	Published	Adjusted for bonus timing changes
December 2001	2.1	2.0
January 2002	2.9	3.1
February 2002	2.7	3.1
March 2002	3.3	3.1
April 2002	3.8	3.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 6 Bonus effects for companies in matrix for both years; Great Britain; 2000/01 and 2001/02

	Adjusted 2000/01 effect	2001/02 like-for-like effect
December 2000	4.4	2.7
January 2001	2.7	2.0
February 2001	5.3	5.1
March 2001	3.2	3.2
April 2001	1.2	1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

shown in *Tables 1* and *4* as comparisons with *Tables 3* and *6* respectively show.

- To improve the matrix for 2003:
- the companies included will be adjusted each month to remove those rotated out of the sample since 2002;
 - those companies significantly affecting the index in 2003 who were also on the sample in 2002 will be included; and
 - all companies with a significant bonus impact in 2002 will be included in the matrix irrespective of their effect in 2003.

Although the companies in the matrix will change from month to month, the comparison shown will give a better picture of the impact of bonuses on the AEI. *Table 7* shows what the matrix for 2002 would have looked like if all these changes in format had been made. The new matrix also shows the whole economy single-month growth rate for comparison purposes. The figures in brackets show the amount of the 2001 effect accounted for by the effect in 2002. For example, the effect of 2.6 in 2002 for companies

Table 7 Revised bonus timing matrix: percentage point contributions to month-on-month growth;^a Great Britain; December 2001 to April 2002

	Whole economy AEI growth 2000/01	Main bonus contributions 2000/01	Paid annual bonus this year in:					2001/02 Like-for-like effect
			December 2001	January 2002	February 2002	March 2002	April 2002	
Paid annual bonus last year in:								
December 2000	5.9	4.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.4
January 2001	-2.0	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.4
February 2001	4.1	5.8	0.2	0.1	4.0	1.4	0.0	5.7
March 2001	0.7	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.1	3.4
April 2001	-4.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.4
Total observed			3.3	2	5.6	4.2	1.2	
Whole economy growth 2001/02			4.3	-1.3	3.9	1.2	-4.1	

Source: Office for National Statistics

^a Includes all firms which made a contribution to the month-on-month growth of the AEI of more than 0.01 percentage point between December 2000 and April 2001 or December 2001 and April 2002. Note: The figures in brackets show the amount of the 2001 effect accounted for by the effect in 2002.

who paid their bonuses in December in both years (top left cell of the matrix) accounts for 4.5 of the December 2000 effect of 4.8. The remaining 2001 effect is accounted for by bonuses paid in months other than December. This would imply:

- that most companies who paid bonuses in December 2000 also paid their 2001 bonuses in December (comparing 4.8 per cent in 2000 with 4.5 per cent in 2001); and
- that for companies paying their bonuses in December 2000 and December 2001, the level of bonuses was significantly lower in 2001 (comparing 4.5 per cent with 2.6 per cent).

Comparing the December like-for-like effect (3.4 per cent) with the observed effect (3.3 per cent) shows that any changes in the timing of bonuses virtually cancel out for December (that is, the effect of bonuses paid later is only slightly less than the effect of bonuses paid earlier). Therefore, the fall in earnings growth between November and December 2001 was due to a change in the amount of bonuses paid rather than any

changes in timing of payment. The matrix in this format will allow comparisons to be made for each month of the bonus period regardless of whether the timing of payments has changed.

The new-style bonus matrix will be available from February 2003 when the AEI for December 2002 is released. It will be updated monthly until the revised AEI for April 2003 is published in July 2003.

Further information

This article follows on from 'Bonus payments and the Average Earnings Index' by Robin Youll, (see pp323-34, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2001) also available from the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk. The website has more information relating to the AEI including historical series, supplementary information and other articles. Information on bonus payments for 2002 and 2003, when available, can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=9537 with one supplementary table for December to April.

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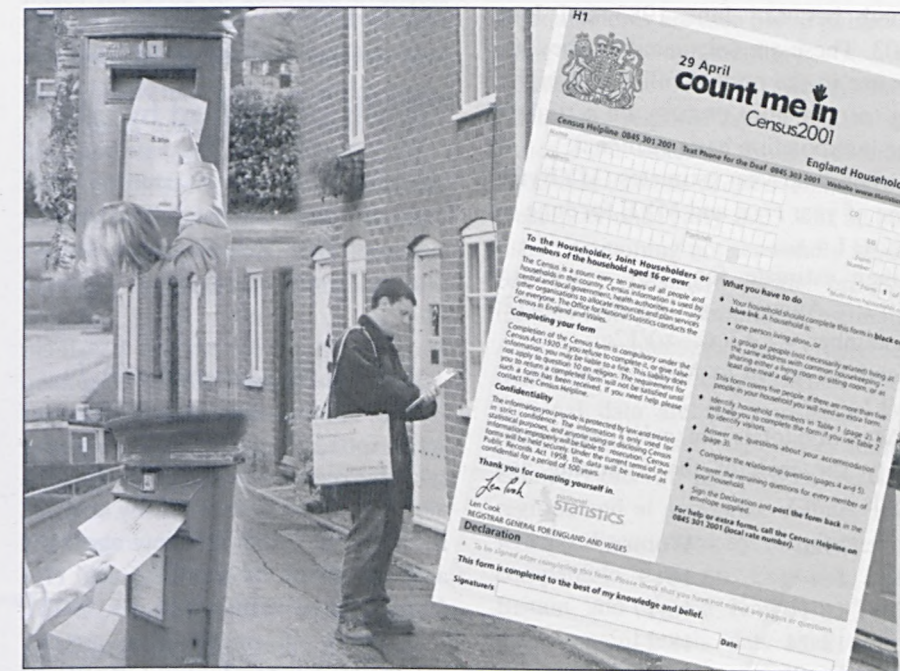
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Interim LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census

By Alex Clifton-Fearnside and David Blunt, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The 2001 Census Day estimate for the UK population was 1.0 million lower than the estimate for mid-2000.
- ONS is producing interim Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates consistent with the 2001 Census for the key national aggregates published in the monthly labour market statistics First Release.
- These interim estimates are calculated by using a time series of factors based on broad age bands by sex applied to the corresponding pre-2001 Census consistent LFS data and summed to obtain new aggregate LFS totals.
- Until spring 2003 regional LFS data will continue to be published consistent with pre-2001 Census population estimates but will be not seasonally adjusted and will focus on annual comparisons. The availability of a full set of population mid-year estimates in spring 2003 will enable interim LFS series to be published at regional level which are consistent with the interim national series.
- A full reweighting of all LFS series and databases will be completed by summer 2003 as originally planned.



This article describes the publication plans for, and methodology used to produce, interim estimates for key national aggregates from the LFS following the publication of population estimates consistent with the 2001 Census.

Introduction

THE RESULTS of the 2001 Census showed that previous estimates of the UK population were around one million too high. ONS has published interim revised national mid-year population estimates, and the Government Actuary's Department has published interim national population projections for 2002 onwards. ONS will publish final mid-year population estimates for 1982 to 2000 in early 2003. A full reweighting of all Labour Force Survey (LFS) series and databases will be completed by summer 2003 as originally planned. However, it is important for macroeconomic planning to have the most accurate labour mar-

ket estimates possible. Therefore, ONS is producing interim LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census for the key national aggregates (that is, the series published in the monthly labour market statistics First Release). These are calculated by using a time series of factors based on broad age bands by sex applied to the corresponding pre-2001 Census consistent LFS data and summed to obtain new aggregate LFS totals. The methodology used is described in detail below. Plans to publish these estimates were announced last month (see p567, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002) and are expanded here.

Methodology for producing interim revised LFS estimates

The first step is to calculate population totals on the new basis for each month between June 1983 and June 2003. These are calculated, as they are for use in the normal full LFS weighting (or grossing) process, on a straight line interpolation basis such that:

where mid-year estimates (MYE) for June of year $t = x_t$ and MYE for June of year $t+1 = x_{t+1}$

then estimate for July_t = $x_t + (x_{t+1} - x_t)/12$; August_t = $x_t + 2(x_{t+1} - x_t)/12$; September_t = $x_t + 3(x_{t+1} - x_t)/12$;

and so on up to May_t = $x_t + 11(x_{t+1} - x_t)/12$.

Monthly totals are calculated separately for each of the following age bands by sex:

Men	Women
16+	16+
16-17	16-17
18-24	18-24
25-49	25-49
50-64	50-59
65+	60+

Note: Working age for men is 16-64; working age for women is 16-59, so separate age bands are needed.

Then adjustment factors are calculated by dividing the revised monthly population estimates by sex and age band by the old population estimate for the same sex and age band, for example:

adjustment factor (AF) for men aged 16-17 for month $t = AF_{(men(16-17))} = (men(16-17)_t \text{ new}) / (men(16-17)_t \text{ old})$.

For 1984-1991 adjustment factors are needed only for April of each year because the LFS was only an annual survey for these years. From spring 1992 factors are needed for each month reflecting the move to a monthly survey.

Finally, LFS estimates for the labour market statistics First Release are calculated as usual from the survey database, including both weighting using pre-2001 Census population estimates and seasonal adjustment. Adjustment factors for the central month are applied to each three-month period.

These population adjustment factors are applied to both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted series.

Monthly population adjustment factors are calculated by age for Tables 2, 9, 12 and 13 of the First Release (as described below) and summed to give both 16+ and working age totals.

Details of method by table

The details of the method are described below on a table by table basis for the national labour market statistics First Release (with *Labour Market Trends* table numbers in brackets):

Table 1 LFS summary (A.1)

This table includes levels and rates series for LFS population, economically active, employment, unemployment; and economically inactive by sex and for all people, both for those aged 16+ and for those of working age (16-59/64).

Monthly adjustment factors are calculated by age for Tables 2, 9, 12 and 13 (described below) and the appropriate totals are included in Table 1. This method has the advantage over other methods of allowing complete additivity by age without additional constraining.

Table 2 Employment by age (B.2)

The age breakdown is calculated in the following way:

(a) Old monthly employment estimates by age and sex are multiplied by equivalent adjustment factors.

(b) These new adjusted estimates are summed to give totals for all aged 16+ and working age by sex for each month.

(c) Rates are calculated using the new levels.

(d) Implied 16+ adjustment factors are calculated using the new 16+ estimates calculated in (b), for use in other tables. The same thing is done for working age.

Table 3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers (B.1)

Estimates in this table are for age 16+.

(a) All estimates in this table are multiplied by the 16+ adjustment factors by sex calculated in Table 2 (d) above. It is not possible to apply age-specific factors since published estimates do not include age by employment type seasonally adjusted. There is a risk that differential changes in employment type by age (within sex) will be missed by this scaling method.

(b) Sum male and female to give total for all people in each category.

(c) Rates are calculated using the new levels.

(d) The percentages by reasons for temporary/part-time working in the second half of the table remain unchanged for men/women but are recalculated for all people.

Table 7 Actual weekly hours (B.21)

This table includes total weekly hours and average weekly hours by sex and for all people, in total and for full-time, part-time and second job employment. Hours information is not collected for people on college-based schemes. Estimates are for age 16+.

(a) Assume average hours for male/female by all/full-time/part time/those with second jobs are unaffected. Average hours estimates for all people are recalculated under (c) below.

(b) Multiply male/female by all/full-time/part-time/second job employment estimates calculated in Table 3 by average hours estimates in (a) to give revised total hours for each of these categories. Sum male and female to give total for all people in each category. An adjustment is made to remove the hours of government trainees on college-based schemes.

(c) Divide the hours total for all people in each category in (b) by all people in all/full-time/total part-time employment from Table 3 to give revised average hours estimates for all people.

Table 8 Usual weekly hours of work (B.22)

This table includes numbers of men, women and all people, for all employment, employees and self-employed, who work in different bands of usual

weekly hours. It also shows the percentage breakdown by hours within each category. Estimates are for age 16+.

(a) Retain old percentage breakdown within each category for males and females.

(b) Use revised estimates of employees/self-employed by sex calculated in Table 3 and recalculate levels on basis of percentages in (a). Sum male and female to give total for all people in each category.

(c) Recalculate percentages for all people.

Table 9 ILO unemployment by age and duration (C.1)

(a) This table is calculated consistently with Table 2. Age groups are slightly different to those given in Table 2, but this does not materially affect the method, since the combined age group (50+) is separated into component parts by subtracting levels of working-age unemployment from 16+ unemployment and this estimate is used to derive the 50-59/64 figures.

(b) Rates are calculated by dividing the revised levels by economic activity from Table 12.

Table 12 Economic activity by age (D.1)

(a) Levels in this table are calculated as the sum of employment + unemployment by age band and sex from Tables 2 and 9.

(b) Rates are recalculated by dividing levels by revised LFS population totals.

Table 13 Economic inactivity by age (D.3)

(a) Since activity + inactivity = population, levels in this table are calculated by residual (population - activity).

(b) Rates are recalculated by dividing levels by revised LFS population totals.

Table 14 Reasons for inactivity (D.2)

Reasons are given for working age.
(a) The estimates in this table for men and women are multiplied by the working-age adjustment factors by sex calculated in Table 2 (d) above.

(b) Sum men and women to give total for all people in each category.

Table 18(1) Regional labour market summary (A.11)

No interim revised mid-year estimates for 1982 to 2000 are available below national level, and it is therefore not possible to produce interim LFS series below national level at this stage. This table (and the regional labour market First Releases) from November 2002 until early 2003 will be published containing not seasonally adjusted rates consistent with pre-2001 Census mid-year population estimates. No regional levels information will be published and the table will not show quarter-on-quarter comparisons. As the regional LFS estimates will not be consistent with the revised national LFS data during this period, totals for England, Great Britain and the UK will not be shown in this table.

Table 22 Educational status of young people (G.21)

(a) Estimates calculated in previous tables can be used for totals by economic status.

(b) Assume educational status proportions are unaffected. Apply these rates to the new levels.

Publication arrangements

Interim LFS estimates from March-May 1992 to June-August 2001 were published on the National Statistics website on 30 October 2002 using the interim revised mid-year population estimates that were published on 10 October 2002. Interim LFS estimates for the period July-September 2001 to June-August 2002 were published on 8 November using the interim 2001-based national population projections published by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) on 1 November. The latest monthly labour market statistics First Release published on 13 November and containing LFS data for the period July-September 2002 was the first to contain interim revised LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census. Publication of interim revised annual LFS data for March-

May 1984 to March-May 1991 was completed on 15 November. This issue of *Labour Market Trends* also includes the revised data. As well as publishing interim revised seasonally adjusted LFS data for series published in the First Release, the not seasonally adjusted equivalents are also being published using the same methodology.

Due to the reasons already mentioned, the regional labour market statistics First Releases from November 2002 and *Labour Market Trends* from December until early 2003 will be published containing not seasonally adjusted data consistent with pre-2001 Census mid-year population estimates. As a result tables, text and graphs will focus on annual comparisons. These regional data are not consistent with the interim revised national estimates. Comparisons of levels data between regions and at aggregate country level will be discouraged by not publishing comparable data for England, Great Britain and United Kingdom. Tables that contain levels data that can be compared across regions will have these levels withdrawn. The tables affected are on the front page of the regional releases, summary Table 1 (national labour market summary by region) and Table 1 (summary for the current quarter). This also affects Table 18 of the national First Release and Table A.11 of *Labour Market Trends*.

In February 2003, ONS will publish final mid-year population estimates for 1991 to 2000, and in March 2003 the equivalent estimates for the period 1982 to 1990. These will be incorporated in the LFS interim estimates as soon as possible thereafter. The availability of a full set of population mid-year estimates for these earlier years will enable interim revised LFS series to be published at regional level which are consistent with the interim national LFS series.

The autumn edition of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* was published only as an electronic publication on 18 October 2002. Because of the resources involved in producing a printed version of the *Quarterly Supplement*, the data would have been out of date by the time the supplement reached readers.

ONS will complete a full reweighting of all LFS series and databases by summer 2003 as originally planned. At this time fully reweighted LFS estimates will replace the interim revised LFS series. ONS is considering what LFS data to publish in the *Quarterly Supplement* and *Labour Market Trends* until the full reweighting of LFS databases has been completed. Data in other National Statistics publications are being reviewed on an individual basis. If publications are using LFS data consistent with the national First Release series, this information can still be pro-

vided and published as interim revised LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census. For other publications that use other levels of disaggregation (for example, region, occupation, industry, ethnicity) only data consistent with pre-2001 Census population estimates are available. If and when they are published, these estimates will be clearly labelled to warn users that these are not consistent with the latest population estimates. Users of LFS data through services such as the bespoke tabulation service will also be warned of the limitations of their data.

It will take some time for annual and occasional publications and datasets to take on the reweighted LFS data. Until such time users should bear in mind that the 2001 Census showed that the population, particularly for men aged 25-49, had grown less quickly than was thought when the previously published LFS estimates were calculated. An early assessment of the outcome of the revised population effects is given in the Labour Market Spotlight section of this issue of *Labour Market Trends* (pp641-2).

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Revised LFS tables

(*Labour Market Statistics First Release Historical Supplement* at www.statistics.gov.uk/OnlineProducts)

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Publication dates of main economic indicators December - February

Labour market statistics

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

December	18 Wednesday
January	15 Wednesday
February	12 Wednesday

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Working-age households	Q	Nov 2002	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2002	F.4†
Regional labour market summary	M	Dec 2002	A.11	Work-based learning for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Dec 2002	F.5
LFS annual local area data	A	Jan 2002	A.12	Work-based learning for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Dec 2002	F.6
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Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Dec 2002	B.13	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Nov 2002	589
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2002	B.14	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 2002	B.15	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2002	343
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Nov 2002	B.16	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Nov 2002	G.21
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 2002	B.17	Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 2002	571
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Dec 2002	B.18	People with disabilities and the labour market	Q	Sep 2002	464
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Dec 2002	B.21	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Dec 2002	G.22
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Dec 2002	B.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2002	461
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Dec 2002	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Oct 2002	B.33	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 2002	573
Total workforce hours worked per week: by region and industry group	Q	Nov 2002	B.34	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 2002	109
Job-related training	Q	Nov 2002	B.41	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2002	463
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 2002	B.51	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 2002	G.31
UNEMPLOYMENT				RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Dec 2002	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Dec 2002	H.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Dec 2002	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Dec 2002	H.11
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 2002	C.4	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Mar 2002	H.12†
Claimant count by region	M	Dec 2002	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Mar 2002	H.13†
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Dec 2002	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	Mar 2002	H.14†
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Dec 2002	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Mar 2002	H.15†
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Dec 2002	H.12
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Dec 2002	C.21	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Dec 2002	C.22	* Currently suspended.			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 2002	C.23	† Discontinued. See Table H.12 for more information on where to access these data.			
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Dec 2002	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Dec 2002	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 2002	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 2002	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Dec 2002	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2002	C.35				
Redundancies	Q	Nov 2002	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 2002	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 2002	C.43				
Redundancies in the UK	A	Jul 2002	339				
International comparisons	M	Dec 2002	C.51				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
Economic activity by age	M	Dec 2002	D.1				
Economic inactivity	M	Dec 2002	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	Dec 2002	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Dec 2002	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Dec 2002	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Dec 2002	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 2002	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 2002	643				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 2002	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 2002	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 2002	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Dec 2002	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Dec 2002	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
1992	44,990	28,397	25,606	2,791	16,593	63.1	56.9	9.8	36.9
1993	44,994	28,192	25,245	2,947	16,803	62.7	56.1	10.5	37.3
1994	45,013	28,138	25,393	2,745	16,875	62.5	56.4	9.8	37.5
1995	45,099	28,113	25,648	2,465	16,986	62.3	56.9	8.8	37.7
1996	45,223	28,237	25,899	2,339	16,986	62.4	57.3	8.3	37.6
1997	45,350	28,370	26,334	2,036	16,980	62.3	58.1	7.2	37.4
1998	45,491	28,354	26,579	1,775	17,136	62.3	58.4	6.1	37.2
1999	45,668	28,659	26,900	1,759	17,008	62.8	58.9	6.1	37.7
2000	45,877	28,910	27,274	1,636	16,967	63.0	59.4	6.1	37.0
2001	46,127	28,939	27,510	1,428	17,188	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
2002	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 2000	45,953	28,907	27,359	1,548	17,047	62.9	59.5	5.4	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,975	28,913	27,342	1,571	17,062	62.9	59.5	5.4	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,997	28,852	27,320	1,532	17,145	62.7	59.4	5.3	37.3
Oct-Dec	46,018	28,853	27,342	1,511	17,165	62.7	59.4	5.2	37.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,040	28,932	27,447	1,486	17,108	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,062	28,935	27,438	1,497	17,127	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jan-Mar 2001	46,084	28,901	27,432	1,469	17,182	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,105	28,923	27,470	1,452	17,183	62.7	59.6	5.0	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,127	28,939	27,510	1,428	17,188	62.7	59.6	4.9	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,149	28,968	27,513	1,455	17,181	62.8	59.6	5.0	37.2
May-Jul	46,170	28,948	27,486	1,462	17,222	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,192	28,967	27,492	1,476	17,225	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jul-Sep	46,213	28,968	27,487	1,480	17,246	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Aug-Oct	46,234	29,004	27,516	1,488	17,230	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,256	29,043	27,555	1,487	17,213	62.8	59.6	5.1	37.2
Oct-Dec	46,277	29,068	27,559	1,509	17,209	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	46,298	29,031	27,544	1,487	17,267	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	46,319	29,050	27,577	1,473	17,269	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Jan-Mar 2002	46,340	29,065	27,576	1,489	17,275	62.7	59.5	5.1	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,361	29,130	27,625	1,505	17,232	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,383	29,183	27,659	1,524	17,199	62.9	59.6	5.2	37.1
Apr-Jun	46,404	29,195	27,698	1,497	17,209	62.9	59.7	5.1	37.1
May-Jul	46,425	29,166	27,653	1,513	17,258	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,446	29,191	27,671	1,520	17,255	62.8	59.6	5.2	37.2
Jul-Sep	46,465	29,204	27,662	1,541	17,261	62.9	59.5	5.3	37.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	61	9	-36	45	52	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	-0.1	3.0	0.3				
Over last 12 months	252	236	175	61	16	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Percent	0.5	0.8	0.6	4.1	0.1				
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	34,842	27,552	24,794	2,758	7,290	79.1	71.2	10.0	20.9
1993	34,830	27,388	24,475	2,913	7,442	78.6	70.3	10.6	21.4
1994	34,849	27,332	24,614	2,718	7,517	78.4	70.6	9.9	21.6
1995	34,921	27,301	24,854	2,446	7,620	78.2	71.2	9.0	21.8
1996	35,027	27,448	25,130	2,318	7,580	78.4	71.7	8.4	21.6
1997	35,134	27,546	25,534	2,012	7,588	78.4	72.7	7.3	21.6
1998	35,244	27,562	25,807	1,755	7,682	78.2	73.2	6.4	21.8
1999	35,394	27,823	26,084	1,739	7,571	78.6	73.7	6.3	21.4
2000	35,572	28,062	26,443	1,619	7,510	78.9	74.3	5.8	21.1
2001	35,781	28,104	26,691	1,413	7,677	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
2002	35,978	28,270	26,768	1,503	7,707	78.6	74.4	5.3	21.4
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 2000	35,636	28,072	26,538	1,533	7,564	78.8	74.5	5.5	21.2
Aug-Oct	35,654	28,074	26,519	1,554	7,580	78.7	74.4	5.5	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,672	28,011	26,496	1,515	7,661	78.5	74.3	5.4	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,690	28,019	26,526	1,493	7,672	78.5	74.3	5.3	21.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	35,709	28,100	26,630	1,469	7,609	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	35,727	28,104	26,625	1,479	7,623	78.7	74.5	5.3	21.3
Jan-Mar 2001	35,745	28,075	26,624	1,451	7,670	78.5	74.5	5.2	21.5
Feb-Apr	35,763	28,092	26,656	1,435	7,672	78.5	74.5	5.1	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,781	28,104	26,691	1,413	7,677	78.5	74.6	5.0	21.5
Apr-Jun	35,800	28,126	26,686	1,440	7,674	78.6	74.5	5.1	21.4
May-Jul	35,818	28,083	26,635	1,448	7,735	78.4	74.4	5.2	21.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,836	28,100	26,639	1,461	7,736	78.4	74.3	5.2	21.6
Jul-Sep	35,852	28,093	26,626	1,467	7,759	78.4	7		

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands									
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged	Total	Total in	ILO	Economically	Economic	Employment	unemployment	Economic
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	16 and over	economically	employment ^a	unemployed	inactive	activity	rate (%)	rate (%)	inactivity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	21,595	15,960	14,108	1,852	5,635	73.9	65.3	11.6	26.1
1993	21,589	15,736	13,771	1,965	5,853	72.9	63.8	12.5	27.1
1994	21,587	15,654	13,851	1,802	5,934	72.5	64.2	11.5	27.5
1995	21,629	15,607	14,020	1,588	6,022	72.2	64.8	10.2	27.8
1996	21,692	15,595	14,075	1,520	6,097	71.9	64.9	9.7	28.1
1997	21,754	15,584	14,306	1,278	6,171	71.6	65.8	8.2	28.4
1998	21,823	15,456	14,456	1,069	6,298	71.1	66.2	8.9	28.9
1999	21,919	15,650	14,579	1,072	6,268	71.4	66.5	8.8	28.6
2000	22,029	15,748	14,773	975	6,281	71.5	67.1	6.2	28.5
2001	22,174	15,713	14,866	847	6,461	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
2002	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 2000	22,070	15,681	14,772	909	6,389	71.1	66.9	5.8	28.9
Aug-Oct	22,083	15,701	14,781	921	6,381	71.1	66.9	5.9	28.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,096	15,684	14,774	910	6,412	71.0	66.9	5.8	29.0
Oct-Dec	22,109	15,699	14,797	902	6,410	71.0	66.9	5.7	29.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,122	15,726	14,836	890	6,396	71.1	67.1	5.7	28.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,135	15,739	14,830	909	6,396	71.1	67.0	5.8	28.9
Jan-Mar 2001	22,148	15,730	14,845	885	6,418	71.0	67.0	5.6	29.0
Feb-Apr	22,161	15,714	14,846	868	6,447	70.9	67.0	5.5	29.1
Mar-May (Spr)	22,174	15,713	14,866	847	6,461	70.9	67.0	5.4	29.1
Apr-Jun	22,187	15,714	14,842	871	6,473	70.8	66.9	5.5	29.2
May-Jul	22,200	15,728	14,843	885	6,470	70.8	66.9	5.6	29.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,213	15,754	14,862	893	6,459	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Jul-Sep	22,225	15,759	14,867	892	6,466	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Aug-Oct	22,237	15,769	14,868	901	6,468	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,249	15,777	14,883	893	6,473	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Oct-Dec	22,261	15,787	14,887	899	6,475	70.9	66.9	5.7	29.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	22,273	15,759	14,867	892	6,514	70.8	66.7	5.7	29.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	22,286	15,766	14,876	890	6,520	70.7	66.8	5.6	29.3
Jan-Mar 2002	22,298	15,754	14,846	908	6,544	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Feb-Apr	22,310	15,771	14,859	912	6,539	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,322	15,795	14,886	909	6,526	70.8	66.7	5.8	29.2
Apr-Jun	22,334	15,800	14,902	898	6,534	70.7	66.7	5.7	29.3
May-Jul	22,346	15,801	14,892	909	6,545	70.7	66.6	5.8	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,358	15,800	14,893	906	6,558	70.7	66.6	5.7	29.3
Jul-Sep	22,368	15,808	14,880	928	6,560	70.7	66.5	5.9	29.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	34	8	-22	30	26	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Percent	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4				
Over last 12 months	143	49	13	36	94	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2
Percent	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.5				
Males aged 16 and over	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	18,046	15,643	13,807	1,836	2,403	86.7	76.5	11.7	13.3
1993	18,015	15,468	13,516	1,952	2,547	85.9	75.0	12.6	14.1
1994	17,994	15,379	13,587	1,792	2,615	85.5	75.5	11.6	14.5
1995	18,009	15,310	13,731	1,579	2,699	85.0	76.2	10.3	15.0
1996	18,044	15,317	13,809	1,508	2,727	84.9	76.5	9.8	15.4
1997	18,080	15,303	14,037	1,266	2,776	84.6	77.6	8.3	15.1
1998	18,123	15,243	14,183	1,059	2,880	84.1	78.3	6.9	15.9
1999	18,197	15,354	14,292	1,062	2,842	84.4	78.5	6.9	15.6
2000	18,279	15,454	14,486	968	2,826	84.5	79.2	6.3	15.5
2001	18,383	15,440	14,600	840	2,943	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
2002	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 2000	18,309	15,401	14,498	903	2,908	84.1	79.2	5.9	15.9
Aug-Oct	18,319	15,416	14,502	914	2,903	84.2	79.2	5.9	15.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,328	15,398	14,497	901	2,929	84.0	79.1	5.9	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,337	15,420	14,526	893	2,917	84.1	79.2	5.8	15.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	18,346	15,451	14,569	882	2,895	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	18,355	15,462	14,561	901	2,894	84.2	79.3	5.8	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	18,364	15,459	14,583	877	2,905	84.2	79.4	5.7	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,374	15,441	14,581	860	2,933	84.0	79.4	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,383	15,440	14,600	840	2,943	84.0	79.4	5.4	16.0
Apr-Jun	18,392	15,433	14,569	864	2,958	83.9	79.2	5.6	16.1
May-Jul	18,401	15,439	14,562	877	2,962	83.9	79.1	5.7	16.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,410	15,469	14,584	886	2,941	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Jul-Sep	18,418	15,470	14,585	885	2,949	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Aug-Oct	18,426	15,479	14,586	893	2,947	84.0	79.2	5.8	16.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,434	15,483	14,596	886	2,952	84.0	79.2	5.7	16.0
Oct-Dec	18,442	15,483	14,591	892	2,959	84.0	79.1	5.8	16.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	18,450	15,459	14,574	885	2,991	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	18,458	15,468	14,586	882	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
Jan-Mar 2002	18,466	15,460	14,560	900	3,006	83.7	78.8	5.8	16.3
Feb-Apr	18,474	15,473	14,570	902	3,001	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Mar-May (Spr)	18,482	15,492	14,593	899	2,989	83.8	79.0	5.8	16.2
Apr-Jun	18,490	15,497	14,608	889	2,993	83.8	79.0	5.7	16.2
May-Jul	18,497	15,500	14,600	900	2,997	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,505	15,499	14,601	897	3,007	83.8	78.9	5.8	16.2
Jul-Sep	18,511	15,501	14,583	918	3,011	83.7	78.8	5.9	16.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	22	4	-26	29	18	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.6				
Over last 12 months	93	31	-2	33	62	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.3
Percent	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.1				

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.
See technical note on pS9.
The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 for further information.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands									
UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total	Total in	ILO	Economically	Economic	Employment	unemployment	Economic
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992	23,395	12,437	11,498	939	10,959	53.2	49.1	7.5	46.8
1993	23,405	12,456	11,474	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,425	12,484	11,541	943	10,941	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,470	12,506	11,629	878	10,964	53.3	49.5	7.0	46.7
1996	23,531	12,642	11,824	819	10,889	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3
1997	23,595	12,786	12,028	758	10,809	54.2	51.0	5.9	45.8
1998	23,668	12,830	12,123	707	10,938	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.2
1999	23,749	13,009	12,321	687	10,740	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.8
2000	23,848	13,162	12,501	662	10,686	55.2	52.4	5.0	44.8
2001	23,953	13,226	12,644	581	10,727	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
2002	24,061	13,388	12,773	615	10,673	55.6	53.1	4.6	44.4
3-month averages									
Jul-Sep 2000	23,884	13,226	12,587	639	10,658	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Aug-Oct	23,892	13,212	12,562	650	10,680	55.3	52.6	4.9	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,901	13,168	12,546	622	10,733	55.1	52.5	4.7	44.9
Oct-Dec	23,910	13,154	12,545	609	10,755	55.0	52.5	4.6	45.0
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,918	13,206	12,610	596	10,712	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,927	13,196	12,608	588	10,731	55.2	52.7	4.5	44.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,936	13,171	12,588	584	10,765	55.0	52.6	4.4	45.0
Feb-Apr	23,944	13,209	12,624	584	10,736	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,953	13,226	12,644	581	10,727	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,962	13,254	12,671	583	10,707	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
May-Jul	23,970	13,221	12,644	577	10,750	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,979	13,213	12,630	583	10,766	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Jul-Sep	23,988	13,209	12,620	589	10,780	55.1	52.6	4.5	44.9
Aug-Oct	23,997	13,236	12,648	588	10,782	55.2	52.7	4.4	44.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	24,006	13,266	12,672	594	10,740	55.3			

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

ONS recommends that non-overlapping periods are always used for comparisons over time.

The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates in April 1998. The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare the data from three months previously e.g. December to February data with that for September to November rather than November to January. Due to the overlap of two months, the latter comparison would actually just compare the single months of November and February, but the data are not robust enough to make this comparison. This can lead to unreliable conclusions about change. For further details see article by Richard Laux, pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Jul-Sep 2002 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	27,662	+165	-36	+119	175	+211
Employment rate	74.3%	+0.4%	-0.2%	+0.3%	0.0%	+0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,541	+55	45	+55	61	+74
ILO unemployment rate	5.3%	+0.2%	0.2%	+0.2%	0.2%	+0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,204	+162	9	+117	236	+207
Economic activity rate	78.5%	+0.3%	-0.1%	+0.2%	0.2%	+0.4%
Economically inactive (000s)	7,744	+136	40	+98	-15	+174
Economic inactivity rate	21.5%	+0.3%	0.1%	+0.2%	-0.2%	+0.4%
Inactive, not wanting jobs (000s)	5,495	+62	25	+45	-37	+79
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,249	+62	15	+45	23	+79

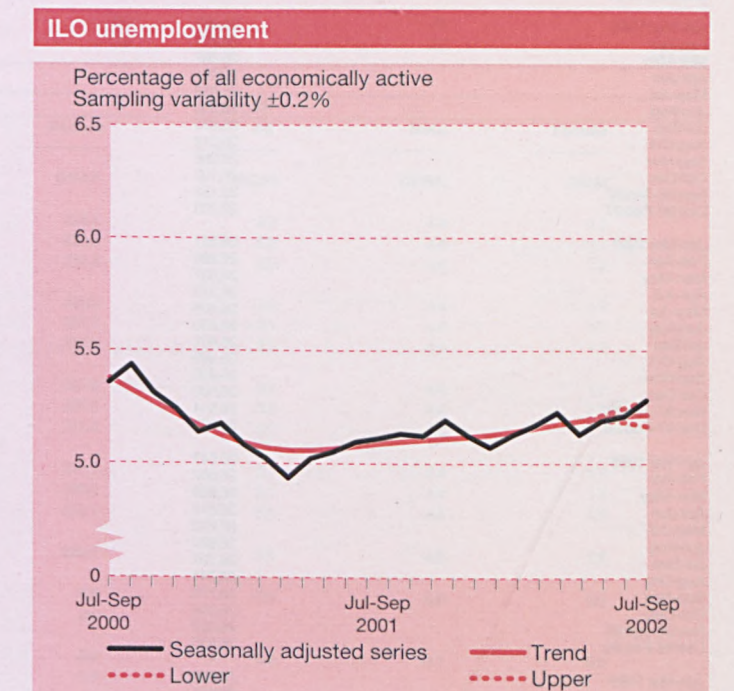
Note: The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 for further information.

Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (020 7533 6236).

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. Note that this range does not take account of revisions which might arise from seasonal adjustment.

There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

For further information, please see the article on pp431-6, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1999.



A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Jul-Sep 1994	25,474	70.8	2,631	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,491	70.9	2,597	9.2
Sep-Nov	25,509	70.9	2,565	9.1
Oct-Dec	25,527	70.9	2,537	9.0
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,546	71.0	2,513	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,567	71.0	2,495	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,591	71.0	2,482	8.8
Feb-Apr	25,616	71.1	2,471	8.8
Mar-May	25,643	71.1	2,462	8.8
Apr-Jun	25,671	71.2	2,452	8.7
May-Jul	25,700	71.3	2,443	8.7
Jun-Aug	25,728	71.4	2,434	8.6
Jul-Sep	25,756	71.4	2,424	8.6
Aug-Oct	25,783	71.5	2,414	8.6
Sep-Nov	25,807	71.6	2,403	8.5
Oct-Dec	25,828	71.6	2,392	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	25,844	71.6	2,380	8.4
Dec 95-Feb 96	25,857	71.7	2,368	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	25,867	71.7	2,355	8.4
Feb-Apr	25,877	71.7	2,343	8.3
Mar-May	25,887	71.7	2,330	8.3
Apr-Jun	25,901	71.7	2,316	8.2
May-Jul	25,919	71.8	2,302	8.2
Jun-Aug	25,943	71.8	2,288	8.1
Jul-Sep	25,974	71.9	2,272	8.0
Aug-Oct	26,012	72.0	2,253	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,055	72.1	2,232	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,102	72.2	2,206	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,152	72.3	2,177	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,203	72.4	2,146	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,251	72.5	2,113	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,296	72.6	2,081	7.3
Mar-May	26,337	72.7	2,050	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,373	72.8	2,019	7.1
May-Jul	26,404	72.8	1,990	7.0
Jun-Aug	26,430	72.9	1,961	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,451	72.9	1,933	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,469	73.0	1,905	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,485	73.0	1,878	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,500	73.0	1,853	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,514	73.1	1,832	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	26,530	73.1	1,815	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	26,547	73.2	1,802	6.4
Feb-Apr	26,567	73.2	1,793	6.3
Mar-May	26,589	73.2	1,787	6.3
Apr-Jun	26,615	73.3	1,783	6.3
May-Jul	26,643	73.4	1,780	6.3
Jun-Aug	26,674	73.4	1,778	6.2
Jul-Sep	26,707	73.5	1,777	6.2
Aug-Oct	26,741	73.5	1,776	6.2
Sep-Nov	26,774	73.6	1,775	6.2
Oct-Dec	26,804	73.6	1,774	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	26,832	73.7	1,773	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	26,855	73.7	1,770	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	26,876	73.7	1,766	6.2
Feb-Apr	26,895	73.7	1,760	6.1
Mar-May	26,915	73.8	1,750	6.1
Apr-Jun	26,938	73.8	1,738	6.1
May-Jul	26,964	73.9	1,725	6.0
Jun-Aug	26,993	73.9	1,713	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,024	74.0	1,702	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,056	74.0	1,693	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,087	74.1	1,686	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,117	74.1	1,680	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,146	74.1	1,673	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,175	74.2	1,665	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,205	74.2	1,654	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,236	74.3	1,641	5.7
Mar-May	27,266	74.3	1,625	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,295	74.4	1,607	5.6
May-Jul	27,321	74.4	1,588	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,343	74.4	1,570	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,360	74.5	1,553	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,374	74.5	1,537	5.3
Sep-Nov	27,387	74.5	1,521	5.3
Oct-Dec	27,399	74.5	1,506	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,414	74.5	1,492	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	27,429	74.5	1,480	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	27,445	74.5	1,471	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,460	74.5	1,466	5.1
Mar-May	27,474	74.5	1,464	5.1
Apr-Jun	27,485	74.4	1,465	5.1
May-Jul	27,495	74.4	1,468	5.1
Jun-Aug	27,505	74.4	1,472	5.1
Jul-Sep	27,515	74.4	1,476	5.1
Aug-Oct	27,527	74.3	1,479	5.1
Sep-Nov	27,539	74.3	1,482	5.1
Oct-Dec	27,551	74.3	1,485	5.1
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,564	74.3	1,489	5.1
Dec 2001-Feb 2002	27,577	74.3	1,493	5.1
Jan-Mar 2002	27,592	74.3	1,499	5.1
Feb-Apr	27,607	74.3	1,505	5.2
Mar-May	27,624	74.3	1,510	5.2
Apr-Jun	27,645	74.4	1,515	5.2
May-Jul	27,668	74.4	1,519	5.2
Jun-Aug	27,695	74.4	1,522	5.2
Jul-Sep	27,724	74.5	1,525	5.2

^a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-5, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998.
^b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
^c Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.
^d There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, of ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on p59.
^e All figures are revised.
The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 for further information.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

A.3

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs			Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		DYDC			LOLA			LOLB		
2000	June	29,299	15,655	13,644	955.4	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7
	September	29,295	15,614	13,681	958.6	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	December	29,425	15,798	13,627	960.3	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
2001	March	29,438	15,819	13,618	950.4	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June	29,516	15,867	13,649	945.6	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7
	September	29,456	15,857	13,598	947.6	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	December	29,482	15,826	13,655	951.6	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
2002	March	29,499	15,836	13,662	951.1	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
	June	29,519	15,838	13,681	952.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7
Change on quarter		20	2	18	949.7	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7
Percent		0.1	0.0	0.1	946.2	717.6	228.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
Change on year		3	-29	32	945.0	715.9	229.1	3.1	4.4	1.7
Percent		0.0	-0.2	0.2	October P					
		940.5			711.4			229.1		
Change on month		-4.5	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change on year		-14.9	-15.5	0.6	-14.9	-15.5	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.6	-2.1	0.3	-1.6	-2.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0
GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings			UNITED KINGDOM			Notified vacancies ^e		
		Average Earnings Index			Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level		
		LNMQ			LNNC					
2001	September R	130.9		4.4	131.4		4.3			
	October	131.5		4.2	131.5		3.5			
	November	131.5		3.5						
	December	131.5		3.5						
2002	January	132.1		3.0						
	February	133.0		2.5						
	March	133.2		2.9						
	April	133.8		3.3						
	May	134.1		3.8						
	June	134.5		3.9						
	July	134.9		3.9						
	August R	135.1		3.8						
	September P	135.7		3.8						
Change on month		0.6		0.0						
Change on year		4.8		-0.6						

Sources: Employer surveys; DIES Training Data System; Jobcentre Plus administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey; Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094
^a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
^b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid- for and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
^c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
^d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
^e Publication of the Jobcentre Plus vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and DWP will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon – as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.
R Revised
P Provisional
Note: The workforce jobs data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Workforce jobs, which are used in the denominators for rates in this table, have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Please see p635 for further information.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (July to September 2002)																		
Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment						
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			All		Male		Female
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East			74.4			69.7		72.4		66.8		6.2		7.6		4.5		
North West			76.8			72.2		76.6		67.2		6.0		6.7		5.0		
Yorkshire and the Humber			78.7			74.1		78.9		68.7		5.8		6.6		4.7		
East Midlands			81.5			77.5		82.3		72.2		4.8		4.8		4.9		
West Midlands			79.4			74.5		79.4		68.9		6.2		6.4		5.9		
East			82.6			79.1		84.4		73.4		4.0		4.4		3.5		
London			76.2			70.4		75.9		64.4		7.5		8.2		6.6		
South East			83.5			80.0		85.4		74.0		4.1		4.2		3.9		
South West			83.5			80.0		83.9		75.6		4.1		4.3		3.8		
England																		
Wales			75.3			71.1		75.5		66.2		5.4		5.9		4.7		
Scotland			79.7			74.4		77.2		71.5		6.6		7.4		5.7		
Great Britain																		
Northern Ireland			72.8			68.1		74.5		61.2		6.3		6.4		6.3		
United Kingdom																		

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment						
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female			All		Male		Female
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East		-0.3				0.4		-0.7		1.6		-0.9		-0.4		-1.5		
North West		0.5				0.2		0.0		0.4		0.4		0.6		0.1		
Yorkshire and the Humber		0.0				-0.1		0.2		-0.5		0.2		0.1		0.3		
East Midlands		0.8				0.8		0.6		0.9		0.0		-0.1		0.1		
West Midlands		0.5				0.1		-0.6		1.0		0.5		-0.2		1.4		
East		-0.3				-0.2		-1.1		0.7		-0.1		0.7		-0.9		
London		-0.7				-0.9		-1.4		-0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		
South East		-0.3				-0.7		-1.2		-0.2		0.6		0.8		0.3		
South West		0.6				0.2		0.1		0.3		0.4		0.6		0.1		
England																		
Wales		1.7				1.8		1.7		2.0		-0.3		-0.7		0.1		
Scotland		0.3				0.6		-0.3		1.5		-0.3		-0.3		-0.2		
Great Britain																		
Northern Ireland		-0.7				-0.8		-0.4		-1.2		0.2		-0.8		1.4		
United Kingdom																		

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Denominator = all persons of working age.
b Denominator = total economically active.

Note: The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

The data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Please see p635 for further information.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.11

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						
	Civilian workforce jobs (June 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (October 2002)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (October 2002)						
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				
Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
North East	1,042	543	499	55.9	4.9	44.0	7.1	11.9	2.2				
North West	3,176	1,702	1,474	116.6	3.5	90.8	5.1	25.8	1.7				
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,323	1,209	1,114	87.7	3.6	67.3	5.1	20.4	1.8				
East Midlands	1,974	1,063	911	58.0	2.9	43.3	4.0	14.7	1.6				
West Midlands	2,548	1,367	1,180	93.3	3.5	71.3	4.8	22.0	1.8				
East	2,602	1,423	1,179	57.1	2.2	42.0	2.9	15.1	1.3				
London	4,568	2,503	2,065	167.9	3.6	121.4	4.8	46.5	2.2				
South East	4,177	2,230	1,946	72.4	1.7	54.0	2.3	18.4	0.9				
South West	2,444	1,298	1,146	49.5	2.0	36.5	2.7	13.0	1.2				
England	24,853	13,338	11,515	758.4	3.0	570.6	4.1	187.8	1.6				
Wales	1,241	655	586	46.5	3.6	35.8	5.2	10.7	1.7				
Scotland	2,427	1,227	1,199	100.5	4.0	78.1	5.7	22.4	2.0				
Great Britain	28,521	15,220	13,300	905.4	3.1	684.5	4.3	220.9	1.6				
Northern Ireland	758	406	351	35.1	4.5	26.9	6.1	8.2	2.4				
United Kingdom	29,278	15,627	13,651	940.5	3.1	711.4	4.3	229.1	1.7				

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Jobcentre Plus administrative system			Jobcentre Plus administrative system						
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on March 2002); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on September 2002)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on September 2002)						
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female				
Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Level	Rate ^e	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	7	5	3	-1.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0				
North West	5	-3	8	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	0	11	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0				
East Midlands	4	0	4	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				
West Midlands	1	2	-1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0				
East	7	3	4	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				
London	-3	-9	6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0				
South East	20	8	12	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0				
South West	32	21	12	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0				
England	84	25	59	-2.9	0.0	-3.3	0.0	0.4	0.0				
Wales	18	16	3	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0				
Scotland	7	3	4	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0				
Great Britain	110	43	66	-4.2	0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0				
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0				
United Kingdom	111	44	67	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0				

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=6+8.

d The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999.

e National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

f See footnote e on Table A3.

Note: The workforce jobs data in this table have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Workforce jobs, which are used in the denominators for rates in this table, have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. Please see p635 for further information.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY: July to September 2002

Government Office Regions	Employment level (000s)	ILO unemployment level (000s)	Economically active level (000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	± 35	± 11	± 35	± 36	± 1.8%	± 1.0%
North West	± 60	± 19	± 59	± 59	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 48	± 16	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.7%
East Midlands	± 38	± 13	± 38	± 41	± 1.3%	± 0.7%
West Midlands	± 48	± 17	± 47	± 46	± 1.2%	± 0.6%
East	± 49	± 15	± 48	± 44	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
London	± 62	± 25	± 60	± 59	± 1.1%	± 0.6%
South East	± 58	± 18	± 57	± 52	± 0.9%	± 0.4%
South West	± 48	± 14	± 47	± 43	± 1.1%	± 0.5%
Wales	± 38	± 12	± 37	± 37	± 1.7%	± 0.8%
Scotland	± 47	± 17	± 45	± 44	± 1.2%	± 0.7%

The Labour Force Survey data in Table A.11 are based on statistical samples and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in this table represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*.

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1992	25,606	21,872	3,184	179	372	19,605	6,001	16,733	5,139	2,639	545	965
1993	25,245	21,614	3,132	149	350	19,177	6,068	16,422	5,191	2,555	578	1,031
1994	25,393	21,684	3,237	144	329	19,173	6,219	16,359	5,325	2,632	605	1,135
1995	25,648	21,945	3,287	138	279	19,385	6,263	16,547	5,398	2,664	622	1,275
1996	25,899	22,309	3,220	125	244	19,406	6,493	16,662	5,648	2,580	640	1,277
1997	26,334	22,737	3,263	117	216	19,700	6,634	16,960	5,777	2,584	679	1,236
1998	26,579	23,116	3,190	100	173	19,895	6,684	17,287	5,829	2,493	707	1,166
1999	26,905	23,523	3,123	100	154	20,880	6,771	17,581	5,942	2,449	681	1,255
2000	27,274	23,961	3,065	108	140	20,391	6,883	17,909	6,052	2,379	686	1,164
2001	27,510	24,194	3,074	96	146	20,567	6,944	18,042	6,153	2,425	649	1,158
2002	27,659	24,339	3,124	95	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 2001	27,487	24,168	3,104	95	121	20,588	6,899	18,049	6,119	2,449	655	1,123
Aug-Oct	27,516	24,218	3,092	94	112	20,604	6,912	18,085	6,133	2,435	657	1,105
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,555	24,248	3,088	101	118	20,618	6,937	18,106	6,142	2,424	664	1,112
Oct-Dec	27,559	24,245	3,092	103	118	20,607	6,952	18,103	6,143	2,418	674	1,131
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,544	24,238	3,078	106	122	20,585	6,959	18,088	6,149	2,410	668	1,141
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	27,577	24,285	3,077	101	114	20,618	6,959	18,129	6,156	2,407	670	1,151
Jan-Mar 2002	27,576	24,279	3,089	97	110	20,621	6,955	18,130	6,150	2,410	679	1,138
Feb-Apr	27,625	24,336	3,086	95	108	20,634	6,991	18,149	6,187	2,407	679	1,120
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	24,339	3,124	95	102	20,650	7,009	18,150	6,189	2,429	694	1,124
Apr-Jun	27,698	24,380	3,121	100	100	20,637	7,061	18,158	6,223	2,411	710	1,113
May-Jul	27,653	24,334	3,136	90	93	20,614	7,039	18,115	6,219	2,434	702	1,128
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	24,330	3,152	93	96	20,575	7,096	18,082	6,249	2,424	727	1,130
Jul-Sep	27,662	24,328	3,145	91	98	20,565	7,097	18,083	6,244	2,412	733	1,159
Changes Over last 3 months	-36	-53	24	-6	-2	-72	37	-75	22	1	23	46
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	0.4	0.1	3.2	4.1
Over last 12 months	175	160	41	-4	-23	-23	198	34	126	-37	78	36
Percent	0.6	0.7	1.3	-3.7	-18.7	-0.1	2.9	0.2	2.1	-1.5	11.9	3.2
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1992	14,108	11,415	2,398	54	241	13,130	978	10,769	647	2,219	179	437
1993	13,771	11,166	2,335	42	227	12,768	1,003	10,503	663	2,136	199	461
1994	13,851	11,170	2,420	41	213	12,780	1,071	10,456	715	2,211	209	497
1995	14,020	11,322	2,488	42	178	12,899	1,121	10,545	777	2,251	226	530
1996	14,498	11,952	2,394	41	152	12,882	1,193	10,628	860	2,340	230	533
1997	14,306	11,735	2,401	37	132	13,038	1,267	10,786	949	2,158	243	537
1998	14,456	11,996	2,321	28	111	13,180	1,276	11,042	953	2,160	260	505
1999	14,579	12,147	2,296	34	101	13,260	1,318	11,145	1,002	2,048	248	522
2000	14,773	12,442	2,212	35	93	13,432	1,341	11,421	1,021	1,951	261	482
2001	14,866	12,490	2,247	34	95	13,519	1,347	11,443	1,047	2,008	239	465
2002	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 2001	14,867	12,482	2,277	30	79	13,514	1,354	11,426	1,056	2,029	248	443
Aug-Oct	14,868	12,498	2,272	29	69	13,510	1,358	11,435	1,063	2,022	250	441
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,883	12,508	2,271	31	73	13,511	1,373	11,440	1,068	2,015	256	440
Oct-Dec	14,887	12,503	2,278	33	73	13,496	1,391	11,431	1,072	2,009	269	448
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	14,867	12,485	2,275	35	72	13,491	1,376	11,427	1,058	2,010	265	451
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	14,876	12,506	2,268	31	70	13,500	1,376	11,445	1,062	2,002	266	465
Jan-Mar 2002	14,846	12,472	2,275	29	69	13,473	1,372	11,414	1,059	2,007	268	461
Feb-Apr	14,859	12,500	2,264	28	67	13,465	1,394	11,415	1,085	1,999	265	454
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	12,507	2,292	28	58	13,486	1,400	11,428	1,079	2,014	278	455
Apr-Jun	14,902	12,531	2,284	30	57	13,479	1,423	11,441	1,090	1,998	286	455
May-Jul	14,892	12,514	2,294	29	55	13,471	1,421	11,420	1,094	2,012	282	465
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	12,504	2,300	32	58	13,457	1,437	11,401	1,103	2,015	285	464
Jul-Sep	14,880	12,483	2,304	35	59	13,421	1,460	11,371	1,112	2,008	296	492
Changes Over last 3 months	-22	-47	20	5	2	-58	37	-70	23	10	10	37
Percent	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	15.2	2.9	-0.4	2.6	-0.6	2.1	0.5	3.4	8.0
Over last 12 months	13	1	27	5	-20	-93	106	-56	57	-21	48	49
Percent	0.1	0.0	1.2	17.6	-25.2	-0.7	7.8	-0.5	5.4	-1.1	19.4	11.2
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBQ	YCBV	YCBY
1992	11,498	10,457	786	125	131	6,475	5,023	5,965	4,492	420	366	529
1993	11,474	10,448	797	106	123	6,409	5,065	5,919	4,529	418	379	570
1994	11,541	10,513	816	96	116	6,393	5,148	5,903	4,610	421	395	638
1995	11,629	10,623	809	96	101	6,486	5,142	6,002	4,622	413	396	745
1996	11,824	10,821	826	94	93	6,524	5,299	6,034	4,787	416	410	743
1997	12,028	11,002	862	79	84	6,661	5,367	6,174	4,828	426	436	698
1998	12,123	11,121	869	62	69	6,716	5,408	6,244	4,876	422	447	661
1999	12,321	11,375	827	65	66	6,869	5,452	6,435	4,940	395	432	733
2000	12,501	11,519	853	72	57	6,960	5,541	6,488	5,031	429	424	682
2001	12,644	11,704	827	61	51	7,048	5,596	6,598	5,106	417	410	693
2002	12,773	11,832	831	66	43	7,164	5,609	6,722	5,110	415	417	669
3-month averages												
Jul-Sep 2001	12,620	11,686	827	65	42	7,074	5,546	6,623	5,063	420	407	680
Aug-Oct	12,648	11,720	820	65	42	7,094	5,554	6,650	5,070	413	407	684
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,672	11,741	817	70	44	7,107	5,564	6,666	5,075	410	407	672
Oct-Dec	12,672	11,742	814	71	45	7,111	5,561	6,671	5,071	409	405	682
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,677	11,753	803	72	44	7,094	5,583	6,661	5,091	399	403	690
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,701	11,779	809	69	40	7,118	5,584	6,684	5,094	405	404	686
Jan-Mar 2002	12,730	11,807	814	68	42	7,148	5,583	6,716	5,091	403	412	677
Feb-Apr	12,765	11,836	822	67	41	7,169	5,597	6,733	5,102	407	415	666
Mar-May (Spr)												

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

EMPLOYMENT Employment rates^a by age B.2

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,606	24,794	668	3,810	6,567	9,114	4,636	812
1993	25,245	24,475	573	3,575	6,636	9,117	4,575	769
1994	25,393	24,614	582	3,426	6,734	9,193	4,678	779
1995	25,648	24,854	604	3,221	6,826	9,311	4,791	794
1996	25,891	25,130	657	3,274	6,846	9,460	4,894	789
1997	26,334	25,534	697	3,220	6,980	9,500	5,136	800
1998	26,579	25,807	693	3,182	6,941	9,613	5,378	816
1999	26,900	26,084	675	3,187	6,892	9,767	5,563	816
2000	27,274	26,443	671	3,246	6,819	9,992	5,715	831
2001	27,510	26,691	664	3,261	6,660	10,165	5,922	819
2002	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,930	891
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	27,487	26,626	656	3,288	6,557	10,195	5,931	861
Aug-Oct	27,516	26,661	665	3,312	6,555	10,188	5,942	855
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,555	26,686	671	3,326	6,536	10,190	5,963	869
Oct-Dec	27,559	26,675	670	3,329	6,507	10,195	5,973	884
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	27,544	26,668	661	3,333	6,492	10,216	5,965	876
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	27,577	26,697	669	3,329	6,487	10,239	5,973	880
Jan-Mar 2002	27,576	26,696	662	3,325	6,484	10,259	5,967	890
Feb-Apr	27,625	26,743	665	3,347	6,463	10,288	5,980	882
Mar-May (Spr)	27,659	26,768	649	3,364	6,455	10,309	5,990	891
Apr-Jun	27,698	26,813	646	3,369	6,446	10,340	6,012	885
May-Jul	27,653	26,772	655	3,334	6,430	10,337	6,017	882
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,671	26,796	651	3,339	6,412	10,358	6,036	874
Jul-Sep	27,662	26,774	655	3,330	6,384	10,350	6,055	888
Changes Over last 3 months	-36	-39	8	-39	-61	10	44	3
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-1.2	-1.0	0.1	0.7	0.4
Over last 12 months	175	148	-1	42	-172	155	125	27
Percent	0.6	0.6	-0.2	1.3	-2.6	1.5	2.1	3.2
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,108	13,807	341	1,971	3,692	4,931	2,873	301
1993	13,771	13,516	296	1,854	3,687	4,894	2,795	255
1994	13,891	13,587	296	1,791	3,730	4,934	2,836	254
1995	14,020	13,731	304	1,745	3,773	5,017	2,892	288
1996	14,075	13,809	333	1,703	3,760	5,050	2,963	266
1997	14,306	14,037	341	1,693	3,809	5,079	3,115	268
1998	14,456	14,183	343	1,669	3,796	5,143	3,232	272
1999	14,579	14,292	333	1,671	3,735	5,214	3,338	287
2000	14,773	14,486	334	1,706	3,695	5,349	3,403	287
2001	14,866	14,600	331	1,722	3,606	5,415	3,526	266
2002	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	14,867	14,585	335	1,729	3,551	5,436	3,533	283
Aug-Oct	14,868	14,586	339	1,733	3,549	5,426	3,540	282
Sep-Nov (Aut)	14,883	14,596	340	1,742	3,535	5,428	3,552	287
Oct-Dec	14,887	14,591	339	1,744	3,523	5,436	3,548	296
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	14,867	14,574	332	1,744	3,519	5,434	3,545	293
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	14,876	14,586	329	1,747	3,511	5,458	3,541	290
Jan-Mar 2002	14,846	14,560	322	1,747	3,499	5,456	3,536	285
Feb-Apr	14,859	14,570	326	1,756	3,478	5,473	3,537	289
Mar-May (Spr)	14,886	14,593	321	1,759	3,487	5,482	3,544	293
Apr-Jun	14,902	14,608	324	1,758	3,484	5,491	3,553	293
May-Jul	14,892	14,600	322	1,740	3,475	5,500	3,564	292
Jun-Aug (Sum)	14,893	14,601	317	1,740	3,463	5,515	3,566	292
Jul-Sep	14,880	14,583	311	1,736	3,446	5,516	3,574	297
Changes Over last 3 months	-22	-26	-12	-22	-38	25	21	4
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-3.8	-1.3	-1.1	0.5	0.6	1.4
Over last 12 months	13	-2	-24	6	-105	79	41	15
Percent	0.1	0.0	-7.1	0.4	-3.0	1.5	1.2	5.2
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,987	327	1,839	2,875	4,183	1,762	512
1993	11,474	10,959	286	1,721	2,950	4,222	1,780	514
1994	11,541	11,026	286	1,635	3,004	4,259	1,842	515
1995	11,629	11,123	301	1,576	3,053	4,294	1,899	505
1996	11,824	11,321	324	1,570	3,086	4,409	1,930	503
1997	12,028	11,496	357	1,527	3,171	4,420	2,021	532
1998	12,123	11,624	349	1,512	3,145	4,470	2,147	499
1999	12,321	11,792	342	1,515	3,157	4,552	2,225	529
2000	12,501	11,957	336	1,540	3,124	4,643	2,313	544
2001	12,644	12,091	333	1,559	3,054	4,750	2,396	553
2002	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	12,620	12,042	321	1,558	3,006	4,759	2,397	578
Aug-Oct	12,648	12,075	327	1,579	3,006	4,761	2,402	573
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,672	12,090	331	1,584	3,001	4,763	2,411	582
Oct-Dec	12,672	12,084	331	1,585	2,983	4,759	2,425	588
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	12,677	12,094	329	1,588	2,974	4,782	2,420	583
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	12,701	12,111	340	1,582	2,977	4,781	2,432	591
Jan-Mar 2002	12,730	12,136	340	1,578	2,985	4,803	2,431	595
Feb-Apr	12,765	12,172	339	1,591	2,984	4,815	2,443	593
Mar-May (Spr)	12,773	12,175	328	1,605	2,968	4,828	2,446	598
Apr-Jun	12,796	12,205	323	1,612	2,962	4,849	2,459	591
May-Jul	12,761	12,171	333	1,594	2,955	4,837	2,453	590
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,777	12,195	334	1,599	2,949	4,843	2,470	592
Jul-Sep	12,782	12,191	343	1,595	2,938	4,834	2,481	591
Changes Over last 3 months	-14	-13	21	-17	-24	-15	22	-1
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	6.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.9	-0.1
Over last 12 months	162	149	22	36	-67	75	83	12
Percent	1.3	1.2	6.9	2.3	-2.2	1.6	3.5	2.2

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	56.9	71.2	48.7	65.9	73.7	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.1	70.3	43.5	64.0	73.9	78.9	61.9	7.6
1994	56.4	70.6	45.0	63.7	74.5	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	56.2	71.2	45.1	64.2	75.4	79.3	63.0	7.8
1996	57.3	71.7	46.4	65.8	75.6	79.6	63.5	7.5
1997	58.1	72.7	47.9	66.5	77.7	79.9	64.5	7.8
1998	58.4	73.2	47.7	66.5	78.3	80.6	65.5	7.5
1999	58.9	73.7	46.8	66.6	79.3	81.0	66.2	7.9
2000	59.4	74.3	46.7	67.6	80.1	81.6	66.7	8.1
2001	59.6	74.6	45.4	67.4	80.1	81.8	68.0	7.9
2002	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	59.5	74.3	44.5	67.2	79.5	81.7	67.7	8.3
Aug-Oct	59.5	74.3	45.0	67.6	79.7	81.5	67.8	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.6	74.4	45.3	67.8	79.6	81.4	68.0	8.4
Oct-Dec	59.6	74.3	45.2	67.8	79.4	81.4	68.0	8.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	59.5	74.3	44.4	67.7	79.4	81.4	67.9	8.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	59.5	74.3	44.9	67.6	79.5	81.5	67.9	8.5
Jan-Mar 2002	59.5	74.3	44.3	67.4	79.7	81.6	67.8	8.5
Feb-Apr	59.6	74.4	44.4	67.8	79.6	81.7	67.9	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)	59.6	74.4	43.2	68.0	79.7	81.8	67.9	8.6
Apr-Jun	59.7	74.5	42.9	68.0	79.7	81.9	68.1	8.5
May-Jul	59.6	74.3	43.4	67.2	79.7	81.8	68.1	8.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.6	74.4	43.1	67.2	79.6	81.9	68.2	8.4
Jul-Sep	59.5	74.3	43.3	66.9	7			

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
		Male		Female						
		All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM										
Not seasonally adjusted										
		BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCYZ	DYDA
1998	Dec	12,651	1,624	12,332	5,874	24,982	3,490	210	127	28,809
1999	Mar	12,561	1,630	12,266	5,853	24,827	3,475	209	124	28,635
	Jun	12,636	1,671	12,409	5,918	25,045	3,524	208	123	28,900
	Sep	12,820	1,718	12,536	5,968	25,356	3,446	208	131	29,140
	Dec	12,920	1,714	12,576	5,995	25,496	3,441	208	129	29,274
2000	Mar	12,787	1,685	12,516	5,962	25,302	3,433	208	123	29,066
	Jun	12,855	1,722	12,614	6,036	25,469	3,448	207	112	29,236
	Sep	12,908	1,759	12,703	6,078	25,611	3,420	205	121	29,357
	Dec	13,136	1,778	12,676	6,017	25,812	3,416	206	118	29,552
2001	Mar	13,002	1,734	12,571	5,937	25,573	3,417	206	111	29,307
	Jun	13,071	1,761	12,636	5,965	25,707	3,453	204	96	29,460
	Sep	13,125	1,776	12,665	5,972	25,789	3,431	203	91	29,514
	Dec	13,133	1,828	12,749	6,068	25,882	3,425	204	95	29,606
2002	Mar	13,017	1,817	12,626	6,020	25,642	3,433	205	92	29,372
	Jun	13,010	1,837	12,651	6,048	25,661	3,525	204	93	29,482
UNITED KINGDOM										
Seasonally adjusted										
		BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1998	Dec	12,557	1,600	12,281	5,860	24,838	3,498	210	121	28,667
1999	Mar	12,626	1,647	12,339	5,885	24,965	3,480	208	122	28,776
	Jun	12,684	1,678	12,430	5,919	25,114	3,521	209	131	28,974
	Sep	12,804	1,717	12,494	5,950	25,297	3,437	209	129	29,072
	Dec	12,833	1,691	12,529	5,980	25,363	3,447	208	124	29,142
2000	Mar	12,849	1,702	12,584	5,994	25,433	3,439	207	122	29,201
	Jun	12,900	1,728	12,634	6,039	25,533	3,441	207	119	29,299
	Sep	12,888	1,759	12,664	6,061	25,553	3,416	206	120	29,295
	Dec	13,055	1,756	12,629	5,999	25,684	3,421	206	114	29,425
2001	Mar	13,064	1,751	12,636	5,967	25,700	3,423	205	110	29,438
	Jun	13,113	1,766	12,656	5,971	25,769	3,442	204	101	29,516
	Sep	13,100	1,776	12,631	5,958	25,731	3,430	204	90	29,456
	Dec	13,058	1,805	12,698	6,044	25,757	3,430	204	91	29,482
2002	Mar	13,080	1,835	12,688	6,049	25,767	3,436	204	91	29,499
	Jun	13,045	1,841	12,673	6,055	25,718	3,500	204	97	29,519
GREAT BRITAIN										
Not seasonally adjusted										
		DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1998	Dec	12,341	1,572	12,017	5,724	24,358	3,402	210	112	28,082
1999	Mar	12,253	1,578	11,953	5,704	24,206	3,387	209	111	27,914
	Jun	12,326	1,620	12,095	5,768	24,421	3,438	208	111	28,179
	Sep	12,506	1,666	12,220	5,817	24,726	3,360	208	119	28,412
	Dec	12,607	1,660	12,253	5,839	24,860	3,355	208	116	28,540
2000	Mar	12,471	1,632	12,195	5,809	24,666	3,348	208	111	28,332
	Jun	12,537	1,668	12,292	5,881	24,829	3,355	207	103	28,494
	Sep	12,589	1,705	12,380	5,924	24,969	3,327	205	111	28,611
	Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,322	206	107	28,796
2001	Mar	12,682	1,679	12,244	5,779	24,925	3,323	206	101	28,556
	Jun	12,751	1,706	12,308	5,807	25,059	3,357	204	89	28,709
	Sep	12,804	1,721	12,336	5,814	25,140	3,336	203	81	28,760
	Dec	12,809	1,771	12,415	5,904	25,224	3,330	204	84	28,843
2002	Mar	12,696	1,761	12,293	5,858	24,989	3,338	205	84	28,616
	Jun	12,687	1,780	12,318	5,885	25,005	3,429	204	86	28,725
GREAT BRITAIN										
Seasonally adjusted										
		DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
1998	Dec	12,249	1,548	11,970	5,709	24,219	3,410	210	106	27,945
1999	Mar	12,317	1,596	12,026	5,735	24,343	3,392	208	109	28,053
	Jun	12,372	1,627	12,115	5,769	24,487	3,435	209	119	28,251
	Sep	12,490	1,666	12,176	5,799	24,666	3,351	209	117	28,343
	Dec	12,522	1,637	12,210	5,824	24,731	3,362	208	112	28,413
2000	Mar	12,532	1,649	12,263	5,840	24,794	3,353	207	110	28,465
	Jun	12,581	1,674	12,310	5,884	24,892	3,347	207	109	28,555
	Sep	12,569	1,705	12,341	5,908	24,909	3,323	206	110	28,548
	Dec	12,735	1,700	12,303	5,840	25,038	3,328	206	103	28,674
2001	Mar	12,742	1,695	12,308	5,809	25,050	3,330	205	101	28,686
	Jun	12,792	1,711	12,327	5,813	25,119	3,347	204	94	28,764
	Sep	12,780	1,721	12,301	5,800	25,080	3,335	204	81	28,700
	Dec	12,737	1,748	12,367	5,881	25,104	3,335	204	81	28,723
2002	Mar	12,758	1,778	12,355	5,887	25,112	3,341	204	84	28,741
	Jun	12,722	1,784	12,338	5,893	25,060	3,405	204	90	28,760

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633812318

- a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
b 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.
c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
d HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
e 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 employee jobs series).
f Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3. Workforce jobs figures have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December 2000 and revised results for 1999. Data have been revised from March 1999.

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1992	Jun	23,198	23,178	4,141	4,147	4,468	4,499	5,527	5,560
1993	Jun	22,846	22,821	3,952	3,952	4,238	4,257	5,200	5,222
1994	Jun	22,937	22,900	3,970	3,968	4,222	4,237	5,184	5,201
1995	Jun	23,304	23,264	4,072	4,072	4,301	4,314	5,233	5,249
1996	Jun	23,624	23,738	4,119	4,138	4,339	4,359	5,260	5,292
1997	Jun	24,174	24,270	4,176	4,191	4,395	4,411	5,372	5,398
1998	Jun R	24,569	24,649	4,197	4,209	4,406	4,418	5,504	5,525
1999	Jun	25,045	25,114	4,051	4,060	4,256	4,265	5,366	5,392
2000	Jun	25,469	25,533	3,961	3,967	4,146	4,152	5,328	5,341
2001	Jun	25,707	25,769	3,834	3,838	4,012	4,017	5,213	5,223
2002	Jun	25,661	25,718	3,668	3,671	3,845	3,848	5,031	5,040
2000	Jul			3,958	3,952	4,141	4,135		
	Aug			3,954	3,942	4,137	4,124		
	Sep	25,611	25,553	3,936	3,928	4,117	4,109	5,291	5,274
	Oct			3,932	3,922	4,111	4,101		
	Nov			3,926	3,911	4,105	4,090		
	Dec	25,812	25,684	3,904	3,903	4,081	4,080	5,243	5,231
2001	Jan			3,890	3,898	4,067	4,076		
	Feb			3,880	3,888	4,058	4,066		
	Mar	25,573	25,700	3,874	3,882	4,052	4,060	5,213	5,233
	Apr			3,865	3,875	4,043	4,054		
	May			3,845	3,855	4,024	4,034		
	Jun	25,707	25,769	3,834	3,838	4,012	4,017	5,213	5,223
	Jul			3,829	3,824	4,008	4,002		
	Aug			3,815	3,805	3,995	3,983		
	Sep	25,789	25,731	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,971	5,213	5,197
	Oct			3,782	3,773	3,962	3,953		
	Nov			3,771	3,758	3,950	3,937		
	Dec	25,882	25,757	3,745	3,745	3,924	3,924	5,170	5,161
2002	Jan			3,728	3,736	3,907	3,916		
	Feb			3,715	3,723	3,895	3,902		
	Mar	25,642	25,767	3,703	3,709	3,882	3,888	5,093	5,112
	Apr			3,687	3,696	3,866	3,875		
	May			3,673	3,683	3,851	3,861		
	Jun	25,661	25,718	3,668	3,671	3,848	3,848	5,031	5,040
	Jul P			3,665	3,658	3,842	3,836		
	Aug P			3,659	3,649				

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1992	Jun	197	735	413	445	407	203	1,060	3,917	1,398
1993	Jun	232	693	372	423	353	201	965	3,895	1,300
1994	Jun	211	705	370	437	349	206	984	3,989	1,364
1995	Jun	234	707	384	475	374	221	935	4,051	1,431
1996	Jun	241	719	390	499	393	221	933	4,157	1,502
1997	Jun	252	720	389	508	394	236	987	4,293	1,533
1998	Jun	254	699	390	519	413	237	1,107	4,339	1,552
1999	Jun	244	674	369	497	404	239	1,117	4,360	1,629
2000	Jun	238	660	358	494	402	244	1,190	4,398	1,669
2001	Jun	227	631	353	477	389	249	1,206	4,460	1,654
2002	Jun	222	605	338	417	377	242	1,191	4,499	1,673
2000	Jul	237	655	359	494	399	243			
	Aug	236	653	359	495	398	243			
	Sep	235	650	358	493	397	244	1,165	4,437	1,654
	Oct	233	647	358	494	396	244			
	Nov	233	645	359	493	396	244			
	Dec	232	640	359	492	395	244	1,151	4,421	1,656
2001	Jan	232	641	358	493	394	246			
	Feb	231	639	358	491	393	246			
	Mar	230	637	358	489	394	248	1,173	4,460	1,649
	Apr	229	639	357	487	392	249			
	May	228	635	355	482	392	248	1,206	4,460	1,654
	Jun	227	631	353	477	389	249			
	Jul	227	630	351	471	389	249			
	Aug	227	628	349	464	389	249			
	Sep	226	625	348	459	388	247	1,226	4,460	1,649
	Oct	225	624	347	453	387	246			
	Nov	225	621	344	449	385	246			
	Dec	224	620	343	445	384	245	1,237	4,498	1,665
2002	Jan	224	618	342	437	385	244			
	Feb	224	615	341	432	383	245			
	Mar	224	612	341	428	380	244	1,223	4,497	1,670
	Apr	224	609	340	424	380	243			
	May	223	606	339	421	378	243	1,191	4,499	1,673
	Jun	222	605	338	417	377	242			
	Jul P	222	604	336	413	377	240			
	Aug P	222	603	334	411	377	240			
	Sep P	221	602	333	408	373	239			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^P 90-99
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1992	Jun	949	462	1,050	222	2,482	1,469	1,816	2,500	1,042
1993	Jun	924	437	1,016	256	2,544	1,466	1,795	2,510	1,069
1994	Jun	920	439	1,024	270	2,545	1,448	1,817	2,521	1,061
1995	Jun	919	440	1,043	281	2,709	1,411	1,825	2,558	1,073
1996	Jun	915	457	1,024	275	2,878	1,417	1,850	2,563	1,126
1997	Jun	933	459	1,039	291	3,040	1,369	1,859	2,591	1,150
1998	Jun	954	467	1,048	292	3,159	1,401	1,841	2,593	1,154
1999	Jun	982	480	1,075	313	3,287	1,401	2,036	2,609	1,240
2000	Jun	1,017	502	1,070	345	3,384	1,408	2,118	2,692	1,281
2001	Jun	1,024	536	1,072	368	3,570	1,409	2,133	2,751	1,291
2002	Jun	1,010	517	1,067	373	3,567	1,443	2,176	2,805	1,296
2000	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,024	506	1,067	342	3,422	1,405	2,137	2,712	1,273
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,015	529	1,080	358	3,552	1,404	2,129	2,729	1,292
2001	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,024	533	1,075	366	3,533	1,409	2,129	2,728	1,292
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,024	536	1,072	368	3,570	1,409	2,133	2,751	1,291
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep	1,023	525	1,073	366	3,557	1,420	2,155	2,759	1,289
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec	1,020	519	1,073	366	3,536	1,428	2,163	2,775	1,292
2002	Jan									
	Feb									
	Mar	1,010	516	1,074	371	3,558	1,443	2,171	2,789	1,296
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	1,010	517	1,067	373	3,567	1,443	2,176	2,805	1,296
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812318

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Section, sub-section	June 2001			June 2002			2002					
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P	Sep P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		C-E	2,927.4	1,085.0	4,012.4	2,817.2	1,028.1	3,845.2	3,866.3	3,851.5	3,845.2	3,841.5	3,835.4	3,815.4
MINING AND QUARRYING		C	66.6	8.5	75.1	65.2	10.0	75.2	75.5	75.2	75.2	75.1	74.9	74.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	38.9	5.8	44.7	38.1	6.1	44.3	44.4	44.2	44.3	43.9	43.7	43.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	27.7	2.7	30.4	27.1	3.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.0
MANUFACTURING		D	2,785.9	1,047.8	3,833.7	2,679.4	988.5	3,667.9	3,687.5	3,673.7	3,667.9	3,664.5	3,659.3	3,640.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	305.7	183.2	488.8	315.3	171.3	486.5	485.6	485	486.5	491.7	491.9	490.4
Manufacture of textiles and textile products		DB	101.5	127.6	229.1	114.5	94.8	209.3	210.9	209.5	209.3	209.0	206.9	205.7
of textiles		17	71.2	67.0	138.2	73.6	52.8	126.5	128.0	127.1	126.5	126.1	125.7	125.2
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur		18	30.2	60.6	90.9	40.9	42.0	82.9	82.9	82.4	82.9	82.9	81.2	80.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear		DC	10.9	10.8	21.7	11.7	7.5	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products		DD (20)	65.5	15.4	80.9	60.5	20.4	80.8	80.1	80.3	80.8	79.4	80.4	80.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper and paper products		DE	275.3	175.3	450.5	275.8	165.9	441.7	443	442.4	441.7	442.8	442.0	439.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		21	69.2	26.3	95.5	65.7	24.3	90.1	90.1	90.0	90.1	91.1	91.1	91.3
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		22	206.1	148.9	355.0	210.0	141.6	351.6	352.9	352.4	351.6	351.7	350.9	347.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel		DF (23)	28.8	2.6	31.4	25.2	5.9	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres		DG (24)	165.6	69.8	235.5	157.7	71.0	228.7	229.6	229.1	228.7	228.9	228.3	227.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		DH (25)	174.7	52.5	227.1	171.4	50.3	221.7	224.0	222.5	221.7	222.8	223.0	221.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DI (26)	108.5	27.6	136.1	107.0	25.0	132.0	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.8	131.6	131.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products		DJ	424.3	72.7	497	392.1	82.6	474.7	476.7	474.8	474.7	474.4	474.4	472.0
of basic metals		27	98.2	11.7	109.9	89.0	12.6	101.5	102.3	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.2	100.6
of fabricated metal products, except machinery		28	326.1	61.0	387.1	303.2	70.0	373.2	374.5	373.0	373.2	373.1	373.2	371.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.		DK (29)	292.6	59.4	352.1	274.9	62.4	337.3	339.6	338.4	337.3	334.9	334.0	334.0
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment		DL	330.4	147.6	478	299.2	119.3	418.5	424.9	421.0	418.5	414.3	411.8	407.3
of office machinery and computers		30	37.2	14.7	52.0	31.3	12.5	43.9	44.4	43.8	43.9	43.2	43.1	43.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.		31	113.3	54.5	167.8	106.8	41.3	148.1	151.1	149.5	148.1	146.2	145.4	143.4
of radio, television and communication eqpt.		32	82.5	41.4	123.8	67.9	30.4	98.4	100.5	99.1	98.4	97.4	96.2	94.2
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches		33	97.4	37.0	134.4	93.1	35.1	128.2	128.9	128.6	128.2	127.5	127.1	126.6
Manufacture of transport equipment		DM	341.2	47.1	388.4	329.2	46.7	375.9	379.7	377.3	375.9	375.7	375.3	373.0
of motor vehicles, trailers		34	188.6	25.4	213.9	184.6	26.1	210.7	211.9	211.1	210.7	210.8	210.1	208.7
of other transport equipment		35	152.7	21.8	174.5	144.6	20.6	165.2	167.8	166.1	165.2	164.8	165.2	164.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.		DN	160.9	56.2	217.1	144.8	65.5	210.3	210.8	211.0	210.3	208.7	209.8	208.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		E	74.9	28.7	103.7	72.5	29.5	102.1	103.4	102.6	102.1	101.9	101.2	100.8

P Provisional

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812318

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Thousands										
All jobs		Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services	
SIC 92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
All jobs	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ	
1996 Jun	27,778	555	231	4,459	1,786	6,385	1,579	4,801	6,446	1,535	20,747	
Sep	27,698	563	227	4,459	1,750	6,354	1,576	4,749	6,457	1,564	20,701	
Dec	27,787	578	224	4,470	1,739	6,393	1,593	4,797	6,429	1,564	20,776	
1997 Mar	27,982	554	229	4,463	1,762	6,494	1,630	4,903	6,386	1,561	20,974	
Jun	28,272	577	231	4,500	1,754	6,566	1,634	5,005	6,410	1,595	21,209	
Sep	28,219	582	224	4,470	1,775	6,586	1,597	5,020	6,371	1,594	21,168	
Dec	28,336	579	222	4,497	1,821	6,593	1,590	5,059	6,363	1,613	21,218	
1998 Mar	28,535	571	221	4,538	1,830	6,619	1,616	5,112	6,411	1,618	21,375	
Jun	28,489	565	220	4,531	1,813	6,601	1,626	5,135	6,416	1,582	21,360	
Sep	28,527	546	219	4,507	1,799	6,651	1,631	5,153	6,437	1,583	21,455	
Dec	28,667	528	221	4,452	1,827	6,652	1,667	5,207	6,523	1,591	21,640	
1999 Mar	28,776	523	215	4,393	1,825	6,657	1,678	5,277	6,590	1,618	21,819	
Jun	28,974	521	213	4,362	1,827	6,675	1,690	5,350	6,644	1,693	22,051	
Sep	29,072	508	209	4,317	1,832	6,659	1,707	5,413	6,711	1,716	22,206	
Dec	29,142	496	205	4,301	1,825	6,714	1,731	5,445	6,700	1,725	22,316	
2000 Mar	29,201	516	199	4,281	1,830	6,697	1,736	5,440	6,732	1,769	22,376	
Jun	29,299	504	196	4,246	1,886	6,713	1,746	5,465	6,797	1,745	22,467	
Sep	29,295	497	191	4,192	1,858	6,736	1,759	5,496	6,847	1,719	22,557	
Dec	29,425	492	186	4,153	1,857	6,739	1,781	5,642	6,836	1,741	22,738	
2001 Mar	29,438	472	186	4,133	1,889	6,740	1,795	5,647	6,837	1,739	22,757	
Jun	29,516	474	189	4,095	1,919	6,744	1,799	5,701	6,871	1,724	22,838	
Sep	29,456	450	190	4,042	1,936	6,728	1,781	5,687	6,898	1,743	22,837	
Dec	29,482	463	189	4,009	1,985	6,761	1,773	5,652	6,918	1,732	22,836	
2002 Mar	29,499	455	192	3,959	1,975	6,754	1,761	5,692	6,963	1,748	22,917	
Jun	29,519	432	188	3,941	1,953	6,795	1,765	5,675	6,995	1,774	23,005	
Change on quarter	20	-23	-4	-18	-22	41	4	-17	32	26	88	
Percent	0.1	-5.1	-2.1	-0.5	-1.1	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.5	1.5	0.4	
Change on year	3	-42	-1	-154	34	51	-34	-26	124	50	167	
Percent	0.0	-8.9	-0.5	-3.8	1.8	0.8	-1.9	-0.5	1.8	2.9	0.7	
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK	
1996 Jun	14,660	439	186	3,120	1,574	2,885	1,290	2,459	2,000	706	9,341	
Sep	14,637	447	182	3,122	1,570	2,871	1,296	2,416	2,007	725	9,316	
Dec	14,671	460	182	3,112	1,552	2,893	1,329	2,447	1,985	712	9,366	
1997 Mar	14,842	435	182	3,118	1,575	2,980	1,337	2,511	1,984	721	9,532	
Jun	15,041	460	182	3,145	1,577	3,030	1,328	2,588	1,991	740	9,677	
Sep	15,003	444	176	3,124	1,574	3,072	1,298	2,601	1,967	748	9,686	
Dec	15,131	433	170	3,184	1,605	3,134	1,198	2,641	1,989	778	9,739	
1998 Mar	15,233	431	169	3,205	1,618	3,125	1,239	2,697	1,974	774	9,810	
Jun	15,199	430	169	3,189	1,605	3,100	1,270	2,734	1,949	754	9,806	
Sep	15,196	413	169	3,166	1,588	3,106	1,304	2,767	1,941	742	9,860	
Dec	15,355	401	169	3,184	1,623	3,172	1,271	2,789	1,960	786	9,978	
1999 Mar	15,429	398	161	3,157	1,626	3,191	1,259	2,838	1,993	805	10,086	
Jun	15,515	394	160	3,140	1,619	3,217	1,259	2,869	2,021	836	10,202	
Sep	15,566	388	156	3,123	1,629	3,207	1,266	2,911	2,035	851	10,270	
Dec	15,573	377	155	3,103	1,627	3,188	1,298	2,951	2,053	822	10,311	
2000 Mar	15,580	381	155	3,087	1,626	3,220	1,295	2,895	2,058	863	10,331	
Jun	15,655	379	153	3,067	1,676	3,229	1,304	2,895	2,097	854	10,380	
Sep	15,614	373	150	3,028	1,652	3,245	1,310	2,900	2,112	845	10,411	
Dec	15,798	373	147	2,999	1,653	3,240	1,345	3,028	2,147	866	10,626	
2001 Mar	15,819	356	146	2,996	1,676	3,243	1,347	3,028	2,155	870	10,645	
Jun	15,867	352	149	2,980	1,709	3,249	1,345	3,073	2,154	857	10,677	
Sep	15,857	343	149	2,949	1,727	3,243	1,336	3,081	2,167	862	10,690	
Dec	15,826	349	149	2,926	1,763	3,245	1,342	3,043	2,156	855	10,640	
2002 Mar	15,836	346	150	2,898	1,755	3,233	1,336	3,075	2,183	861	10,688	
Jun	15,838	331	145	2,883	1,737	3,264	1,331	3,075	2,199	872	10,742	
Change on quarter	2	-15	-5	-15	-18	31	-5	0	16	11	54	
Percent	0.0	-4.3	-3.3	-0.5	-1.0	1.0	-0.4	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.5	
Change on year	-29	-21	-4	-97	28	15	-14	2	45	15	65	
Percent	-0.2	-6.0	-2.7	-3.3	1.6	0.5	-1.0	0.1	2.1	1.8	0.6	
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML	
1996 Jun	13,119	116	45	1,340	212	3,500	289	2,341	4,446	829	11,406	
Sep	13,062	117	44	1,337	179	3,483	290	2,333	4,450	839	11,385	
Dec	13,115	118	42	1,358	187	3,500	263	2,349	4,444	853	11,410	
1997 Mar	13,140	119	47	1,346	186	3,514	294	2,393	4,402	840	11,442	
Jun	13,231	117	48	1,355	177	3,536	306	2,417	4,419	855	11,533	
Sep	13,216	138	49	1,346	201	3,514	299	2,420	4,403	846	11,482	
Dec	13,206	146	52	1,313	216	3,459	392	2,418	4,374	836	11,479	
1998 Mar	13,302	141	52	1,333	212	3,494	377	2,415	4,436	844	11,565	
Jun	13,290	136	51	1,342	208	3,501	356	2,402	4,467	827	11,553	
Sep	13,330	133	49	1,341	211	3,545	327	2,386	4,497	840	11,595	
Dec	13,312	127	52	1,267	203	3,480	396	2,417	4,563	805	11,662	
1999 Mar	13,347	125	54	1,236	199	3,465	418	2,439	4,597	814	11,733	
Jun	13,459	127	53	1,222	208	3,458	431	2,481	4,623	857	11,849	
Sep	13,506	119	53	1,194	204	3,452	441	2,502	4,676	865	11,936	
Dec	13,569	119	50	1,197	198	3,526	433	2,494	4,646	904	12,004	
2000 Mar	13,621	134	44	1,194	204	3,477	442	2,545	4,674	907	12,045	
Jun	13,644	125	43	1,179	210	3,484	442	2,570	4,700	891	12,087	
Sep	13,681	124	41	1,164	206	3,492	449	2,596	4,735	874	12,146	
Dec	13,627	119	39	1,153	204	3,498	436	2,614	4,689	875	12,112	
2001 Mar	13,618	116	40	1,137	213	3,496	448	2,618	4,681	869	12,113	
Jun	13,649	122	40	1,114	210	3,494	454	2,628	4,718	867	12,162	
Sep	13,598	107	41	1,093	209	3,485	445	2,606	4,731	881	12,148	
Dec	13,655	114	40	1,083	222	3,516	431	2,609	4,763	877	12,197	
2002 Mar	13,662	109	42	1,062	220	3,521	425	2,617	4,780	887	12,230	
Jun	13,681	101	43	1,058	217	3,531	434	2,600	4,797	902	12,263	
Change on quarter	19	-8	1	-4	-3	10	9	-17	17	15	33	
Percent	0.1	-7.3	2.4	-0.4	-1.4	0.3	2.1	-0.6	0.4	1.7	0.3	
Change on year	32	-21	3	-56	7	37	-20	-28	79	35	101	
Percent	0.2	-17.2	7.5									

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCD5	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	482	1.9	2,075	8.1	3,453	13.5	13,390	52.3	6,206	24.2
1993	522	2.1	2,030	8.0	3,537	14.0	12,980	51.4	6,176	24.5
1994	502	2.0	2,094	8.2	3,626	14.3	12,769	50.3	6,400	25.2
1995	526	2.1	2,073	8.1	3,652	14.2	12,795	49.9	6,602	25.7
1996	536	2.1	2,117	8.2	3,872	15.0	12,638	48.8	6,735	26.0
1997	497	1.9	2,151	8.2	4,018	15.3	12,812	48.7	6,857	26.0
1998	488	1.8	2,130	8.0	4,117	15.5	13,024	49.0	6,810	25.6
1999	470	1.7	2,121	7.9	4,255	15.8	13,506	50.2	6,530	24.3
2000	422	1.5	2,119	7.8	4,384	16.1	13,688	50.2	6,612	24.2
2001	406	1.5	2,028	7.4	4,513	16.4	13,941	50.7	6,606	24.0
2002	406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
3-month averages										
Jul-Sep 2001	409	1.5	1,980	7.2	4,572	16.6	13,973	50.8	6,553	23.8
Aug-Oct	409	1.5	2,005	7.3	4,571	16.6	13,993	50.9	6,537	23.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	412	1.5	2,033	7.4	4,568	16.6	14,056	51.0	6,486	23.5
Oct-Dec	414	1.5	2,045	7.4	4,563	16.6	14,061	51.0	6,476	23.5
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	415	1.5	2,025	7.4	4,604	16.7	14,055	51.0	6,445	23.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	419	1.5	2,004	7.3	4,609	16.7	14,106	51.2	6,439	23.3
Jan-Mar 2002	401	1.5	2,015	7.3	4,609	16.7	14,097	51.1	6,454	23.4
Feb-Apr	399	1.4	2,041	7.4	4,607	16.7	14,141	51.2	6,438	23.3
Mar-May (Spr)	406	1.5	2,006	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,174	51.2	6,409	23.2
Apr-Jun	404	1.5	2,016	7.3	4,692	16.9	14,191	51.2	6,395	23.1
May-Jul	404	1.5	2,027	7.3	4,665	16.9	14,192	51.3	6,365	23.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	415	1.5	2,066	7.5	4,683	16.9	14,129	51.1	6,378	23.0
Jul-Sep	410	1.5	2,073	7.5	4,674	16.9	14,138	51.1	6,368	23.0
Changes										
Over last 3 months	6		57		-18		-53		-27	
Percent	1.4		2.8		-0.4		-0.4		-0.4	
Over last 12 months	1		93		101		165		-185	
Percent	0.2		4.7		2.2		1.2		-2.8	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYV	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	571	4.0	7,930	56.2	5,164	36.6
1993	111	0.8	344	2.5	597	4.3	7,582	55.1	5,136	37.3
1994	117	0.8	374	2.7	628	4.5	7,457	53.8	5,275	38.1
1995	130	0.9	395	2.8	648	4.6	7,378	52.6	5,469	39.0
1996	127	0.9	412	2.9	713	5.1	7,286	51.8	5,538	39.3
1997	125	0.9	445	3.1	770	5.4	7,373	51.5	5,592	39.1
1998	112	0.8	447	3.1	785	5.4	7,545	52.2	5,566	38.5
1999	125	0.9	445	3.1	865	5.9	7,885	54.1	5,259	36.1
2000	112	0.8	469	3.2	856	5.8	7,965	53.9	5,371	36.4
2001	88	0.6	443	3.0	882	5.9	8,137	54.7	5,315	35.8
2002	96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
3-month averages										
Jul-Sep 2001	87	0.6	457	3.1	907	6.1	8,143	54.8	5,273	35.5
Aug-Oct	91	0.6	466	3.1	892	6.0	8,153	54.8	5,265	35.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	96	0.6	475	3.2	899	6.0	8,190	55.0	5,233	35.2
Oct-Dec	99	0.7	489	3.3	899	6.0	8,199	55.1	5,211	35.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	99	0.7	474	3.2	896	6.0	8,222	55.3	5,173	34.8
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	104	0.7	471	3.2	893	6.0	8,249	55.5	5,159	34.7
Jan-Mar 2002	101	0.7	469	3.2	898	6.1	8,227	55.4	5,150	34.7
Feb-Apr	95	0.6	493	3.3	893	6.0	8,266	55.6	5,112	34.4
Mar-May (Spr)	96	0.6	479	3.2	911	6.1	8,301	55.8	5,099	34.3
Apr-Jun	96	0.6	483	3.2	927	6.2	8,316	55.8	5,080	34.1
May-Jul	98	0.7	480	3.2	931	6.3	8,319	55.9	5,063	34.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	101	0.7	485	3.3	950	6.4	8,282	55.6	5,076	34.1
Jul-Sep	97	0.7	494	3.3	958	6.4	8,259	55.5	5,073	34.1
Changes										
Over last 3 months	1		11		31		-57		-7	
Percent	1.1		2.3		3.3		-0.7		-0.1	
Over last 12 months	10		37		50		116		-200	
Percent	11.0		8.1		5.5		1.4		-3.8	
Female	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	374	3.3	1,740	15.1	2,882	25.1	5,460	47.5	1,042	9.1
1993	411	3.6	1,686	14.7	2,940	25.6	5,398	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994	385	3.3	1,720	14.9	2,998	26.0	5,312	46.0	1,125	9.8
1995	396	3.4	1,678	14.4	3,004	25.8	5,417	46.6	1,134	9.7
1996	409	3.5	1,706	14.2	3,159	26.7	5,352	45.3	1,198	10.1
1997	372	3.1	1,706	14.2	3,247	27.0	5,439	45.2	1,264	10.5
1998	385	3.2	1,683	13.9	3,332	27.5	5,479	45.2	1,244	10.3
1999	363	2.9	1,676	13.6	3,391	27.5	5,621	45.6	1,271	10.3
2000	358	2.9	1,650	13.2	3,528	28.2	5,723	45.8	1,242	9.9
2001	334	2.6	1,585	12.5	3,631	28.7	5,804	45.9	1,291	10.2
2002	310	2.4	1,527	12.0	3,754	29.4	5,873	46.0	1,310	10.3
3-month averages										
Jul-Sep 2001	322	2.6	1,523	12.1	3,665	29.0	5,830	46.2	1,280	10.1
Aug-Oct	318	2.5	1,539	12.2	3,679	29.1	5,840	46.2	1,272	10.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	316	2.5	1,558	12.3	3,679	29.0	5,866	46.3	1,253	9.9
Oct-Dec	314	2.5	1,556	12.3	3,674	29.0	5,862	46.3	1,264	10.0
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	316	2.5	1,550	12.2	3,706	29.2	5,833	46.0	1,272	10.0
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	315	2.5	1,534	12.1	3,716	29.3	5,857	46.1	1,279	10.1
Jan-Mar 2002	300	2.4	1,546	12.1	3,711	29.1	5,870	46.1	1,304	10.2
Feb-Apr	304	2.4	1,547	12.1	3,713	29.1	5,875	46.0	1,326	10.4
Mar-May (Spr)	310	2.4	1,527	12.0	3,754	29.4	5,873	46.0	1,310	10.3
Apr-Jun	309	2.4	1,533	12.0	3,765	29.4	5,875	45.9	1,315	10.3
May-Jul	305	2.4	1,547	12.1	3,734	29.3	5,872	46.0	1,302	10.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	314	2.5	1,582	12.4	3,733	29.2	5,847	45.8	1,302	10.2
Jul-Sep	313	2.4	1,579	12.4	3,716	29.1	5,879	46.0	1,295	10.1
Changes										
Over last 3 months	4		46		-49		4		-20	
Percent	1.5		3.0		-1.3		0.1		-1.5	
Over last 12 months	-9		56		51		49		15	
Percent	-2.7		3.7		1.4		0.8		1.2	

^a Main job only.
Note: The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 for further information.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

PRODUCTIVITY B.32

Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy				Production industries				Manufacturing industries			
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job ^a	Output per hour worked ^b
SIC 1992												
1992	90.6	99.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	103.1	88.5	91.3	92.8	101.2	91.7	91.7
1993	92.8	98.3	94.5	96.0	93.3	99.0	94.3	96.9	94.1	97.8	96.2	99.1
1994	93.2	99.1	98.2	98.8	93.3	99.7	96.6	101.4	98.5	98.0	100.5	102.2
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.7	101.0	101.7	101.6	101.3	101.2	100.2	99.7	100.7	101.3	99.4	98.9
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.9	100.7	102.0	101.8	100.3	100.2
1998	109.5	104.6	104.7	105.2	103.4	101.4	101.9	102.6	102.8	101.6	101.1	101.9

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,791	9.8	1,232	577	982	35.2	458	2,758	10.0	1,221	571	967	35.0	449
1993	2,947	10.5	1,137	568	1,243	42.2	638	2,913	10.6	1,225	571	1,225	42.1	628
1994	2,745	9.8	1,062	458	1,225	44.6	719	2,718	9.9	1,065	454	1,209	44.5	709
1995	2,465	8.8	1,020	395	1,051	42.6	653	2,446	9.0	1,014	392	1,040	42.5	646
1996	2,339	8.3	1,039	394	905	38.7	569	2,318	8.4	1,032	391	895	38.6	561
1997	2,036	7.2	971	303	763	37.4	482	2,012	7.3	962	300	750	37.3	473
1998	1,775	6.3	964	247	564	31.8	352	1,755	6.4	956	245	554	31.6	345
1999	1,759	6.1	998	262	499	28.4	295	1,739	6.3	988	260	491	28.2	288
2000	1,636	5.7	962	238	436	26.7	244	1,619	5.8	954	236	430	26.5	240
2001	1,428	4.9	848	213	397	25.7	213	1,413	5.0	841	210	382	25.6	207
2002	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
3-month averages														
Jul-Sep 2001	1,480	5.1	906	212	362	24.5	205	1,467	5.2	899	210	357	24.4	202
Aug-Oct	1,488	5.1	922	212	354	23.8	198	1,474	5.2	915	210	349	23.7	195
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,487	5.1	926	212	350	23.5	192	1,471	5.2	918	210	344	23.4	189
Oct-Dec	1,509	5.2	947	211	350	23.2	188	1,493	5.3	939	209	345	23.1	185
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	1,487	5.1	920	218	349	23.4	184	1,472	5.2	913	216	343	23.3	184
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	1,473	5.1	918	212	343	23.3	183	1,460	5.2	912	211	338	23.1	180
Jan-Mar 2002	1,489	5.1	934	218	337	22.6	176	1,474	5.2	926	216	331	22.5	173
Feb-Apr	1,505	5.2	955	216	335	22.3	178	1,487	5.3	945	213	329	22.1	174
Mar-May (Spr)	1,524	5.2	970	223	331	21.7	176	1,503	5.3	958	221	324	21.5	171
Apr-Jun	1,497	5.1	968	212	316	21.1	170	1,476	5.2	957	210	309	20.9	165
May-Jul	1,513	5.2	980	215	318	21.0	173	1,491	5.3	968	212	311	20.9	168
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,520	5.2	981	216	323	21.3	177	1,498	5.3	970	213	315	21.1	172
Jul-Sep	1,541	5.3	1,000	214	327	21.2	171	1,519	5.4	988	211	319	21.0	166
Changes														
Over last 3 months	45	0.2	31	2	11	0.1	1	43	0.2	31	2	10	0.1	1
Percent	3.0		3.2	1.0	3.6		0.9	2.9		3.3	0.7	3.3		0.6
Over last 12 months	61	0.2	94	2	-35	-3.2	-34	52	0.1	89	1	-38	-3.3	-35
Percent	4.1		10.4	1.0	-9.6		-16.4	3.6		9.9	0.5	-10.7		-17.5
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGVO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,852	11.6	735	390	727	39.2	351	1,836	11.7	731	396	719	39.2	346
1993	1,965	12.5	682	365	918	46.7	486	1,952	12.6	678	363	911	46.7	481
1994	1,802	11.5	598	293	912	50.6	557	1,792	11.6	595	291	905	50.5	553
1995	1,588	10.2	562	249	777	48.9	502	1,579	10.3	559	248	771	48.9	498
1996	1,520	9.7	585	250	685	45.1	457	1,508	9.8	582	248	685	45.0	492
1997	1,278	8.2	532	183	563	44.0	373	1,256	8.3	529	182	556	43.9	368
1998	1,089	6.9	510	159	394	37.3	289	1,069	6.9	507	158	394	37.2	289
1999	1,072	6.8	552	162	358	33.4	223	1,062	6.9	548	161	363	33.3	283
2000	975	6.2	520	138	317	32.5	186	968	6.3	517	137	313	32.4	184
2001	847	5.4	455	129	263	31.0	158	840	5.4	452	128	260	30.9	156
2002	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
3-month averages														
Jul-Sep 2001	892	5.7	502	131	258	29.0	150	885	5.7	500	130	255	28.9	148
Aug-Oct	901	5.7	512	134	254	28.2	147	893	5.8	509	133	251	28.1	145
Sep-Nov (Aut)	893	5.7	509	135	250	28.0	145	886	5.7	506	133	247	27.9	143
Oct-Dec	899	5.7	517	134	248	27.6	143	892	5.8	514	133	245	27.5	143
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	892	5.7	507	140	244	27.4	138	885	5.7	504	139	241	27.3	136
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	890	5.6	515	135	240	27.0	132	882	5.7	512	134	237	26.8	130
Jan-Mar 2002	908	5.8	527	141	240	26.5	128	900	5.8	523	140	236	26.3	125
Feb-Apr	912	5.8	533	142	236	25.9	129	902	5.8	525	141	232	25.7	125
Mar-May (Spr)	909	5.8	528	149	232	25.5	129	899	5.8	523	148	228	25.4	127
Apr-Jun	896	5.7	530	143	225	25.0	126	889	5.7	525	142	221	24.9	123
May-Jul	909	5.8	538	143	228	25.1	127	900	5.8	534	142	224	24.9	124
Jun-Aug (Sum)	906	5.7	536	140	230	25.4	131	897	5.8	533	139	226	25.2	128
Jul-Sep	928	5.9	560	139	229	24.6	125	918	5.9	556	138	224	24.4	122
Changes														
Over last 3 months	30	0.2	31	-4	4	-0.4	-1	29	0.2	31	-4	3	-0.5	-2
Percent	3.4		5.8	-2.9	1.6		-1.1	3.3		5.8	-3.1	1.4		-1.3
Over last 12 months	36	0.2	58	8	-30	-4.3	-25	33	0.2	56	8	-31	-4.4	-26
Percent	4.1		11.5	6.2	-11.5		-16.9	3.7		11.2	6.0	-12.2		-17.6
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	939	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	107	922	7.7	490	184	248	26.9	103
1993	962	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	81	961	8.1	448	199	314	32.7	147
1994	943	7.6	465	165	313	33.2	152	927	7.8	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	878	7.0	458	146	274	31.2	151	867	7.2	454	144	269	31.0	147
1996	819	6.5	454	144	220	26.9	112	810	6.7	450	143	217	26.8	110
1997	758	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	108	746	6.1	433	118	195	26.1	105
1998	707	5.5	454	87	165	23.4	85	695	5.6	449	86	160	23.1	81
1999	687	5.3	446	101	141	20.5	72	677	5.4	440	99	137	20.3	69
2000	662	5.0	442	100	120	18.1	58	651	5.2	437	98	117	17.9	56
2001	581	4.4	353	84	105	18.0	32	573	4.5	385	82	102	17.8	51
2002	615	4.6	442	75	99	16.0	47	603	4.7	434	73	96	15.8	45
3-month averages														
Jul-Sep 2001	589	4.5	403	81	104	17.7	55	582	4.6	399	80	102	17.5	54
Aug-Oct	598	4.4	409	78	100	17.1	51	581	4.6	406	77	96	17.0	50
Sep-Nov (Aut)	594	4.5	417	78	100	16.8	47	585	4.6	411	76	97	16.6	48
Oct-Dec	609	4.6	430	77	102	16.7	46	601	4.7	425	76	100	16.6	44
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	595	4.5	413	78	104	17.5	46	587	4.6	409	77	102	17.4	44
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	583	4.4	403	78	103	17.6	50	577	4.6	400	77	101	17.5	49
Jan-Mar 2002	581	4.4	407	77	97	16.7	48	574	4.5	403	76	95	16.5	47

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,478	8.6	619	308	551	37.3	261	454	7.7	141	91	223	49.0	127
1993	1,525	8.8	541	291	693	45.4	516	486	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	187
1994	1,447	8.3	521	237	690	47.7	415	486	8.2	129	73	285	58.7	187
1995	1,313	7.5	480	207	626	47.7	403	403	6.7	116	54	233	57.8	157
1996	1,241	7.1	490	219	532	42.9	377	377	6.2	118	57	201	53.4	147
1997	1,042	5.9	440	160	442	42.4	285	340	5.4	118	41	181	53.3	138
1998	896	5.1	449	130	317	35.4	205	288	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	111
1999	876	5.0	449	133	304	34.9	168	239	4.3	123	35	131	45.3	100
2000	779	4.4	416	117	246	31.6	141	278	4.1	120	42	116	41.6	76
2001	703	4.0	370	112	221	31.4	137	205	3.0	90	38	82	40.1	55
2002	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
3-month averages														
Jul-Sep 2001	705	4.0	384	109	212	30.0	127	231	3.3	109	35	87	37.7	59
Aug-Oct	707	4.1	393	107	208	29.4	123	226	3.2	107	32	87	36.5	59
Sep-Nov (Aut)	715	4.1	400	110	205	28.7	119	212	3.0	98	33	81	38.3	53
Oct-Dec	727	4.2	416	108	203	28.0	115	216	3.1	103	32	81	37.6	52
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	723	4.2	408	116	199	27.5	112	211	3.0	99	31	81	38.3	52
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	711	4.1	404	117	190	26.7	108	216	3.1	101	28	87	40.3	56
Jan-Mar 2002	711	4.1	406	113	192	27.0	107	218	3.1	105	28	85	39.1	53
Feb-Apr	723	4.1	424	107	193	26.7	106	228	3.2	113	29	85	37.2	56
Mar-May (Spr)	729	4.2	431	108	191	26.1	107	239	3.4	129	24	86	35.9	56
Apr-Jun	715	4.1	431	107	177	24.7	101	239	3.4	126	28	85	35.7	56
May-Jul	711	4.1	425	108	177	25.0	102	245	3.4	126	29	89	36.5	58
Jun-Aug (Sum)	714	4.1	431	107	176	24.7	100	246	3.4	115	35	96	38.9	60
Jul-Sep	731	4.2	449	108	174	23.8	95	251	3.5	120	33	97	38.8	59
Changes														
Over last 3 months	15	0.1	18	0	-3	-0.9	-6	12	0.1	-6	5	12	3.1	4
Percent	2.1		4.2	0.1	-1.7		-6.1	4.8		-4.4	18.8	13.9		6.4
Over last 12 months	26	0.1	65	-1	-38	-6.2	-32	20	0.2	11	-1	10	1.2	0
Percent	3.7		16.8	-1.1	-17.8		-25.1	8.6		10.0	-4.1	12.0		0.0
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	955	10.0	359	197	399	41.8	197	346	9.8	99	74	173	49.9	101
1993	1,003	10.5	312	177	513	51.2	275	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127
1994	935	9.7	278	146	510	54.6	320	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147
1995	826	8.6	240	127	459	55.5	309	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124
1996	782	8.2	257	128	396	50.7	278	281	8.0	75	43	162	57.9	119
1997	646	6.8	228	91	327	50.7	219	238	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109
1998	521	5.5	220	79	222	42.6	154	203	5.5	66	21	115	57.0	86
1999	515	5.4	230	79	207	40.1	124	203	5.3	81	22	101	49.5	79
2000	446	4.7	206	65	175	39.3	106	192	5.0	75	28	89	46.2	59
2001	394	4.2	179	63	152	38.5	101	146	3.7	60	22	65	44.3	45
2002	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
3-month averages														
Jul-Sep 2001	406	4.3	199	64	143	35.2	92	161	4.0	71	22	68	42.2	46
Aug-Oct	413	4.4	206	68	140	33.9	89	155	3.9	65	21	68	43.9	48
Sep-Nov (Aut)	418	4.5	207	71	140	33.5	87	144	3.6	59	23	63	43.7	44
Oct-Dec	420	4.5	211	70	139	33.1	85	145	3.6	62	21	62	42.5	43
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	416	4.4	203	77	136	32.8	83	143	3.6	64	19	60	41.9	42
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	413	4.4	207	78	129	31.2	77	147	3.7	67	14	66	44.7	44
Jan-Mar 2002	423	4.5	212	78	133	31.5	76	147	3.7	67	14	66	45.1	43
Feb-Apr	430	4.6	223	73	134	31.2	76	150	3.8	70	16	63	42.2	44
Mar-May (Spr)	421	4.5	218	71	131	31.2	78	154	3.9	77	13	64	41.7	43
Apr-Jun	412	4.4	218	71	123	29.8	75	159	4.0	78	17	64	40.2	42
May-Jul	411	4.4	218	71	123	29.9	75	160	4.0	75	17	67	42.0	44
Jun-Aug (Sum)	413	4.4	226	66	121	29.2	71	163	4.1	69	23	71	43.7	47
Jul-Sep	422	4.5	238	68	115	27.3	66	170	4.2	77	21	73	42.8	45
Changes														
Over last 3 months	10	0.1	20	-2	-7	-2.5	-9	12	0.3	-2	4	9	2.6	3
Percent	2.5		9.2	-3.4	-6.1		-11.5	7.3		-2.0	24.9	14.2		6.1
Over last 12 months	17	0.2	40	4	-28	-7.9	-26	9	0.2	6	-1	5	0.6	-1
Percent	4.1		20.0	6.7	-19.3		-28.4	5.8		8.1	-6.1	7.4		-2.3
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	523	6.9	260	111	152	29.0	64	108	4.5	41	17	50	46.4	26
1993	521	6.8	228	113	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35
1994	512	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	127	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40
1995	487	6.2	240	80	167	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33
1996	459	5.8	232	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28
1997	397	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30
1998	374	4.7	229	50	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	39	39	45.2	25
1999	361	4.5	219	54	87	24.2	44	85	3.0	43	13	30	35.5	21
2000	333	4.1	210	52	71	21.3	35	66	2.9	45	14	27	31.4	16
2001	309	3.8	191	49	69	22.3	36	59	2.0	30	11	18	29.9	10
2002	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
3-month averages														
Jul-Sep 2001	299	3.7	186	45	69	23.0	35	70	2.3	38	13	19	27.3	13
Aug-Oct	294	3.6	187	39	68	23.1	35	71	2.3	42	10	19	26.8	11
Sep-Nov (Aut)	297	3.7	193	39	65	21.9	32	68	2.2	40	10	18	27.1	11
Oct-Dec	307	3.8	205	38	64	20.9	30	71	2.3	41	11	20	27.5	10
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	307	3.8	205	39	63	20.4	28	68	2.2	34	13	21	30.5	11
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	298	3.7	198	39	61	20.5	31	69	2.2	34	14	22	31.0	12
Jan-Mar 2002	288	3.6	194	35	59	20.5	31	72	2.3	39	14	19	26.9	10
Feb-Apr	294	3.6	200	34	59	20.2	30	78	2.5	43	13	21	27.7	10
Mar-May (Spr)	309	3.8	213	37	59	19.2	28	85	2.7	52	11	22	25.5	13
Apr-Jun	304	3.7	213	37	54	17.8	27	81	2.6	48	11	22	26.9	13

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a									
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI					
1995) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0					
1996) averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7					
1997)	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8					
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.6	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4					
1999)	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1					
2000)	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	259.9	3.6	5.1	1.9					
2001)	983.0	746.8	236.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	970.0	..	..	739.8	230.3	3.2	4.5	1.7					
2000 Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.0	-2.4	-10.5	800.5	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8					
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,034.5	-11.5	-9.5	791.6	242.9	3.4	4.8	1.8					
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,026.0	-8.5	-7.5	785.0	241.0	3.4	4.8	1.7					
Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,004.9	-21.1	-13.7	768.3	236.6	3.3	4.7	1.7					
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	994.2	-10.7	-13.4	759.9	234.3	3.3	4.6	1.7					
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	984.6	-9.6	-13.8	752.7	231.9	3.3	4.6	1.7					
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	977.3	-7.3	-9.2	746.9	230.4	3.2	4.6	1.7					
May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	976.7	-0.6	-5.8	744.5	232.2	3.2	4.5	1.7					
Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	967.3	-9.4	-5.8	736.8	230.5	3.2	4.5	1.7					
Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	955.8	-11.5	-7.2	729.7	228.1	3.2	4.5	1.6					
Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	953.4	-2.4	-7.8	729.1	224.3	3.2	4.4	1.6					
Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	951.8	-1.6	-5.2	726.0	225.8	3.2	4.4	1.6					
Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	955.4	3.6	-0.1	726.9	228.5	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Nov 8	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	958.6	3.2	1.7	728.0	230.6	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Dec 13	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	960.3	1.7	2.8	728.5	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7					
2002 Jan 10	1,021.5	778.4	243.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	950.4	-9.9	-1.7	721.4	229.0	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Feb 14	1,024.0	778.1	246.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	945.6	-4.8	-4.3	717.9	227.7	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Mar 14	998.2	759.5	238.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	947.6	-2.0	-4.2	718.3	229.3	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Apr 11	982.7	745.9	236.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	951.6	4.0	0.4	719.8	231.8	3.2	4.4	1.7					
May 9	954.5	724.8	229.7	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.1	-0.5	1.8	719.5	231.6	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Jun 13	937.0	710.0	227.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	952.7	1.6	1.7	721.5	231.2	3.2	4.4	1.7					
Jul 11	956.4	715.7	240.6	3.2	4.4	1.7	949.7	-3.0	-0.6	720.2	229.5	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Aug 8	962.7	715.2	247.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	946.2	-3.5	-1.6	717.6	228.6	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Sep 12 R	936.2	697.6	238.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	945.0	-1.2	-2.6	715.9	229.1	3.1	4.4	1.7					
Oct 10 P	907.2	679.8	227.4	3.0	4.1	1.7	940.5	-4.5	-3.1	711.4	229.1	3.1	4.3	1.7					
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJH	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG			DPAJ									
1995) Annual	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0					
1996) averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6					
1997)	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7					
1998)	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.3	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3					
1999)	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.3	..	..	915.7	281.7	4.1	5.7	2.1					
2000)	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.5	..	..	795.6	246.9	3.6	5.0	1.8					
2001)	943.4	716.8	226.6	3.2	4.5	1.7	930.6	..	..	709.8	220.8	3.2	4.5	1.6					
2001 Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	916.8	3.7	0.1	697.6	219.2	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Nov 8	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	920.2	3.4	2.0	698.9	221.3	3.1	4.4	1.6					
Dec 13	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	922.0	1.8	3.0	699.4	222.6	3.1	4.4	1.7					
2002 Jan 10	983.0	748.7	234.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	912.4	-9.6	-1.5	692.6	219.8	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Feb 14	985.8	748.4	237.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	907.9	-4.5	-4.1	689.2	218.7	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Mar 14	960.7	730.3	230.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	909.9	2.0	-4.0	689.6	220.3	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Apr 11	945.6	717.1	228.5	3.2	4.5	1.7	914.1	4.2	0.6	691.3	222.8	3.1	4.3	1.7					
May 9	918.7	697.0	221.7	3.1	4.4	1.7	914.0	-0.1	2.0	691.3	222.7	3.1	4.3	1.7					
Jun 13	901.1	682.6	218.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	916.0	2.0	2.0	693.6	222.4	3.1	4.3	1.7					
Jul 11	917.8	687.3	230.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	913.6	-2.4	-0.2	692.5	221.1	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Aug 8	924.4	687.1	237.3	3.1	4.3	1.8	910.9	-2.7	-1.0	690.4	220.5	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Sep 12 R	895.5	670.3	229.2	3.1	4.2	1.7	909.6	-1.3	-2.1	688.8	220.8	3.1	4.3	1.6					
Oct 10 P	872.9	653.8	219.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	905.4	-4.2	-2.7	684.5	220.9	3.1	4.3	1.6					
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG			ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL					
1995) Annual	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	128.5	..	..	103.3	25.2	10.8	15.7	4.7					
1996) averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.0	14.8	4.4					
1997)	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.5	8.1	11.8	3.6					
1998)	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.8	16.5	7.2	10.7	3.1					
1999)	81.0	64.4	16.6	6.3	7.9	2.5	83.7	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1					
2000)	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	8.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7					
2001)	63.9	50.9	12.9	5.6	8.3	2.4	62.7	..	..	50.3	12.4	5.5	8.2	2.3					
2001 Oct 11	59.0	47.0	12.0	5.1	7.6	2.3	61.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	12.1	5.4	8.0	2.3					
Nov 8	60.3	48.4	11.8	5.2	7.9	2.2	61.5	0.0	0.0	49.3	12.2	5.4	8.0	2.3					
Dec 13	61.7	50.0	11.7	5.4	8.1	2.2	61.8	0.3	0.2	49.4	12.4	5.4	8.0	2.3					
2002 Jan 10	66.6	53.7	12.8	5.8	8.7	2.4	60.6	-1.2	-0.3	48.6	12.0	5.3	7.9	2.3					
Feb 14	65.4	52.3	13.1	5.7	8.5	2.5													

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a														
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b								
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female							
London	DPDJ			DPDE			DPDK			ZMOO			ZMOQ			DPDQ			ZMOP			ZMOR		
1995) Annual averages	394.7	232.1	102.6	9.0	12.0	5.3	390.0	..	..	230.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	230.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1	230.1	99.9	8.9	11.9	5.1
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.3	11.1	4.9	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8	263.3	92.5	8.2	11.0	4.8
1997) Annual averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.2	8.4	3.6	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6	198.9	70.8	6.2	8.4	3.6
1998) Annual averages	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9	165.9	59.5	5.0	6.8	2.9
1999) Annual averages	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6	149.9	53.2	4.5	6.0	2.6
2000) Annual averages	175.5	129.5	46.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	174.5	..	..	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2	129.0	45.5	3.8	5.1	2.2
2001) Annual averages	155.9	114.2	41.7	3.4	4.5	2.0	154.9	..	..	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0	113.8	41.1	3.3	4.5	2.0
2001 Oct 11	155.7	112.5	43.2	3.3	4.4	2.0	156.1	2.5	1.5	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	113.8	42.3	3.4	4.5	2.0
2001 Nov 8	157.8	113.8	43.9	3.4	4.5	2.1	158.7	2.6	2.0	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1	115.2	43.5	3.4	4.5	2.1
2001 Dec 13	161.0	116.6	44.4	3.5	4.6	2.1	162.2	3.5	2.9	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1	117.6	44.6	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Jan 10	165.0	119.7	45.3	3.5	4.7	2.2	161.2	-1.0	1.7	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1	116.5	44.7	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Feb 14	166.7	120.8	45.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	162.5	1.3	1.3	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1	117.6	44.9	3.5	4.6	2.1
2002 Mar 14	166.6	120.9	45.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	164.0	1.5	0.6	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	118.4	45.6	3.5	4.7	2.2
2002 Apr 11	167.5	121.4	46.1	3.6	4.8	2.2	165.6	1.6	1.5	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	119.4	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 May 9	166.7	120.9	45.8	3.6	4.8	2.2	166.3	0.7	1.3	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	120.1	46.2	3.6	4.7	2.2
2002 Jun 13	166.4	120.9	45.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.3	1.0	1.1	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.0	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Jul 11	168.2	121.3	46.9	3.6	4.8	2.2	167.7	0.4	0.7	121.3	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.3	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.3	46.4	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Aug 8	169.1	121.2	47.9	3.6	4.8	2.3	167.8	0.1	0.5	121.5	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.5	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.5	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Sep 12 R	169.3	121.3	48.1	3.6	4.8	2.3	167.9	0.1	0.2	121.6	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.6	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.6	46.3	3.6	4.8	2.2
2002 Oct 10 P	167.2	120.1	47.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	167.9	0.0	0.1	121.4	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.4	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2	121.4	46.5	3.6	4.8	2.2
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			ZMOS			ZMOU			DPDR			ZMOT			ZMOV		
1995) Annual averages	229.0	173.8	55.1	5.7	7.9	3.1	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0	172.2	53.5	5.6	7.8	3.0
1996) Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.0	6.9	2.7	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6	149.8	47.3	4.9	6.8	2.6
1997) Annual averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7	102.9	31.9	3.3	4.6	1.7
1998) Annual averages	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.6	3.7	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3	80.8	25.3	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999) Annual averages	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2	72.7	22.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
2000) Annual averages	79.7	60.2	19.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	78.9	..	..	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0	59.8	19.1	1.9	2.6	1.0
2001) Annual averages	67.4	50.6	16.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	66.7	..	..	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	50.2	16.5	1.6	2.2	0.8
2001 Oct 11	63.2	46.6	16.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	65.9	0.6	0.0	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8	49.3	16.6	1.5	2.1	0.8
2001 Nov 8	64.8	48.0	16.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	66.6	0.7	0.5	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	49.7	16.9	1.6	2.2	0.9
2001 Dec 13	68.4	51.3	17.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	67.6	1.0	0.8	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	50.3	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Jan 10	74.4	55.7	18.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	0.6	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	50.4	17.3	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Feb 14	75.9	56.6	19.2	1.8	2.5	1.0	68.6	0.9	0.7	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	51.1	17.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
2002 Mar 14	74.4	55.8	18.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	69.8	1.2	0.7	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9	52.0	17.8	1.6	2.3	0.9
2002 Apr 11	73.3	54.8	18.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	70.7	0.9	1.0	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9	52.6	18.1	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 May 9	71.4	53.5	17.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	71.6	0.9	1.0	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	53.2	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jun 13	69.4	52.1	17.3	1.6	2.3	0.9	71.9	0.3	0.7	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	53.7	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9
2002 Jul 11	70.7	52.5	18.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	72.4	0.5	0.6	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Aug 8	71.8	52.7	19.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	72.4	0.0	0.3	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Sep 12 R	71.2	52.3	18.9	1.7	2.3	1.0	72.4	0.0	0.2	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	54.2	18.2	1.7	2.4	0.9
2002 Oct 10 P	69.6	51.3	18.3	1.6	2.2	0.9	72.4	0.0	0.0	54.0	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	54.0	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	54.0	18.4	1.7	2.3	0.9
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			ZMOW			ZMOY			DPBM			ZMOX			ZMOZ		
1995) Annual averages	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.6	9.0	3.7	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6	122.7	40.8	6.5	8.9	3.6
1996) Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.0	8.1	3.4	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3	109.0	36.7	5.9	8.1	3.3
1997) Annual averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.2	5.8	2.4	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3	78.4	25.9	4.2	5.7	2.3
1998) Annual averages	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9	62.5	21.5	3.4	4.6	1.9
1999) Annual averages	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	56.0	19.3	3.1	4.2	1.7
2000) Annual averages	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.5	3.4	1.4	61.9	..	..	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	45.9	16.0	2.5	3.4	1.4
2001) Annual averages	53.4	39.4	14.0	2.2	2.9	1.2	52.7	..	..	39.1	13.6	2.1	2.9	1										

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages						18-24							
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	2.3	0.5	
2000 Oct 12	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	0.5	
Nov 9	1,005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	0.5	
Dec 14	1,072.2	477.0	214.7	168.0	107.5	19.8	104.9	260.9	157.7	63.4	34.8	4.5	0.5	
2001 Jan 11	1,067.7	470.3	221.6	166.7	106.2	19.6	102.8	265.6	161.2	64.7	34.9	4.3	0.5	
Feb 8	1,035.3	440.9	224.1	166.3	103.8	19.7	100.3	256.5	150.5	66.5	35.0	4.1	0.5	
Mar 8	1,000.0	425.7	203.8	171.3	102.0	19.9	97.2	241.8	140.4	60.6	36.5	3.8	0.5	
Apr 12	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	0.5	
May 10	938.7	383.5	191.1	170.7	100.2	20.6	93.2	224.7	127.0	57.6	35.8	3.8	0.5	
Jun 14	952.4	407.5	190.6	163.4	99.4	20.0	91.5	240.7	146.1	56.4	33.7	4.0	0.5	
Jul 12	962.7	432.0	179.1	163.4	98.6	19.5	89.6	248.5	157.1	52.2	34.6	4.0	0.5	
Aug 9	930.2	416.8	174.6	155.6	96.4	19.7	86.8	238.8	151.3	51.0	31.8	4.1	0.5	
Sep 13	908.0	409.6	171.8	149.5	94.7	19.5	82.4	226.5	140.7	52.0	29.3	3.9	0.5	
Oct 11	915.2	423.6	175.9	143.1	94.0	18.9	78.7	225.9	140.6	53.4	27.6	3.8	0.5	
Nov 8	937.4	440.4	185.1	143.4	94.0	18.0	74.5	231.9	142.6	56.5	28.5	3.8	0.5	
Dec 13	1,009.8	474.5	207.6	157.7	96.8	16.8	73.2	253.8	152.7	62.4	34.0	4.1	0.5	
2002 Jan 10	1,012.0	463.7	222.7	159.8	96.5	16.4	69.2	261.1	154.6	66.2	35.6	4.2	0.5	
Feb 14	985.4	439.2	223.4	162.4	95.6	16.3	64.9	254.1	146.2	66.1	37.2	4.2	0.5	
Mar 14	969.6	430.5	209.0	168.9	96.4	16.6	64.9	244.4	138.9	61.3	39.1	4.5	0.5	
Apr 11	942.3	408.6	205.1	171.3	94.6	16.7	62.7	233.4	128.7	61.1	38.8	4.4	0.5	
May 9	925.2	401.9	197.5	171.6	93.8	16.7	60.4	230.0	129.3	57.7	38.0	4.5	0.5	
Jun 13	944.5	432.6	194.4	164.9	93.9	16.2	58.7	248.1	151.5	55.8	35.3	4.8	0.5	
Jul 11	951.1	448.5	186.6	165.3	93.5	15.9	57.3	255.0	161.4	52.5	35.7	4.9	0.5	
Aug 8	924.6	434.5	181.0	160.3	93.1	16.1	55.7	246.8	157.2	51.3	32.8	5.0	0.5	
Sep 12	895.9	415.9	182.5	151.4	92.2	16.3	54.0	231.9	143.6	53.8	29.2	4.9	0.5	
Oct 10	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	0.4	
2000 Oct 12	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	0.3	
Nov 9	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	0.3	
Dec 14	822.4	353.8	160.8	130.9	87.7	21.5	89.2	184.6	112.3	44.3	24.5	3.2	0.3	
2001 Jan 11	816.4	345.1	167.2	130.0	86.6	21.3	87.4	187.6	113.7	45.8	24.7	3.1	0.3	
Feb 8	793.1	323.1	170.6	129.5	84.7	21.4	85.2	181.7	106.1	47.8	24.7	2.8	0.3	
Mar 8	764.5	310.9	154.9	132.9	83.3	21.7	82.5	170.6	98.5	43.5	25.6	2.6	0.3	
Apr 12	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	0.3	
May 10	716.5	278.6	143.4	133.7	81.7	22.4	79.0	157.1	87.9	40.7	25.5	2.7	0.3	
Jun 14	717.4	288.9	142.2	128.0	80.7	22.1	77.6	164.1	97.7	39.4	23.9	2.8	0.3	
Jul 12	719.2	302.5	133.3	127.6	79.9	21.7	75.9	167.6	103.9	36.1	24.5	2.8	0.3	
Aug 9	698.2	295.4	129.3	121.9	78.1	21.7	73.4	161.6	101.1	34.8	22.6	2.8	0.3	
Sep 13	685.0	294.6	127.1	116.8	76.8	21.4	69.7	154.8	95.9	35.5	20.4	2.6	0.3	
Oct 11	693.1	308.3	130.1	111.8	76.4	20.6	66.5	156.0	97.4	36.5	19.1	2.5	0.3	
Nov 8	716.3	328.3	137.0	111.5	76.5	19.5	63.1	163.6	102.2	38.8	19.6	2.6	0.3	
Dec 13	769.8	352.5	154.6	121.8	78.9	18.3	61.9	178.6	108.6	43.4	23.4	2.8	0.3	
2002 Jan 10	769.1	341.4	167.3	123.3	78.6	17.8	58.5	183.1	108.6	46.7	24.6	2.9	0.3	
Feb 14	749.8	322.2	170.2	124.9	77.7	17.7	54.8	178.1	102.0	47.4	25.5	2.9	0.3	
Mar 14	736.1	314.7	158.7	129.9	78.1	18.0	54.7	170.9	97.0	43.7	27.0	3.0	0.3	
Apr 11	715.6	299.3	154.6	132.3	76.6	18.1	52.7	163.3	90.1	43.0	27.0	2.9	0.3	
May 9	701.0	292.9	148.0	133.6	75.8	18.1	50.7	159.6	89.4	40.2	26.8	2.9	0.3	
Jun 13	706.7	308.2	145.2	128.4	75.7	17.7	49.2	168.3	101.2	38.8	24.9	3.1	0.3	
Jul 11	706.3	315.5	139.2	128.5	75.2	17.4	47.9	171.8	106.9	36.4	24.9	3.2	0.3	
Aug 8	688.7	307.7	134.7	125.0	74.8	17.6	46.5	166.7	104.9	35.3	22.9	3.2	0.3	
Sep 12	671.2	298.2	135.5	118.4	74.1	17.8	45.1	157.8	97.1	36.8	20.4	3.2	0.3	
Oct 10	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	0.2	
2000 Oct 12	235.1	116.5	49.2	32.6	20.6	15.7	16.2	71.5	44.1	17.6	8.2	1.4	0.2	
Nov 9	230.7	111.7	50.4	33.0	19.7	15.4	15.8	68.8	40.8	18.3	8.3	1.3	0.1	
Dec 14	249.7	123.2	54.0	37.1	19.8	14.2	15.7	76.3	45.5	19.1	10.3	1.3	0.1	
2001 Jan 11	251.3	125.2	54.4	36.7	19.6	13.9	15.4	78.0	47.5	18.9	10.2	1.3	0.1	
Feb 8	242.2	117.8	53.4	36.8	19.1	14.1	15.1	74.8	44.4	18.7	10.3	1.2	0.2	
Mar 8	235.5	114.8	48.9	38.4	18.7	14.2	14.7	71.2	41.9	17.1	10.9	1.1	0.2	
Apr 12	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	0.2	
May 10	222.2	104.9	47.7	37.0	18.6	14.7	14.2	67.6	39.1	16.8	10.4	1.1	0.2	
Jun 14	235.0	118.5	48.3	35.4	18.7	13.9	14.0	76.6	48.4	17.0	9.8	1.2	0.2	
Jul 12	243.5	129.5	45.8	35.8	18.7	13.3	13.7	80.9	53.2	16.0	10.1	1.3	0.2	
Aug 9	232.0	121.4	45.3	33.7	18.3	13.6	13.3	77.2	50.2	16.2	9.2	1.3	0.2	
Sep 13	223.1	115.0	44.8	32.7	17.9	13.7	12.7	71.7	44.8	16.5	8.9	1.3	0.2	
Oct 11	222.1	115.3	45.7	31.3	17.6	13.4	12.1	70.0	43.2	16.9	8.5	1.2	0.2	
Nov 8	221.0	112.1	48.2	31.9	17.5	13.1	11.5	68.3	40.4	17.7	8.9	1.2	0.2	
Dec 13	240.0	122.0	53.0	35.8	17.9	12.2	11.3	75.2	44.1	19.0	10.6	1.3	0.2	
2002 Jan 10	242.9	122.4	55.4	36.5	17.9	11.8	10.7	78.0	45.9	19.4	11.1	1.4	0.2	
Feb 14	235.5	116.9	53.2	37.5	17.9	11.9	10.1	76.0	44.2	18.6	11.7	1.4	0.2	
Mar 14	233.5	115.8	50.3	39.0	18.3	12.2	10.2	73.4	42.0	17.6	12.1	1.5	0.2	
Apr 11	226.7	109.3	50.6	39.0	17.9	12.3	9.9	70.1	38.6	18.1	11.8	1.5	0.2	
May 9	224.2	109.0	49.5	38.0	17.9	12.3	9.7	70.4	39.9	17.5	11.2	1.5	0.2	
Jun 13	237.8	124.4	49.2	36.5	18.2	11.7	9.6	79.8	50.4	17.0	10.5	1.7	0.2	
Jul 11	244.8	133.0	47.3	36.8	18.3	11.3	9.4	83.3	54.5	16.1	10.8	1.7	0.2	
Aug 8	235.9	126.8	46.2	35.3	18.3	11.7	9.2	80.2	52.3	16.0	9.9	1.8	0.2	
Sep 12	224.7	117.7	47.0	33.0	18.1	12.0	9.0	74.2	46.5	16.9	8.8	1.7	0.2	
Oct 10	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	590.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	
2000 Oct 12	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	
Nov 9	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	
Dec 14	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	
2001 Jan 11	611.1	236.												

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at October 10 2002

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	6,988	8,754	2,253	18,348	2,925	2,251	707	6,208	5,246	9,287	2,711	17,486	2,587	3,542	1,238	7,595
Over 13 and up to 26	2,576	4,170	991	7,830	1,095	996	338	2,495	1,497	3,854	1,152	6,550	659	1,179	449	2,323
26 and up to 52	1,451	4,392	1,118	6,988	549	785	316	1,677	766	3,421	1,071	5,276	338	797	374	1,522
52 and up to 104	176	3,449	1,137	4,764	77	593	240	910	120	2,163	838	3,124	71	447	231	749
Over 104	13	1,815	1,723	3,551	3	228	258	489	18	722	860	1,600	13	145	227	385
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	23.3	39.6	20.0	1.7	16.9	26.8	11.9	1.8	14.8	25.6	13.9	2.3	9.7	18.2	9.0
All	11,204	22,580	7,222	41,481	4,649	4,853	1,859	11,779	7,647	19,447	6,632	34,036	3,668	6,110	2,519	12,574
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	13,546	19,242	4,291	37,698	5,857	5,421	1,662	13,439	77,065	128,492	30,336	238,986	37,703	42,962	12,789	96,346
Over 13 and up to 26	5,177	9,660	2,022	16,970	2,116	2,204	771	5,175	29,111	64,230	14,953	108,918	13,578	18,331	5,912	38,398
26 and up to 52	3,124	9,341	2,096	14,610	1,219	1,687	591	3,543	16,139	63,647	15,293	95,351	7,257	14,809	5,181	27,486
52 and up to 104	489	7,034	1,912	9,439	281	1,160	459	1,905	2,549	44,255	12,852	59,676	1,426	9,650	3,967	15,056
Over 104	39	3,422	2,432	5,893	19	498	424	941	272	19,570	15,679	35,521	143	3,414	3,676	7,233
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	21.5	34.1	18.1	3.2	15.1	22.6	11.4	2.3	19.9	32.0	17.7	2.6	14.7	24.2	12.1
All	22,375	48,699	12,753	84,610	9,492	10,970	3,907	25,003	125,136	320,194	89,113	538,452	60,107	89,166	31,525	184,519
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	9,949	14,718	3,356	28,499	4,645	4,272	1,261	10,599	5,838	8,064	2,056	16,155	2,659	2,238	783	5,884
Over 13 and up to 26	3,737	7,407	1,710	12,917	1,717	1,855	628	4,273	2,019	3,542	876	6,464	854	894	328	2,094
26 and up to 52	1,860	6,919	1,766	10,573	969	1,451	494	2,836	1,066	3,285	917	5,277	421	611	269	1,309
52 and up to 104	226	4,810	1,527	6,564	117	912	437	1,466	92	2,393	745	3,231	68	394	194	657
Over 104	42	1,719	2,003	3,764	18	271	410	699	16	1,437	1,086	2,539	8	224	229	461
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	18.4	34.1	16.6	1.8	13.5	26.2	10.9	1.2	20.5	32.2	17.1	1.9	14.2	23.5	10.7
All	15,814	35,573	10,362	62,317	7,366	8,761	3,230	19,873	9,031	18,721	5,680	33,666	4,010	4,361	1,803	10,405
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	6,114	9,480	2,636	18,481	3,049	3,252	1,152	7,696	10,639	17,953	4,457	34,090	4,296	5,101	1,549	11,743
Over 13 and up to 26	2,181	4,511	1,265	8,005	1,058	1,328	526	2,962	4,040	8,979	2,105	15,350	1,700	2,152	689	4,742
26 and up to 52	1,180	4,246	1,174	6,612	512	984	394	1,909	1,842	8,109	2,295	12,326	740	1,508	632	2,935
52 and up to 104	157	3,026	1,008	4,191	112	615	364	1,091	159	5,319	1,725	7,209	87	941	426	1,462
Over 104	14	1,337	1,250	2,601	4	210	324	538	14	1,962	2,301	4,277	1	260	458	719
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	19.3	30.8	17.0	2.4	12.9	24.9	11.5	1.0	17.2	31.3	15.7	1.3	12.1	23.5	10.1
All	9,646	22,600	7,333	39,890	4,735	6,389	2,760	14,196	16,694	42,322	12,883	73,252	6,814	9,962	3,754	21,601
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	10,204	14,766	3,748	29,029	4,599	4,482	1,538	10,902	93,542	154,509	36,849	289,231	44,648	50,301	15,121	113,973
Over 13 and up to 26	3,972	7,629	1,882	13,557	1,903	1,994	704	4,678	35,170	76,751	17,934	130,732	16,132	21,377	6,929	45,234
26 and up to 52	2,099	7,763	1,963	11,862	945	1,646	646	3,262	19,047	75,041	18,505	112,954	8,418	16,928	6,082	31,730
52 and up to 104	279	5,631	1,644	7,557	189	1,080	490	1,759	2,800	51,967	15,322	70,116	1,581	10,985	4,587	17,175
Over 104	38	3,368	2,179	5,585	27	533	554	1,114	302	22,969	19,066	42,337	152	3,898	4,363	8,413
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.9	23.0	33.5	19.4	2.8	16.6	26.6	13.2	2.1	19.7	31.9	17.4	2.4	14.4	24.1	11.8
All	16,592	39,157	11,416	67,590	7,663	9,735	3,932	21,715	150,861	381,237	107,676	645,370	70,931	103,489	37,082	216,525
EAST																
13 or less	5,362	10,476	3,019	19,108	3,001	3,787	1,385	8,426	3,518	4,543	858	8,946	1,871	1,412	400	3,710
Over 13 and up to 26	1,870	4,858	1,438	8,214	853	1,489	613	2,999	1,659	2,604	491	4,767	798	711	210	1,726
26 and up to 52	901	4,306	1,372	6,616	411	1,045	474	1,956	1,332	3,393	700	5,432	426	655	237	1,319
52 and up to 104	154	2,428	943	3,526	80	568	317	968	372	2,789	815	3,977	135	475	278	889
Over 104	21	878	936	1,835	16	166	263	445	24	1,053	1,660	2,737	10	158	381	549
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	14.4	24.4	13.6	2.2	10.4	19.0	9.6	5.7	26.7	54.7	26	4.5	18.6	43.8	17.6
All	8,308	22,946	7,708	39,299	4,361	7,055	3,052	14,794	6,905	14,382	4,524	25,859	3,240	3,411	1,506	8,193
LONDON																
13 or less	12,962	27,516	4,167	44,975	7,709	10,790	2,177	21,043	97,060	159,052	37,707	298,177	46,519	51,713	15,521	117,683
Over 13 and up to 26	5,985	15,860	2,587	24,518	3,174	5,381	1,182	9,837	36,829	79,355	18,425	135,499	16,930	22,088	7,139	46,960
26 and up to 52	3,732	17,528	2,918	24,222	1,942	5,079	1,312	8,372	20,379	78,434	19,205	118,386	8,844	17,583	6,319	33,049
52 and up to 104	781	12,671	2,653	16,111	409	3,580	1,113	5,104	3,172	54,756	16,137	74,093	1,716	11,460	4,865	18,064
Over 104	76	5,266	3,104	8,446	35	1,137	907	2,079	326	24,022	20,726	45,074	162	4,056	4,744	8,962
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.6	22.8	37.3	20.8	3.3	18.2	30.2	15.5	2.2	19.9	32.9	17.8	2.5	14.5	24.9	12.0
All	23,536	78,841	15,429	118,272	13,269	25,967	6,691	46,435	157,766	395,619	112,200	671,229	74,171	106,900	38,588	224,718
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,694	14,253	4,155	25,362	3,331	5,165	1,669	10,438	1,639	5,066	2,145	5,748	1,561	586	2,147	3,300
Over 13 and up to 26	2,116	6,281	1,906	10,357	1,003	1,905	701	3,656	2,941	982	3,923	5,245	60	30	96	1,512
26 and up to 52	1,026	5,731	1,815	8,592	472	1,335	580	2,409	2,035	763	2,798	3,596	122	40	162	4,742
52 and up to 104	167	3,043	1,190	4,400	90	695	316	1,104	122	40	162	4,742	122	40	162	4,742
Over 104	11	1,043	1,192	2,246	8	226	309	543	122	40	162	4,742	122	40	162	4,742
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	13.5	23.2	13.0	2.0	9.9	17.5	9.1	122	40	162	4,742	122	40	162	4,742
All	10,014	30,351	10,258	50,957	4,904	9,326	3,575	18,150	122	40	162	4,742	122	40	162	4,742

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at October 10 2002

Travel-to-Work Area	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male			Female			All		
							Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND															
Ainwick and Amble	344														

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at October 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						
SCOTLAND																			
Stamford	275	119	394	1.4	1.1	Aberdeen	2,264	655	2,919	1.7	1.5								
Stevenage	1,994	787	2,781	1.7	1.5	Annan	191	82	273	2.7	2.3								
Stoke	4,744	1,564	6,308	3.3	3.0	Argyll Islands	95	36	131	4.5	3.4								
Stroud	550	220	770	2.2	1.8	Ayr	1,715	499	2,214	5.1	4.5								
Sunderland and Durham	6,873	2,024	8,897	4.9	4.5	Badenoch	104	35	139	2.8	2.4								
Swindon	1,819	673	2,492	1.9	1.7	Barff	175	75	250	2.7	2.2								
Taunton	533	208	741	1.5	1.3	Berwickshire	122	63	185	2.8	2.4								
Telford and Bridgnorth	1,703	763	2,466	2.5	2.2	Brechin and Montrose	494	198	692	4.3	3.7								
Thanet	1,997	582	2,579	6.9	6.2	Campbeltown	191	71	262	7.3	5.6								
Theford	278	116	394	1.7	1.3	Crieff	124	43	167	2.5	2.1								
Tiverton	250	108	358	2.2	1.7	Dingwall	596	101	697	5.3	4.5								
Torquay	932	266	1,198	4.4	3.7	Dufftown	56	13	69	2.5	1.8								
Trowbridge and Warrminster	533	212	745	1.7	1.3	Dumbarton	1,354	414	1,768	6.5	5.6								
Truro	497	173	670	2.4	2.0	Dumfries	1,012	406	1,418	4.0	3.5								
Tunbridge Wells	977	362	1,339	1.3	1.1	Dundee	4,117	1,232	5,349	6.3	5.9								
Tyneside	16,810	4,455	21,265	5.0	4.6	Dunfermline	2,357	624	2,981	5.3	4.8								
Wadebridge and Bodmin	241	114	355	2.6	2.0	Dunoon and Rothesay	374	79	453	6.1	4.7								
Wakefield	3,277	1,053	4,330	3.4	3.1	East Ayrshire	2,468	808	3,276	7.9	7.2								
Warrington	3,905	1,271	5,176	3.0	2.8	Edinburgh	8,434	2,420	10,854	2.8	2.5								
Warwick	1,230	431	1,661	1.5	1.4	Elgin and Forres	464	210	674	3.7	2.7								
Wellingborough	968	428	1,396	2.6	2.2	Falkirk	2,326	715	3,041	5.4	5.0								
Wells	522	227	749	2.7	2.2	Forfar	380	166	546	3.0	2.6								
Weston-super-Mare	563	231	794	2.3	2.0	Fraserburgh	121	46	167	1.9	1.5								
Whitby	249	58	307	3.8	3.2	Galashiels and Peebles	417	172	589	2.5	2.2								
Whitehaven	1,026	312	1,338	4.2	3.7	Girvan	193	51	244	7.9	6.9								
Wigan and St. Helens	5,159	1,628	6,787	4.4	3.9	Glasgow	23,089	6,149	29,238	4.7	4.3								
Widmeres	34	29	63	0.6	0.5	Greenock	1,779	392	2,171	6.3	6.0								
Wirral and Chester	6,154	1,832	7,986	3.7	3.3	Hawick	229	85	314	3.7	3.2								
Wisbech	542	233	775	2.8	2.4	Huntly	65	25	90	3.2	2.5								
Wolverhampton and Walsall	9,013	2,834	11,847	5.1	4.5	Inverness	1,067	288	1,355	3.3	2.8								
Woodbridge	355	139	494	2.7	2.2	Keith and Buckie	188	66	254	3.8	2.7								
Worcester	1,176	402	1,578	2.2	1.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	101	39	140	1.9	1.7								
Workington	999	321	1,320	5.0	4.4	Kirkcaldy	3,556	1,140	4,696	7.2	6.6								
Worksop	739	245	984	3.9	3.4	Kirkcudbright	176	62	238	3.8	3.3								
Worthing	811	253	1,064	1.5	1.3	Lewis and Harris	444	77	521	5.6	5.2								
Yeovil	447	173	620	1.4	1.2	Lochaber	128	39	167	2.0	1.7								
York	1,416	476	1,892	1.7	1.6	Lochgilphead	71	25	96	2.7	2.1								
WALES																			
Aberystwyth	295	125	420	3.1	2.2	Motherwell and Lanark	4,928	1,582	6,510	5.3	4.7								
Bangor and Camarfon	1,292	315	1,607	5.2	4.3	Newton Stewart	110	51	161	4.4	3.9								
Betws-y-Coed	81	26	107	4.0	3.2	North Ayrshire	3,025	961	3,986	8.9	8.1								
Brecon	156	65	221	2.5	1.7	Oban	126	58	184	2.7	2.1								
Bridgend	1,347	372	1,719	3.3	3.0	Orkney Islands	142	66	208	2.4	1.9								
Cardiff	6,630	1,736	8,366	3.6	3.3	Perth	666	242	908	2.3	1.9								
Cardigan	206	79	285	4.3	3.1	Peterhead	257	110	367	2.9	2.3								
Carmarthen	469	179	648	3.8	3.0	Pitlochry	38	22	60	1.7	1.4								
Colwyn and Conwy	766	221	987	3.8	3.0	Shetland Isles	152	58	210	1.7	1.5								
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,083	376	1,459	3.1	2.9	Skye and Ullapool	244	85	329	4.4	3.8								
Dolgellau and Barmouth	138	51	189	4.5	3.8	St Andrews	336	124	460	2.7	2.5								
Fishguard and St David's	111	54	165	4.4	3.6	Stirling	1,684	510	2,194	4.1	3.7								
Flint	1,195	416	1,611	2.6	2.3	Stranraer	299	99	398	5.0	4.4								
Haverfordwest	858	309	1,167	6.3	5.1	Sutherland	237	71	308	6.7	5.7								
Holyhead	407	142	549	9.9	7.6	Thurso	182	50	232	3.6	3.0								
Knights and Radnor	59	30	89	3.4	2.3	Uists and Barra	96	33	129	5.2	4.9								
Lampeter	188	88	276	4.7	3.3	Wick	196	54	250	5.6	4.7								
Llandello	88	40	128	4.4	3.5	NORTHERN IRELAND													
Llandrindod Wells	187	91	278	3.9	2.6	Ballymena	820	350	1,170	3.7	3.0								
Llanelli	961	314	1,295	6.0	4.9	Belfast	13,267	3,912	17,179	4.6	4.0								
Llangefni and Amlwch	510	196	706	7.3	5.5	Coleraine	1,334	452	1,786	5.5	4.7								
Machynlleth	108	43	151	4.6	3.5	Craigavon	1,865	633	2,498	4.1	3.5								
Merthyr	898	273	1,171	5.6	5.3	Derry	3,439	994	4,433	8.2	7.0								
Neath and Port Talbot	1,352	424	1,776	4.4	4.0	Dungannon	433	203	636	3.5	2.9								
Newport	2,454	810	3,264	3.4	3.1	Enniskillen	1,255	420	1,675	7.6	6.0								
Newtown	83	40	123	1.1	0.8	Mid-Ulster	530	268	798	3.7	3.0								
Pembroke and Tenby	566	183	749	6.4	5.2	Newry	1,503	446	1,949	6.7	5.5								
Pontypridd and Aberdare	2,412	819	3,231	4.2	3.8	Omagh	781	315	1,096	6.2	5.0								
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	233	70	303	5.4	4.4	Strabane	867	279	1,146	10.8	9.0								
Pwllheli	115	40	155	2.9	2.4														
Rhyl and Denbigh	937	282	1,199	3.7	3.0														
Rhymney and Abergavenny	2,640	784	3,404	5.4	4.8														
Ruthin and Bala	125	63	188	2.6	2.0														
Swansea	3,532	996	4,528	4.3	3.8														
Walspool	129	63	192	2.3	1.5														
Wrexham	1,261	430	1,691	3.0	2.6														

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from Regional and Local Statistics division on 020 7533 6114.

^b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1996 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the Nomis® database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Nomis® database.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						
NORTH EAST																			
Darlington UA	1,521	417	1,938	4.2	3.8	South Yorkshire (Met County)	18,103	5,310	23,413	4.8	4.2								
Hartlepool UA	1,974	500	2,474	7.2	6.4	Barnsley	2,384	824	3,208	4.3	3.8								
Middlesbrough UA	3,538	935	4,473	6.2	5.9	Doncaster	3,792	1,177	4,969	4.8	4.3								
Redcar and Cleveland UA	2,527	721	3,248	7.1	6.1	Rotherham	3,403	970	4,373	5.2	4.4								
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,185	925	4,110	5.2	4.7	Sheffield	8,524	2,339	10,863	4.7	4.2								
County Durham	5,637	1,873	7,510	4.7	4.2	West Yorkshire (Met County)	27,700	8,669	36,369	3.7	3.4								
Chester-le-Street	558	176	734	6.8	6.1	Bradford	8,211	2,404	10,615	5.1	4.7								
Derwentside	929	275	1,204	5.3	4.7	Calderdale	2,414	776	3,190	4.1	3.5								
Durham	867	296	1,163	2.8	2.6	Kirklees	4,257	1,410	5,667	3.5	3.0								
Easington	1,034	335	1,369	5.6	5.2	Leeds	9,621	3,060	12,681	3.2	2.9								
Sedgefield	1,109	400	1,509	4.7	4.3	Wakefield	3,197	1,019	4,216	3.4	3.1								
Teesdale	176	61	237	3.0	2.3														
Wear Valley	964	330	1,294	6.3	5.2	EAST MIDLANDS													
Northumberland	3,568	1,311	4,879	4.4	3.7	Derby UA	3,620	1,160	4,780	3.9	3.6								
Alnwick	288	144	432	3.9	2.8	Leicester UA	5,790	1,940	7,730	4.9	4.6								
Berwick-upon-Tweed	199	90	289	2.4	2.2	Nottingham UA	5,477	1,526	7,003	4.1	3.9								
Blyth Valley	1,162	416	1,578	6.4															

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at October 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	1,974	500	2,474	7.2	6.4	
Middlesbrough	2,679	718	3,397	5.4	5.1	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,569	471	2,040	9.5	8.5	
Redcar	1,817	467	2,284	6.9	5.9	
Stockton North	1,784	518	2,302	5.4	4.9	
Stockton South	1,401	407	1,808	4.9	4.5	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,069	348	1,417	4.5	3.8	
Darlington	1,430	385	1,815	4.4	4.0	
Durham, City of	867	296	1,163	2.8	2.6	
Easington	931	299	1,230	5.5	5.1	
North Durham	993	302	1,295	6.9	6.1	
North West Durham	954	323	1,277	5.8	4.9	
Sedgefield	914	337	1,251	4.5	4.1	
Northumberland						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	650	284	934	3.6	2.9	
Blyth Valley	1,152	416	1,568	6.4	5.6	
Hexham	547	218	765	2.7	2.2	
Wansbeck	1,209	383	1,602	4.9	4.3	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blaydon	878	248	1,126	3.2	3.0	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,058	308	1,366	5.6	5.2	
Houghton and Washington East	1,283	408	1,691	4.8	4.3	
Jarrow	1,629	407	2,036	8.6	7.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,612	387	1,999	3.2	3.0	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,731	429	2,160	5.5	5.0	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,033	252	1,285	5.2	4.8	
North Tyneside	1,408	379	1,787	6.6	5.7	
South Shields	2,232	570	2,802	9.9	8.8	
Sunderland North	1,565	395	1,960	5.1	4.6	
Sunderland South	1,776	459	2,235	7.0	6.4	
Tyne Bridge	2,340	575	2,915	3.3	3.1	
Tynemouth	1,187	348	1,535	5.7	5.0	
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire						
Chester, City of	667	201	868	1.3	1.2	
Congleton	573	210	783	2.4	2.0	
Crewe and Nantwich	723	305	1,028	2.6	2.3	
Eddisbury	543	229	772	2.4	2.1	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	633	221	854	2.4	2.2	
Halton	1,387	464	1,851	5.7	5.3	
Macclesfield	418	127	545	1.3	1.1	
Tatton	476	169	645	1.4	1.2	
Warrington North	970	282	1,252	2.4	2.1	
Warrington South	708	252	960	1.6	1.5	
Weaver Vale	1,151	378	1,529	3.5	3.1	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,049	307	1,356	5.0	4.4	
Carlisle	794	276	1,070	2.5	2.2	
Copeland	1,062	320	1,382	4.2	3.8	
Penrith and The Border	375	151	526	1.7	1.4	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	206	100	306	0.8	0.7	
Workington	991	329	1,320	4.3	3.8	
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Altrincham and Sale West	612	189	801	1.8	1.7	
Ashton under Lyne	1,185	328	1,513	3.7	3.3	
Bolton North East	1,204	344	1,548	4.3	3.9	
Bolton South East	1,342	370	1,712	3.4	3.1	
Bolton West	626	177	803	2.7	2.4	
Bury North	664	237	901	2.3	2.0	
Bury South	728	248	976	4.1	3.5	
Cheadle	406	133	539	1.6	1.4	
Denton and Reddish	836	287	1,123	3.8	3.3	
Eccles	952	264	1,216	3.3	3.0	
Hazel Grove	482	153	635	2.4	2.0	
Heywood and Middleton	1,099	351	1,450	4.3	3.7	
Leigh	1,021	316	1,337	4.3	3.8	
Makerfield	840	278	1,118	4.8	4.2	
Manchester Blackley	2,012	539	2,551	7.8	7.4	
Manchester Central	3,339	789	4,128	2.4	2.3	
Manchester Gorton	2,437	676	3,113	14.9	14.1	
Manchester, Withington	1,390	448	1,838	6.0	5.7	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,068	308	1,376	4.6	4.0	
Oldham West and Royton	1,473	392	1,865	3.7	3.2	
Rochdale	1,698	461	2,159	5.4	4.8	
Salford	1,361	305	1,666	2.8	2.6	
Stalybridge and Hyde	910	294	1,204	4.5	4.1	
Stockport	905	286	1,191	2.4	2.1	
Stretford and Urmston	1,156	366	1,522	2.1	1.9	
Wigan	916	278	1,194	3.1	2.8	
Worsley	921	322	1,243	5.5	4.9	
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,406	350	1,756	3.3	3.0	
Lancashire						
Blackburn	1,450	400	1,850	3.6	3.3	
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	963	258	1,221	3.6	3.1	
Blackpool South	1,259	332	1,591	3.6	3.2	
Burnley	792	237	1,029	2.9	2.6	
Chorley	639	251	890	2.8	2.3	
Fylde	490	168	658	1.5	1.3	
Hyndburn	695	198	893	2.7	2.3	
Lancaster and Wyre	625	191	816	2.0	1.7	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,103	344	1,447	6.1	5.3	
Pendle	760	271	1,031	3.4	3.0	
Preston	1,477	367	1,844	2.5	2.3	
Ribble Valley	304	101	405	1.1	0.9	
Rossendale and Darwen	690	251	941	2.9	2.6	
South Ribble	522	177	699	2.2	2.0	
West Lancashire	1,217	400	1,617	4.8	4.0	
Merseyside (Met County)						
Birkenhead	1,972	512	2,484	6.8	5.9	
Bootle	2,066	488	2,554	7.5	6.4	
Crosby	844	248	1,092	5.0	4.3	
Knowsley North and Sefton East	1,645	525	2,170	6.9	6.2	
Knowsley South	2,004	593	2,597	9.6	8.8	
Liverpool Garston	1,675	460	2,135	8.1	7.5	
Liverpool Riverside	3,204	813	4,017	3.5	3.2	
Liverpool Walton	2,451	664	3,115	12.0	11.1	
Liverpool Wavertree	2,281	618	2,899	8.7	8.1	
Liverpool West Derby	2,295	665	2,960	19.0	17.5	
Southport	910	247	1,157	3.6	3.1	
St. Helens North	1,154	363	1,517	7.1	6.2	
St. Helens South	1,438	449	1,887	5.3	4.6	
Wallasey	1,465	397	1,862	7.0	6.2	
Wirral South	622	218	840	3.4	3.0	
Wirral West	727	238	965	4.9	4.4	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberside (former county)						
Beverley and Holderness	819	329	1,148	4.4	3.5	
Brigg and Goole	786	344	1,130	4.4	3.8	
Cleethorpes	1,040	368	1,408	4.8	4.3	
East Yorkshire	984	386	1,370	5.0	3.9	
Great Grimsby	1,912	595	2,507	5.2	4.6	
Haltemprice and Howden	529	228	757	3.3	2.6	
Kingston upon Hull East	1,885	580	2,465	8.9	8.1	
Kingston upon Hull North	2,202	665	2,867	9.8	9.0	
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,191	607	2,798	4.4	4.0	
Scunthorpe	1,071	368	1,439	3.2	3.0	
North Yorkshire						
Harrogate and Knaresborough	467	147	614	1.5	1.3	
Richmond	503	225	728	2.0	1.3	
Ryedale	397	168	565	1.7	1.4	
Scarborough and Whitby	1,171	355	1,526	3.9	3.3	
Selby	561	199	760	2.0	1.8	
Skipton and Ripon	351	166	517	1.4	1.1	
Vale of York	306	167	473	1.4	1.2	
York, City of	986	301	1,287	1.9	1.8	
South Yorkshire (Met County)						
Barnsley Central	916	325	1,241	3.3	2.9	
Barnsley East and Mexborough	1,052	325	1,377	6.2	5.5	
Barnsley West and Penistone	809	313	1,122	4.7	4.1	
Don Valley	858	295	1,153	6.5	5.8	
Doncaster Central	1,476	407	1,883	3.2	2.9	
Doncaster North	1,065	336	1,401	7.5	6.6	
Rother Valley	974	336	1,310	7.0	5.9	
Rotherham	1,400	365	1,765	4.0	3.5	
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,212	354	1,566	4.2	3.7	
Sheffield Brightside	1,777	479	2,256	9.2	8.2	
Sheffield Central	2,625	668	3,293	3.1	2.7	
Sheffield Hallam	540	162	702	3.1	2.8	
Sheffield Heeley	1,398	397	1,795	10.9	9.7	
Sheffield Hillsborough	972	279	1,251	6.0	5.4	
Wentworth	1,029	269	1,298	5.9	5.0	
West Yorkshire (Met County)						
Batley and Spennings	740	260	1,000	2.9	2.5	
Bradford North	2,150	626	2,776	6.8	6.2	
Bradford South	1,496	449	1,945	6.2	5.6	
Bradford West	2,672	698	3,360	4.8	4.4	
Calder Valley	893	318	1,211	3.4	3.0	
Colne Valley	969	336	1,305	4.4	3.8	
Dewsbury	830	237	1,067	2.5	2.2	
Elmet	572	189	761	2.6	2.4	
Halifax	1,521	458	1,979	4.6	4.0	
Hemsworth	841	265	1,106	5.7	5.2	
Huddersfield	1,542	492	2,034	3.9	3.4	
Keighley	1,013	362	1,375	3.9	3.5	
Leeds Central	2,709	739	3,448	1.9	1.7	
Leeds East	1,719	477	2,196	8.4	7.6	
Leeds North East	1,187	403	1,590	7.3	6.7	
Leeds North West	801	282	1,083	4.0	3.6	
Leeds West	1,395	447	1,842	6.5	5.9	
Morley and Rothwell	744	284	1,028	2.6	2.4	
Normanton	553	184	737	2.8	2.5	
Pontefract and Castleford	902	328	1,230	3.2	2.9	
Pudsey	494	239	733	1.8	1.6	
Shipley	880	279	1,159	3.7	3.4	
Wakefield	1,077	327	1,404	2.9	2.6	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire						
Amber Valley	706	259	965	2.2	2.0	
Bolsover	967	325	1,292	6.1	5.3	
Chesterfield	1,335	491	1,826	3.9	3.6	
Derby North	1,262	406	1,668	4.4	4.1	
Derby South	2,154	692	2,846	3.4	3.2	
Erewash	907	356	1,263	3.4	2.9	
High Peak	616	223	839	2.3	1.9	
North East Derbyshire	990	339	1,329	4.6	3.9	
South Derbyshire	657	256	913	3.6	3.0	
West Derbyshire	467	216	683	1.5	1.2	
Leicestershire						
Blaby	437	210	647	1.6	1.4	
Bosworth	513	236	749	1.9	1.7	
Charnwood	568	224	792	3.2	2.8	
Harborough	592	222	814	2.5	2.1	
Leicester East	1,594	641	2,235	6.7	6.3	
Leicester South	2,219	674	2,893	3.7	3.5	
Leicester West	1,977	625	2,602	5.5	5.1	
Loughborough	834	301	1,135	3.0	2.6	
North West Leicestershire	468	214	682	1.8	1.6	
Rutland and Melton	311	142	453	1.5	1.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at October 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Kensington and Chelsea	1,046	573	1,619	1.4	1.2	
Kingston and Surbiton	857	365	1,222	2.1	1.8	
Lewisham East	1,388	527	1,915	8.8	7.2	
Lewisham West	1,935	722	2,657	13.2	10.8	
Lewisham, Deptford	2,440	900	3,340	13.5	11.0	
Leyton and Wanstead	1,650	629	2,279	10.0	8.2	
Mitcham and Morden	1,445	530	1,975	8.9	7.5	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	2,939	1,171	4,110	3.3	3.0	
Old Bexley and Sidcup	468	246	714	2.5	2.1	
Orpington	747	332	1,079	3.7	3.1	
Poplar and Canning Town	3,511	1,134	4,645	6.7	6.2	
Putney	926	380	1,306	4.0	3.4	
Regent's Park and Kensington North	2,536	1,089	3,625	7.1	6.6	
Richmond Park	810	403	1,213	2.5	2.0	
Romford	549	234	783	2.4	2.0	
Ruislip - Northwood	593	239	832	3.0	2.8	
Streatham	3,096	1,184	4,280	16.3	13.9	
Sutton and Cheam	537	224	761	2.1	1.8	
Tooting	1,588	634	2,222	7.7	6.5	
Tottenham	3,482	1,247	4,729	12.5	10.6	
Twickenham	740	309	1,049	2.7	2.1	
Upminster	497	226	723	3.5	2.9	
Uxbridge	616	245	861	1.6	1.4	
Vauxhall	2,439	1,289	4,728	5.5	4.7	
Walthamstow	3,157	783	2,940	9.1	7.5	
West Ham	2,584	907	3,491	9.1	8.0	
Wimbledon	638	295	933	1.9	1.6	
SOUTH EAST						
Berkshire (former county)						
Bracknell	626	219	845	1.4	1.2	
Maidenhead	563	234	797	1.8	1.6	
Newbury	423	164	587	1.0	0.8	
Reading East	922	309	1,231	1.5	1.3	
Reading West	886	342	1,228	3.7	3.3	
Slough	1,506	561	2,067	3.0	2.7	
Spelthorne	424	193	617	0.8	0.7	
Windsor	551	249	800	1.8	1.6	
Wokingham	392	179	571	1.3	1.2	
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury	535	172	707	1.4	1.2	
Beaconsfield	393	167	560	1.3	1.1	
Buckingham	312	118	430	1.8	1.6	
Chesham and Amersham	375	119	494	1.7	1.4	
Milton Keynes South West	912	380	1,292	2.0	1.9	
North East Milton Keynes	739	279	1,018	1.7	1.6	
Wycombe	1,001	300	1,301	2.1	1.8	
East Sussex						
Bexhill and Battle	450	176	626	2.7	2.1	
Brighton Kempdown	1,272	451	1,723	5.4	4.6	
Brighton Pavilion	1,243	462	1,705	3.2	2.7	
Eastbourne	836	274	1,110	3.0	2.6	
Hastings and Rye	1,339	407	1,746	5.1	3.9	
Hove	1,243	524	1,767	5.2	4.5	
Lewes	472	221	693	2.1	1.6	
Wealden	349	145	494	1.4	1.1	
Hampshire						
Aldershot	521	198	719	1.2	1.0	
Basingstoke	527	183	710	1.2	1.0	
East Hampshire	512	166	678	2.0	1.6	
Eastleigh	395	167	562	1.1	1.0	
Fareham	384	124	508	1.3	1.0	
Gosport	449	165	614	2.4	1.9	
Havant	758	248	1,006	3.4	2.9	
New Forest East	346	119	465	1.6	1.3	
New Forest West	279	96	375	1.4	1.1	
North East Hampshire	306	112	418	1.2	1.0	
North West Hampshire	319	133	452	1.1	1.0	
Portsmouth North	636	217	853	1.8	1.5	
Portsmouth South	1,297	368	1,665	3.2	2.6	
Romsey	327	125	452	1.7	1.5	
Southampton Itchen	1,174	324	1,498	2.3	2.1	
Southampton Test	1,127	263	1,390	3.1	3.0	
Winchester	406	142	548	0.9	0.8	
Kent						
Ashford	693	249	942	2.3	1.9	
Canterbury	704	231	935	1.9	1.6	
Chatham and Aylesford	811	287	1,098	3.4	3.0	
Dartford	627	275	902	2.2	1.9	
Dover	933	286	1,219	4.0	3.5	
Faversham and Mid Kent	418	177	595	2.2	1.9	
Folkestone and Hythe	997	292	1,289	3.6	3.0	
Gillingham	799	300	1,099	3.8	3.2	
Gravesham	987	388	1,375	4.4	3.8	
Maidstone and The Weald	537	174	711	1.1	1.0	
Medway	915	298	1,213	2.7	2.3	
North Thanet	1,320	400	1,720	6.9	6.1	
Sevenoaks	385	153	538	1.6	1.3	
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	937	405	1,342	3.9	3.3	
South Thanet	991	318	1,309	4.5	4.0	
Tonbridge and Malling	402	153	555	1.5	1.3	
Tunbridge Wells	407	155	562	1.3	1.1	
Oxfordshire						
Banbury	388	113	501	0.9	0.8	
Henley	304	132	436	1.1	0.9	
Oxford East	926	286	1,212	2.3	2.1	
Oxford West and Abingdon	401	159	560	0.8	0.7	
Wantage	345	140	485	1.0	0.9	
Witney	249	116	365	1.0	0.7	
Surrey						
East Surrey	303	139	442	1.2	1.0	
Epsom and Ewell	392	174	566	1.6	1.4	
Esher and Walton	365	146	511	1.3	1.1	
Guildford	435	168	603	1.0	0.9	
Mole Valley	278	95	373	0.7	0.6	
Reigate	261	122	383	0.8	0.7	
Runnymede and Weybridge	363	157	520	0.9	0.8	
South West Surrey	334	123	457	1.0	0.9	
Surrey Heath	355	126	481	1.0	0.8	
Woking	388	142	530	1.2	1.0	
West Sussex						
Arundel and South Downs	279	101	380	1.4	1.1	
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	461	194	655	2.3	1.8	
Chichester	432	165	597	1.2	0.9	
Crawley	593	209	802	1.1	1.1	
East Worthing and Shoreham	475	147	622	1.9	1.6	
Horsham	413	128	541	1.2	1.0	
Mid Sussex	296	120	416	0.8	0.7	
Worthing West	413	129	542	1.4	1.2	
Wight, Isle of						
Isle of Wight	1,494	433	1,927	4.4	3.7	
SOUTH WEST						
Avon (former county)						
Bath	583	227	810	1.5	1.3	
Bristol East	1,328	443	1,771	3.7	3.3	
Bristol North West	869	284	1,153	2.1	1.8	
Bristol South	1,048	350	1,398	3.5	3.1	
Bristol West	1,239	438	1,677	1.5	1.3	
Kingswood	568	214	782	2.7	2.3	
Northavon	357	154	511	0.9	0.8	
Wansdyke	241	126	367	1.3	1.1	
Weston-Super-Mare	566	226	792	2.3	2.0	
Woodspring	302	115	417	1.3	1.1	
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly						
Falmouth and Camborne	1,262	359	1,621	5.4	4.0	
North Cornwall	933	381	1,314	3.6	2.8	
South East Cornwall	638	287	925	3.6	2.6	
St Ives	1,009	379	1,388	5.2	4.0	
Truro and St Austell	784	280	1,064	2.3	1.9	
Devon						
East Devon	360	157	517	2.1	1.6	
Exeter	963	311	1,274	1.8	1.7	
North Devon	777	385	1,162	3.2	2.7	
Plymouth Devonport	1,067	385	1,452	3.4	2.8	
Plymouth Sutton	1,516	486	2,002	4.0	3.3	
South West Devon	390	166	556	2.2	1.7	
Teignbridge	663	235	898	2.6	1.9	
Tiverton and Honiton	511	228	739	1.8	1.4	
Torbay	1,288	370	1,658	4.5	3.8	
Torridge and West Devon	718	325	1,043	3.1	2.2	
Totnes	657	265	922	3.1	2.4	
Dorset						
Bournemouth East	664	229	893	3.4	2.9	
Bournemouth West	630	213	843	1.8	1.6	
Christchurch	315	120	435	1.5	1.2	
Mid Dorset and North Poole	335	116	451	1.6	1.4	
North Dorset	267	112	379	1.1	0.7	
Poole	425	133	558	1.2	1.0	
South Dorset	520	173	693	2.4	2.0	
West Dorset	249	118	367	1.0	0.8	
Gloucestershire						
Cheltenham	869	272	1,141	2.1	1.9	
Cotswold	377	145	522	1.5	1.2	
Forest of Dean	703	317	1,020	4.0	3.5	
Gloucester	1,375	408	1,783	2.9	2.7	
Stroud	604	242	846	2.2	1.7	
Tewkesbury	474	195	669	1.9	1.5	
Somerset						
Bridgwater	709	258	967	2.9	2.3	
Somerton and Frome	367	146	513	1.8	1.4	
Taunton	507	205	712	1.4	1.2	
Wells	566	268	834	2.5	2.0	
Yeovil	455	160	615	1.4	1.1	
Wiltshire						
Devizes	481	246	727	2.0	1.5	
North Swindon	594	229	823	2.2	2.0	
North Wiltshire	544	222	766	2.0	1.6	
Salisbury	292	121	413	1.0	0.7	
South Swindon	922	318	1,240	1.7	1.6	
Westbury	400	196	596	1.8	1.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at October 10 2002

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	769	230	999	4.0	3.6	
Alyn and Deeside	732	244	976	2.5	2.2	
Blaenau Gwent	1,317	325	1,642	7.4	6.7	
Brecon and Radnorshire	539	235	774	3.4	2.4	
Brigend	781	216	997	2.7	2.4	
Caeramaron	806	201	1,007	5.3	4.2	
Caerphilly	1,106	359	1,465	5.2	4.7	
Cardiff Central	1,218	339	1,557	2.2	2.0	
Cardiff North	512	158	670	1.9	1.7	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,681	331	2,012	4.4	4.0	
Cardiff West	1,342	329	1,671	6.7	6.0	
Cardiff East and Dinefwr	547	217	764	5.4	4.2	
Cardiff South and West	874	297	1,171	4.5	3.6	
Cardiff North East	583	250	833	3.6	2.5	
Cardiff South East	611	212	823	4.5	3.8	
Cardiff West	627	197	824	4.0	3.4	
Conwy	892	230	1,122	3.5	2.8	
Cynon Valley	697	260	957	6.2	5.5	
Delyn	511	190	701	2.9	2.5	
Gower	689	213	902	5.3	4.8	
Islwyn	701	255	956	4.6	4.2	
Llanelli	975	312	1,287	6.1	4.8	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	458	155	613	4.9	3.8	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,052	304	1,356	5.7	5.1	
Monmouth	525	204	729	2.1	1.9	
Montgomeryshire	245	121	366	1.8	1.2	
Neath	896	266	1,162	5.9	5.4	
Newport East	930	289	1,219	4.5	4.1	
Newport West	1,206	389	1,595	3.0	2.7	
Ogmore	682	189	871	4.7	4.2	
Pontypridd	805	270	1,075	2.9	2.6	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	963	367	1,330	6.1	4.8	
Rhondda	824	266	1,090	5.9	5.3	
Swansea East	1,106	297	1,403	4.5	4.1	
Swansea West	1,118	298	1,416	3.0	2.7	
Torfaen	908	315	1,223	3.6	3.2	
Vale of Clwyd	711	202	913	3.4	2.9	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,146	347	1,493	4.4	4.0	
Wrexham	669	228	897	2.3	1.9	
Ynys Mon	1,118	398	1,516	8.1	6.1	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	792	201	993	1.7	1.6	
Aberdeen North	459	148	607	1.5	1.4	
Aberdeen South	569	150	719	1.7	1.6	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,280	402	1,682	5.4	4.9	
Angus	977	34				

C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 NUTS 3 areas as at October 10 2002

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST										
Tees Valley and Durham	18,382	5,371	23,753	5.4	4.9					
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	5,159	1,425	6,584	5.8	5.2					
South Teeside	6,065	1,656	7,721	6.6	6.0					
Darlington	1,521	417	1,938	4.2	3.8					
Durham CC	5,637	1,873	7,510	4.7	4.2					
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	23,300	6,476	29,776	5.0	4.5					
Northumberland	3,568	1,311	4,879	4.4	3.7					
Tyneside	14,785	3,781	18,566	5.0	4.6					
Sunderland	4,947	1,384	6,331	5.5	5.0					
NORTH WEST										
Cumbria	4,477	1,483	5,960	3.0	2.5					
West Cumbria	3,006	915	3,921	4.5	4.0					
East Cumbria	1,471	568	2,039	1.8	1.5					
Cheshire	8,249	2,838	11,087	2.3	2.1					
Halton and Warrington	3,804	1,242	5,046	3.1	2.9					
Cheshire CC	4,445	1,596	6,041	1.9	1.7					
Greater Manchester	32,989	9,479	42,468	3.6	3.3					
Greater Manchester South	19,565	5,476	25,041	3.4	3.1					
Greater Manchester North	13,424	4,003	17,427	3.9	3.5					
Lancashire	12,976	3,946	16,922	3.0	2.6					
Blackburn with Darwen	1,761	502	2,263	3.6	3.3					
Blackpool	1,760	460	2,220	3.5	3.1					
Lancashire CC	9,455	2,984	12,439	2.8	2.4					
Merseyside	26,753	7,498	34,251	6.5	5.8					
East Merseyside	5,886	1,797	7,683	7.3	6.5					
Liverpool	11,906	3,220	15,126	7.0	6.4					
Sefton	4,195	1,116	5,311	5.4	4.7					
Wirral	4,786	1,365	6,151	5.7	5.0					
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER										
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	13,419	4,500	17,919	5.2	4.5					
Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,138	1,812	7,950	6.8	6.3					
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,874	1,167	4,041	4.4	3.5					
North and North East Lincolnshire	4,407	1,521	5,928	4.3	3.9					
North Yorkshire	4,742	1,728	6,470	2.0	1.7					
York	1,239	397	1,636	1.7	1.6					
North Yorkshire CC	3,503	1,331	4,834	2.1	1.7					
South Yorkshire	18,103	5,310	23,413	4.8	4.2					
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	9,579	2,971	12,550	4.8	4.2					
Sheffield	8,524	2,339	10,863	4.7	4.2					
West Yorkshire	27,700	8,669	36,369	3.7	3.4					
Bradford	8,211	2,404	10,615	5.1	4.7					
Leeds	9,621	3,060	12,681	3.2	2.9					
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	9,868	3,205	13,073	3.6	3.1					
EAST MIDLANDS										
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	22,029	7,318	29,347	3.6	3.2					
Derby	3,620	1,160	4,780	3.9	3.6					
East Derbyshire	3,232	1,155	4,447	4.6	4.1					
South and West Derbyshire	3,149	1,248	4,397	2.4	2.0					
Nottingham	5,477	1,526	7,003	4.1	3.9					
North Nottinghamshire	4,162	1,424	5,586	3.7	3.3					
South Nottinghamshire	2,329	805	3,134	3.2	2.7					
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	14,134	5,268	19,402	2.8	2.5					
Leicester City	5,790	1,940	7,730	4.9	4.6					
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	3,723	1,549	5,272	2.2	1.9					
Northamptonshire	4,621	1,779	6,400	2.2	1.9					
Lincolnshire	4,462	1,800	6,262	2.6	2.2					
Lincolnshire	4,462	1,800	6,262	2.6	2.2					
WEST MIDLANDS										
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	8,168	3,054	11,222	2.1	1.8					
Herefordshire, County of	1,143	448	1,591	2.2	1.9					
Worcestershire	3,808	1,392	5,200	2.2	1.9					
Warwickshire	3,217	1,214	4,431	1.9	1.7					
Shropshire and Staffordshire	12,375	4,644	17,019	2.7	2.4					
Telford and Wrekin	1,401	531	1,932	2.4	2.2					
Shropshire CC	1,631	689	2,320	2.1	1.7					
Stoke-on-Trent	3,285	984	4,269	3.6	3.4					
Staffordshire CC	6,058	2,440	8,498	2.7	2.4					
West Midlands	48,302	14,309	62,611	5.1	4.6					
Birmingham	23,090	6,574	29,664	5.9	5.4					
Solihull	1,550	569	2,119	2.6	2.1					
Coventry	4,885	1,361	6,246	4.2	3.9					
Dudley and Sandwell	10,113	3,094	13,207	5.0	4.5					
Walsall and Wolverhampton	8,664	2,711	11,375	5.1	4.5					
EAST										
East Anglia	16,512	5,897	22,409	2.4	2.1					
Peterborough	1,473	499	1,972	2.3	2.1					
Cambridgeshire CC	3,077	1,158	4,235	1.7	1.5					
Norfolk	6,433	2,305	8,738	2.7	2.3					
Suffolk	5,529	1,935	7,464	2.7	2.3					
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	11,654	4,517	16,171	2.3	1.9					
Luton	2,543	908	3,451	4.4	4.0					
Bedfordshire CC	3,089	1,195	4,284	2.9	2.4					
Hertfordshire	6,022	2,414	8,436	1.8	1.5					
Essex	11,626	4,522	16,148	2.8	2.3					
Southend-on-Sea	2,094	636	2,730	4.3	3.7					
Thurrock	1,189	486	1,675	3.1	2.7					
Essex CC	8,343	3,400	11,743	2.5	2.1					
LONDON										
Inner London	65,054	25,298	90,352	3.8	3.5					
Inner London - West	16,824	7,169	23,993	1.6	1.5					
Inner London - East	48,230	18,129	66,359	7.5	6.6					
Outer London	55,005	21,858	76,863	4.4	3.7					
Outer London - East and North East	20,912	8,559	29,471	5.7	4.8					
Outer London - South	11,739	4,682	16,421	3.6	3.1					
Outer London - West and North West	22,354	8,617	30,971	4.0	3.4					
SOUTH EAST										
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	12,776	4,753	17,529	1.6	1.4					
Berkshire	5,909	2,277	8,186	1.8	1.6					
Milton Keynes	1,651	659	2,310	1.9	1.8					
Buckinghamshire CC	2,603	871	3,474	1.7	1.4					
Oxfordshire	2,613	946	3,559	1.2	1.0					
Surrey, East and West Sussex	14,437	5,423	19,860	1.7	1.4					
Brighton and Hove	3,611	1,384	4,995	4.3	3.7					
East Sussex CC	3,593	1,276	4,869	2.9	2.3					
Surrey	3,871	1,570	5,441	1.0	0.9					
West Sussex	3,362	1,193	4,555	1.3	1.1					
Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	11,257	3,583	14,840	1.9	1.6					
Portsmouth	1,933	585	2,518	2.5	2.1					
Southampton	2,394	609	3,003	2.7	2.5					
Hampshire CC	5,436	1,956	7,392	1.4	1.2					
Isle of Wight	1,494	433	1,927	4.4	3.7					
Kent	12,863	4,541	17,404	2.8	2.4					
Medway Towns	2,388	832	3,220	3.7	3.1					
Kent CC	10,475	3,709	14,184	2.6	2.3					
SOUTH WEST										
Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset	14,816	5,488	20,304	2.0	1.7					
Bristol, City of	4,421	1,509	5,930	2.5	2.2					
North and North East Somerset,	2,680	1,068	3,748	1.5	1.3					
South Gloucestershire	4,392	1,579	5,971	2.4	2.1					
Gloucestershire	1,494	537	2,031	1.9	1.7					
Wiltshire CC	1,829	795	2,624	1.7	1.3					
Dorset and Somerset	6,009	2,251	8,260	1.8	1.4					
Bournemouth and Poole	1,944	654	2,598	1.9	1.6					
Dorset CC	1,461	560	2,021	1.4	1.1					
Somerset	2,604	1,037	3,641	1.9	1.6					
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,626	1,686	6,312	3.8	3.0					
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	4,626	1,686	6,312	3.8	3.0					
Devon	8,910	3,313	12,223	2.9	2.3					

C.33 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 2002 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)								
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS					
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
4 or less	16.8	21.4	20.0	31.8	93.0	124.8						
Over 4 and up to 13	10.0	15.1	13.6	18.9	65.8	84.7						
Over 13 and up to 26	7.5	11.4	10.3	14.8	49.4	64.2						
Over 26 and up to 39	3.4	5.1	4.6	6.4	22.1	28.5						
Over 39 and up to 52	3.7	3.7	3.7	7.1	16.2	23.3						
Over 52 and up to 104	6.1	7.9	7.3	11.6	34.2	45.7						
Over 104	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.5	14.0	18.4						
No previous claims	49.8	32.2	37.6	94.5	140.1	234.5						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	189.6	434.6	624.2						
ONFLOWS												
PER CENT												
4 or less	23.1	22.1	22.3	17.9	21.1	18.7	17.0	16.3	16.8	18.3	24.1	20.0
Over 4 and up to 13	14.8	14.3	14.1	13.3	12.6	11.7	14.8	11.4	12.8	12.5	14.8	13.6
Over 13 and up to 26	12.0	10.1	10.1	10.9	9.6	9.2	10.0	8.9	10.6	10.4	11.7	10.3
Over 26 and up to 39	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.5	3.6	4.9	5.7	4.6	4.6
Over 39 and up to 52	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.7
Over 52 and up to 104	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.5	8.4	6.5	8.4	6.7	7.3
Over 104	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0
No previous claims	31.4	35.3	34.7	39.2	38.0	42.4	39.3	45.6	41.5	37.8	31.2	37.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
THOUSANDS												
4 or less	8.9	17.8	14.0	7.4	13.3	8.1	15.0	9.0	6.9	6.4	18.0	124.8
Over 4 and up to 13	5.7	11.6	8.8	5.5	8.0	5.1	13.0	6.3	5.3	4.4	11.0	84.7
Over 13 and up to 26	4.7	8.1	6.3	4.5	6.1	4.0	8.9	4.9	4.3	3.7	8.7	64.2
Over 26 and up to 39	1.8	3.8	2.9	1.8	3.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.4	28.5
Over 39 and up to 52	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.7	23.3
Over 52 and up to 104	2.9	5.7	4.6	3.0	4.7	3.0	6.6	4.6	2.7	2.9	5.0	45.7
Over 104	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.5	18.4
No previous claims	12.2	28.5	21.8	16.3	24.0	18.4	34.7	25.2	17.1	13.3	23.3	234.5
Total	38.7	80.7	62.7	41.4	63.1	43.3	88.2	55.3	41.1	35.1	74.5	624.2

Note: This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of all computerised claims. 'Latest' claims in this table started between 11 July 2002 and 10 October 2002 inclusive. 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 11 July 2002. The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.3 percentage points (Wales). The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.0 percentage points. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 12 September and 9 October 2002

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	71.9	19.8	13.0	4.3	1.0	109.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1
Gone abroad	6.4	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	10.5
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	4.9
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.7	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	9.4
Claimed another benefit	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.5
Full-time education	5.7	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	9.1
Approved training	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Government-supported training	6.1	2.0	4.5	2.7	1.2	16.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Automatic credits	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.8
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.9	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	12.8
Failed to sign	38.0	9.7	6.7	1.9	0.5	56.8
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Total	150.1	43.3	33.6	12.8	4.3	244.1
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	69.1	62.7	51.9	42.1	26.9	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	
Gone abroad	6.1	7.3	5.4	4.2	3.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.7	3.9	4.0	5.2	9.2	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	6.5	8.0	11.5	14.8	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	
Full-time education	5.4	6.2	4.2	3.6	1.7	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	
Government-supported training	5.8	6.2	18.1	26.0	34.7	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	
Automatic credits	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Attending court	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.2	1.9	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^{d,f}	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.1	11.2	8.6	11.7	10.0	6.4
1993	10.1	7.2	10.4	10.6	3.9	8.6	11.4	9.5	16.4	11.3	7.7
1994	10.5	7.0	9.5	9.5	3.8	9.8	10.4	7.7	16.6	11.8	8.2
1995	10.1	6.7	8.7	8.2	3.9	9.7	9.4	6.7	15.4	11.3	8.0
1996	10.2	6.8	8.2	8.2	4.4	9.5	9.6	6.3	14.6	11.9	8.7
1997	10.0	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	5.2	12.7	11.8	9.7
1998	9.4	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.3	8.3	4.9	11.4	11.4	9.1
1999	8.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	8.6	7.6	4.8	10.2	10.7	8.4
2000	7.8	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.8	4.4	9.8	9.3	7.8
2001	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.6	6.6	7.2	4.3	9.1	8.6	7.7
2001 Sep	7.3	6.0	5.1	6.7	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.2	9.1	8.5	7.8
Oct	7.4	6.2	5.1	7.0	3.8	6.7	7.4	4.2	9.2	8.5	7.9
Nov	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.8	3.8	6.7	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.5	7.9
Dec	7.4	6.5	5.1	6.7	3.9	6.7	8.0	4.2	9.2	8.6	7.9
2002 Jan	7.4	6.3	5.1	7.0	4.0	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	8.6	8.0
Feb	7.5	6.3	5.1	6.6	3.9	6.7	7.9	4.2	9.2	8.6	8.0
Mar	7.5	6.4	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0
Apr	7.5	6.5	5.2	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.6	4.2	9.2	8.7	8.0
May	7.5	6.5	5.1	6.3	4.1	6.8	7.7	4.2	9.3	8.7	8.2
Jun	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.5	4.1	6.9	7.5	4.2	9.3	8.7	8.3
Jul	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.2	4.1	6.9	7.6	4.3	9.2	8.8	8.2
Aug	7.6	6.5	5.3	6.2	4.2	6.9	7.5	4.3	9.1	8.8	8.3
Sep	7.6	6.4	..	6.2	4.2	6.8	7.7	..	8.9	8.8	8.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2001 Oct	..	..	955	694	215	487	1,201	141	240	2,159	..
Nov	..	..	959	671	218	472	1,239	141	240	2,186	..
Dec	..	..	960	665	231	471	1,319	141	240	2,201	..
2002 Jan	..	..	950	693	223	471	1,305	140	240	2,206	..
Feb	..	..	946	653	221	477	1,293	142	239	2,216	..
Mar	..	..	948	622	230	486	1,273	142	239	2,237	..
Apr	..	..	952	622	227	483	1,263	142	240	2,243	..
May	..	..	951	623	234	488	1,284	142	241	2,244	..
Jun	..	..	953	644	236	492	1,253	143	243	2,262	..
Jul	..	..	950	609	239	501	1,269	143	244	2,274	..
Aug	..	..	946	623	241	480	1,262	143	244	2,278	..
Sep	..	..	945	617	242	493	1,289	..	..	2,279	..
Oct	..	..	941	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.2	7.1	11.3	7.7	5.1	9.1	9.0	9.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	2,694	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,772	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2001	..	..	983	661	204	470	1,170	142	238	2,125	3,858
2001 Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
Dec	..	..	949	662	268	471	1,229	129	208	2,264	3,964
2002 Jan	..	..	1,022	727	298	476	1,401	160	252	2,322	4,290
Feb	..	..	1,024	726	287	475	1,369	153	242	2,293	4,296
Mar	..	..	998	662	249	470	1,354	148	243	2,231	4,156
Apr	..	..	983	630	231	461	1,319	144	270	2,167	4,024
May	..	..	955	626	208	455	1,316	132	323	2,120	3,946
Jun	..	..	937	624	192	456	1,197	128	247	2,102	3,954
Jul	..	..	956	558	192	517	1,321	141	212	2,174	4,047
Aug	..	..	963	596	200	525	1,325	145	214	2,290	4,018
Sep	..	..	936	629	200	523	1,177	..	..	2,324	..
Oct	..	..	907	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.0	6.2	5.9	12.0	7.0	5.2	8.1	..	9.6

- a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
- b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for three months centred on the middle month.
- c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
- d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria.
- e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
- f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to August for Netherlands, and September for Germany. Both the seasonally adjusted and unadjusted rates of other complementary measures of unemployment refer to September for Austria.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51

Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.7	2.2	2.1	5.3	6.0	4.3	14.9	5.6	3.1	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.1	2.5	2.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	18.6	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.0	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.5	6.9	19.8	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	6.6	5.0	7.3	18.8	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.5	3.4	2.9	6.0	4.9	7.3	18.1	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.6	3.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	6.8	17.0	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.7	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	15.2	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.9	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.5	12.8	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.4	4.7	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.1	11.3	5.9	2.6	4.0
2001	10.5	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.0	2.4	..	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	4.8
2001 Sep	10.4	3.9	9.3	5.3	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.1	10.6	4.9	..	5.0
Oct	10.7	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.1	10.6	5.1	..	5.4
Nov	10.7	4.1	9.2	5.4	2.1	2.3	3.8	4.1	10.7	4.8	..	5.6
Dec	10.7	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.1	2.4	3.7	4.2	10.7	5.0	..	5.7
2002 Jan	10.4	4.2	9.1	5.3	2.1	2.3	3.6	4.2	10.9	5.1	..	5.6
Feb	10.4	4.3	9.1	5.3	2.2	2.4	3.8	4.3	11.1	5.0	..	5.6
Mar	10.4	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	3.7	4.3	11.1	5.1	..	5.7
Apr	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	4.4	11.1	5.1	..	6.1
May	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.8	3.8	4.4	11.1	5.0	..	5.9
Jun	9.9	4.4	9.0	5.4	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.5	11.1	4.9	..	5.9
Jul	..	4.5	9.0	5.4	2.4	2.9	3.7	4.5	11.2	5.0	..	5.8
Aug	..	4.5	..	5.5	2.5	2.9	3.8	4.6	11.2	4.8	..	5.7
Sep	..	4.5	..	5.4	2.5	..	..	4.7	11.2	5.1	..	5.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2001 Oct	..	147	2,206	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,545	149	72	7,665
Nov	..	154	..	3,680	5.2	..	69	..	1,547	143	77	8,026
Dec	..	153	..	3,710	5.1	..	69	..	1,547	141	79	8,259
2002 Jan	..	156	2,188	3,550	5.4	..	68	..	1,582	138	83	7,922
Feb	..	160	..	3,570	5.3	..	68	..	1,587	136	85	7,891
Mar	..	164	..	3,530	5.2	..	69	..	1,592	136	88	8,111
Apr	..	159	2,171	3,470	5.4	..	72	..	1,622	131	92	8,594
May	..	161	..	3,580	5.7	..	72	..	1,616	126	95	8,351
Jun	..	163	..	3,610	5.7	..	75	..	1,626	124	99	8,424
Jul	..	165	2,162	3,600	5.9	..	74	..	1,623	123	101	8,345
Aug	..	165	..	3,650	6.0	..	76	..	1,623	133	105	8,142
Sep	..	163	..	3,630	5.9	..	77	..	1,638	133	112	8,092
Oct	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,645	..	..	8,209
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.3	9.0	5.4	..	2.3	..	..	..	4.3	3.0	5.7
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	292	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,654	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,2

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,397	27,552	815	4,521	7,333	9,826	5,057	845
1993	28,192	27,388	708	4,345	7,419	9,858	5,057	804
1994	28,138	27,332	727	4,093	7,478	9,896	5,138	806
1995	28,113	27,301	749	3,926	7,496	9,955	5,175	813
1996	28,237	27,448	822	3,829	7,482	10,065	5,249	790
1997	28,370	27,546	866	3,705	7,493	10,029	5,454	824
1998	28,354	27,562	851	3,815	7,406	10,045	5,645	793
1999	28,659	27,823	846	3,611	7,312	10,223	5,831	836
2000	28,910	28,062	848	3,647	7,186	10,404	5,976	848
2001	28,939	28,104	810	3,653	6,982	10,546	6,112	834
2002	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	28,968	28,093	817	3,672	6,896	10,560	6,148	875
Aug-Oct	29,004	28,135	828	3,704	6,890	10,560	6,153	869
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,043	28,157	833	3,725	6,877	10,565	6,159	885
Oct-Dec	29,068	28,168	830	3,735	6,851	10,578	6,174	899
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	29,031	28,140	816	3,731	6,842	10,590	6,161	891
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	29,050	28,157	821	3,723	6,830	10,607	6,175	894
Jan-Mar 2002	29,065	28,169	817	3,729	6,823	10,630	6,169	896
Feb-Apr	29,130	28,230	824	3,743	6,812	10,682	6,190	900
Mar-May (Spr)	29,183	28,270	813	3,756	6,798	10,696	6,207	913
Apr-Jun	29,195	28,289	807	3,751	6,774	10,728	6,230	906
May-Jul	29,166	28,263	810	3,736	6,754	10,723	6,240	903
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,191	28,294	809	3,742	6,737	10,747	6,259	897
Jul-Sep	29,204	28,293	817	3,728	6,713	10,752	6,283	911
Changes								
Over last 3 months	9	4	10	-23	-61	24	53	5
Percent	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.6	-0.9	0.2	0.9	0.6
Over last 12 months	236	200	0	56	-184	192	135	36
Percent	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	-2.7	1.8	2.2	4.1
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	15,960	15,643	423	2,438	4,192	5,386	3,203	317
1993	15,736	15,468	360	2,354	4,196	5,388	3,169	268
1994	15,654	15,379	373	2,223	4,218	5,381	3,184	275
1995	15,607	15,310	384	2,127	4,200	5,416	3,182	297
1996	15,595	15,317	430	2,063	4,152	5,440	3,232	278
1997	15,584	15,303	431	1,997	4,127	5,407	3,341	280
1998	15,525	15,243	428	1,929	4,068	5,393	3,425	282
1999	15,650	15,354	435	1,923	3,974	5,490	3,532	296
2000	15,748	15,454	430	1,946	3,905	5,585	3,588	294
2001	15,713	15,440	415	1,944	3,789	5,626	3,588	273
2002	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	15,759	15,470	423	1,966	3,748	5,645	3,687	289
Aug-Oct	15,769	15,479	429	1,975	3,745	5,644	3,687	289
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,777	15,483	428	1,985	3,736	5,645	3,689	294
Oct-Dec	15,787	15,483	429	1,989	3,727	5,652	3,686	303
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	15,759	15,459	423	1,986	3,723	5,646	3,681	300
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	15,766	15,468	420	1,987	3,715	5,667	3,680	297
Jan-Mar 2002	15,754	15,460	416	1,992	3,704	5,675	3,674	294
Feb-Apr	15,771	15,473	416	1,998	3,689	5,692	3,677	298
Mar-May (Spr)	15,795	15,492	411	2,004	3,682	5,708	3,688	303
Apr-Jun	15,800	15,497	415	1,994	3,666	5,720	3,703	303
May-Jul	15,801	15,500	411	1,988	3,655	5,731	3,714	301
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,800	15,499	408	1,979	3,646	5,746	3,720	301
Jul-Sep	15,808	15,501	404	1,979	3,635	5,749	3,735	307
Changes								
Over last 3 months	8	4	-11	-15	-31	29	32	5
Percent	0.1	0.0	-2.6	-0.8	-0.9	0.5	0.9	1.6
Over last 12 months	49	31	-20	12	-113	104	47	18
Percent	0.3	0.2	-4.6	0.6	-3.0	1.8	1.3	6.2
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,437	11,909	392	2,082	3,141	4,440	1,854	528
1993	12,456	11,920	348	1,991	3,223	4,471	1,888	536
1994	12,484	11,953	354	1,870	3,260	4,515	1,954	530
1995	12,506	11,991	365	1,799	3,295	4,538	1,993	516
1996	12,642	12,130	392	1,766	3,329	4,625	2,017	512
1997	12,786	12,243	436	1,709	3,366	4,622	2,111	544
1998	12,830	12,319	423	1,686	3,337	4,652	2,221	511
1999	13,009	12,469	411	1,688	3,338	4,733	2,299	540
2000	13,162	12,608	418	1,701	3,281	4,819	2,388	554
2001	13,226	12,665	395	1,709	3,193	4,920	2,447	561
2002	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	13,209	12,623	394	1,705	3,148	4,915	2,461	585
Aug-Oct	13,236	12,656	400	1,729	3,145	4,916	2,466	590
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,266	12,675	405	1,740	3,140	4,920	2,469	591
Oct-Dec	13,281	12,685	401	1,746	3,124	4,926	2,488	596
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	13,272	12,681	392	1,745	3,119	4,944	2,481	591
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	13,285	12,688	401	1,736	3,115	4,941	2,495	597
Jan-Mar 2002	13,311	12,710	401	1,738	3,119	4,956	2,495	602
Feb-Apr	13,359	12,757	407	1,745	3,122	4,970	2,512	602
Mar-May (Spr)	13,388	12,778	402	1,753	3,116	4,989	2,519	610
Apr-Jun	13,395	12,792	392	1,757	3,107	5,008	2,527	603
May-Jul	13,366	12,763	398	1,747	3,099	4,993	2,525	603
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,391	12,796	401	1,762	3,091	5,001	2,539	595
Jul-Sep	13,396	12,792	413	1,749	3,078	5,003	2,549	603
Changes								
Over last 3 months	1	0	21	-8	-29	-5	21	0
Percent	0.0	0.0	5.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.0
Over last 12 months	187	169	19	44	-71	88	88	18
Percent	1.4	1.3	4.9	2.6	-2.2	1.8	3.6	3.1

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 for further information.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16															
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)								
	MGWG	MGSO	YCAJ	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS								
All																
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992	63.1	79.1	59.5	78.2	82.4	85.8	69.0	8.3								
1993	62.7	78.6	53.8	77.8	82.6	85.3	68.4	7.9								
1994	62.5	78.4	56.2	76.1	82.7	85.0	68.5	7.9								
1995	62.3	78.2	55.9	75.8	82.7	84.8	68.1	8.0								
1996	62.4	78.4	58.1	77.0	82.7	84.7	68.1	7.7								
1997	62.6	78.4	59.5	76.5	83.4	84.4	68.5	8.1								
1998	62.3	78.2	58.7	75.5	83.5	84.2	68.7	7.7								
1999	62.8	78.6	58.7	75.4	84.1	84.8	69.3	8.1								
2000	63.0	78.9	59.1	75.9	84.4	85.0	69.7	8.2								
2001	62.7	78.5	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.9	70.2	8.1								
2002	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.9	84.9	70.4	8.8								
3-month averages																
Jul-Sep 2001	62.7	78.4	55.4	75.0	83.7	84.6	70.2	8.4								
Aug-Oct	62.7	78.4	56.1	75.6	83.8	84.5	70.2	8.4								
Sep-Nov (Aut)	62.8	78.5	56.2	75.9	83.8	84.4	70.2	8.5								
Oct-Dec	62.8	78.5	55.9	76.0	83.6	84.4	70.3	8.4								
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	62.7	78.4	54.8	75.8	83.7	84.4	70.1	8.6								
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	62.7	78.4	55.1	75.6	83.7	84.5	70.2	8.6								
Jan-Mar 2002	62.7	78.4	54.7	75.6	83.8	84.5	70.1	8.6								
Feb-Apr	62.8	78.5	55.0	75.7	83.9	84.7	70.2	8.7								
Mar-May (Spr)	62.9	78.6	54.1	75.9	83.											

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged							
	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAI	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,593	7,290	555	1,262	1,571	1,626	2,274	9,303
1993	16,803	7,442	610	1,242	1,693	1,693	2,335	9,361
1994	16,875	7,517	567	1,287	1,561	1,742	2,360	9,358
1995	16,966	7,620	590	1,252	1,563	1,788	2,428	9,365
1996	16,986	7,580	594	1,147	1,568	1,814	2,457	9,407
1997	16,980	7,588	589	1,136	1,496	1,858	2,519	9,392
1998	17,136	7,682	600	1,173	1,469	1,883	2,569	9,455
1999	17,008	7,571	596	1,177	1,383	1,839	2,577	9,437
2000	16,967	7,510	588	1,157	1,331	1,841	2,594	9,457
2001	17,188	7,677	651	1,213	1,332	1,881	2,600	9,511
2002	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	17,246	7,759	658	1,221	1,347	1,926	2,607	9,487
Aug-Oct	17,230	7,732	649	1,195	1,336	1,941	2,610	9,498
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,213	7,726	648	1,182	1,332	1,951	2,613	9,487
Oct-Dec	17,209	7,731	654	1,178	1,340	1,952	2,606	9,478
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	17,267	7,775	672	1,189	1,332	1,955	2,627	9,492
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	17,269	7,774	670	1,204	1,326	1,952	2,621	9,495
Jan-Mar 2002	17,275	7,777	677	1,205	1,316	1,944	2,636	9,498
Feb-Apr	17,232	7,732	675	1,198	1,310	1,935	2,624	9,489
Mar-May (Spr)	17,199	7,707	689	1,191	1,306	1,907	2,614	9,492
Apr-Jun	17,209	7,705	698	1,203	1,313	1,890	2,600	9,504
May-Jul	17,258	7,746	698	1,225	1,315	1,909	2,599	9,512
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,255	7,730	703	1,226	1,314	1,899	2,587	9,525
Jul-Sep	17,261	7,744	696	1,249	1,323	1,907	2,569	9,517
Changes								
Over last 3 months	52	40	-3	46	10	17	-31	13
Percent	0.3	0.5	-0.4	3.8	0.8	0.9	-1.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	16	-15	38	28	-24	-19	-38	30
Percent	0.1	-0.2	5.8	2.3	-1.8	-1.0	-1.4	0.3
Male	MGSI	YBS0	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,635	2,403	274	468	221	312	1,128	3,232
1993	5,853	2,547	312	455	245	349	1,187	3,306
1994	5,934	2,615	288	481	240	368	1,219	3,318
1995	6,022	2,699	300	473	269	389	1,269	3,323
1996	6,057	2,727	293	434	267	440	1,267	3,370
1997	6,171	2,776	310	428	282	471	1,286	3,394
1998	6,298	2,880	311	462	273	500	1,334	3,418
1999	6,268	2,842	302	465	277	466	1,332	3,426
2000	6,281	2,826	304	449	254	458	1,361	3,455
2001	6,461	2,943	332	484	271	505	1,351	3,518
2002	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	6,466	2,949	331	476	279	515	1,348	3,517
Aug-Oct	6,468	2,947	327	471	273	524	1,352	3,522
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,473	2,952	330	465	273	529	1,354	3,521
Oct-Dec	6,475	2,959	330	464	274	529	1,361	3,516
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	6,514	2,991	338	471	269	543	1,371	3,523
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	6,520	2,989	343	474	268	528	1,375	3,531
Jan-Mar 2002	6,544	3,006	349	473	271	527	1,386	3,538
Feb-Apr	6,539	3,001	350	471	277	517	1,386	3,538
Mar-May (Spr)	6,526	2,989	358	469	275	508	1,379	3,537
Apr-Jun	6,534	2,993	356	482	283	503	1,369	3,542
May-Jul	6,545	2,997	361	491	285	499	1,361	3,548
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,558	3,007	366	504	286	491	1,359	3,552
Jul-Sep	6,560	3,011	371	509	289	494	1,348	3,549
Changes								
Over last 3 months	26	18	15	27	6	-10	-20	8
Percent	0.4	0.6	4.2	5.7	2.1	-1.9	-1.5	0.2
Over last 12 months	94	62	40	33	10	-22	1	32
Percent	1.5	2.1	12.0	7.0	3.6	-4.2	0.0	0.9
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAI	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,959	4,887	281	794	1,351	1,314	1,147	6,072
1993	10,949	4,894	298	787	1,318	1,344	1,148	6,055
1994	10,941	4,902	279	806	1,321	1,355	1,141	6,039
1995	10,964	4,921	290	779	1,304	1,389	1,159	6,042
1996	10,889	4,853	302	713	1,275	1,374	1,190	6,036
1997	10,809	4,812	278	708	1,223	1,388	1,223	5,997
1998	10,538	4,802	289	709	1,187	1,383	1,235	6,036
1999	10,740	4,729	294	711	1,105	1,373	1,245	6,011
2000	10,686	4,684	284	707	1,076	1,383	1,234	6,002
2001	10,727	4,734	319	729	1,061	1,375	1,250	5,993
2002	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	10,780	4,810	327	745	1,069	1,411	1,259	5,969
Aug-Oct	10,762	4,785	322	724	1,063	1,417	1,258	5,976
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,740	4,774	318	717	1,059	1,421	1,259	5,966
Oct-Dec	10,734	4,772	324	713	1,067	1,423	1,245	5,962
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	10,782	4,784	334	718	1,063	1,412	1,257	5,969
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	10,749	4,784	327	730	1,058	1,424	1,246	5,964
Jan-Mar 2002	10,731	4,771	328	731	1,045	1,416	1,250	5,960
Feb-Apr	10,693	4,731	324	727	1,033	1,409	1,238	5,962
Mar-May (Spr)	10,673	4,718	331	722	1,031	1,398	1,235	5,955
Apr-Jun	10,675	4,712	342	721	1,030	1,387	1,231	5,963
May-Jul	10,713	4,749	338	734	1,030	1,410	1,238	5,964
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,697	4,724	336	722	1,029	1,409	1,228	5,973
Jul-Sep	10,701	4,734	325	740	1,034	1,413	1,221	5,968
Changes								
Over last 3 months	27	21	-18	19	4	27	-10	5
Percent	0.2	0.5	-5.1	2.6	0.4	1.9	-0.8	0.1
Over last 12 months	-78	-77	-2	-5	-34	3	-38	-2
Percent	-0.7	-1.6	-0.5	-0.7	-3.2	0.2	-3.0	0.0

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged							
	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFI	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.9	20.9	40.5	21.8	17.6	14.2	31.0	91.7
1993	37.3	21.4	46.2	22.2	17.4	14.7	31.6	92.1
1994	37.5	21.6	43.8	23.9	17.3	15.0	31.5	92.1
1995	37.7	21.8	44.1	23.7	17.3	15.2	31.9	92.0
1996	37.6	21.6	41.9	23.0	17.3	15.3	31.9	92.3
1997	37.4	21.6	40.5	23.5	16.6	15.6	31.5	91.9
1998	37.7	21.8	41.3	24.5	16.5	15.8	31.3	92.3
1999	37.2	21.4	41.3	24.6	15.9	15.2	30.7	91.9
2000	37.0	21.1	40.9	24.1	15.6	15.0	30.3	91.8
2001	37.3	21.5	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.1	29.8	91.9
2002	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
3-month averages								
Jul-Sep 2001	37.3	21.6	44.6	25.0	16.3	15.4	29.8	91.6
Aug-Oct	37.3	21.6	43.9	24.4	16.2	15.5	29.8	91.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.2	21.5	43.8	24.1	16.2	15.6	29.8	91.5
Oct-Dec	37.2	21.5	44.1	24.0	16.4	15.6	29.7	91.3
Nov 2001-Jan 2002	37.3	21.6	45.2	24.2	16.3	15.6	29.9	91.4
Dec 2001-Feb 2002 (Win)	37.3	21.6	44.9	24.4	16.3	15.5	29.8	91.4
Jan-Mar 2002	37.3	21.6	45.3	24.4	16.2	15.5	29.9	91.4
Feb-Apr	37.2	21.5	45.0	24.3	16.1	15.3	29.8	91.3
Mar-May (Spr)	37.1	21.4	45.9	24.1	16.1	15.1	29.6	91.2
Apr-Jun	37.1	21.4						

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	LNKW			LNNE	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	103.6				103.0				
1997	108.0				105.3				
1998	113.5				108.6				
1999	119.0				113.0				
2000	124.4				117.3				
2001	129.8				123.3				
2000 Sep	122.3	125.4	4.3	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4	
Oct	122.8	125.9	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4	
Nov	124.0	126.7	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.4	3.9	3.6	
Dec	131.3	128.7	5.2	4.5	120.2	119.8	4.3	3.9	
2001 Jan	128.7	128.4	4.3	4.6	119.0	120.2	3.4	3.9	
Feb	133.9	129.9	6.4	5.3	119.5	120.4	3.1	3.6	
Mar	134.8	128.7	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.5	4.4	3.6	
Apr	128.5	128.8	4.9	5.2	123.4	123.1	5.5	4.3	
May	127.7	129.0	4.6	4.6	123.6	123.4	5.8	5.2	
Jun	129.3	129.6	4.9	4.8	124.5	123.7	5.3	5.5	
Jul	128.9	129.6	4.4	4.7	125.1	124.2	5.8	5.6	
Aug	127.8	130.4	4.3	4.6	125.4	124.7	5.9	5.7	
Sep	127.6	130.9	4.3	4.4	124.5	124.5	5.5	5.7	
Oct	128.2	131.4	4.4	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7	
Nov	128.6	131.5	3.8	4.2	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4	
Dec	134.1	131.5	2.2	3.5	126.4	125.8	5.0	5.2	
2002 Jan	132.4	132.1	2.9	3.0	124.6	125.8	4.7	4.9	
Feb	137.5	133.0	2.4	2.5	124.4	125.7	4.4	4.7	
Mar	139.2	133.2	3.4	2.9	124.9	126.9	4.4	4.5	
Apr	133.4	133.8	3.9	3.3	127.7	127.4	3.5	4.1	
May	132.5	134.1	4.0	3.8	128.0	127.7	3.5	3.8	
Jun	134.1	134.5	3.8	3.9	128.8	128.1	3.5	3.5	
Jul	133.9	134.9	4.1	3.9	129.4	129.0	3.9	3.6	
Aug R	132.2	135.1	3.6	3.8	128.5	128.3	3.0	3.4	
Sep P	132.2	135.7	3.7	3.8	129.0	129.3	3.9	3.6	
Sampling variability ^c			±1.3 A	±1.2 A			±0.5 A	±0.4 A	

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	JJGI			JJGJ	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	103.7				103.5				
1997	108.7				108.8				
1998	114.7				115.2				
1999	120.4				121.4				
2000	126.1				127.2				
2001	131.5				132.4				
2000 Sep	123.4	127.3	4.5	4.4	123.6	128.5	4.5	4.5	
Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	129.0	4.3	4.6	
Nov	125.3	128.5	4.5	4.4	125.0	129.4	4.3	4.4	
Dec	134.0	130.8	5.3	4.7	136.1	132.2	5.5	4.7	
2001 Jan	131.0	130.4	4.4	4.7	133.3	131.7	4.7	4.9	
Feb	137.5	132.1	7.1	5.6	142.0	134.1	8.0	6.1	
Mar	138.4	130.6	4.2	5.2	141.2	131.8	4.0	5.6	
Apr	129.7	130.3	4.8	5.3	130.0	131.1	4.5	5.5	
May	128.8	130.4	4.4	4.5	128.8	131.0	4.1	4.2	
Jun	130.6	131.1	4.8	4.7	131.1	131.9	4.6	4.4	
Jul	129.9	131.1	4.1	4.5	130.0	131.8	3.7	4.2	
Aug	128.4	131.9	4.0	4.3	128.6	132.7	3.4	3.9	
Sep	128.4	132.5	4.1	4.1	128.2	133.4	3.8	3.6	
Oct	129.1	133.0	4.1	4.0	129.1	134.1	4.0	3.7	
Nov	129.7	133.1	3.6	3.9	129.6	134.2	3.7	3.9	
Dec	136.0	132.9	1.6	3.1	137.3	133.7	1.1	2.9	
2002 Jan	134.3	133.7	2.5	2.6	136.3	134.6	2.2	2.3	
Feb	140.8	134.8	2.0	2.1	144.9	136.1	1.5	1.6	
Mar	142.8	134.8	3.2	2.6	144.8	135.5	2.8	2.2	
Apr	134.8	135.5	4.0	3.1	135.3	136.6	4.2	2.8	
May	133.7	135.7	4.1	3.8	134.1	136.8	4.4	3.8	
June	135.4	136.1	3.8	4.0	136.2	137.2	4.0	4.2	
Jul	135.0	136.5	4.1	4.0	135.2	137.5	4.4	4.3	
Aug R	133.1	136.8	3.7	3.9	133.4	137.8	3.8	4.1	
Sep P	133.1	137.3	3.6	3.8	133.0	138.3	3.7	4.0	
Sampling variability ^c			±1.6 A	±1.5 A			±2.2 B	±2.0 B	

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	LNMV			LNNG	
1995	100.0				100.0				
1996	104.4				104.4				
1997	108.5				108.8				
1998	113.4				113.7				
1999	117.8				118.3				
2000	122.9				123.8				
2001	128.0				129.1				
2000 Sep	121.6	123.8	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3	
Oct	122.8	124.3	4.0	3.9	123.9	125.3	4.2	4.2	
Nov	124.7	125.4	4.6	4.3	125.8	126.4	4.8	4.5	
Dec	128.4	126.0	4.6	4.4	129.6	127.2	4.9	4.7	
2001 Jan	125.4	125.9	3.5	4.2	126.3	127.0	3.8	4.5	
Feb	127.9	127.4	5.3	4.5	128.3	128.0	5.3	4.7	
Mar	131.8	127.1	5.1	4.7	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8	
Apr	128.1	127.4	5.1	5.2	129.0	128.5	5.2	5.3	
May	127.3	127.7	4.5	4.9	128.4	128.8	4.6	5.1	
Jun	127.5	128.0	4.8	4.8	128.2	129.0	5.0	4.9	
Jul	128.1	128.1	4.4	4.6	129.3	129.2	4.6	4.7	
Aug	126.3	128.5	4.5	4.6	127.4	129.6	4.6	4.7	
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.2	4.4	128.0	130.1	4.3	4.5	
Oct	127.6	129.0	3.8	4.2	128.8	130.2	3.9	4.3	
Nov	128.1	128.9	2.7	3.6	129.4	130.0	2.9	3.7	
Dec	131.6	129.2	2.5	3.0	132.9	130.5	2.5	3.1	
2002 Jan	129.1	129.8	3.1	2.8	130.1	130.9	3.1	2.8	
Feb	130.5	130.2	2.2	2.6	131.6	131.3	2.6	2.8	
Mar	136.3	131.4	3.3	2.9	136.7	132.1	3.0	2.9	
Apr	132.3	131.7	3.3	2.9	133.4	132.8	3.3	3.0	
May	131.6	132.1	3.4	3.4	132.8	133.2	3.4	3.3	
Jun	132.3	132.7	3.7	3.5	132.9	133.7	3.7	3.5	
Jul	133.0	132.9	3.8	3.6	134.2	134.0	3.7	3.6	
Aug R	131.1	133.4	3.8	3.8	132.2	134.4	3.7	3.7	
Sep P	131.2	133.4	3.5	3.7	132.1	134.5	3.3	3.6	
Sampling variability ^c			±2.1 B	±1.9 A			±1.7 A	±1.6 A	

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
	1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate				Headline rate ^a	
1995	100.0				
1996	103.3				
1997	107.9				
1998	113.4				
1999	119.2				
2000	124.5				
2001	130.0				
2000 Sep	122.0	125.6	4.2	4.2	
Oct	122.3	126.1	4.1	4.2	
Nov	123.3	126.8	4.2	4.2	
Dec	131.8	129.0	5.3	4.6	
2001 Jan	129.5	128.8	4.4	4.7	
Feb	136.0	130.6	6.8	5.5	
Mar	135.5	129.0	4.2	5.2	
Apr	128.2	128.9	4.7	5.3	
May	127.3	128.9	4.5	4.5	
Jun	129.3	129.6	4.8	4.7	
Jul	128.7	129.6	4.2	4.5	
Aug	127.7	130.5	4.0	4.3	
Sep	127.2	131.0	4.3	4.2	
Oct	127.8	131.7	4.4	4.2	
Nov	128.1	131.9	4.0	4.2	
Dec	134.3	131.7	2.0	3.5	
2002 Jan	133.1	132.4	2.8	2.9	
Feb	139.4	133.4	2.2	2.3	
Mar	139.5	133.2	3.2	2.7	
Apr	133.2	134.0	4.0	3.1	
May	132.4	134.3	4.2	3.8	
Jun	134.1	134.7	3.9	4.0	
Jul	133.6	135.1	4.2	4.1	
Aug R	132.1	135.2	3.6	3.9	
Sep P	131.9</				

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DN)	(E)	(F)
		JVUZ	JVVA	JVVB	JVVC	JVVD	JVVE	JVVF	JVVG	JVVH	JVVI
2000	Annual averages	104.1 110.4	103.1 106.1	104.4 108.6	100.2 104.4	104.1 108.8	101.7 106.0	105.0 110.1	104.2 109.3	99.3 101.8	105.8 112.4
1999	Sep	103.8	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.4	100.6	101.5	99.9	101.6
	Oct	105.6	101.6	100.8	101.7	101.2	99.9	101.5	102.3	99.5	102.7
	Nov	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.6	102.2	100.1	102.3	102.7	100.3	103.1
	Dec	98.1	100.9	102.0	102.1	103.8	98.7	101.8	103.0	100.8	102.2
2000	Jan	98.9	102.4	102.4	97.7	103.1	100.7	102.3	101.8	101.2	103.0
	Feb	97.5	102.5	102.6	99.8	102.4	100.2	102.7	102.2	99.0	103.9
	Mar	104.1	102.7	102.9	98.3	103.5	99.9	103.9	102.7	97.6	105.0
	Apr	103.6	102.5	106.7	98.1	104.1	100.2	104.3	102.7	98.6	104.3
	May	105.0	102.1	105.8	98.9	103.2	101.4	104.3	103.7	99.4	104.5
	Jun	106.1	102.5	104.7	100.1	103.6	101.4	105.4	104.0	99.4	106.1
	Jul	102.2	103.5	103.1	100.4	104.3	104.2	105.7	104.2	98.6	107.0
	Aug	101.6	102.7	103.3	99.8	103.9	101.2	105.1	104.4	99.2	104.9
	Sep	111.7	103.1	104.2	101.8	103.9	101.5	105.5	106.0	98.5	105.9
	Oct	107.9	104.2	103.7	102.0	104.7	103.6	106.5	105.8	98.4	107.5
	Nov	106.2	105.5	105.4	103.4	105.3	103.9	107.3	106.5	99.8	108.8
	Dec	104.6	103.4	106.5	102.2	106.8	102.3	107.5	106.6	101.3	108.7
2001	Jan	104.6	103.6	105.5	102.7	107.5	103.3	107.8	106.7	100.8	109.8
	Feb	101.0	105.2	106.0	103.7	107.1	103.3	108.5	106.7	100.6	109.6
	Mar	107.3	105.3	107.3	103.6	109.0	104.3	109.1	107.1	99.4	111.1
	Apr	108.0	105.4	108.9	103.2	107.8	106.1	110.2	108.9	101.0	111.1
	May	112.2	106.1	109.6	104.5	107.7	106.9	110.1	109.2	101.1	111.9
	Jun	107.1	106.1	109.7	104.1	109.6	107.7	110.5	109.5	101.5	113.6
	Jul	108.4	107.3	108.4	104.6	109.8	107.4	110.9	109.6	102.3	114.0
	Aug	114.2	105.3	109.1	104.1	108.8	106.5	110.0	109.4	104.5	111.2
	Sep	119.0	105.7	108.9	105.2	109.2	106.4	110.6	110.7	101.5	113.4
	Oct	114.8	108.5	108.9	106.6	109.2	107.6	110.6	111.2	101.8	114.5
	Nov	114.3	106.8	110.0	105.9	109.9	106.6	111.1	111.8	102.4	115.0
	Dec	114.1	107.9	111.4	104.8	110.1	105.3	112.1	111.3	104.7	114.1
2002	Jan	112.1	107.4	110.4	105.1	110.1	106.4	111.9	111.2	101.0	114.1
	Feb	112.5	107.5	109.8	105.4	109.8	106.5	112.5	111.6	102.6	116.0
	Mar	117.9	106.8	111.9	106.4	110.3	106.6	113.2	111.9	101.4	116.2
	Apr	115.0	109.6	112.4	108.2	112.8	109.4	114.0	113.7	102.2	116.7
	May	113.9	109.7	113.0	107.0	113.1	108.3	114.4	114.8	100.8	117.8
	Jun	115.1	111.2	114.0	108.2	113.1	108.5	115.4	114.2	102.5	117.8
	Jul	114.8	110.2	112.5	111.3	114.1	109.5	115.9	114.4	103.2	118.3
	Aug R	119.6	111.1	113.8	108.1	112.8	107.7	114.9	114.0	103.0	115.7
	Sep P	124.4	111.5	113.8	109.7	113.8	108.8	114.7	115.2	104.1	117.7
Per cent change on the year											
2000	Sep	JVVT 7.7	JVVU 2.4	JVVV 3.4	JVVW 1.2	JVVX 2.7	JVVY 2.1	JVVZ 4.9	JVWA 4.4	JVWB -1.4	JVWC 4.2
	Oct	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	-1.2	4.7
	Nov	5.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.9	3.7	-0.5	5.6
	Dec	6.6	2.4	4.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	0.5	6.4
2001	Jan	5.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.3	2.5	5.3	4.8	-0.4	6.6
	Feb	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	1.6	5.5
	Mar	3.0	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	5.0	4.3	1.8	5.9
	Apr	4.2	2.9	2.1	5.1	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	2.4	6.5
	May	6.9	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	7.1
	Jun	1.0	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.1	7.1
	July	6.0	3.6	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	6.6
	Aug	12.4	2.6	5.7	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0
	Sep	6.5	2.5	4.5	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.1	7.1
	Oct	6.4	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.5	6.5
	Nov	7.6	1.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.6	3.6	4.9	2.6	5.7
	Dec	9.1	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9
2002	Jan	7.2	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	0.2	3.9
	Feb	11.4	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.0	5.9
	Mar	10.0	1.4	4.3	2.6	1.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	2.0	4.5
	Apr	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.4	1.2	5.0
	May	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.2	-0.3	4.4
	Jun	7.5	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.4	4.3	1.0	3.7
	Jul	5.9	2.7	3.8	6.4	3.9	1.9	4.5	4.3	0.9	3.7
	Aug R	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	1.1	4.4	4.1	-1.5	4.0
	Sep P	4.5	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	2.2	3.6	4.1	2.6	3.8
Sampling variability ^c		±11.3 D	±15.3 D	±2.4 B	±4.6 B	±2.1 B	±2.7 B	±1.2 A	±2.8 B	±3.0 B	±3.2 B

a Users should note that the data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.2 of *Labour Market Trends*.
 b The reference period of July 1999 has been chosen as this is the first period for which these data are available. However, growth rates are comparable with other AEI series.
 c Sampling variability represent '95 per cent' confidence intervals' (i.e. it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value). The letters give an indication of how the sampling variability compares to the growth rate. For a growth rate of 5 per cent:
 A = sampling variability approximately less than 2 percentage points;
 B = sampling variability between 2 and 5 percentage points;
 C = sampling variability between 5 and 8 percentage points; and
 D = sampling variability more than 8 percentage points.

A full description of how sampling variability is calculated and how series are classified is available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk or see pp207-13, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002.

P Provisional
 R Revised

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): excluding bonuses^a

Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVVJ	JVVK	JVVL	JVVM	JVVN	JVVO	JVVP	JVVQ	JVVR	JVVS	2000
Annual averages	103.8 107.0	102.4 105.4	105.0 109.7	102.9 107.7	104.5 110.3	104.5 108.6	103.7 107.6	102.2 107.6	104.9 111.4	105.9 108.4
1999	Sep	100.1	101.0	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.8	100.2	102.3	99.8
	Oct	100.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.1	98.9	101.3	100.9	99.7
	Nov	99.6	99.1	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.5	102.3	100.2	100.5
	Dec	101.0	99.5	100.7	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.3	102.2	101.4
2000	Jan	102.1	103.2	102.4	103.4	104.1	102.8	102.5	99.8	103.0
	Feb	102.7	101.0	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.0	105.2	99.5	102.9
	Mar	102.6	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.8	102.8	102.2	99.1	102.9
	Apr	103.5	101.6	106.4	101.2	102.8	102.9	102.6	101.4	104.4
	May	103.8	103.8	103.7	102.0	104.1	104.3	102.1	101.2	105.2
	Jun	103.7	103.0	104.6	103.1	104.1	103.9	103.2	102.3	105.7
	Jul	103.8	102.8	105.6	102.7	104.6	104.9	102.9	103.4	105.1
	Aug	103.5	102.9	107.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	103.0	104.2	105.2
	Sep	104.6	104.1	105.3	103.7	104.9	104.7	103.8	104.6	105.1
	Oct	105.0	101.9	106.1	104.4	105.9	105.7	104.4	103.5	105.5
	Nov	105.1	101.4	105.3	104.3	106.5	106.7	106.8	103.2	106.2
	Dec	105.3	102.0	108.2	105.3	107.6	107.7	105.9	103.5	107.4
2001	Jan	105.1	103.9	104.8	105.4	108.0	109.1	106.1	102.8	108.4
	Feb	105.4	102.6	105.8	105.7	108.7	109.3	106.8	103.1	107.7
	Mar	106.1	103.1	106.6	107.7	110.0	109.3	106.4	103.6	107.9
	Apr	106.9	105.4	109.0	107.7	110.5	110.2	107.7	107.3	111.3
	May	106.5	106.2	108.9	108.4	111.0	110.5	107.6	106.6	107.3
	Jun	107.2	106.7	110.0	107.8	110.5	111.1	108.4	108.1	112.4
	Jul	107.2	105.7	111.0	108.0	110.9	110.6	108.7	111.1	112.0
	Aug	107.6	107.1	111.8	107.1	111.3	110.9	109.0	111.5	112.3
	Sep	107.7	107.2	112.2	107.6	110.0</				

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles, leather and clothing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and allied industries	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction
July 1999=100 ^b		(A,B)	(C)	(DA)	(DB,DC)	(DG)	(DJ)	(DK,DL,DM)	(DD,DE,DF,DH,DI,DI)	(E)	(F)
		JVUF	JVUG	JVUH	JVUI	JVUJ	JVUK	JVUL	JVUM	JVUN	JVUO
2000	Annual averages	102.9	102.1	104.9	103.1	109.4	101.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	106.3
2001	Annual averages	108.9	108.2	108.0	106.5	114.5	105.7	109.2	108.4	100.4	112.5
1999	Sep	101.9	101.4	99.5	101.5	100.1	96.1	98.5	99.7	95.4	101.5
	Oct	102.1	101.6	100.3	102.4	101.0	99.3	99.6	100.8	95.5	102.0
	Nov	97.7	102.5	101.1	105.1	102.4	97.6	101.4	102.0	96.2	103.8
	Dec	97.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	111.8	97.5	103.5	105.2	97.5	107.8
2000	Jan	97.0	104.1	104.5	101.0	108.5	101.4	101.9	101.7	100.2	102.9
	Feb	95.4	106.4	103.2	102.3	108.6	98.7	103.1	102.7	101.7	105.0
	Mar	106.3	105.0	106.0	103.2	116.4	101.9	108.1	103.6	104.4	109.8
	Apr	102.1	102.7	106.3	101.6	109.5	100.4	103.6	102.1	97.8	104.0
	May	102.9	99.6	105.2	101.8	109.1	99.9	103.3	103.1	100.4	104.1
	Jun	104.3	99.8	103.3	102.0	107.0	99.9	103.4	103.2	103.7	106.4
	Jul	100.1	100.2	103.4	102.5	106.8	104.7	104.5	104.2	98.2	106.2
	Aug	99.4	99.5	103.2	101.2	106.9	99.4	102.8	102.6	96.6	106.2
	Sep	110.3	100.4	103.0	102.9	106.8	99.3	103.5	104.0	96.4	106.0
	Oct	105.9	101.9	103.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	104.7	104.5	95.8	106.0
	Nov	104.6	102.3	106.1	107.6	108.2	101.5	107.2	105.6	98.0	108.6
	Dec	106.1	103.6	111.9	106.4	118.8	102.1	109.2	108.9	100.2	113.0
2001	Jan	102.6	105.0	105.4	104.7	113.8	103.3	107.1	105.4	100.0	108.4
	Feb	99.5	121.7	107.6	106.4	118.3	101.6	109.6	106.7	101.1	108.9
	Mar	106.5	115.4	110.8	108.2	126.6	106.9	112.0	110.2	104.3	113.4
	Apr	107.0	111.2	107.9	104.5	116.1	106.7	108.7	108.4	99.4	110.8
	May	110.2	105.8	109.8	105.3	112.0	105.7	108.5	107.5	99.6	111.7
	Jun	105.1	104.4	107.1	105.1	111.7	106.3	108.3	108.1	107.5	115.4
	Jul	106.3	105.5	107.5	106.2	110.9	108.1	109.9	108.5	98.8	114.1
	Aug	112.9	102.3	107.4	105.2	110.8	104.9	108.0	106.9	100.2	111.4
	Sep	116.4	107.2	106.9	106.5	109.9	104.8	108.2	108.6	97.3	113.0
	Oct	112.4	105.9	105.1	107.7	110.2	107.9	108.8	109.5	97.8	112.6
	Nov	112.5	104.8	106.7	107.7	111.7	106.3	109.8	109.6	97.9	114.1
	Dec	115.8	108.7	113.4	109.9	122.0	105.9	111.8	111.7	101.2	116.0
2002	Jan	111.1	108.4	108.5	106.8	113.7	106.4	110.8	109.3	101.9	111.3
	Feb	110.1	108.9	110.1	107.6	121.5	105.4	111.6	110.1	101.6	114.2
	Mar	116.6	129.8	118.1	111.8	132.1	106.9	114.4	114.2	110.5	121.5
	Apr	113.3	115.0	109.0	108.5	121.0	109.6	113.4	111.8	101.5	116.4
	May	112.3	114.4	110.3	107.4	116.1	105.9	113.4	112.7	99.9	115.0
	Jun	112.2	114.6	110.9	109.2	114.9	106.8	113.7	112.1	110.3	116.6
	July	111.3	111.6	110.2	110.5	118.0	110.0	114.5	112.7	101.8	117.1
	Aug R	116.2	112.7	110.6	107.8	119.2	105.1	113.0	110.8	101.2	114.1
	Sep P	121.5	116.8	110.4	108.9	114.1	106.5	112.3	112.2	100.9	116.4
Per cent change on the year		JVYQ	JVYR	JVYS	JVYT	JVYU	JVYV	JVYW	JVYX	JVYY	JVYZ
2000	Sep	8.2	-1.0	3.5	1.3	6.6	3.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	4.4
	Oct	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.3	5.3	3.7	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.9
	Nov	7.1	-0.1	5.0	2.4	5.7	4.0	5.7	3.5	1.9	4.7
	Dec	8.6	-1.3	6.2	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	3.5	2.7	4.8
2001	Jan	5.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	5.0	3.7	-0.2	5.4
	Feb	4.3	14.4	4.2	4.0	8.9	3.0	6.3	3.9	-0.6	3.7
	Mar	0.1	9.9	4.5	4.9	8.8	4.9	3.6	6.4	-0.1	3.2
	Apr	4.8	8.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	6.3	4.9	6.2	1.7	6.6
	May	7.1	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	5.1	4.3	4.3	-0.8	7.3
	Jun	0.8	4.6	3.7	3.1	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	8.5
	Jul	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.2	4.1	0.6	7.4
	Aug	13.6	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.8	7.6
	Sep	5.6	6.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	5.5	4.6	4.3	0.9	6.6
	Oct	6.2	3.9	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.7	2.0	6.2
	Nov	7.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	4.8	2.4	3.8	-0.1	5.0
	Dec	9.2	4.8	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.7
2002	Jan	8.3	3.2	2.9	2.0	-0.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	1.9	2.7
	Feb	10.7	-10.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	4.8
	Mar	9.5	12.4	6.6	3.4	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	6.0	7.2
	Apr	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.8	4.2	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	5.0
	May	1.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	0.3	4.4	4.8	0.3	2.9
	Jun	6.7	9.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	3.8	2.6	1.0
	Jul	4.7	5.8	2.5	4.1	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.6
	Aug R	2.9	10.2	3.0	2.4	7.6	0.1	4.6	3.6	0.9	2.5
	Sep P	4.4	9.0	3.3	2.3	3.9	1.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.0
Sampling variability ^c		±17.3 D	±47.5 D	±7.9 D	±5.4 C	±4.8 C	±3.7 B	±2.3 B	±3.2 B	±7.0 C	±5.2 C

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: by industry (unadjusted): including bonuses^a

Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration	Education	Health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(G: 51)	(G: 50,52)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	July 1999=100 ^b
JVUP	JVUQ	JVUR	JVUS	JVUT	JVUU	JVUV	JVUW	JVUX	JVUY	2000) Annual averages
102.3	102.7	105.2	103.5	110.3	103.2	103.8	102.1	105.0	107.3	2000) Annual averages
106.0	105.7	112.0	107.8	116.0	107.7	108.3	107.4	111.4	110.2	2001) Annual averages
98.0	100.2	98.3	99.6	89.2	96.8	100.1	102.1	99.7	100.1	1999 Sep
100.1	98.9	99.1	99.5	89.4	97.9	101.3	100.7	99.7	100.5	Oct
99.8	99.3	102.1	100.6	91.9	98.4	102.2	100.0	100.5	102.4	Nov
102.0	101.6	107.4	105.1	119.4	105.1	101.4	100.1	101.9	104.8	Dec
100.0	103.1	102.3	103.2	114.4	102.9	102.5	99.6	103.1	104.8	2000 Jan
105.9	101.4	104.8	101.5	130.7	103.1	105.1	99.3	102.9	107.9	Feb
113.5	103.4	102.1	103.0	148.7	106.1	102.2	99.4	103.0	109.6	Mar
100.8	103.0	105.3	100.5	105.2	101.0	102.7	101.3	104.7	103.9	Apr
99.1	103.6	103.8	102.8	97.3	102.9	102.1	101.1	105.7	106.5	May
99.9	104.8	103.8	107.7	98.3	102.7	103.3	102.2	105.7	107.5	Jun
101.3	102.6	105.6	101.7	100.4	103.7	102.9	103.5	105.2	110.3	Jul
100.0	102.3	107.7	102.1	97.2	102.2	103.1	102.9	105.2	107.9	Aug
98.0	102.9	104.1	102.0	94.9	101.9	103.8	104.3	105.0	106.2	Sep
101.8	101.5	105.2	103.7	96.1	100.9	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.0	Oct
102.3	101.2	106.1	104.0	98.1	102.4	106.9	102.9	106.2	107.1	Nov
105.1	102.5	111.7	109.9	142.8	108.1	106.2	103.4	107.5	109.8	Dec
104.0	104.0	105.5	105.1	136.3	105.6	106.0	103.0	108.3	107.3	2001 Jan
107.1	104.2	106.8	107.2	179.3	106.8	106.7	102.8	107.6	112.5	Feb
117.7	105.2	109.5	108.6	150.4	113.6	106.2	103.4	107.9	109.5	Mar
104.6	106.2	111.0	107.0	108.3	106.7	107.3	107.0	111.5	107.0	Apr
103.9	107.1	111.3	109.4	98.2	106.4	107.2	106.3	112.5	108.5	May
103.5	107.5	113.6	111.4	103.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	112.5	109.4	Jun
103.7	105.4	113.7	107.3	101.7	107.7	108.2	110.8	112.0	110.1	Jul
103.5	105.9	113.9	106.0	98.4	105.5	108.7	111.2	112.2	111.2	Aug
103.2	106.1	113.6	105.5	96.9	105.0	109.9	110.3	112.2	109.7	Sep
103.2	105.9	112.3	107.1	96.0	107.0	109.9	108.			

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector								
Whole economy (Division 01-93)					Change on year (%)								
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP			LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR		
1999	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.9	1.5	113.9	5.1	3.9	1.5	113.9	5.1	3.9	1.5
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.4	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.8	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov	124.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Dec	131.3	5.1	4.6	0.5	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.7	4.5	3.8	0.7	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.9	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar	134.8	4.3	4.8	-0.5	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr	128.5	4.9	5.4	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5
	May	127.7	4.4	5.2	-0.8	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2
	Jun	129.3	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2
	Jul	128.9	4.3	6.6	-0.9	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1
	Aug	127.8	4.3	5.3	-1.0	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1
	Sep	127.6	4.4	5.1	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Oct	128.2	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.8	-0.1	124.3	5.7	5.8	-0.1
	Nov	128.6	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Dec	134.1	2.1	4.4	-2.3	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0	126.4	5.1	5.1	0.0
2002	Jan	132.4	2.9	4.2	-1.3	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0	124.6	4.7	4.7	0.0
	Feb	137.5	2.7	4.2	-1.5	124.4	4.1	4.7	-0.1	124.4	4.1	4.7	-0.1
	Mar	139.2	3.3	4.3	-1.0	124.9	4.0	3.8	0.2	124.9	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Apr	133.4	3.8	4.0	-0.2	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	127.7	3.5	3.4	0.1
	May	132.5	3.8	3.9	-0.1	126.0	3.1	3.4	0.2	126.0	3.1	3.4	0.2
	Jun	134.1	3.7	4.0	-0.3	128.8	3.5	3.3	0.2	128.8	3.5	3.3	0.2
	Jul	133.9	3.8	3.8	0.0	129.4	3.4	3.2	0.2	129.4	3.4	3.2	0.2
	Aug R	132.2	3.4	3.4	0.0	126.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	126.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Sep P	132.2	3.6	3.6	0.0	129.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	129.0	3.6	3.6	0.0

Private sector					of which: Private sector services ^a								
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect		
1995=100		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ			JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN		
1999	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	5.4	4.2	1.2	121.6	6.4	5.0	1.4
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	5.0	1.4	121.6	6.4	5.0	1.4
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	4.9	0.0	121.7	4.9	4.9	0.0
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	119.0	5.9	5.9	0.0
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	4.8	0.0	118.6	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	119.0	5.7	5.7	0.0
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	5.3	0.0	120.1	5.3	5.3	0.0
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	129.0	7.2	7.2	0.0
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	7.6	0.0	126.9	7.6	7.6	0.0
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	6.2	0.0	130.3	6.2	6.2	0.0
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.2	3.7	4.4	-0.7	125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	125.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0
	Aug	123.6	4.4	4.5	-0.1	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2	124.6	4.7	4.9	-0.2
	Sep	123.4	4.3	4.4	-0.1	123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5	123.6	4.2	4.7	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.1	4.7	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1	125.0	4.1	5.2	-1.1
	Dec	134.0	5.3	4.8	0.5	136.1	5.5	5.1	0.4	136.1	5.5	5.1	0.4
2001	Jan	131.0	4.7	3.9	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	137.5	7.8	4.4	3.4	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6	142.0	9.0	4.4	4.6
	Mar	138.4	4.2	4.9	-0.7	141.2	3.8	5.0	-1.2	141.2	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr	129.7	4.7	5.2	-0.5	130.0	4.4	5.2	-0.8	130.0	4.4	5.2	-0.8
	May	128.8	4.1	5.1	-1.0	128.8	3.7	4.9	-1.2	128.8	3.7	4.9	-1.2
	Jun	130.6	4.7	5.1	-0.4	131.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6	131.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Jul	129.9	3.8	4.9	-1.1	130.0	3.3	4.8	-1.5	130.0	3.3	4.8	-1.5
	Aug	128.4	3.9	5.0	-1.1	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7	128.6	3.2	4.9	-1.7
	Sep	128.4	4.1	4.9	-0.8	128.2	3.8	4.9	-1.1	128.2	3.8	4.9	-1.1
	Oct	129.1	4.1	4.8	-0.7	129.1	4.1	4.9	-0.8	129.1	4.1	4.9	-0.8
	Nov	129.7	3.5	4.6	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.9	-1.1	129.6	3.7	4.9	-1.1
	Dec	136.0	1.5	4.3	-2.8	137.3	0.9	4.3	-3.4	137.3	0.9	4.3	-3.4
2002	Jan	134.3	2.5	4.0	-1.5	136.3	2.2	4.2	-2.0	136.3	2.2	4.2	-2.0
	Feb	140.8	3.4	4.3	-0.9	144.9	3.1	4.3	-1.2	144.9	3.1	4.3	-1.2
	Mar	142.8	3.1	4.4	-1.3	144.8	2.6	4.8	-2.2	144.8	2.6	4.8	-2.2
	Apr	134.8	3.9	4.2	-0.3	135.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2	135.3	4.0	4.2	-0.2
	May	133.7	3.8	4.0	-0.2	134.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	134.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Jun	135.4	3.7	4.2	-0.5	136.2	3.9	4.4	-0.5	136.2	3.9	4.4	-0.5
	Jul	135.0	3.9	4.0	-0.1	135.2	4.0	4.0	0.0	135.2	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Aug R	133.1	3.6	3.6	0.0	133.4	3.7	3.5	0.2	133.4	3.7	3.5	0.2
	Sep P	133.1	3.6	3.6	0.0	133.0	3.7	3.5	0.2	133.0	3.7	3.5	0.2

a For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

R Revised
P Provisional

Not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)							
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus	Bonus effect
1995=100		LNMO	LOUL	LOJL	LOUS			LNMM	LOUK	LOJL	LOUT			LNMM	LOUK	LOJL	LOUT
1999	May	116.4	3.4	2.7													

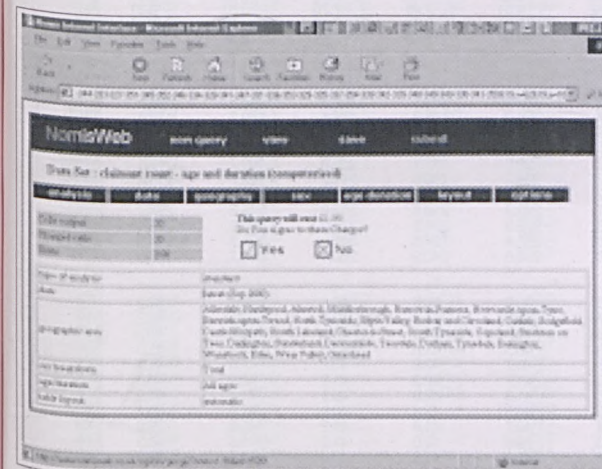
Table E.11

This series is currently undergoing a methodological review. *Labour Market Trends* will notify users of the outcome of the review in due course. Until then, the series will not be updated.

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NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a
Average earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products & beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment	SIC 1992
A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK		
MALE															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1991	253.4	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6	257.9
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7	272.9
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	272.3	283.1	285.1	283.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	285.7	295.7	296.0	296.0	280.7
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4	290.7
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1	303.0
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	371.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	343.7	344.4	306.0
1998	328.2	355.9	352.6	303.9	280.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5	308.0
1999	335.0	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	276.3	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	358.3	358.3	327.4
2000	344.8	368.9	365.4	322.2	274.0	398.4	337.9	296.9	406.0	395.2	336.7	353.1	368.6	381.1	359.0
2001	359.9	382.4	378.5	337.5	287.2	416.1	346.6	297.7	417.1	348.2	348.2	360.8	380.7	395.4	369.0
Hours worked															
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1	43.2
1992	44.5	44.0	44.8	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6	43.0
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6	42.8
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8	42.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4	43.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3	43.5
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	44.8	44.7	45.6	44.9	43.4
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0	42.8
1999	44.4	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	49.5	44.8	43.1	43.1	41.3	43.6	44.4	44.7	43.6	42.1
2000	43.9	43.6	43.6	44.4	45.8	49.5	44.8	43.1	43.1	41.3	43.6	44.4	44.7	43.6	42.0
2001	44.3	43.5	43.5	44.4	45.6	49.4	44.5	42.7	42.8	41.9	43.5	43.8	44.5	43.8	42.0
Hourly earnings (£s)															
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87	5.96
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32	6.36
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	8.36	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.43	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54	6.58
1994	6.25	6.75	6.64	5.87	4.70	8.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74	6.56
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	9.01	6.75	5.90	8.01	7.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04	6.70
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35	7.04
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67	7.22
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11	7.68
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	7.66	7.52	6.49	9.12	9.51	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31	7.89
2000	7.78	8.45	8.38	7.26	5.99	8.05	7.54	6.89	9.42	9.58	7.86	8.24	8.73	9.01	8.17
2001	8.14	8.79	8.71	7.61	6.30	8.43	7.78	6.97	9.78	9.97	8.00	8.23	8.56	9.01	8.55

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a
Average earnings and hours of full-time *manual* employees by industry group

Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	Manufacture of transport equipment	Other manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting & business activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health & social work	Other community, social & personal service activities	GREAT BRITAIN
DL	DM	DD,DF,DN	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	257.6	283.8	245.6	298.4	257.1	217.3	174.4	267.0	316.6	241.6	219.6	199.4	203.9	230.0
1992	272.9	308.5	265.7	334.7	274.7	233.1	189.2	282.6	322.7	257.5	234.0	218.4	217.4	236.5
1993	283.1	314.8	262.9	352.5	275.0	241.7	190.7	292.7	321.4	258.6	256.4	227.9	225.3	246.1
1994	280.7	330.6	265.2	369.0	279.4	249.1	188.2	299.6	321.5	260.1	259.6	232.2	228.1	250.2
1995	290.7	349.6	274.7	373.9	285.1	255.9	199.2	305.3	314.3	270.7	257.6	231.5	230.6	259.4
1996	305.0	362.9	285.1	393.7	308.2	284.1	203.3	314.3	314.3	277.5	275.4	243.5	242.2	264.4
1997	314.1	378.7	290.5	401.2	324.8	275.1	213.9	328.4	381.6	282.4	281.2	268.7	260.7	280.2
1998	327.4	406.0	304.2	418.6	342.3	292.2	227.0	344.0	394.8	302.7	289.0	277.9	264.4	289.0
1999	329.3	401.8	356.4	408.5	351.3	290.5	230.5	359.6	377.9	312.3	307.5	285.2	267.7	300.8
2000	340.9	417.6	322.9	453.3	371.5	305.7	242.2	368.8	394.3	322.0	310.7	293.5	284.9	301.9
2001	359.0	433.4	333.9	464.8	393.9	318.8	249.3	386.7	417.1	340.8	329.8	305.1	295.3	315.9
Hours worked														
1991	43.2	42.5	43.6	42.1	45.4	43.9	41.9	46.6	41.1	47.3	42.2	43.1	42.6	43.9
1992	43.0	43.0	44.1	42.0	45.0	43.7	41.9	47.1	42.6	46.3	42.1	43.1	42.4	43.2
1993	42.8	42.2	43.4	42.0	44.7	43.9	42.0	46.8	41.8	46.4	41.7	42.6	42.2	43.2
1994	42.8	42.9	44.5	41.9	45.3	44.1	41.9	47.3	42.9	46.9	42.0	42.5	42.0	44.2
1995	43.4	44.0	44.6	42.5	46.1	44.4	42.2	47.8	42.2	46.8	41.4	41.9	42.0	44.2
1996	43.5	43.0	44.4	42.6	45.8	44.4	42.1	47.6	42.5	46.4	42.4	41.7	41.7	44.0
1997	43.6	43.4	44.7	42.1	46.9	44.0	41.9	48.5	42.1	46.7	42.3	41.5	42.4	44.3
1998	43.8	43.8	44.5	42.5	48.3	44.3	42.5	48.9	42.5	46.4	41.9	41.7	42.1	44.8
1999	41.7	42.8	44.2	42.8	46.4	43.9	42.1	47.5	39.9	45.5	42.2	40.8	41.8	44.8
2000	42.1	43.0	44.4	41.4	46.6	43.8	41.8	47.4	39.5	45.1	41.3	40.2	42.0	43.5
2001	42.0	42.8	44.2	42.3	46.6	43.7	42.0	46.9	41.2	45.6	41.2	40.3	42.4	43.4
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	5.96	6.68	5.65	7.10	5.63	4.97	4.13	5.72	7.77	5.17	5.20	4.57	5.25	5.95
1992	6.36	7.18	5.97	7.98	6.08	5.36	4.52	6.01	7.51	5.61	5.58	5.04	5.15	6.61
1993	6.58	7.47	6.07	8.42	6.15	5.52	4.56	6.28	7.71	5.64	6.15	5.35	5.38	6.73
1994	6.56	7.71	5.94	8.90	6.16	5.65	4.67	6.35	7.55	5.64	6.19	5.47	5.45	6.74
1995	6.70	7.95	6.16	8.81	6.39	5.76	4.71	6.38	8.25	5.79	6.23	5.52	5.50	6.89
1996	7.04	8.28	6.44	9.38	6.71	5.91	4.83	6.60	8.76	5.99	6.50	5.83	5.81	7.03
1997	7.22	8.73	6.50	9.45	6.92	6.26	5.10	6.77	9.07	6.27	6.66	6.48	5.92	7.33
1998	7.68	9.85	6.83	9.85	7.29	6.59	5.34	7.17	9.28	6.53	6.67	6.47	6.26	7.47
1999	7.89	9.39	6.97	10.30	7.56	6.89	4.98	7.56	9.48	6.86	7.30	6.41	6.32	7.99
2000	8.17	9.72	7.28	10.96	7.97	6.98	5.78	7.78	9.98	7.15	7.54	7.30	6.80	8.24
2001	8.55	10.12	7.55	10.96	8.46	7.29	5.97	8.25	10.13	7.50	8.01	7.59	6.96	8.79
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	167.8	190.6	165.0	187.2	179.2	148.3	135.0	223.8	217.8	168.0	170.5	139.0	151.6	139.5
1992	181.5	207.7	174.1	201.3	174.0	156.8	138.1	246.3	215.7	169.6	192.3	153.5	164.3	141.7
1993	185.5	223.0	182.4	214.0	187.6	169.0	139.5	274.6	197.1	175.4	195.9	157.3	168.1	153.8
1994	191.1	235.8	183.5	218.3	202.9	183.5	145.6	278.0	191.1	178.6	195.7	158.0	173.4	159.5
1995	197.4	251.4	195.2	219.7	209.9	199.7	169.8	284.8	191.1	185.5	204.4	167.7	172.7	161.2
1996	207.5	257.5	209.2	219.7	214.2	207.5	185.4	286.7	191.1	199.8	214.6	167.3	177.1	166.6
1997	207.9	276.8	206.2	226.0	228.4	206.2	194.1	278.3	191.1	205.3	218.5	197.1	178.5	176.0
1998	224.9	284.1	218.6	233.7	216.3	216.								

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. products; man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	427.4	364.1	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	396.2	410.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	464.9	487.3	473.6	453.9	363.8	621.0	536.8	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	448.5	440.5	443.5	483.8
1998	506.1	532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	550.0	601.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	525.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	513.9	508.5	544.7
2000	550.9	569.3	562.1	547.0	402.3	735.6	600.7	481.1	626.3	642.3	521.3	516.9	514.6	549.4
2001	582.4	598.1	592.4	579.3	415.5	790.7	606.2	...	690.8	690.0	544.0	...	518.5	541.9
Hours worked														
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.4
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	...	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	...	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3
1996	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	...	38.6	38.6	40.6	40.1	39.8	40.1
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	...	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.9	...	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	...	39.9	39.7	...	38.9	38.2	40.3	40.1	39.9	39.9
2000	38.9	39.5	39.6	38.6	42.0	...	39.6	...	38.8	38.4	40.2	40.1	40.5	39.7
2001	39.0	39.6	39.7	38.6	43.5	41.5	40.3	...	38.5	38.3	40.4	...	38.5	40.0
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	...	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	...	11.22	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85
1996	11.83	12.06	11.85	11.80	8.62	...	11.52	9.76	13.59	15.07	10.51	10.61	11.34	11.96
1997	12.33	12.52	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	...	10.35	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	...	16.27	...	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	12.71	12.63	12.63
2000	14.14	14.39	14.19	14.14	9.40	...	15.15	11.98	15.40	16.75	12.97	12.95	12.47	13.16
2001	14.95	15.08	14.92	14.99	9.42	19.18	15.02	...	16.12	17.94	13.45	...	12.63	13.58
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3
1992	256.5	243.1	236.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	205.0	213.9	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	211.5	221.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	...	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	241.6	216.5	217.5	225.2
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	293.0	...	...	273.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	253.3	227.8	233.4	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	...	...	297.8	243.3	324.1	330.0	262.6	228.4	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	...	303.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	...	235.4	262.8	275.2
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	...	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	255.0	269.5	298.4
1999	346.9	341.5	347.6	347.6	268.2	...	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	290.2	311.8	314.4
2000	364.5	360.8	358.4	365.8	262.2	...	370.9	301.0	382.0	441.9	286.7	284.6	301.2	328.9
2001	388.8	390.6	389.5	389.5	280.4	...	396.3	310.3	419.7	459.8	319.3	305.7	324.6	348.3
Hours worked														
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.7	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.5	37.5
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.6
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	36.9	37.6	38.6	36.8	37.4	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.9
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	37.0	38.5	37.6	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.5
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	38.6	38.6
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	...	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.9	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	...	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2
2000	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.7	...	37.8	37.9	36.9	37.5	38.2	38.5	37.8	38.2
2001	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	...	38.0	...	37.1	37.6	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.4
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	5.09	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.82	5.01	4.98	5.30	5.30
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	5.85	...	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.54	5.80	5.80
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.53	6.15	...	6.95	5.66	8.08	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	6.17	...	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.07	6.12	6.57	6.82
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	...	...	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	...	...	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	6.25	6.94	7.19	7.49
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	...	8.45	7.17	9.61	9.15	7.24	6.62	7.15	7.75
1999	9.37	9.09	9.02	9.42	6.78	...	8.98	7.45	10.04	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25
2000	9.83	9.56	9.49	9.89	6.70	...	9.82	7.90	11.79	11.79	7.60	7.38	7.56	8.61
2001	10.48	10.30	10.27	10.53	7.10	...	10.43	...	11.24	12.24	8.33	7.94	8.59	9.09
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	312.5	341.0	336.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.6	272.8	341.6	365.3	311.2	305.7	316.2	319.2
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	295.9	363.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	382.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	398.2	313.8	397.9	439.4	349.8	321.1	353.9	367.7
1995	373.3	408.9	402.8	366.0	324.6	526.6	411.0	322.1	408.4	462.3	363.2	351.5	380.4	397.7
1996	389.3	430.8	424.4	380.8	332.9	...	464.8	332.2	435.0	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0
1997	406.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	548.4	442.4	356.9	438.4	477.5	384.9	373.9	384.0	437.8
1998	425.2	468.2	463.2	413.9	348.2	607.9	478.1	361.4	469.5	507.7	410.2	398.3	443.2	463.3
1999	443.3	486.9	482.7	436.4	362.5	574.8	509.3	370.0	475.2	562.0	445.4	410.2	466.0	466.0
2000	465.1	508.4	502.9	456.9	354.7	650.4	525.1	409.6	509.0	577.9	452.7	436.0	462.5	485.2
2001	492.8	535.9	532.9	484.7	367.8	694.8	535.9	441.0	541.0	612.6	479.6	...	480.2	502.3
Hours worked														
1991	37.8	38.9	38.9	37.4	41.0	39.5	38.9	39.1	37.6	38.4	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.0
1992	37.8	38.9	38.9	37.4	40.3	39.4	38.8	39.3	37.8	38.4	39.4	38.7	39.1	39.3

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY^a
Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group

SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DBDC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DK	SIC 1992
MALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	323.0	342.3	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	393.3	265.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	358.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	419.4	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	355.1	356.8	397.9	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	320.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
2000	464.1	448.5	441.7	476.7	301.1	557.8	419.2	362.9	501.5	539.6	394.8	396.5	410.8	440.9
2001	490.5	469.9	463.9	504.7	314.7	591.6	432.4	377.2	523.3	582.1	413.2	412.0	421.9	458.7
Hours worked														
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7	41.0
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.2
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	43.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.9	42.9	42.9	40.8	46.8	46.3	43.8	43.2	40.4	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	44.4
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
2000	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.0	45.1	43.2	42.0	40.9	39.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	42.0
2001	41.2	42.0	42.0	40.4	45.2	45.7	43.1	41.7	40.6	39.7	42.5	42.8	43.4	42.2
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.67	10.56	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.96	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.58	11.21	12.81	8.66	8.66	9.01	9.79
1998	10.12	9.69	9.53	10.61	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.62	12.35	9.69	8.62	12.26	13.65	9.26	9.18	9.40	10.49
2000	11.23	10.67	10.49	11.75	6.92	12.95	10.01	9.03	12.86	14.62	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.87
2001	11.90	11.19	11.04	12.47	7.15	13.55	10.01	9.03	13.55	15.82	10.01	9.63	9.69	10.87
FEMALE														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	149.6	229.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	187.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	252.2	250.2	192.3	192.6	188.5	202.7
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	...	226.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	216.6	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	300.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	...	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	...	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	...	275.2	208.6	332.8	326.8	246.9	235.5	250.4	278.5
1999	329.5	292.5	287.5	323.5	232.5	...	285.2	218.9	348.2	342.6	254.8	252.4	262.4	292.4
2000	343.7	312.1	307.9	349.5	244.9	...	303.7	231.0	354.6	339.3	262.0	269.1	275.4	307.8
2001	366.8	337.9	333.4	372.0	258.8	...	318.1	246.9	397.4	416.9	287.4	290.7	289.5	325.4
Hours worked														
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	39.9	39.9	37.3	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.8	39.3	38.9	37.9
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	...	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	...	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7
2000	37.4	38.9	38.9	37.2	40.3	...	39.9	38.9	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.8
2001	37.5	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.8	...	39.9	38.5	37.9	38.3	40.0	39.1	39.0	38.8
Hourly earnings (£s)														
1991	5.91	5.08	...	6.16	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	...	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	...	5.93	4.27	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.63	6.07
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	...	6.21	4.31	8.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.47	...	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26
1996	7.42	6.42	6.27	7.42	5.40	...	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.58
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	...	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.08
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	...	7.12	5.62	9.16	9.51	6.43	6.56	6.55	7.55
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	...	7.61	5.93	10.48	10.48	6.58	6.81	7.05	7.93
2000	9.15	8.03	7.91	9.37	6.05	...	7.97	6.42	10.90	10.90	7.05	7.43	7.42	8.40
2001	9.77	8.69	8.56	9.97	6.44	...	7.97	6.42	10.43	10.90	7.05	7.43	7.42	8.40
ALL														
Weekly earnings (£s)														
1991	284.7	289.2	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.6	271.6	277.6
1992	304.8	300.3	304.7	308.4	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	311.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	323.1	323.1
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	307.3	306.1	329.8	346.5
1996	351.5	355.7	349.2	351.4	268.8	474.9	349.1	249.9	391.1	416.6	317.2	314.6	342.7	356.3
1997	367.8	367.8	361.7	370.1	272.5	474.1	344.6	262.2	400.6	428.9	327.9	330.5	354.0	377.8
1998	384.5	390.2	384.5	384.6	277.5	506.5	364.5	268.6	426.5	453.8	343.0	330.0	367.2	387.2
1999	400.1	401.2	395.3	400.4	289.2	489.1	379.1	277.4	431.6	486.4	360.0	373.6	378.6	401.5
2000	419.7	419.0	412.5	421.5	291.5	532.9	388.7	303.0	456.1	501.2	368.5	371.9	394.8	424.2
2001	444.3	441.1	435.5	446.7	305.5	566.7	400.7	318.9	485.8	533.5	386.1	388.9	406.6	441.3
Hours worked														
1991	40.0	41.3	41.3	39.0	46.2	44.5	42.8	40.5	39.8	40.2	41.8	43.0	42.2	41.1
1992	40.0	41.5	41.5	39.0	44.9	45.1	42.7	40.8	39.9	40.2	42.0	42.7	42.8	41.6
1993	39.9	41.3	41.3	39.0	44.7	44.0								

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing		Whole economy	
	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
SIC 1992 1995=100		Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
1992	94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3
1994	95.3	0.5	98.4	-0.9
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6
1996	105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4
1997	108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1
1998	112.4	3.6	107.6	2.9
1999	112.7	0.2	110.9	3.0
2000	111.7	-0.9	113.4	2.3
2001	114.3	2.4	117.8	3.9
1999 Q1	113.5	2.0	110.2	3.5
Q2	112.7	0.8	110.8	3.5
Q3	111.9	-0.9	111.0	2.9
Q4	112.5	-0.8	111.4	2.2
2000 Q1	112.9	-0.5	112.1	1.7
Q2	111.5	-1.0	112.3	1.3
Q3	111.1	-0.7	114.1	2.7
Q4	111.1	-1.2	115.3	3.5
2001 Q1	112.0	-0.8	116.7	4.1
Q2	114.2	2.4	117.3	4.5
Q3	114.8	3.3	118.1	3.5
Q4	116.1	4.5	119.2	3.3
2002 Q1	117.6	5.0	120.4	3.2
Q2	119.0	4.1	120.7	2.9
Q3 P	117.0	1.9	..	..
2000 May	111.6	-0.5	..	..
Jun	111.1	-2.0	..	..
Jul	111.2	-0.5	..	..
Aug	111.0	-1.1	..	..
Sep	111.0	-0.5	..	..
Oct	110.8	-1.4	..	..
Nov	111.6	-0.5	..	..
Dec	111.0	-1.9	..	..
2001 Jan	111.5	-2.2	..	..
Feb	112.1	-0.7	..	..
Mar	112.4	0.6	..	..
Apr	113.8	1.7	..	..
May	114.8	2.9	..	..
Jun	114.1	2.7	..	..
Jul	115.3	3.7	..	..
Aug	113.8	2.5	..	..
Sep	115.3	3.8	..	..
Oct	115.8	4.5	..	..
Nov	116.1	4.1	..	..
Dec	116.5	4.9	..	..
2002 Jan	117.8	5.7	..	..
Feb	117.1	4.4	..	..
Mar	117.8	4.8	..	..
Apr	117.3	3.1	..	..
May	116.5	1.4	..	..
Jun	123.1	7.9	..	..
Jul P	117.1	1.6	..	..
Aug P	117.0	2.8	..	..
Sep P	117.0	1.5	..	..
Three months ending				
2000 May	111.7	-0.8	..	..
Jun	111.5	-1.0	..	..
Jul	111.3	-1.0	..	..
Aug	111.1	-1.2	..	..
Sep	111.1	-0.7	..	..
Oct	111.0	-1.0	..	..
Nov	111.2	-0.8	..	..
Dec	111.1	-1.2	..	..
2001 Jan	111.4	-1.5	..	..
Feb	111.5	-1.6	..	..
Mar	112.0	-0.8	..	..
Apr	112.8	0.5	..	..
May	113.7	1.7	..	..
Jun	114.2	2.4	..	..
Jul	114.7	3.1	..	..
Aug	114.4	3.0	..	..
Sep	114.8	3.3	..	..
Oct	115.0	3.6	..	..
Nov	115.7	4.1	..	..
Dec	116.1	4.5	..	..
2002 Jan	116.8	4.9	..	..
Feb	117.1	5.0	..	..
Mar	117.6	5.0	..	..
Apr	117.4	4.1	..	..
May	117.2	3.1	..	..
Jun	119.0	4.1	..	..
Jul P	118.9	3.6	..	..
Aug P	119.1	4.1	..	..
Sep P	117.0	1.9	..	..

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 812766

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

Note: Manufacturing estimates are based on the seasonally adjusted monthly index of average earnings, manufacturing productivity jobs and the manufacturing index of production. Whole economy estimates are based on gross value added at basic prices, total wages and salaries, and productivity jobs.

The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity.

EARNINGS E.31 Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annual averages														
1995	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	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	107.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.8	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	110.3	104.2	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	107.3	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	110.1	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.5	105.2	115.5	118.2	121.3	116.0
2001	129.1	116.0	111.8	126.5	120.9	114.5	..	136.5	116.7	105.2	120.4	122.7	124.9	120.0
Quarterly averages														
2000 Q3	124.1	112.0	110.1	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.0	105.4	116.5	118.4	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.3	112.0	109.9	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.1	105.2	117.1	119.3	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.7	113.0	110.6	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.3	118.0	121.0	123.2	123.0
Q2	128.8	115.0	111.6	126.2	120.3	114.6	..	136.3	116.1	105.9	120.2	121.5	126.3	125.0
Q3	129.6	117.0	111.9	127.2	121.6	115.0	..	137.8	117.4	105.2	121.2	123.2	124.7	126.0
Q4	130.2	118.0	113.1	128.3	122.3	115.0	..	141.2	117.5	104.6	122.1	124.8	125.5	127.0
2002 Q1	131.4	119.0	114.5	129.7	124.0	114.5	..	140.3	118.3	104.7	123.0	129.3	127.9	128.0
Q2	133.2	120.0	114.8	130.8	125.0	115.7	..	143.6	119.8	105.2	124.3	125.0	130.4	129.0
Q3	134.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Apr	122.1	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	..	106.9	114.6	..	122.7	119.0
May	123.1	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7	120.0
Jun	122.9	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
Jul	123.6	..	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
Aug	123.9	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
Sep	124.8	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6	122.0
Nov	126.4	..	109.8	122.9	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2	122.0
Dec	127.2	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	127.0	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.9	..	122.2	123.0
Feb	128.0	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	118.1	..	123.5	123.0
Mar	128.2	113.0	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	118.1	..	123.9	124.0
Apr	128.5	..	111.6	..	..	114.6	..	..	116.1	106.1	119.9	..	125.5	124.0
May	128.8	..	111.6	126.2	..	..	..	..	116.1	105.7	120.3	..	126.1	125.0
Jun	129.0	115.0	111.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	105.8	120.4	..	126.3	125.0
Jul	129.2	..	111.8	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.2	121.2	..	124.7	125.0
Aug	129.6	..	111.9	127.2	..	..	..	..	117.4	104.8	121.2	..	123.7	126.0
Sep	130.1	117.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	117.4	105.5	121.2	..	125.6	126.0
Oct	130.2	..	112.5	..	..	115.0	..	..	117.4	105.5	122.1	..	124.8	127.0
Nov	130.0	..	113.0	128.3	..	..	..	..	117.5	105.5	122.0	..	124.8	127.0
Dec	130.5	118.0	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	117.6	102.9	122.0	..	126.8	127.0
2002 Jan	130.9	..	114.3	..	..	114.5	..	..	117.8	103.0	122.7	..	126.4	128.0
Feb	131.3	..	114.5	129.7	..	..	..	..	117.8	105.7	122.9	..	127.6	128.0
Mar	132.1	119.0	114.5	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	105.4	123.3	..	129.6	128.0
Apr	132.8	..	114.7	..	..	115.7	..	..	119.7	106.5	124.2	..	129.7	128.0
May	133.2	..	114.8	130.8	..	..	..	..	119.7	105.3	124.3	..	131.5	129.0
Jun	133.7	120.0	114.8	..	..	..	..	..	119.7	103.9	124.3	..	130.0	129.0
Jul	134.0	..	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	120.0	99.9	125.2	..	127.5	129.0
Aug	134.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.0	101.2	125.2	..	..	130.0
Sep P	134.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2												

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training	Life skills	Work-based learning for young people
Period ending					
18 Jul 1993			230.7		230.7
17 Jul 1994			226.5		226.5
16 Jul 1995			220.9		223.0
21 Jul 1996	2.1		208.0		243.1
03 Aug 1997	35.1		181.9		269.5
02 Aug 1998	87.5	8.8	133.0		251.4
01 Aug 1999	109.6	41.4	92.3		257.6
30 Jul 2000	123.8	77.7	59.1	5.9	270.1
29 Jul 2001 ^c	127.3				
28 Jul 2002 ^d	117.8	88.4	40.8	7.5	254.4
	107.9	111.6	42.4	9.2	271.0
1999-2000					
31 Oct	132.2	59.6	85.3	0.7	277.8
30 Jan	132.4	66.4	76.9	2.6	278.3
30 Apr	128.8	70.6	64.3	4.0	267.7
30 Jul	127.3	77.7	59.1	5.9	270.1
2000-2001					
29 Oct	133.6	89.4	57.0	6.8	286.7
28 Jan	131.7	90.7	50.9	7.4	280.6
29 Apr ^c	120.8	80.4	40.6	6.0	247.9
29 Jul	117.8	88.4	40.8	7.5	254.4
2001-2002					
28 Oct	121.1	103.6	43.2	7.3	275.1
27 Jan	117.7	106.0	43.3	7.5	274.4
28 Apr	113.2	107.7	42.7	7.6	271.2
28 Jul ^d	107.9	111.6	42.4	9.2	271.0

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

- Not applicable
- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
- b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997.
- c The data source changed on 26 March 2001 from TEC Management Information (MI) to the Individualised Learner Record (ILR), causing a discontinuity. Figures on this date according to the ILR are about 3,000 lower for AMA, about 3,000 lower for FMA, about 4,000 lower for OT and about 1,000 lower for LS than on TEC MI. Under the new system, training providers have a greater incentive to supply timely information about young people leaving learning.
- d Data for the quarter ending 28 Jul 2002 are incomplete, as not all the information has been received. The numbers in learning on 28 July 2002 may be of the order of 1,000 too high, for each of AMA, FMA and OT.

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts^a on Work-based learning programme

Thousands

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^c	Other training	Life skills	Work-based learning for young people
19 Jul 1993-17 Jul 1994			243.1		243.1
18 Jul 1994-16 Jul 1995			253.4		253.4
17 Jul 1995-21 Jul 1996			249.1		273.8
22 Jul 1996-3 Aug 1997	64.6		227.9		292.4
4 Aug 1997-2 Aug 1998	66.8	7.8	150.0		224.7
3 Aug 1998-1 Aug 1999	73.2	45.1	101.6		219.9
2 Aug 1999-30 Jul 2000	76.8	88.3	68.8	12.6	246.6
31 Jul 2000-29 Jul 2001	72.4	104.1	50.1	26.3	252.9
30 Jul 2001-28 Jul 2002 ^d	52.7	106.6	49.1	25.8	234.2
1999-2000					
2 Aug-31 Oct	28.1	29.3	26.9	0.7	85.1
1 Nov-30 Jan	17.3	17.4	14.6	2.8	52.0
31 Jan-30 Apr	15.4	19.0	13.5	3.7	51.6
1 May-30 Jul	16.0	22.6	13.8	5.4	57.9
2000-2001					
31 Jul-29 Oct	28.2	33.5	18.5	6.9	87.2
30 Oct-28 Jan	16.1	20.2	9.6	6.0	51.9
29 Jan-29 Apr	14.2	23.9	10.4	6.4	54.9
30 May-29 Jul	13.8	26.5	11.7	7.1	59.0
2001-2002					
30 Jul-28 Oct	23.6	38.4	15.7	7.5	85.1
29 Oct-27 Jan	11.2	21.7	10.4	5.6	48.9
28 Jan-28 Apr	9.7	22.7	11.2	6.0	49.7
28 Apr-28 Jul ^d	8.2	23.8	11.8	6.7	50.5

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

- Not applicable
- a Previous versions of this table have had a discontinuity at 26 March 2001. We have recalculated figures from before this date so that they exclude transfers between AMA, FMA and OT, and all figures are therefore comparable.
- b Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
- c Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997.
- d Data for the quarter ending 28 Jul 2002 are incomplete, as not all the information has been received. The numbers in learning on 28 July 2002 may be of the order of 1,000 too high, for each of AMA, FMA and OT.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for young people: qualifications^a of leavers

F.5
Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^c survey respondents who:			Other training survey respondents who:			Work-based learning for young people survey respondents who:						
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above			
In academic year (Aug-Jul)																
1994 to 1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	41	35	50	40	23	12
1995 to 1996	46	37	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	43	38	51	43	25	13
1996 to 1997	52	43	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	45	40	52	44	26	14
1997 to 1998	58	50	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	45	40	54	46	27	15
1998 to 1999	67	60	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	45	40	57	49	26	19
1999 to 2000	75	69	50	51	44	40	..	..	..	50	43	36	58	51	25	22
1998-1999																
Aug to Oct	66	58	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	46	40	56	48	26	18
Nov to Jan	60	52	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	41	36	51	43	24	16
Feb to Apr	69	63	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	46	40	57	50	26	20
May to Jul	74	66	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	49	43	61	53	28	21
1999-2000																
Aug to Oct	77	71	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	43	37	58	51	23	24
Nov to Jan	70	64	45	41	35	32	..	..	..	48	40	34	54	47	23	20
Feb to Apr	73	67	47	51	44	41	..	..	..	50	43	36	58	51	26	21
May to Jul	75	67	48	58	50	46	..	..	..	53	44	37	61	54	27	23
2000-2001																
Aug to Oct	77	71	54	52	46	43	..	..	..	46	39	32	59	53	24	25
Nov to Jan	71	65	45	51	45	42	..	..	..	44	37	29	56	50	25	21
Feb to Mar	77	71	51	62	55	51	..	..	..	47	40	32	64	58	29	25

Source: WBLYP trainee database

- Not applicable
- Not available
- a There was a discontinuity in the survey from which outcomes are derived, due to changes in response patterns and better identification of leavers. Because of this, and an increase in non-response bias beyond an acceptable level, qualification rates after March 2001 have been withdrawn.
- b Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
- c Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from Nov 1999 leavers onwards.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Ian Kay, DIES, tel no 0114 259 4828).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based learning for young people: destination^a of leavers

F.6
Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^c survey respondents who were:			Other training survey respondents who were:			Work-based learning for young people survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^d	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^d	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^d	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^d	Unemployed
In academic year (Aug to Jul)												
1990 to 1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	67	25	52	67	25
1991 to 1992	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	66	27	50	66	27
1992 to 1993	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	67	27	50	67	27
1993 to 1994	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	71	23	56	71	23
1994 to 1995	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	73	21	59	73	21
1995 to 1996	69	88	11	..	..	..	64	77	17	64	77	17
1996 to 1997	76	89	9	..	..	..	66	79	15	67	81	14
1997 to 1998	81	91	7	..	..	..	65	79	14	68	81	12
1998 to 1999	82	92	6	..	..	..	63	77	15	69	82	12
1999 to 2000	85	93	5	67	88	10	61	75	17	70	84	11
1998-1999												
Aug to Oct	80	92	6	..	..	..	59	77	15	64	81	12
Nov to Jan	84	92	7	..	..	..	64	75	17	70	81	13
Feb to Apr	83	93	5	..	..	..	66	78	14	72	84	11
May to Jul	82	92	6	..	..	..	65	77	15	71	83	11
1999-2000												
Aug to 1999	83	92	4	..	..	..	59	76	16	67	83	11
Nov to Jan	86	93	6	66	86	13	62	73	19	71	83	11
Feb to Apr	86	94	4	69	89	10	62	75	17	71	85	13
May to Jul	85	94	4	67	89	9	63	76	17	72	86	11
2000-2001												
Aug to Oct	85	93	4	62	87	11	57	73	17	69	85	10
Nov to Jan	88	95	4	72	89	11	63	74	17	75	87	10
Feb to Mar	88	94	4	74	91	8	62	74	18	76	88	9

Source: WBLYP trainee database
LSC Follow-up Survey

- Not applicable
- Not available
- a There was a discontinuity in the survey from which outcomes are derived, due to changes in response patterns and better identification of leavers. Because of this, and an increase in non-response bias beyond an acceptable level, destination rates after March 2001 have been withdrawn.
- b Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
- c Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
- d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Ian Kay, DIES, tel no 0114 259 4828).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES **F.7**
Other training: outcomes for completers Percent

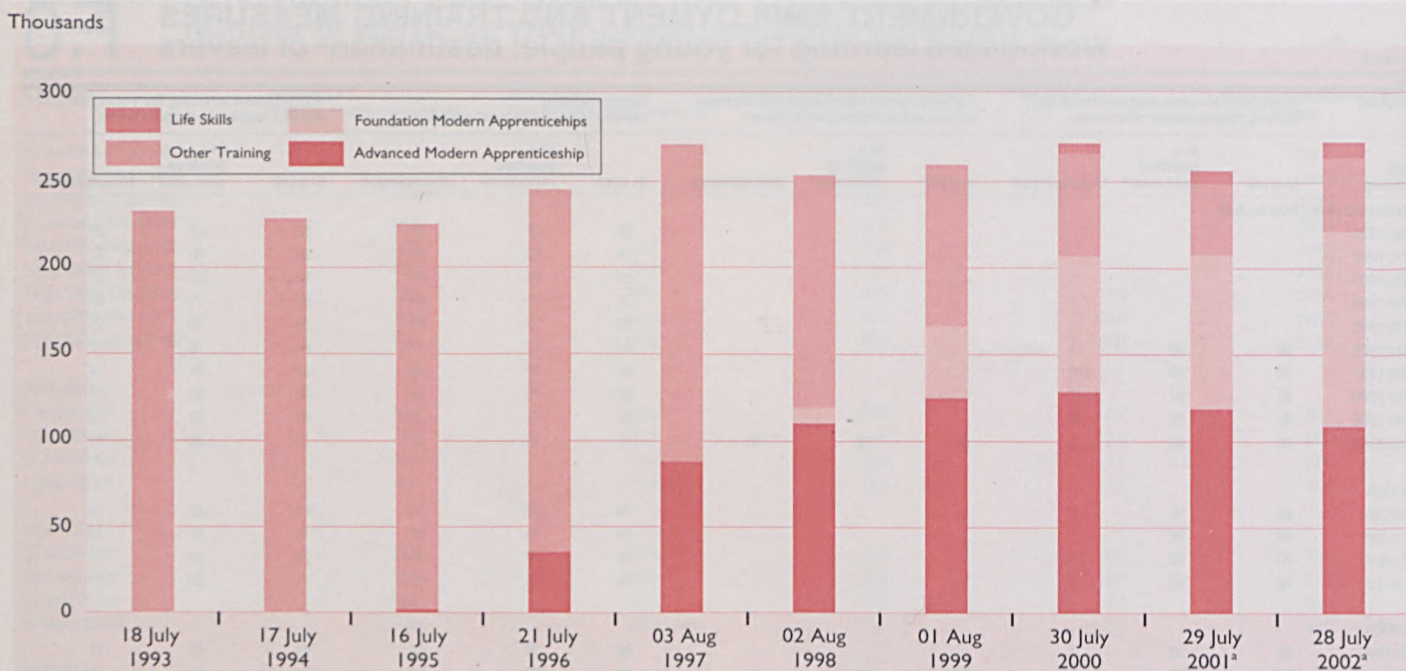
ENGLAND							
Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:							
Period of leaving	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^a	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^b	Were unemployed
1990-1991	37	73	82	41	75	83	14
1991-1992	42	72	83	47	69	77	17
1992-1993	43	71	83	53	67	76	20
1993-1994	45	72	81	53	68	79	17
1994-1995	46	72	84	56	72	81	14
1995-1996 ^c	51	70	84	58	75	85	11
1996-1997	54	70	84	59	77	87	9
1997-1998	54	71	85	59	76	86	8
1998-1999	54	71	85	59	74	84	9
1999-2000	55	68	82	55	73	83	10
2000-2001	55	68	82	55	73	83	10
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	85	59	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	57	74	88	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	48	69	83	57	74	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	69	83	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	85	58	76	85	10
Jul-Sep	57	70	84	57	71	83	10
Oct-Dec	51	65	80	53	72	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	65	80	51	74	83	11
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	54	63	80	50	73	83	11
Jul-Sep	57	67	80	53	72	84	9
Oct-Dec	48	61	84	46	73	82	12
Jan-Mar	55	61	84	44	75	83	11
2001-2002 ^d							
Apr-Jun	57	..	..	..	73	85	12
Jul-Sep	59	..	..	..	76	87	10
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 1999-Sep 2000	56	65	80	51	73	83	11
Oct 2000-Sep 2001	55	..	..	..	74	83	11

Source: WBLYP trainee database
LSC Follow-up survey

- .. Not available
- a Those who responded 'No' to the question, 'Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?' (for leavers after 25 March 2001 this question became, 'Did you complete your training?')
- b In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
- c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
- d Changes in the survey response rate and pattern of responses have caused a discontinuity in Other Training qualification rates which we have not yet been able to evaluate. Therefore these rates, for dates after March 2001, are temporary unavailable.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

Numbers of young people participating in government-supported work-based learning



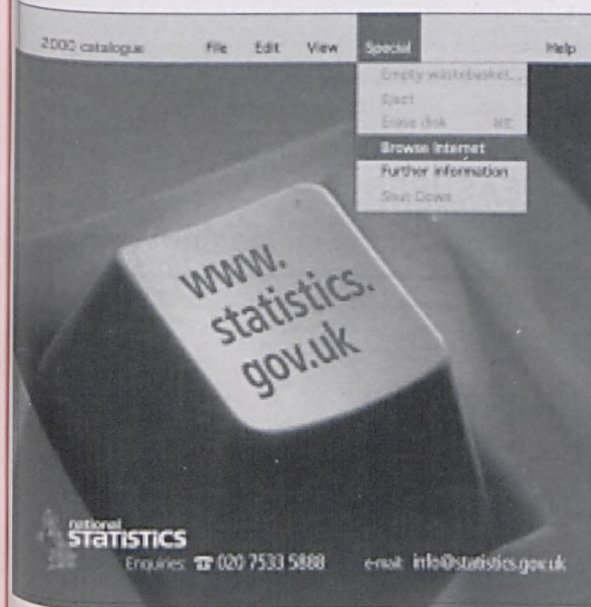
Sources: TEC; LSC

a See footnotes to Table F.1.

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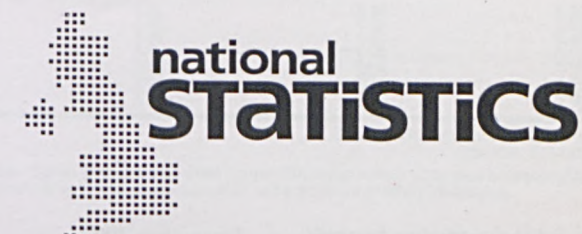
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F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Year/quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct-Dec 2001	63.8	22.9	87.0	6.4	2.7	9.1	7.2	2.8	10.0
Jan-Mar 2002 R	63.5	23.8	87.6	12.2	5.2	17.4	16.2	5.8	22.0
Apr 2002 R	71.8	26.3	98.5	10.2	4.0	14.2	10.0	3.9	13.9
May 2002 R	70.3	25.7	96.5	12.9	4.8	17.7	14.4	5.3	19.7
Jun 2002 R	65.0	24.1	89.5	7.8	3.1	10.9	13.2	4.7	17.9

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
 b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
 c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
 d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 e Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for January 2000 to June 2002.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
 R Revised

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-June 2002^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN R	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	89.5	54.1	21.27	4.04	7.82	5.05	4.36	14.13
Male	65.0	38.6	15.62	3.06	5.62	2.93	4.01	10.78
Female	24.1	15.2	5.58	0.98	2.15	2.11	0.34	3.33
People with disabilities ^e	11.2	6.0	3.09	0.55	1.15	0.82	0.57	2.11
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	17.6	11.8	3.44	0.32	1.86	0.99	0.27	2.34
White	68.2	39.8	17.11	3.60	5.67	3.87	3.98	11.33
Prefer not to say	3.3	2.1	0.72	0.12	0.30	0.20	0.11	0.45

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and therefore UK, are not available for June 2002.
 b Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
 c Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
 d Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
 f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
 R Revised

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

F.13

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options					Other			Not known ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other		
All											
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89	
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37	
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66	
Jan-Mar 2001	44.7	12.01	15.19	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.44	4.36	8.71	
Apr-Jun 2001	42.7	12.63	12.85	2.51	3.80	3.50	3.05	4.04	3.97	9.17	
Jul-Sep 2001	44.5	11.88	14.20	2.22	5.67	3.29	3.01	3.94	4.97	9.52	
Oct-Dec 2001	36.0	9.47	10.86	1.58	3.79	2.89	2.60	3.36	3.77	8.49	
Jan-Mar 2002 R	43.8	11.68	12.16	1.73	4.07	3.36	3.01	4.09	4.98	10.89	
Apr 2002 R	13.2	3.82	3.84	0.77	1.27	0.92	0.88	1.21	1.66	3.16	
May 2002 R	19.0	5.61	5.30	0.93	1.71	1.44	1.21	1.65	2.50	4.68	
Jun 2002 R	15.8	4.82	3.21	0.59	1.00	0.89	0.73	1.47	2.54	4.35	
Males											
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88	
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22	
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14	
Jan-Mar 2001	31.9	8.66	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.40	3.10	6.49	
Apr-Jun 2001	30.7	9.18	9.55	1.86	2.86	2.03	2.81	2.18	2.85	6.90	
Jul-Sep 2001	31.9	8.64	10.42	1.65	4.09	1.89	2.79	2.13	3.48	7.19	
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	6.70	7.93	1.17	2.70	1.65	2.41	1.81	2.69	6.32	
Jan-Mar 2002 R	31.6	8.65	9.13	1.33	3.02	1.99	2.80	2.17	3.53	8.16	
Apr 2002 R	9.4	2.77	2.83	0.57	0.93	0.53	0.80	0.66	1.20	2.34	
May 2002 R	13.7	4.11	3.91	0.72	1.26	0.82	1.11	0.87	1.82	3.56	
Jun 2002 R	11.5	3.59	2.38	0.45	0.73	0.52	0.68	0.84	1.84	3.33	
Females											
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00	
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04	
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44	
Jan-Mar 2001	12.7	3.34	3.88	0.77	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.03	1.26	2.21	
Apr-Jun 2001	12.0	3.45	3.30	0.65	0.94	1.47	0.24	1.86	1.12	2.25	
Jul-Sep 2001	12.6	3.24	3.77	0.57	1.58	1.40	0.22	1.82	1.49	2.30	
Oct-Dec 2001	10.5	2.76	2.92	0.41	1.08	1.24	0.19	1.55	1.08	2.15	
Jan-Mar 2002 R	12.1	3.02	3.00	0.40	1.03	1.36	0.21	1.92	1.44	2.71	
Apr 2002 R	3.7	1.05	0.99	0.20	0.34	0.39	0.07	0.55	0.46	0.82	
May 2002 R	5.2	1.49	1.37	0.21	0.44	0.62	0.10	0.79	0.68	1.12	
Jun 2002 R	4.3	1.22	0.82	0.14	0.27	0.37	0.04	0.63	0.69	1.02	

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
 b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys find work.
 c Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
 R Revised

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

F.14

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits			Not known
			Other known destination	Other	Transfer to other benefits	
All New Deal leavers						
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77	21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88	57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.26	17.80	5.92	9.77	13.78	13.78
Apr-Jun 2001	45.75	17.92	5.36	8.44	14.04	14.04
Jul-Sep 2001	47.33	17.57	5.31	9.44	15.01	15.01
Oct-Dec 2001	41.03	14.41	4.66	8.40	13.56	13.56
Jan-Mar 2002 R	47.88	16.32	5.59	9.63	16.34	16.34
Apr 2002 R	13.95	5.35	1.61	2.94	4.64	4.64
May 2002 R	19.75	7.50	2.17	3.33	6.75	6.75
Jun 2002 R	17.87	6.29	1.93	3.52	6.14	6.14
Those leaving before having a first interview						
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48	4.48
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11	8.11
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.87	1.59	0.46	0.77	2.05	2.05
Apr-Jun 2001	4.78	1.52	0.41	0.56	2.18	2.18
Jul-Sep 2001	4.96	1.58	0.41	0.71	2.26	2.26
Oct-Dec 2001	4.03	1.06	0.33	0.58	2.05	2.05
Jan-Mar 2002 R	5.52	1.64	0.46	0.91	2.51	2.51
Apr 2002 R	1.63	0.52	0.12	0.20	0.78	0.78
May 2002 R	2.22	0.70	0.18	0.31	1.03	1.03
Jun 2002 R	1.92	0.59	0.18	0.26	0.90	0.90
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview						
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13	14.13
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66	25.66
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	24.65	10.42	3.98	3.58	6.67	6.67
Apr-Jun 2001	25.04	11.01	3.65	3.36	7.02	7.02
Jul-Sep 2001	25.36	10.30	3.54	4.25	7.27	7.27
Oct-Dec 2001	21.07	8.41	3.04	3.19	6.44	6.44
Jan-Mar 2002 R	26.12	10.04	3.65	4.06	8.38	8.38
Apr 2002 R	7.74	3.30	1.10	0.97	2.38	2.38
May 2002 R	11.51	4.91	1.48	1.47	3.65	3.65
Jun 2002 R	10.70	4.23	1.30	1.72	3.46	3.46
Those leaving having started an option^a						
1998	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15	3.15
1999	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04	24.04
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	17.75	5.79	1.47	5.42	5.06	5.06
Apr-Jun 2001	15.93	5.29	1.30	4.52	4.83	4.83
Jul-Sep 2001	17.02	5.69	1.36	4.48	5.48	5.48
Oct-Dec 2001	15.94	4.94	1.30	4.64	5.07	5.07
Jan-Mar 2002 R	16.24	4.65	1.43	4.65	5.46	5.46
Apr 2002 R	4.58	1.53	0.39	1.17	1.49	1.49
May 2002 R	6.02	1.90	0.52	1.55	2.06	2.06
Jun 2002 R	5.25					

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
1998	44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999	87.10	76.06	11.04	35.78	31.57	4.21
2000	96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Apr-Jun 2001	19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.50
Jul-Sep 2001	18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46
Oct-Dec 2001	15.95	14.67	1.28	3.61	3.40	0.22
Jan-Mar 2002 R	15.68	14.18	1.50	2.61	2.34	0.27
Apr 2002 R	5.16	4.60	0.56	1.25	1.15	0.10
May 2002 R	7.13	6.41	0.72	1.67	1.51	0.16
Jun 2002 R	5.84	5.33	0.51	1.40	1.27	0.13
Male						
1998	30.70	27.15	3.56	10.40	9.80	0.61
1999	61.73	57.39	4.34	17.42	16.51	0.92
2000	55.79	52.41	3.38	15.73	14.90	0.83
Apr-Jun 2001	12.42	11.74	0.69	3.57	3.32	0.26
Jul-Sep 2001	12.17	11.38	0.79	3.93	3.70	0.23
Oct-Dec 2001	9.35	8.51	0.85	3.67	3.47	0.20
Jan-Mar 2002 R	11.61	10.48	1.13	1.98	1.78	0.20
Apr 2002 R	3.71	3.30	0.40	0.92	0.82	0.10
May 2002 R	5.20	4.65	0.56	1.23	1.11	0.12
Jun 2002 R	4.32	3.93	0.39	1.06	0.96	0.10
Female						
1998	11.35	10.05	1.30	2.98	2.75	0.23
1999	22.18	20.64	1.55	5.21	4.88	0.33
2000	21.43	20.16	1.27	4.94	4.54	0.40
Apr-Jun 2001	4.73	4.50	0.22	1.12	1.04	0.07
Jul-Sep 2001	4.81	4.52	0.29	1.23	1.14	0.10
Oct-Dec 2001	3.55	3.25	0.30	1.22	1.12	0.10
Jan-Mar 2002 R	4.06	3.69	0.37	0.63	0.56	0.07
Apr 2002 R	1.45	1.29	0.16	0.37	0.33	0.04
May 2002 R	1.91	1.75	0.16	0.44	0.39	0.05
Jun 2002 R	1.52	1.40	0.12	0.18	0.15	0.03
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
1998	4.80	4.34	0.46	1.60	1.53	0.07
1999	9.53	8.88	0.66	2.72	2.60	0.11
2000	9.22	8.72	0.50	2.61	2.53	0.08
Apr-Jun 2001	1.95	1.84	0.11	0.53	0.51	0.02
Jul-Sep 2001	2.04	1.93	0.11	0.57	0.54	0.03
Oct-Dec 2001	1.82	1.71	0.11	0.65	0.62	0.03
Jan-Mar 2002 R	1.90	1.78	0.12	0.30	0.28	0.02
Apr 2002 R	0.88	0.84	0.04	0.19	0.18	0.01
May 2002 R	1.00	0.93	0.07	0.23	0.22	0.01
Jun 2002 R	0.82	0.78	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.01

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
R Revised

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
Apr-Jun 2001	22.3	4.5	27.6	9.5	1.9	11.6	2.4	0.5	3.1
Jul-Sep 2001	36.5	7.4	44.9	7.7	1.6	9.8	4.4	1.0	5.5
Oct-Dec 2001	45.0	8.7	54.5	6.0	1.2	7.3	3.8	0.9	4.8
Jan-Mar 2002 R	44.7	8.7	54.3	7.8	1.7	9.6	9.3	1.8	11.3
Apr 2002 R	48.9	9.3	59.1	6.6	1.3	8.1	6.7	1.3	8.1
May 2002 R	48.7	9.2	58.7	9.1	1.7	11.0	9.3	1.9	11.4
Jun 2002 R	47.3	8.9	57.1	6.3	1.2	7.7	7.7	1.5	9.4

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TIW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

R Revised

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+ enhanced programme end-June 2002 (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN R	Total	Gateway	Employer Subsidy	Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month				Work experience/ placement	IAP training	Other ^d	Follow-through ^e
				IAP ^a	BET/BS ^b	Self-employment	ETO ^c				
All	57.1	36.1	2.9	11.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	3.4	3.1	0.1	7.1
Male	47.3	29.7	2.4	9.2	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.8	2.6	0.1	6.0
Female	8.9	5.9	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.0
People with disabilities	15.1	9.4	1.0	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	8.3	5.6	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
- b Basic Employability Training/Basic Skills.
- c Education & Training Opportunity- available for up to 12 months.
- d Other includes: Training for Work, Scotland, Work Based Learning, Wales, Jobsearch.
- e Individuals join the Follow-Through stage on returning to JSA from the Employer Subsidy, or one of the IAP options within three months.
- f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
R Revised

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Gateway by destination^a - New Deal 25+ enhanced programme (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Still on New Deal		Left New Deal			Return to JSA
		Left JSA Employer subsidy	IAP ^b	Left JSA Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d		Not known^{e}
All							
Apr-Jun 2001	6.3	0.59	0.67	1.85	1.59	0.48	1.00
Jul-Sep 2001	19.1	1.25	4.91	4.64	3.30	1.39	2.00
Oct-Dec 2001	25.4	1.27	8.11	4.85	3.74	1.46	2.34
Jan-Mar 2002 R	31.6	1.28	10.07	5.56	4.22	1.95	3.37
Apr 2002 R	8.9	0.48	2.95	1.68	1.21	0.68	0.79
May 2002 R	11.8	0.50	3.83	2.22	1.62	0.95	1.08
Jun 2002 R	8.8	0.36	2.26	1.86	1.18	1.03	0.92
Male							
Apr-Jun 2001	5.0	0.47	0.54	1.51	1.23	0.35	0.78
Jul-Sep 2001	15.3	1.01	4.01	3.73	2.55	1.08	1.64
Oct-Dec 2001	20.6	1.05	6.79	3.84	2.95	1.17	1.90
Jan-Mar 2002 R	25.9	1.07	8.48	4.55	3.35	1.58	2.82
Apr 2002 R	7.4	0.41	2.50	1.43	0.96	0.53	0.64
May 2002 R	9.8	0.41	3.25	1.86	1.28	0.75	0.91
Jun 2002 R	7.3	0.30	1.91	1.58	0.93	0.83	0.78
Female							
Apr-Jun 2001	1.1	0.09	0.10	0.28	0.32	0.12	0.17
Jul-Sep 2001	3.4	0.20	0.77	0.80	0.68	0.29	0.32
Oct-Dec 2001	4.4	0.20	1.16	0.91	0.72	0.26	0.39
Jan-Mar 2002 R	5.3	0.20	1.45	0.92	0.81	0.34	0.51
Apr 2002 R	1.4	0.07	0.42	0.23	0.23	0.14	0.14
May 2002 R	1.9	0.08	0.55	0.32	0.31	0.19	0.16
Jun 2002 R	1.4	0.05	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.12

Source: ASD, Information Centre, DWP
Enquiries: 0114 259 5741

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Intensive Activity Period-Mandatory for those aged 25-49 on JSA.
- c Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Past research indicates that the destinations of those who do not give a reason for termination follow a similar pattern to those who do give a reason. As further data are added, the numbers going into jobs in recent months may be revised upwards.
- d Includes for example gone abroad.
- e Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
R Revised

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a (Post-April 2001 starts)

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f						
Apr-Jun 2001	2.29	1.84	0.45	0.50	0.43	0.06
Jul-Sep 2001	5.88	4.85	1.03	1.60	1.43	0.17
Oct-Dec 2001	6.79	5.55	1.23	2.02	1.87	0.16
Jan-Mar 2002 R	8.43	6.96	1.47	1.33	1.22	0.11
Apr 2002 R	2.73	2.21	0.52	0.74	0.64	0.10
May 2002 R	3.61	2.99	0.62	0.74	0.67	0.08
Jun 2002 R	2.98	2.48	0.50	0.33	0.32	0.02
Male						
Apr-Jun 2001	1.86	1.50	0.36	0.40	0.35	0.05
Jul-Sep 2001	4.64	3.83	0.81	1.29	1.16	0.13
Oct-Dec 2001	5.17	4.16	1.01	1.71	1.58	0.13
Jan-Mar 2002 R	6.98	5.75	1.23	1.14	1.04	0.10
Apr 2002 R	2.31	1.87	0.44	0.62	0.54	0.08
May 2002 R	3.04	2.52	0.53	0.61	0.55	0.07
Jun 2002 R	2.53	2.10	0.42	0.27	0.26	0.01
Female						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001	0.98	0.83	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.03
Oct-Dec 2001	1.13	1.00	0.17	0.25	0.21	0.04
Jan-Mar 2002 R	1.32	1.11	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.01
Apr 2002 R	0.39	0.31	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.00
May 2002 R	0.52	0.43	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.00
Jun 2002 R	0.42	0.34	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Apr-Jun 2001	0.22	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	0.61	0.55	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.01
Oct-Dec 2001	0.73	0.65	0.08	0.20	0.19	0.01
Jan-Mar 2002 R	0.86	0.78	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.00
Apr 2002 R	0.27	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.00
May 2002 R	0.39	0.35	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.00
Jun 2002 R	0.31	0.28	0.02	0.04</		

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFULFILLED 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
		DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR	
1997		283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0	
1998		295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5	
1999		314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4	
2000		359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6	
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.

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 1/2 week month.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	23.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-62, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancy series has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000		19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b		DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE	DPCY	BCSB	DPCZ							

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
2000	207	212	182	183	499	52
2001	187	194	167	180	525	43
1999 Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
1999 Oct	15	21	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
1999 Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
1999 Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
2000 Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
2000 Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
2000 Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
2000 May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
2000 Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
2000 Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
2000 Aug	16	25	10.1	11.4	114.9	14.1
2000 Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
2000 Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
2000 Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
2000 Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1	23.2	52.5	2.2
2001 Feb	23	30	13.8	23.5	35.6	5.6
2001 Mar	18	26	13.9	26.5	47.8	8.9
2001 Apr	21	27	4.4	16.1	16.1	1.7
2001 May	17	23	62.4	63.8	92.6	4.5
2001 Jun	18	22	7.3	7.7	12.5	4.1
2001 Jul	18	27	6.3	8.0	23.6	3.4
2001 Aug	9	14	5.7	6.3	17.6	2.4
2001 Sep	11	16	3.4	6.2	23.8	2.7
2001 Oct	10	16	3.7	6.8	38.9	2.5
2001 Nov	14	19	6.5	11.4	62.1	4.8
2001 Dec	12	16	30.1	34.4	102.1	-
2002 Jan	13	18	9.4	33.4	91.7	4.0
2002 Feb	3	12	3.2	6.4	23.8	2.0
2002 Mar	13	21	54.6	58.2	79.6	2.2
2002 Apr	13	19	3.7	7.1	15.0	1.2
2002 May	5	8	62.8	64.0	81.4	-
2002 Jun	10	15	3.8	35.4	57.0	0.4
2002 Jul	12	20 R	3.8	620.0 R	521.2 R	0.3
2002 Aug	12	21 R	3.1	5.3	13.7 R	1.9
2002 Sep	9	17	3.2	10.1	9.4	1.0

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC1992	Thousands										
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1995			1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996			2	97	8	5	894	11	158	129	8	3
1997			2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998			-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999			-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000			3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	36
2001			25	43	10	4	107	-	216	43	73	4
1999 Sep			-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-
1999 Oct			-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	-
1999 Nov			-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
1999 Dec			-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan			-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	-
2000 Feb			-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	1.4	-
2000 Mar			-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-
2000 Apr			-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	0.2
2000 May			-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5
2000 Jun			-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1
2000 Jul			-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	0.6
2000 Aug			-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1
2000 Sep			-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5
2000 Oct			-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7
2000 Nov			-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0
2000 Dec			-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1
2001 Jan			-	-	2.2	3.7	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2
2001 Feb			-	-	5.6	4.5	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4
2001 Mar			-	-	8.9	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5	1.2	12.7
2001 Apr			-	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	1.6	0.4	11.1
2001 May			-	-	4.5	0.2	-	46.4	0.1	0.4	30.9	10.1
2001 Jun			-	-	4.1	0.4	-	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3
2001 Jul			-	-	3.4	0.4	-	3.5	0.1	16.2	-	0.1
2001 Aug			-	-	3.3	2.4	-	3.1	-	6.5	-	2.2
2001 Sep			-	-	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	12.7	-	1.1
2001 Oct			-	-	6.1	2.5	-	1.5	-	25.6	-	3.2
2001 Nov			-	-	0.6	4.8	-	0.1	-	52.4	-	2.1
2001 Dec			-	-	9.6	-	-	3.7	-	82.9	5.5	0.1
2002 Jan			-	-	4.0	-	0.1	23.1	-	62.8	1.0	0.7
2002 Feb			-	-	2.0	-	-	4.3	-	16.5	0.8	0.2
2002 Mar			-	-	2.2	-	-	7.3	4.0	17.0	47.1	2.0
2002 Apr			-	0.2	1.2	0.7	-	4.0	1.2	5.4	0.3	1.8
2002 May			-	-	-	-	4.2	6.8	-	3.5	57.5	5.0
2002 Jun			-	-	0.4	-	8.5	12.7	-	7.2	7.9	11.0
2002 Jul			-	-	0.3	16.0	43.3	6.6	-	72.7 R	195.1	107.3
2002 Aug			-	-	1.9	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	3.6
2002 Sep			-	-	1.0	-	-	7.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2002 are provisional.
R Revised

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to September 2001			12 months to September 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	1,100	11,100	1	300	6,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	3	500	800	1	300	4,800
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	1	100	200
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	2	200	1,300	1	100	100
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	800	8	2,500	3,500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	300	500	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	100	100	1	100	100
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	3	800	5,400	-	-	-
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	3	200	6,000	2	400	2,200
electrical and optical equipment;	4	1,900	3,000	4	500	2,100
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	12	12,500	25,200	5	3,700	7,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	400	3,900	-	-	-
Construction	10	13,300	25,500	2	16,700	16,700
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2	100	500	2	100	700
Hotels and restaurants	4	11,800	20,100	6	69,100	55,500
Transport, storage and communication	122	78,300	122,100	56	30,900	83,900
Financial intermediation	1	100	200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	200	300	2	1,300	5,500
Public administration and defence	20	28,400	75,100	15	123,400	350,000
Education	14	44,200	55,400	15	320,500	315,400
Health and social work	12	28,900	129,000	14	137,200	136,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	14	12,500	20,400	11	98,500	95,600
All industries and services	227 ^a	237,900	510,500	133 ^a	808,100	1,095,900

a 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.

Stoppages: September 2002

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	17	10,100	9,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	9	3,200 ^a	2,200
Continuing from earlier months	8	6,900	7,200

a Including 3,200 directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2002 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to September 2002		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	65	715,800	714,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	5	33,200	79,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	0	1,300
Redundancy questions	12	8,100	15,300
Trade union matters	5	3,500	3,700
Working conditions and supervision	9	34,900	253,900
Manning and work allocation	24	7,600	21,200
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	4,800	5,900
All causes	133	808,100	1,095,900

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

July to September 2002

Thousands and percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a	Total	Not in FTE ^a	In FTE ^a
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	817	316	501	655	232	423	162	87	75	696	104	591
	18-24	3,728	3,153	575	3,330	2,825	505	398	330	67	1,249	531	719
	All under 25	4,545	3,468	1,077	3,985	3,057	928	560	418	142	1,945	635	1,310
Male	16-17	404	181	222	311	131	180	93	51	42	371	56	315
	18-24	1,979	1,699	280	1,736	1,491	244	243	208	35	509	144	365
	All under 25	2,382	1,880	502	2,047	1,623	424	336	259	76	880	200	680
Female	16-17	413	134	279	343	100	243	70	36	34	325	48	277
	18-24	1,749	1,454	295	1,595	1,334	261	155	122	33	740	386	353
	All under 25	2,162	1,588	574	1,938	1,434	504	224	158	66	1,065	435	630
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	54.0	75.2	45.9	43.3	55.2	38.7	19.9	27.6	15.0	46.0	24.8	54.1
	18-24	74.9	85.6	44.5	66.9	76.7	39.0	10.7	10.5	11.7	25.1	14.4	55.5
	All under 25	70.0	84.5	45.1	61.4	74.5	38.9	12.3	12.0	13.2	30.0	15.5	54.9
Male	16-17	52.1	76.4	41.4	40.2	55.3	33.5	22.9	28.1	18.7	47.9	23.6	58.6
	18-24	79.5	92.2	43.4	69.8	80.9	37.8	12.3	12.3	12.5	20.5	7.8	56.6
	All under 25	73.0	90.4	42.5	62.7	78.0	35.9	14.1	13.8	15.2	27.0	9.6	57.5
Female	16-17	56.0	73.6	50.2	46.5	55.0	43.7	16.9	27.0	12.0	44.0	26.4	49.8
	18-24	70.3	79.0	45.5	64.1	72.5	40.2	8.8	8.4	11.0	29.7	21.0	54.5
	All under 25	67.0	78.5	47.7	60.0	70.9	41.9	10.4	10.0	11.5	33.0	21.5	52.3
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	0	-9	9	-1	-16	15	1	7	-6	38	30	8
	18-24	56	81	-25	42	63	-21	14	15	-1	28	22	6
	All under 25	56	72	-15	41	47	-6	16	23	-7	66	52	15
Male	16-17	-20	-20	0	-24	-19	-5	4	-1	5	40	22	18
	18-24	12	6	6	-4	10	6	6	7	0	33	32	1
	All under 25	-7	-14	7	-17	-22	5	10	6	4	73	54	19
Female	16-17	19	10	9	22	2	20	-3	8	-11	-2	8	-10
	18-24	44	75	-31	36	67	-31	8	9	-1	-5	-10	6
	All under 25	63	85	-22	58	69	-11	5	17	-12	-7	-3	-4
RATES(%)^b													
All	16-17	-1.4	-6.2	0.1	-1.2	-6.9	0.7	0.2	3.1	-1.5	1.4	6.2	-0.1
	18-24	-0.1	-0.2	-1.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3
	All under 25	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Male	16-17	-4.0	-9.2	-1.4	-4.2	-8.5	-2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	4.0	9.2	1.4
	18-24	-1.0	-1.6	0.5	-1.1	-1.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	-0.4	1.0	1.6	-0.5
	All under 25	-1.7	-2.5	-0.4	-1.8	-2.7	-0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.4
Female	16-17	1.3	-1.8	1.7	1.9	-4.6	3.6	-1.5	4.2	-4.4	-1.3	1.8	-1.7
	18-24	0.7	1.3	-2.9	0.5	1.1	-3.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	-0.7	-1.3	2.9
	All under 25	0.8	1.1	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.8

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Full-time education.
b Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data. See pp673-6 for further information.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

5 October - 8 November 2002

10,053

Note: Data from 8 December 2001 to 8 June 2002 are unavailable due to new reporting procedures in line with Jobcentre Plus reporting. Data will appear in *Labour Market Trends* when they are available.

The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Output											
		GDP 1995 prices			GDP market prices			Index of output UK			Index of production OECD Countries		
		1995=100	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
Output													
		YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS	GDQB						
1994		97.2	698.9	4.7	98.3	98.5	4.7	96.9	4.8	100.0	3.8	..	..
1995		100.0	719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	100.0	0.0	100.0
1996		102.6	738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7	0.7	103.6	3.6	102.7	2.7	103.0
1997		106.2	763.5	3.4	102.4	1.1	102.0	1.3	108.1	4.3	105.7	2.9	108.5
1998		109.3	783.8	2.9	103.4	1.0	102.8	0.8	112.9	4.4	107.0	1.2	110.9
1999		111.9	804.7	2.4	104.2	0.8	103.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	107.8	0.7	114.5 R
2000		115.3	829.5	3.1	105.9	1.6	105.2	2.0	120.8	3.6	109.7	1.8	120.8
2001		117.6	845.8	2.0	103.6	-2.2	102.7	-2.4	124.8	3.3	113.7	3.6	117.6
2001	Q3	117.9	211.9	1.8 R	103.3	-2.9 R	102.1	-3.2 R	125.1	3.0	114.1	5.7	117.0
	Q4	118.1	212.4	1.6	101.0	-5.0	99.8	-6.1	126.0	3.1	116.1	6.3	115.3 R
2002	Q1	118.3	212.6	1.0	99.8	-5.7	98.6	-6.6	126.1	2.0	119.5	7.2	116.2
	Q2	119.0	214.0	1.3	100.1	-4.1	97.9	-5.3	126.9	1.9	120.9	7.1	117.6 R
	Q3	119.8	215.5	1.7	100.4	-2.8	99.0	-3.0	127.9	2.2	..	..	117.6 R
Income													
		Real household disposable income £ billion	Gross trading profits of companies ^c	RPI	RPIX	Producer Price Index ^{a,b,c}		Inventories					
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion
1994		OSXS	CAED			CZBH	CDKQ	RNNK	PLLU	RNNQ	PLLV	CAFU	
1995		97.4	1.2	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.2	4.8	
1996		100.0	2.7	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	8.8	4.1	0.0	4.2	4.5	
1997		102.4	2.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	-1.2	2.6	0.1	1.9	1.8	
1998		106.8	4.3	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	-8.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.0	
1999		106.7	-0.1	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	-8.9	0.6	0.1	-0.1	4.8	
2000		110.8	3.8	154.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	-1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.4	6.3	
2001		115.8	4.5	154.9	0.5	3.0	2.1	11.5	2.6	0.1	0.8	6.0	
2001		123.4	6.6	152.5	-1.6	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	
2001	Q3	123.1	5.0 R	37.4	6.5	1.8	2.4	-2.6	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	
	Q4	125.5	6.6	39.6	6.3	1.0	2.0	-8.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	0.2	
2002	Q1	125.0	2.0	41.0	7.2	1.2	2.4	-5.7	-0.3	-4.1	0.0	0.4	
	Q2	126.0	2.9	40.6	9.2	1.2	1.9	-5.8	-4.4	-4.4	0.3	-0.8	
	Q3	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.0	-2.4 R	0.4 R	-1.8 R	0.5	..	
Expenditure													
		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices	Retail sales volume	Retail sales value ^d	All industries ^h	Manufacturing industries ⁱ	Service industries	General government final consumption					
		1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices				
		£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
1994		ABJR	EAPS	EAFY	NPFL	APIN	APIT	NMRY					
1995		435.4	3.1	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	15.0	..	56.8	138.6
1996		443.4	1.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	7.8	17.6	17.3	59.8	141.0
1997		460.5	3.9	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	9.1	17.8	11.5	66.7	142.7
1998		473.7	3.9	106.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.1	10.2	19.8	11.3	73.3	142.8
1999		496.2	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	110.2	18.4	20.7	4.4	89.5	145.0
2000		519.2	4.6	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.0	1.6	17.7	-14.6	94.3	149.4
2001		545.8	5.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	114.0	1.8	17.9	1.0	96.1	152.5
2001		568.0	4.1	128.0	6.0	132.6	6.3	115.0	0.9	17.0	-5.1	98.1	157.2
2001	Q3	142.6	3.9	128.8 R	6.3 R	128.2	6.7	28.9	1.5	4.0	-10.1	24.9	39.5
	Q4	144.2	4.2	130.4	6.3	155.1	6.7	27.6	-8.4	4.1	-9.4	23.5	40.2
2002	Q1	144.9	3.5	131.7	5.4	127.1	6.1	26.1	-11.0	3.7			

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX
2000	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8
	Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8
	Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6
	Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1
	Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8
	Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8
	Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.8	2.2
	Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3
2002	Jan	173.3	1.3	172.4	2.6	165.0	3.0
	Feb	173.8	1.0	172.8	2.2	165.4	2.7
	Mar	174.5	1.3	173.5	2.3	166.1	2.5
	Apr	175.7	1.5	174.7	2.3	166.9	2.5
	May	176.2	1.1	175.2	1.8	167.3	1.8
	Jun	176.2	1.0	175.1	1.5	167.2	1.4
	Jul	175.9	1.5	174.8	2.0	167.0	1.9
	Aug	176.4	1.4	175.3	1.9	167.6	1.8
	Sep	177.6	1.7	176.4	2.1	168.7	2.0
	Oct	177.9	2.1	176.6	2.3	169.1	2.4

Source: ONS
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

European Union - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

United Kingdom		European Union ^b		Monetary Union Area average ^b	
		Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 1996=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHVJ	CJYR	CLNJ	CLNX
2000	Sep	106.2	1.0	107.1	2.5
	Oct	106.1	1.0	107.2	2.4
	Nov	106.4	1.0	107.5	2.6
	Dec	106.4	0.9	107.5	2.3
2001	Jan	105.4	0.9	107.2	2.1
	Feb	105.7	0.8	107.5	2.0
	Mar	106.1	1.0	108.1	2.1
	Apr	106.7	1.1	108.8	2.6
	May	107.5	1.7	109.3	3.0
	Jun	107.7	1.7	109.5	2.8
	Jul	106.9	1.4	109.1	2.5
	Aug	107.3	1.8	109.1	2.4
	Sep	107.6	1.3	109.4	2.1
	Oct	107.4	1.2	109.5	2.2
	Nov	107.2	0.8	109.4	1.8
	Dec	107.5	1.0	109.6	1.9
2002	Jan	107.1	1.6	109.9	2.5
	Feb	107.3	1.5	110.0	2.3
	Mar	107.7	1.5	110.6	2.3
	Apr	108.1	1.3	111.2	2.2
	May	108.4	0.8	111.3	1.8
	Jun	108.4	0.6	111.3	1.6
	Jul	108.1	1.1	111.1	1.8
	Aug	108.4	1.0	111.2	1.9
	Sep	108.7	1.0	111.5 P	1.9 P

Source: ONS/Eurostat
Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

^a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
^b Figures for European Union and Monetary Union Area averages are provisional for January 2001 to February 2002. The June 2002 HICP Monetary Union Area average index in Table H.12 published in the August 2002 issue of Labour Market Trends was incorrect. No other figure or RPI/HICP datasets were affected. ONS apologises for this error.

Note: From April 2002 Tables H.11 and H.12 have been reformatted and old Tables H.11-15 and H.21 are no longer published in Labour Market Trends. The data are available on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi. The following table shows where to access more detailed RPI and HICP data. For further information, see p55, Labour Market Trends, February 2002.

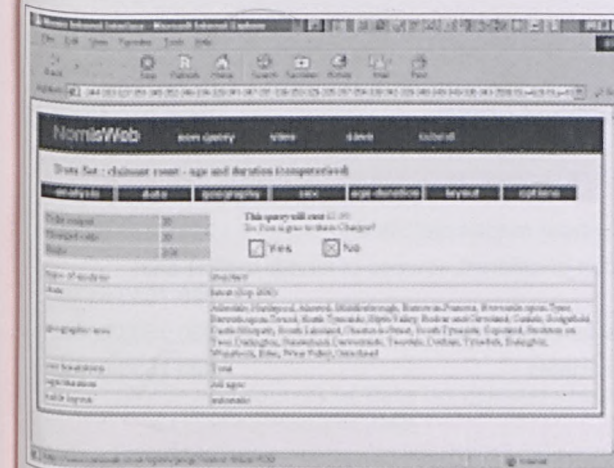
P Provisional

Labour Market Trends old tables	Focus on CPI equivalent	CPI First Release equivalent
H.11	Table 1	Table 1
H.12	Table 2	Table 2
H.13	Table 4	N/A
H.14	Table 5/7	Table 3
H.15	Table 8	Table 3
H.21	Table 17	Table 7

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Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075
RPI data can be found in <i>Focus on Consumer Price Indices</i> available from www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi/ .	

ONLINE

Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=550>).

The labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Onlineproducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S67. 0191 374 2468

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LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* available from the bookshelf area of the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/bookshelf.

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