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# Labour Market Trends

Changing to  
SOC2000 – dual  
coding on the  
Labour Force Survey

Analysis of the  
claimant count by  
age and duration  
including clerical  
claims









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**Labour Market  
trends**

# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 13 June 2001

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

## Headlines

- ➊ **Rising employment** indicated by February-April 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- ➋ **ILO unemployment rate down** in February-April 2001 LFS. Fall in May 2001 claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow and there were falls in both the ILO unemployment rate and the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has increased.

Labour Force Survey data for February to April 2001 show that the working age employment rate was 74.8 per cent, a rise of 0.1 percentage point over the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment rose by 67,000 over the quarter and by 261,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.0 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the preceding three months and down 0.7 percentage points from a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 3,200 in May 2001. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 6,600 over the past three months and 10,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in April was 5.2 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from March 2001.

## New this month

February-April 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

May 2001 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

April 2001 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

March 2001 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

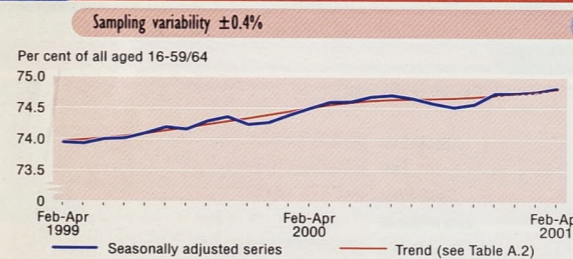


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

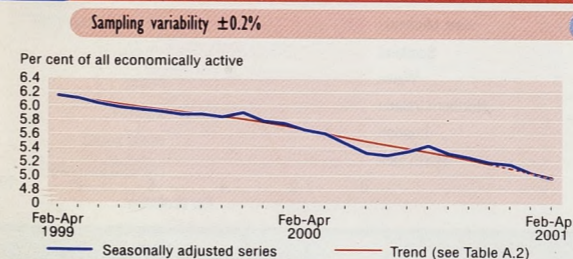


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

- ➊ **Employment rate** was 74.8 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2000-January 2001 and up 0.3 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ➋ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.0 per cent in the February-April 2001 period, down 0.2 percentage points from November 2000-January 2001 and down 0.7 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ➌ **Employment** was 28.14 million in February-April 2001, up 261,000 on the same period year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➍ **Workforce jobs** rose by 119,000 over the year to 29.15 million in March 2001; this comprised a rise of 5,000 male jobs and a rise of 114,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ➎ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.48 million in February-April 2001. This is 198,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➏ **Claimant count** down 3,200 on the month to May 2001 to 976,800. Claimant count rate in May 2001 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from April 2001 (Table A.3).
- ➐ **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in February-April 2001, down 0.1 percentage point from November 2000-January 2001 and down 0.2 percentage points from February-April 2000 (Table A.1).
- ➑ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2001 period, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2000-January 2001 and up 0.2 percentage points from February-April 2000 (Table A.1).
- ➒ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 5.2 per cent in April 2001, up 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier. This is up 0.2 percentage points from the March 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ➓ **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 8,600 in May 2001 to 246,200 (Table A.3).
- ➔ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 8,100 in May 2001 to 395,900 (Table G.1).



## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 42,000 since November 2000-January 2001 to 15.52 million in February-April 2001, and women up 26,000 in the same period to 12.62 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 88,000 since November 2000-January 2001 to 21.13 million in February-April 2001. People in part-time employment down 21,000 over the same period to 7.01 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 107,000 in the three months to April 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.87 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 920.6 million during February-April 2001, up 0.7 per cent from February-April 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 30,000 over the year to stand at 222,000 in February-April 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 60,000 over the year to stand at 390,000 in February-April 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 15,000 over the year to stand at 395,000 in February-April 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year. The highest rate is in the North East at 7.7 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.3 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 54,200 over the year to stand at 197,300 in May 2001 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 233,000 in May 2001, a fall of 18,600 since May 2000 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,300 in May 2001, a fall of 1,900 since May 2000 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	May 2001	Change on year
18-24 over six months	41,201	-11,873
25 and over more than two years	95,019	-29,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,220</b>	<b>-41,605</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.62 million in February-April 2001. Of this total, 16.41 million were men and 13.21 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.74 million in February-April 2001. Of this total 5.50 million people did not want a job and 2.01 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 261,000 in the year to February-April 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 198,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 180,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 243,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.3 per cent in February-April 2001, down 0.1 percentage point from November 2000-January 2001, while the rate for women was 72.8 per cent for the same period, down 0.1 percentage point from the November 2000-January 2001 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.7 per cent in February-April 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from November 2000-January 2001, while the rate for women was 27.2 per cent for the same period, up 0.1 percentage point from the November 2000-January 2001 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

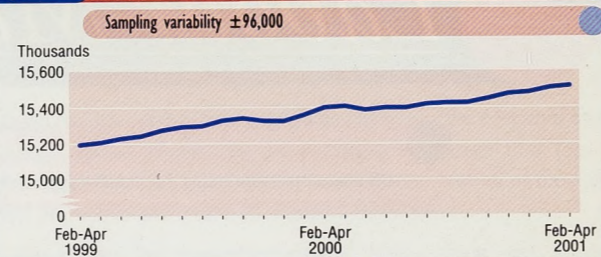


Figure 5 Female employment

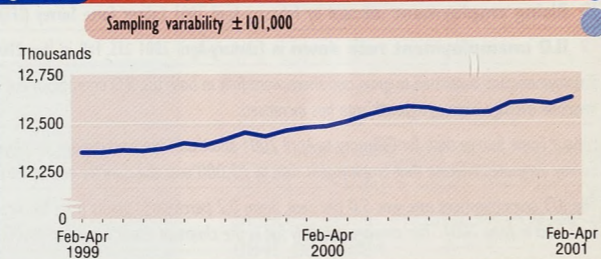


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

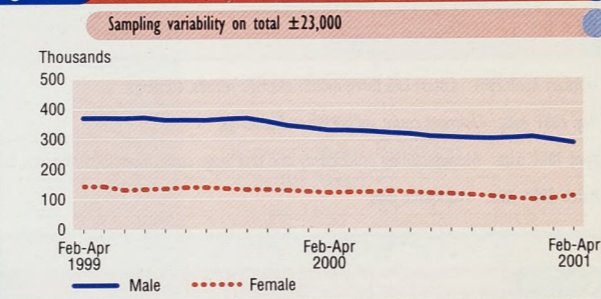


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

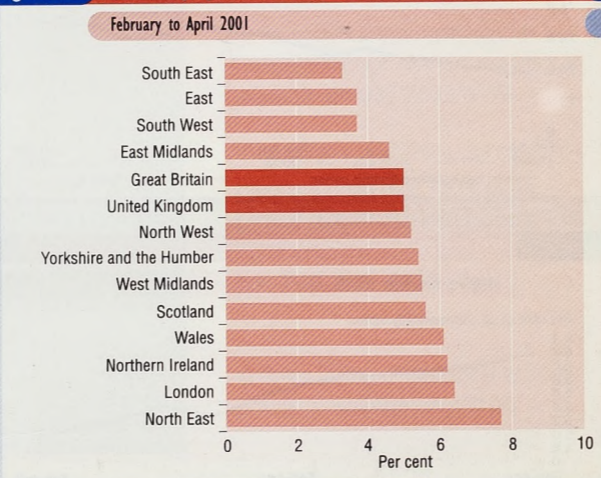


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

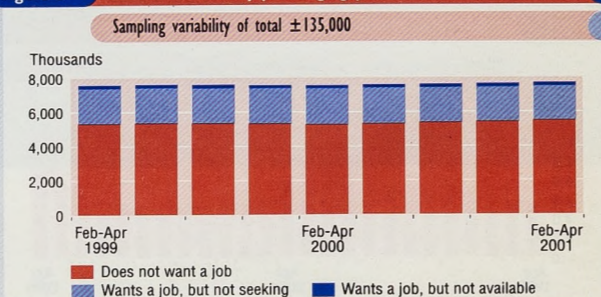


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

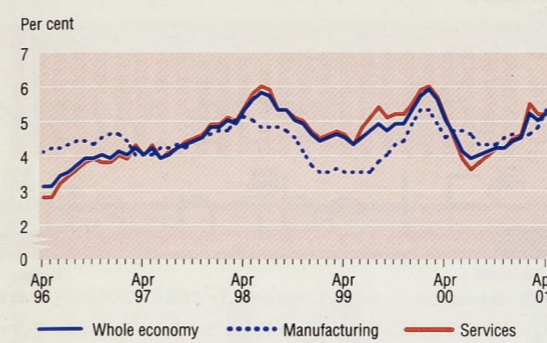


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

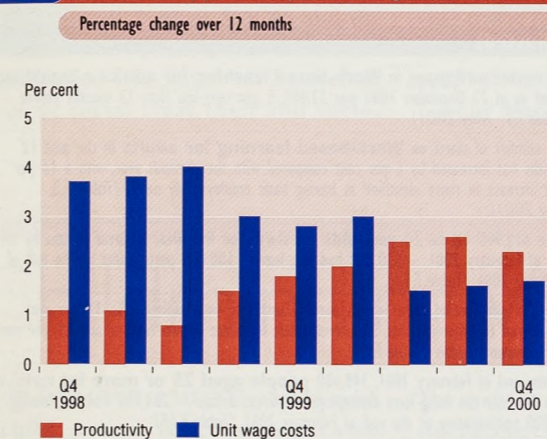


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 167,000 people made redundant in winter 2000/2001 (December to February). This compares with 193,000 in winter 1999/2000 (Table C.41, May 2001).
- Results for winter 2000/2001 show that 8 per thousand of male employees and 5 per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 43 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 2001).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 5.2 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised March 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to April 2001 was 4.6 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the revised March 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2001 was 5.3 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the revised March 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 5.5 per cent for April 2001, down 0.2 percentage points from the revised March 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.2 per cent in April 2001, unchanged from the revised March 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for April 2001 was 4.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.7 percentage points from the revised March 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for April 2001 was 5.4 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the revised March 2001 rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.6 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 4.8 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2001, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.3 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in February-April 2001 was 5.0 per cent, below the EU average of 7.6 per cent in April 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under 25s at 11.9 per cent in February-April 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.6 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April 2001, compared with 1.1 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.0 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.9 per cent.



## VACANCIES

- 1 New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in May 2001 were 33,000 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 1 Stocks of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in May 2001 were 41,600 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 1 Placings by Jobcentres down by 2,000 in May 2001 to stand at 115,500 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 602,000, from 229 stoppages. Some 21 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 28 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- 1 Number of working days lost to labour disputes in April 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 15,000, from 25 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 The number of young people in Work-based training for young people in England and Wales as at 22 December 2000 was 308,100, 2 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.1, May 2001).
- 1 The number of starts on Work-based training for young people in the past 12 months in England and Wales has increased by 8 per cent, made up of an increase in starts on Foundation Modern Apprenticeships of 28 per cent, a small increase of 5 per cent on Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and a decrease on Other Training of 31 per cent.
- 1 Foundation Modern Apprenticeships now contributes the greatest number of starts on Work-based training for young people (41 per cent over period Jan-Dec 2000) (Table F.2, May 2001).
- 1 Achievement of qualifications at level 3 or above in England increased in the year to 1999/2000 by 12 percentage points to 48 per cent for Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, and by 6 percentage points to 23 per cent for Work-based training for young people. The rate of achievement of any full qualification on Work-based training for young people also increased from 49 per cent to 52 per cent (Table F.5, May 2001).
- 1 The level of Work-based training for young people trainees entering employment in the year 1999/2000 has increased to 71 per cent, 2 percentage points higher than in the previous 12 months (Table F.6, May 2001).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2001 grew by 0.3 per cent, down from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.6 per cent.
- 1 Retail sales volumes in the three months to April 2001 were 1.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 1 Manufacturing output in the three months to April 2001 was 1.1 per cent lower compared with the previous three months but 0.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 1 The total volume of construction output in the first quarter of 2001 was 1.8 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent lower than the same quarter a year earlier.
- 1 Business investment in the first quarter of 2001 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 9.9 per cent higher than the first quarter of 2000.
- 1 Government consumption in the fourth quarter of 2000 was up 0.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 1 The balance of trade in goods in the three months to March 2001 was in deficit by £7.7 billion, up from a deficit of £7.6 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.6 billion a year earlier.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please e-mail [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies data.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

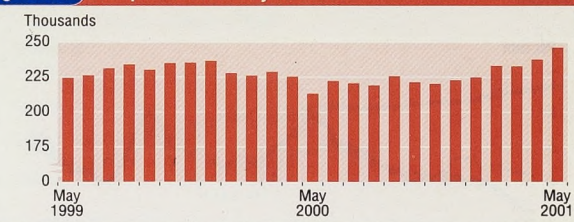
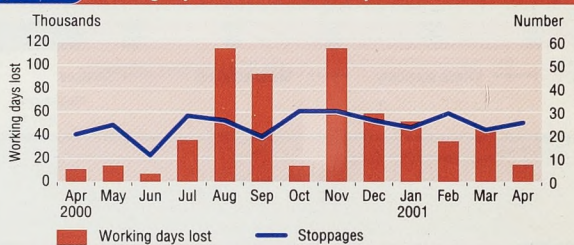


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



# New ethnicity and occupation data in the LFS

THE SPRING 2001 Labour Force Survey dataset will be released on 18 July and will contain some new classifications. The ethnicity questions have been changed to allow greater comparability with the new classification used in the 2001 Census. The new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000) will replace SOC90 and the National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SEC) will be used in place of social class (SC) and socio-

economic group (SEG). Additionally, the new concept of household reference person has been introduced to replace the head of household concept, although head of household data will still be available.

Information about household reference person was given in an earlier article (see p181, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2001). For further details of SOC2000, see pp357-64 in this issue and also pp563-72, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000.

For further information about the National Statistics ethnic classification and NS-SEC, see the National Statistics website: [http://statbase/nsbase/themes/compendia\\_reference/articles/ns\\_ethnic\\_classification.asp](http://statbase/nsbase/themes/compendia_reference/articles/ns_ethnic_classification.asp) and

[http://statbase/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec/default.asp](http://statbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/default.asp).

More details about the impact of these classifications on LFS data will be published on the National Statistics website at the time of release.

## OTHER NEWS

## Childminding work

EMPLOYMENT AMONG women with a child under five has increased significantly in the past 20 years. The demand for childcare has grown yet the number of childminders has fallen over recent years. Childminders are still the main providers of formal childcare accounting for nearly a quarter of children receiving non-parental care.

Research undertaken by the Thomas Coram Institute has shown that most childminders were women with a partner in full-time employment. Women entered childminding usually at a time in their life when they had young children at home. When they started childminding over 90 per cent had their own children, of whom three-quarters were under the age of five. They did so mainly as a way of staying at home and caring for their own children while contributing to the family budget.

The research, carried out between 1999 and 2000 has been published in a report *Who cares? Childminding in the 1990s* and involved secondary analysis of the Family Resource Survey and a questionnaire survey of a nationally representative sample of 1,050 childminders drawn from eight English authorities as well as case studies.

The study showed that care by relatives was still the most common form of childcare for children whose parents worked, but parents using childminders and day nurseries were much more likely to be working full-time and be working in professional and managerial jobs. Parents using relatives or friends were less likely to work in professional and managerial jobs and more likely to be working part-time.

Childminders worked an average of 34 hours a week, but a third worked between 41 and 50 hours a week. The average gross weekly income, according to the report, was £103. Three-quarters did not get paid when they took a holiday. The majority of childminders nevertheless found their work satisfying, and when asked about their current employment preferences more than half said they wanted to be childminding. More than half either saw childminding as their chosen career or as a stepping-stone to related work. Two-fifths, however, saw childminding as convenient while their children were young and still at home.

The research found that although there was no requirement for childminders to be trained or qualified, around three-quarters had undertaken some non-qualification

training related to their work. But only a third thought that it was very important to attend training courses. Lack of career progression and the fact that childcare experience gained little recognition within the wider labour market contributed to the problems that some childminders had in seeing childminding as a career.

The report found that the number of childminders had declined over the past few years due to factors such as: changing demographics; improved flexible working opportunities; lack of support at the local authority level; low pay and poor status; and increased regulatory demands.

• *Who cares? Childminding in the 1990s* by Ann Mooney, Abigail Knight, Peter Moss and Charlie Owen, published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by the Family Policy Studies Centre in association with The Industrial Society. ISBN 1 901455 62 9, price £13.95 (plus £2 postage), available from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, e-mail [orders@yps.ymn.co.uk](mailto:orders@yps.ymn.co.uk).



# Parliamentary questions

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Len Cook, National Statistician. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

## Disabled people (unemployment)

**PAUL MARSDEN** (Shrewsbury & Atcham) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what the (a) percentage and (b) numerical change in the number of unemployed disabled people was between (i) 1 May 1997 and (ii) the latest date for which figures are available.

**KAREN DUNNELL:** I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The available data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are on a consistent basis only from spring (March to May) 1998.

Between spring 1998 and spring 2000, the number of employed disabled people increased, so that the International Labour Organization (ILO) unemployment rate for disabled people (the proportion of economically active working-age people who are ILO unemployed) fell from 11.3 per cent in spring 1998 to 10.3 per cent in spring 2000. During the same period, the number of ILO unemployed people in the UK of working age with a disability increased by 17,000 (4.8 per cent).

This information has been taken from the Labour Force Survey, National Statistics' main source of labour market data on individuals. The LFS identifies whether respondents have a current long-term disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) or a work-limiting disability. Both categories have been included to give a comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability.

The measure of unemployment derived from the LFS is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the ILO. It counts as unemployed people who are (a) without a paid job, (b) available to start work within the next two weeks, and (c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

(11 May)

## Family statistics

**EDWARD LEIGH** (Gainsborough) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of (a) families with dependent children are headed by (i) married couples, (ii) cohabiting couples and (iii) a lone parent by each type and (b) dependent children live in families which are headed by (1) a married couple, (2) a cohabiting couple, (3) a parent who has never married, (4) a widowed parent, (5) a divorced parent and (6) a separated parent.

**LEN COOK:** Estimates of marital status and household composition are available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) household datasets, which are available for the spring and autumn

quarters of each year. The latest available LFS estimates of the marital status of heads of households are for the autumn (September to November) quarter of 2000 and are given in the following tables.

The first table gives non-seasonally adjusted LFS estimates of families with dependent children by the marital status of the head of the family unit; the second gives estimates of dependent children by the marital status of the head of the family unit.

**Table 1 Families with dependent children<sup>a</sup> by marital status of head of family; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted**

	Per cent
Percentage of which headed by:	
Married couple	67.3
Cohabiting couple	10.8
Male lone parents	2.3
Female lone parents	19.7
All families with dependent children (thousands=100 %)	7,400

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Dependent children are defined as all 0-15 year olds and 16-18 year olds in full-time education.

**Table 2 Dependent children<sup>a</sup> by marital status of head of family; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted**

	Percentage
Percentage of dependent children in families headed by:	
Married couple	70.7
Cohabiting couple	9.5
Single parent, never married	7.2
Widowed parent	1.2
Divorced parent	6.5
Separated parent	5.0
Dependent children in all family units (thousands=100 %)	14,463

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Dependent children are defined as all 0-15 year olds and 16-18 year olds in full-time education.

(11 May)

## Earnings

**BARBARA FOLLETT** (Stevenage) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) what the average hourly earnings were of female part-time employees as a percentage of (a) total female full-time hourly earnings and (b) total male hourly earnings in each year from 1975 to 2000; (2) what the median hourly earnings were of female part-time workers as a

percentage of (a) female full-time workers and (b) male full-time workers at the latest date for which figures are available.

**LEN COOK:** The tables attached provide information on average and median hourly earnings of female part-time employees as a percentage of both female and male full-time hourly earnings, drawing upon the New Earnings Survey (NES). Percentages based on total male earnings, (as opposed to full-time male earnings), are not available on a consistent basis back to 1975.

**Table 1 Average hourly earnings of female part-time employees as a percentage of:**

	Female full-time hourly earnings	Male full-time hourly earnings
1975	83	58
1976	81	59
1977	82	60
1978	81	59
1979	81	58
1980	81	58
1981	79	58
1982	79	57
1983	79	57
1984	78	57
1985	78	57
1986	76	57
1987	76	56
1988	75	56
1989	75	57
1990	75	57
1991	75	58
1992	74	59
1993	74	59
1994	74	59
1995	75	60
1996	72	58
1997	73	59
1998	73	59
1999	74	60
2000	75	61

Source: New Earnings Survey

Notes: 1984-2000 full-time females and full-time males aged 16 and over; 1975-1983 full-time females aged 18 and over and full-time males aged 21 and over.

**Table 2 Median hourly earnings of female part-time workers as a percentage of:**

	Female full-time hourly earnings	Male full-time hourly earnings
2000	69	58

Source: New Earnings Survey

(23 April)

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## 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 labour.market.trends@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5293.

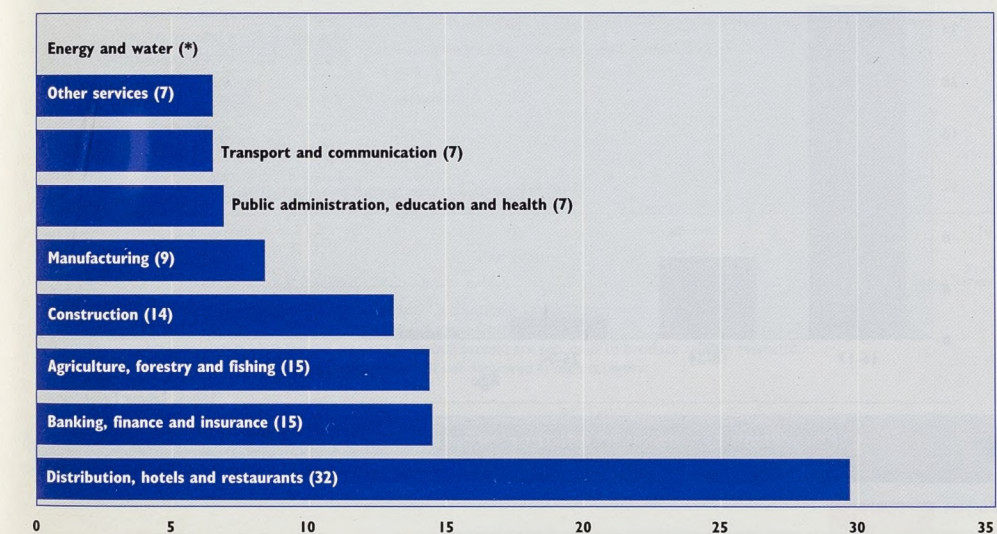
### Contents for July 2001

- 1 Unpaid family workers (LFS)
- 2 People who have never had a paid job (LFS)
- 3 Self-employed by occupation (LFS)
- 4 Index of topics

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

### 1 Unpaid family workers

**Figure 1 Unpaid family workers by industry,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; average of spring 2000 to winter 2000/2001; not seasonally adjusted**



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

( ) The figures in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of unpaid family workers in each industry.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

### Unpaid family workers

Unpaid family workers are people who work in an unpaid capacity for a business that either they or a relative own. Since they are a very small group in the labour market, in order to examine their characteristics it is necessary to improve the reliability of estimates by combining LFS samples over several quarters. Averaging LFS estimates over four quarters reduces the minimum publication threshold to 6,000. For more information see 'Averaging Labour Force Survey data over several quarters', pp17-22, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998.

Unpaid family workers are identified by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a separate group. Although they make up a small proportion of those in employment, by averaging over one year it is possible to analyse their employment patterns (see red box). **Figure 1** shows the distribution of unpaid family workers across different industry groups.

On average over the year spring 2000 to winter 2000/2001, 106,000 people were unpaid family workers (70,000 women and 36,000 men).

Almost one-third of unpaid family workers had jobs in the distribution, hotels and restaurant industry group, just over half of whom worked in the retail trade.

The highest rate of unpaid family working occurred in the agriculture and fishing industry sector with 36 people per thousand compared with between 1 and 7 per thousand in other industries.



## 2 People who have never had a paid job

The winter 2000/2001 LFS recorded almost 2.1 million adults (1.3 million women and 0.8 million men) in the United Kingdom who had never had a paid job. **Table 1** provides information about the education and labour market status of these people.

- Full-time students accounted for 42 per cent of all people who had never had a paid job.
- For men, 19 per cent of those who had never had a paid job were ILO unemployed and 81 per cent were economically inactive. Of these economically inactive men 66 per cent were full-time students.
- For women, over 93 per cent of those who had never had a paid job were economically inactive. Here the pattern is reversed with around two-thirds not in full-time education.

In winter 2000/2001 there were around 1.2 million people not in full-time education who had never had a paid job, representing 2.7 per cent of all people not in full-time education. **Figures 2a** and **b** give the corresponding proportions for different age groups.

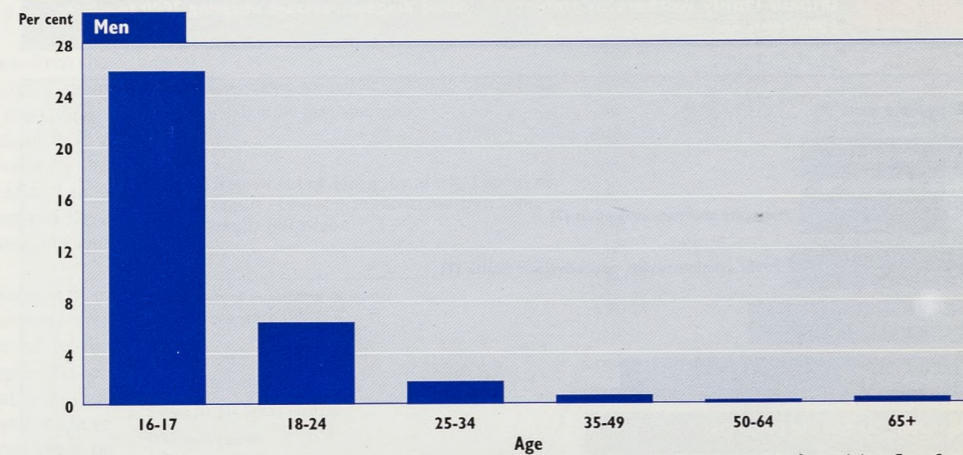
- Not surprisingly, 16 to 17-year-olds are the most likely to have never had a paid job (about 26 per cent for both men and women).
- The proportions decreased rapidly with age for both men and women, though less rapidly for women. Motherhood is likely to be a factor in this.
- The proportion of women who have never had a paid job also rises after retirement: nearly 1 in 25 women compared with 1 in 50 for women aged 35-59.
- The rates for different ages not only reflect how long people have been of working age, but also historical changes in attitudes towards, for example, women working.

**Table 1** People who have never had a paid job, by whether full-time student or not; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

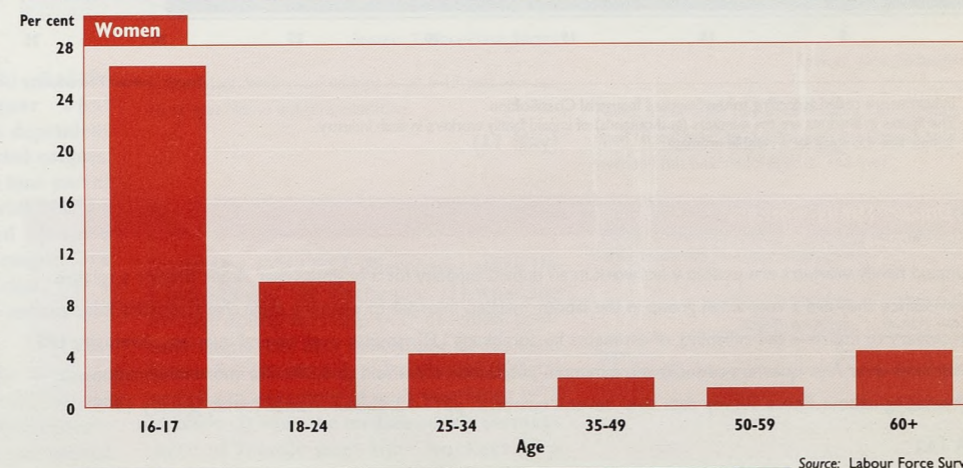
	Thousands		Total
	Full-time student	Not full-time student	
<b>All</b>			
ILO unemployed	65	181	246
Inactive	808	1,004	1,813
<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>2,059</b>
<b>Men</b>			
ILO unemployed	37	114	151
Inactive	411	214	625
<b>Total</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>776</b>
<b>Women</b>			
ILO unemployed	28	67	95
Inactive	398	790	1,188
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1,282</b>

Note: Figures exclude people currently in employment, including casual workers, unpaid family workers, those on college-based government schemes and those still at school.

**Figure 2a** Proportion of men in full-time education who had never had a paid job, by age group, United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

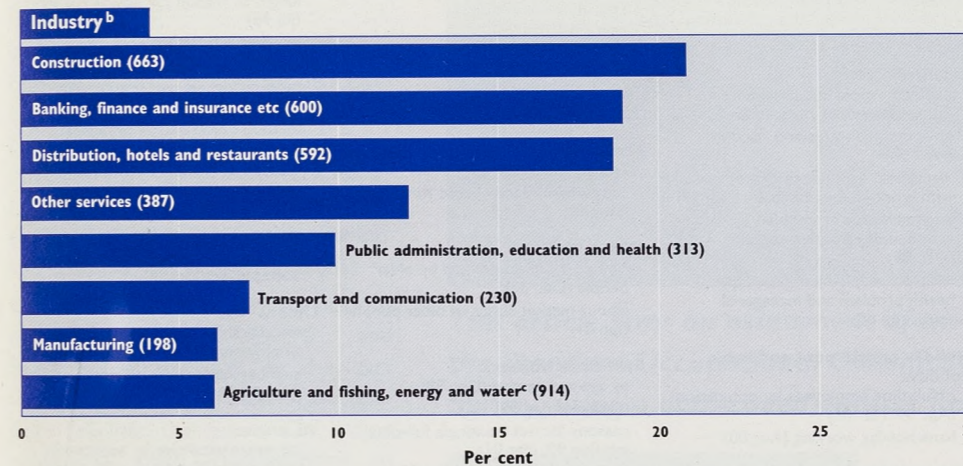
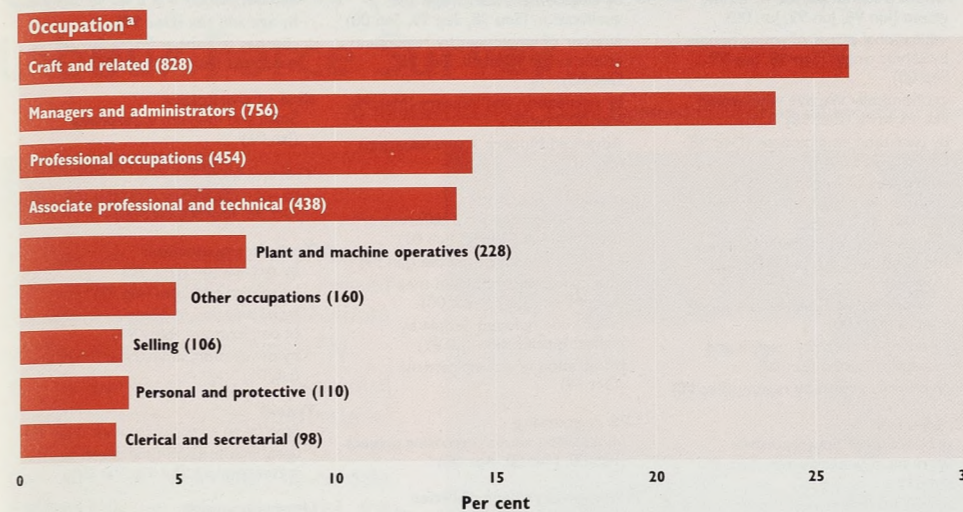


**Figure 2b** Proportion of women in full-time education who had never had a paid job, by age group, United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted



## 3 Self-employed by sex and occupation

**Figure 3** Distribution of self-employed people by occupation<sup>a</sup> and industry,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001; not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.  
 c Grouped together as sample sizes for the separate industrial sectors are too small to produce reliable estimates.  
 ( ) The figures in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of self-employed in each category.

**Table 2** Reasons for not being paid a salary or wage; self-employed people by sex; United Kingdom; winter 2000/2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent <sup>a</sup>	
	All	Men
Paid salary or wage by agency	2	2
Sole director of own ltd business	5	6
Running a business or professional practice	26	26
Partner in business or professional practice	20	20
Working for self	66	65
Sub-contractor	14	18
Freelance work	13	12
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>3,478</b>
<b>All self-employed (thousands)</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,358</b>

a Columns do not sum to 100 per cent because respondents can give up to four reasons.  
 b Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the LFS question about payment other than by salary or wage direct from an employer.

In winter 2000/2001, 3.2 million people in the UK were self-employed. **Figure 3** shows those who are self-employed by occupation and industry.

- Just over a quarter of all those who were self-employed were in craft and related occupations. Of these, 96 per cent were men, the majority of whom worked in the construction trade.
- Two-thirds of those in the managers and administrators group were managers in the service industry, which included those managing newsagents, hairdressers' and restaurants etc. Of these, two-thirds were in the distribution, hotels and restaurants group.
- A third of those self-employed in the banking, finance and insurance industry group worked in legal, accounting and auditing occupations.

Since spring 1999, the LFS asks all those who are self-employed whether they are paid a salary or wage. **Table 2** shows the reasons given by those who were not.

- Working for self was the most common reason for not being paid a salary or wage (66 per cent). However, as respondents can give up to four responses, this was often given alongside the responses of sub-contracting and freelancing.
- Working as a sub-contractor was the reason showing the greatest difference between the sexes (18 per cent of men compared with 4 per cent of women gave this reason). Nearly two-thirds of men in this category were in the construction industry.
- Two-fifths of those who were freelancing were in associate, professional and technical occupations. Women were more likely than men to be in this category (46 per cent compared with 36 per cent).



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**Claimant count**

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**Disability**

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of Advanced Modern Apprentices (Apr 01)  
by pay bands and sex (May 01)

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method of job search by highest qualification (Jul 99)  
method of job search by duration of unemployment (Oct 99)  
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**Women**

in the labour market (standard <sup>1</sup>)  
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educational status by ethnic origin (Sep 98, Sep 99, Sep 00)

<sup>1</sup> These standards appear in February, May, August and November each year from May 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

<sup>2</sup> These standards appear in March, June, September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

# Changing to Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000 – dual coding on the Labour Force Survey

By Roeland Beerten, Laura Rainford and Adrian Jones, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- This year has seen the introduction of SOC2000 (the revised Standard Occupational Classification) to the Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- The summer 2000 LFS was dual coded to both SOC90 (the original classification) and SOC2000, with the aim of providing up-to-date information on the impact of the revision.
- The main features of the revision of SOC90 included a tighter definition of managerial occupations; and an overhaul of new occupations introduced as a result of new technology (covering areas such as computing; the environment and conservation; and customer service occupations).
- There is no exact correspondence between SOC90 and SOC2000 at any level. At the least detailed level 73 per cent of occupations fell into the same SOC major group in both classifications in England and Wales (using the summer 2000 LFS).
- Most of the major groups have been renamed, and all have a different composition in SOC2000 compared with SOC90.
- Overall, the size of all but one of the major groups was affected by the reclassification. There were also differences by sex, age, employment status and industry sector at the major group level.
- While the levels in major groups are different between the two classifications, the pattern of change from 1991 through 1996/7 to 2000 was similar for SOC90 and SOC2000.
- ONS will be producing some backcasted time series on SOC 2000 later in July.



Photo: Uwe Prieschowski

**This article gives an assessment of the impact of the revision to the Standard Occupational Classification on the Labour Force Survey, using a dual-coded dataset from summer 2000.**

## Introduction

IN JUNE 2000 ONS published the *Standard Occupational Classification* (SOC2000) which is a revision of the classification introduced in 1990 (SOC90). The Labour Force Survey (LFS) will publish estimates based on SOC2000 for the first time in the spring 2001 dataset released in July 2001, with tables published in *Labour Market Trends* and the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* in August 2001.

The revision of SOC90 to produce SOC2000 necessarily means that a discontinuity is introduced in occupation data classified using the SOC. This article describes the work done to code the LFS to both SOC90 and SOC2000 for the summer quarter of 2000. It provides a descriptive analysis of the distributions of the two classifications

from this dual coding. Furthermore, in a follow-up to the analysis in an earlier article (see pp563-72, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000) this article explores the extent to which SOC2000 highlights changes in the occupational structure of employment.

## Background

**SOC90, SOC2000 and the main changes to the classification**

A consultation with users of occupational information in 1996 revealed some of the deficiencies of SOC90. For example, users found it difficult to classify job titles to SOC90; and the broad nature of certain occupational categories meant that the Employment



Service experienced problems matching job seekers with job vacancies. Added to this was the need to keep the classification up to date by taking account of technological change, which introduced new occupations while making older ones redundant. These reasons prompted the extensive revision of the classification and the publication in June 2000 of SOC2000.<sup>1</sup>

Box 1 lists the main benefits of SOC2000 compared with SOC90. SOC2000 has adopted a new four-digit numbering system to identify major, sub-major, minor and unit groups. Table 1 shows the sub-major group structure of the SOC2000, comparing it with SOC90. A number of new minor and unit groups were introduced to define jobs created by new technology and changing consumer demand and many job titles were redistributed to other major groups, reflecting changing

### Box 1 Main features of revision of SOC90 to produce SOC2000

- a tighter definition of managerial occupations;
- a thorough overhaul of computing and related occupations;
- the introduction of specific occupations associated with the environment and conservation;
- changes linked to the upgrading of skills but the de-skilling of manufacturing processes; and
- the recognition of the development of customer service occupations and the emergence of remote service provision through the operation of call centres.

skill levels. The main areas of change are given below.

#### Managerial occupations

One problem under SOC90 was that the reported number of managers in the UK was greater than that of other EU countries. Therefore, major group 1

(managers and senior officials) is now more narrowly defined than under SOC90, and a number of the job titles once classified to this group were moved elsewhere, for example, high level clerical jobs have been moved to major group 4 (administrative and secretarial occupations).

Table 1 Sub-major groups of SOC90 and SOC2000

SOC90		SOC2000	
<b>Skill level</b>			
<b>Level 4</b>			
1a	Corporate managers and administrators	11	Corporate managers
2a	Science and engineering professionals	21	Science and technology professionals
2b	Health professionals	22	Health professionals
2c	Teaching professionals	23	Teaching and research professionals
2d	Other professional occupations	24	Business and public service professionals
<b>Level 3</b>			
1b	Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	12	Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services
3a	Science and engineering associate professionals	31	Science and technology associate professionals
3b	Health associate professionals	32	Health and social welfare associate professionals
6a	Protective service occupations	33	Protective service occupations
3c	Other associate professional occupations	34	Culture, media and sports occupations
7a	Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	35	Business and public service associate professionals
9a	Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	51	Skilled agricultural trades
5b	Skilled engineering trades	52	Skilled metal and electrical trades
5a	Skilled construction trades	53	Skilled construction and building trades
5c	Other skilled trades	54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades
<b>Level 2</b>			
4a	Clerical occupations	41	Administrative occupations
4b	Secretarial occupations	42	Secretarial and related occupations
6b	Personal service occupations	61	Caring personal service occupations
		62	Leisure and other personal service occupations
7b	Other sales occupations	71	Sales occupations
		72	Customer service occupations
8a	Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	81	Process, plant and routine operatives
8b	Drivers and mobile machine operators	82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives
<b>Level 1</b>			
9b	Other elementary occupations	91	Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations
		92	Elementary administrative and service occupations

Source: Office for National Statistics

Note: Sub-major groups of SOC90 have been listed in the order that best approximates their equivalent position in SOC2000. It must be stressed however that there is no exact correspondence at this level.

### Occupational upgrading and downgrading

Many job titles have been moved between major groups 5 (craft and related occupations) and 8 (plant and machine operatives). There has been a change in the treatment of protective service personnel, leading to changes to major groups 3 (associate professional and technical occupations), 6 (personal and protective service occupations) and 9 (other occupations). Major group 6 under SOC90 has been redefined as personal service occupations. Armed forces, and most of the emergency services occupations previously classified to major group 6, have been repositioned in major groups 3 or 9, depending upon the skill levels required. A new minor group was created in major group 3 (skilled trades occupations) to place farmers from major group 1 and skilled farm workers from major group 9.

### Information and communication technology (ICT)-related occupations

New unit groups have been introduced in major group 2 (professional occupations) including 'ICT-professionals'. Further, software and programming occupations (which were previously classified to major group 3) have been moved to major group 2, reflecting the high level of knowledge involved in these occupations.

### Leisure-related occupations

To reflect the growth in this area, new minor and unit groups have been

introduced in major group 3 (associate professional and technical occupations) and in major group 6 (personal service occupations).

### Customer service occupations

Changing consumer demand has led to a growth in the after-sales and customer care sectors, which was not covered by SOC90. A new minor group has been added into major group 7 (Sales and customer service occupations).

All of these changes necessarily introduce some discontinuity between SOC90 and SOC2000. Most of the nine major groups have been renamed and all have a different composition in SOC2000 compared with SOC90. The summer 2000 quarter of the LFS was dual coded to both SOC90 and SOC2000, with the aim of investigating the possibility of a bridge between the classifications and to provide up-to-date information on the impact of the revision.

### The dual coding exercise

In September 2000, a team of coders started work on coding the job descriptions from the June-August 2000 quarter of the LFS to SOC 2000. These jobs had also been coded to SOC90 by interviewers as part of the normal processing for the June-August quarter. The dual coding exercise<sup>2</sup> produced a dataset with over 111,000 individuals<sup>3</sup> aged 16 and over for England and Wales. From these individuals there were approximately 63,000 occupations (for current

main jobs) coded to both classifications.

The dual-coded summer 2000 LFS is the latest dataset to be produced to show the impact of changing to the new system. The Occupational Information Unit reclassified a half per cent sample of the 1991 Census of Population for England and Wales that was originally coded to SOC90. In addition, the winter 1996/97 quarter of the LFS was also recoded on a SOC2000 basis. In the earlier article (see pp563-72, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000), analysis was presented on the impact of changing to the new system on example occupations (from the customer service, leisure, fitness and sport and ICT-related sectors) using the 1991 Census and winter 1996/97 LFS datasets.<sup>4</sup> The dual coded summer 2000 LFS presents a similar picture to that found previously, and the next section describes the main differences observed between SOC90 and SOC2000 at the major group level in summer 2000.

### Analysis from the summer 2000 LFS

#### Comparing the distributions of SOC90 and SOC2000 in summer 2000

Table 2 shows the distributions of people in employment according to SOC90 and SOC2000. For all persons, 73 per cent of occupations fall into the same SOC major group for both classi-

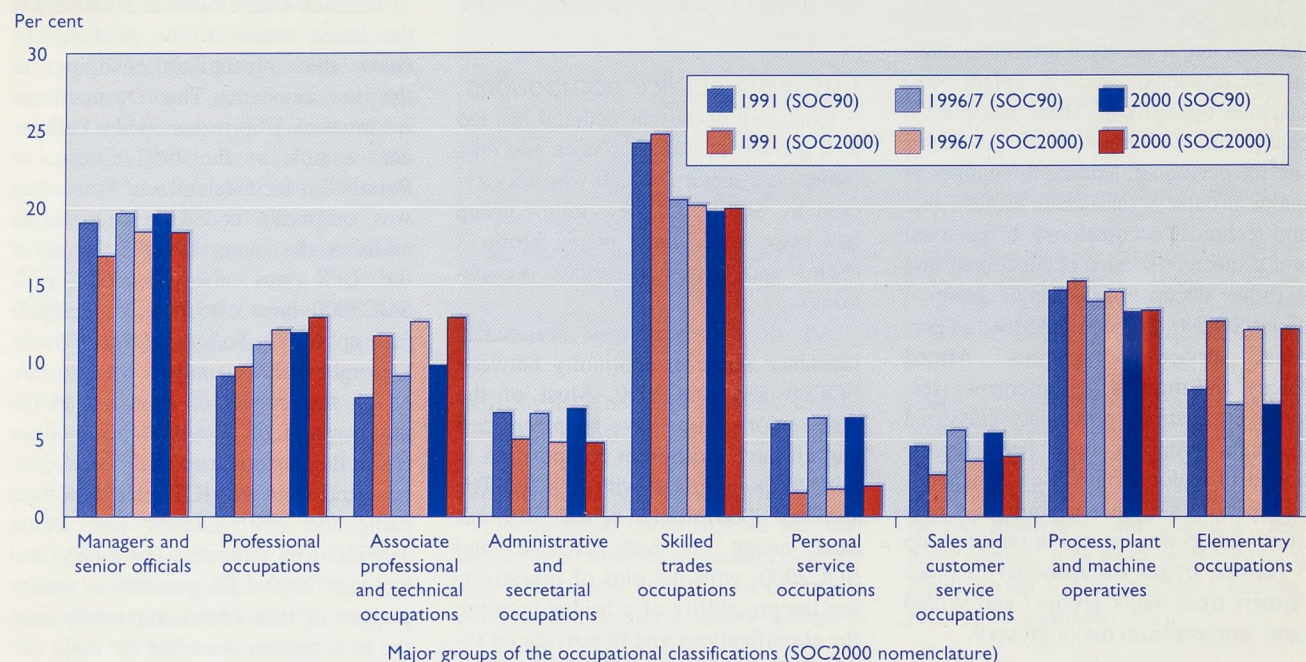
Table 2 Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 distributions for current main job; England and Wales; summer 2000

	Per cent					
	All		Men		Women	
	SOC90	SOC2000	SOC90	SOC2000	SOC90	SOC2000
<b>Major groups – SOC2000</b>						
1 Managers and senior officials	16.4	14.4	19.6	18.4	12.5	9.6
2 Professional occupations	10.9	11.5	11.9	12.9	9.7	9.8
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	10.8	13.3	9.8	12.9	12.0	14.0
4 Administrative and secretarial occupations	14.8	12.8	7.0	4.8	24.4	22.6
5 Skilled trades occupations	11.7	12.0	19.7	19.9	1.9	2.4
6 Personal service occupations	10.9	7.1	6.4	2.0	16.4	13.3
7 Sales and customer service occupations	8.3	7.4	5.4	3.9	11.8	11.7
8 Process, plant and machine operatives	8.8	8.8	13.2	13.3	3.4	3.4
9 Elementary occupations	7.5	12.6	7.2	12.1	7.9	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Major groups – SOC90</b>						
1 Managers and administrators						
2 Professional occupations						
3 Associate professional and technical occupations						
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations						
5 Craft and related occupations						
6 Personal and protective occupations						
7 Selling occupations						
8 Plant and machine operatives						
9 Other occupations						

Source: Labour Force Survey



Figure 1 Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 for main job of men in employment; England and Wales; 1991, 1996/97 and 2000



Sources: Census of Population, Labour Force Survey

fications (however, the level of correspondence reduces as the level of detail increases).

As would be expected from the classification revisions described earlier in the article, all but one of the major groups showed some difference when reclassified. The largest percentage increase from SOC90 to SOC2000 was for major group 9 (other occupations in SOC90, elementary occupations in SOC2000), which rose from 7.5 per cent of the total occupations under SOC90 to 12.6 per cent under SOC2000. This is due to the reclassification of groups such as waiters, waitresses and bar staff, and some emergency service occupations. Major groups 2 (professional occupations), 3 (associate professional and technical occupations), and 5 (craft and related occupations renamed skilled trades occupations) were also increased by the move to SOC2000. Major group 6 (previously personal and protective services, becoming personal service occupations) was reduced by almost 4 percentage points by the revision of the classification. There was a 2 percentage point reduction in the occupations coded under SOC90 to major groups 1 (managers and senior officials

– previously managers and administrators) and 4 (administrative and secretarial occupations). It should be stressed that all of these changes are the net effect of coding the occupations reported in the summer 2000 quarter of the LFS using a different classification system. They are illustrative of the effect of the reclassification exercises for 1991 and 1996/7 showed similar changes (see Figures 1 and 2).

**Comparison by sex**

The direction of change between the two classifications for each major group was the same for both sexes. However, the reduction in the size of major group 1 was greater for females than for males (falling by around 1 percentage point for males but by 3 percentage points for females). Conversely, major groups 6 and 7 fell by a larger percentage for males (by 4.4 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points respectively for males, and by only 3.1 percentage points and 0.1 percentage point for females).

**Comparison by age**

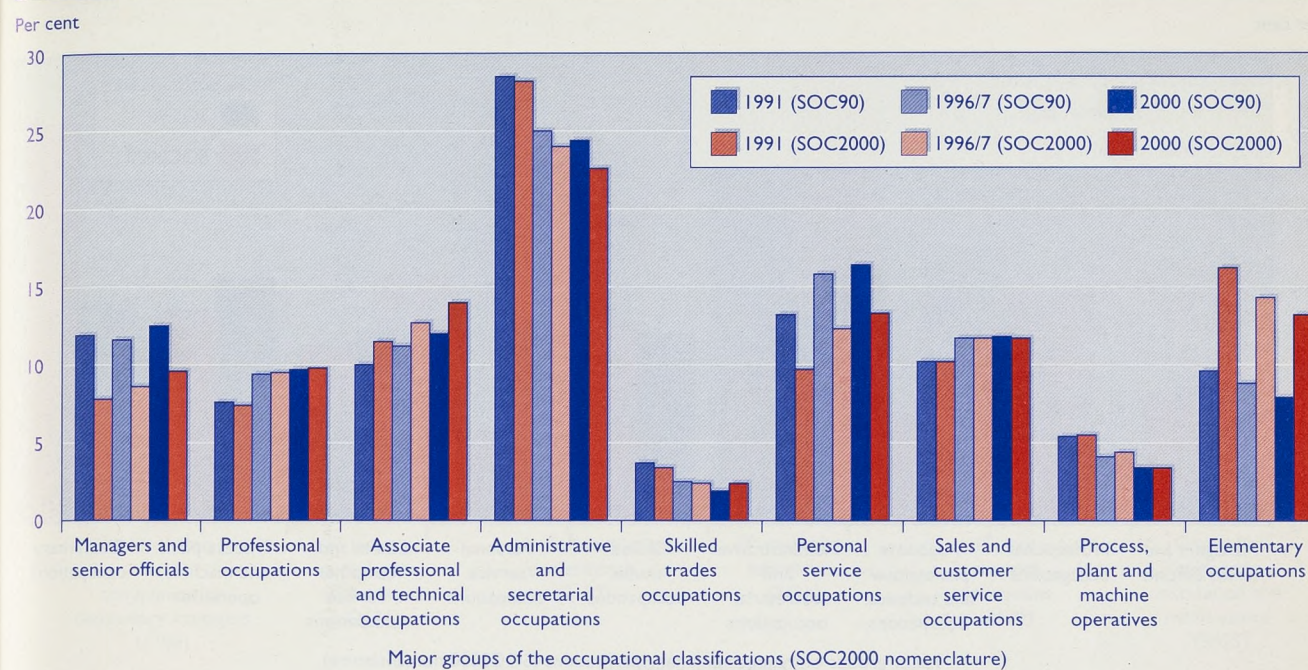
The direction and magnitude of changes seen at major group level between the two classifications are also

broadly reflected across most age groups. Some exceptions are for major groups 3, 4, 6 and 9 where the impact was greatest among the younger population.

**Comparison by industry sector**

Table 3 compares the distributions of the two classifications by industry sector. All major industry sectors experienced a reduction in the size of major group 1 (managers and senior officials) – with the exception of the construction industry, which had a very slight increase. Most notably, the percentage of occupations coded to major group 1 for the agriculture and fishing sector fell from 34 per cent to 8 per cent under SOC2000. This was a result of the move of farmers from major group 1 and skilled farm workers from major group 9 to the new minor group of skilled agricultural trades in major group 5. Correspondingly, this industry sector also saw an increase of over 20 percentage points in the size of major group 5 and a reduction in the size of major group 9. The manufacturing sector saw an increase in the size of category 3 (associate professional and technical occupations) of around 3 percentage points – very similar to the decrease in

Figure 2 Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 for main job of women in employment; England and Wales; 1991, 1996/97 and 2000



Sources: Census of Population, Labour Force Survey

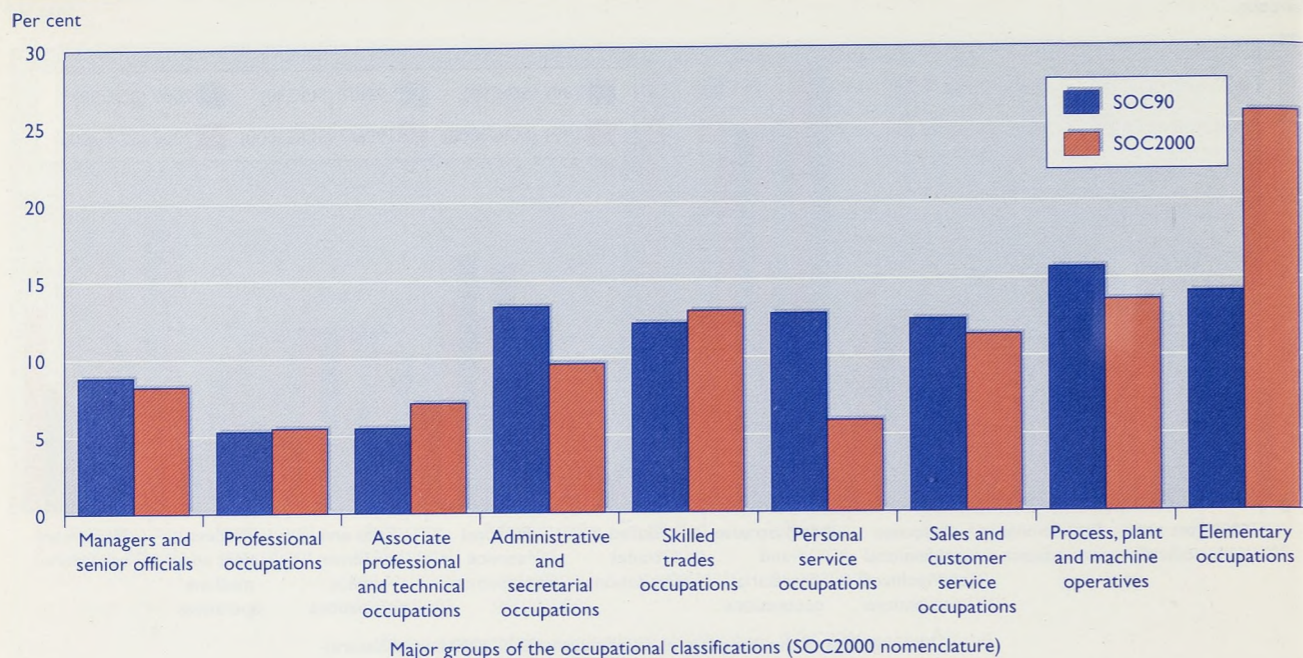
Table 3 Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 distributions for current main job by industry sector; England and Wales; summer 2000

Industry	Major group	Per cent									Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Agriculture and fishing	SOC90	34.1	1.0	1.2	4.6	21.3	1.1	1.6	3.4	31.8	100
	SOC2000	8.2	2.9	2.2	4.8	43.6	3.3	1.0	4.9	29.3	100
Energy and water	SOC90	15.3	12.7	9.6	24.4	17.5	1.2	5.0	11.8	2.7	100
	SOC2000	12.7	12.4	11.5	14.6	16.2	0	14.2	15.1	3.2	100
Manufacturing	SOC90	16.5	6.9	7.2	10.5	25.1	0.5	3.7	26.2	3.5	100
	SOC2000	15.6	7.2	10.3	8.3	22.3	0.1	1.5	26.0	8.8	100
Construction	SOC90	11.6	4.6	3.9	7.8	55.6	0.2	1.4	6.4	8.5	100
	SOC2000	11.8	5.7	3.9	7.1	52.8	0.1	0.9	9.3	8.3	100
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	SOC90	21.9	1.2	1.8	11.1	7.5	10.0	32.4	4.5	9.7	100
	SOC2000	21.6	1.4	4.2	7.8	10.4	0.5	29.3	4.4	20.3	100
Transport and communication	SOC90	15.7	2.6	4.6	20.2	5.9	4.0	3.2	29.9	14.0	100
	SOC2000	13.7	3.1	6.7	11.6	5.7	7.2	4.0	28.5	19.6	100
Banking, finance and insurance etc	SOC90	21.3	16.7	17.2	26.6	2.7	3.2	4.0	2.2	6.2	100
	SOC2000	19.3	19.2	18.4	23.8	2.5	1.0	4.3	1.4	10.1	100
Public administration, education and health	SOC90	9.3	23.3	18.5	14.3	1.4	27.0	0.3	0.6	5.3	100
	SOC2000	6.8	23.4	22.8	15.3	2.1	20.3	0.3	1.0	8.0	100
Other services	SOC90	16.0	7.5	19.1	11.7	6.5	22.6	2.1	3.3	11.2	100
	SOC2000	11.1	6.7	21.1	11.4	6.3	20.6	2.1	3.1	17.6	100
Outside UK	SOC90	61.6	10.7	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	SOC2000	46.1	10.7	43.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

Source: Labour Force Survey



**Figure 3** Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 for last job of ILO unemployed; England and Wales; summer 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 4** Comparison of SOC90 and SOC2000 distributions for current main job; England and Wales; summer 2000

		Major group									Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Employment status	SOC90	15.6	10.6	10.4	16.1	9.7	11.9	8.9	9.1	7.9	100
	SOC2000	14.2	11.3	13.1	13.9	9.7	7.2	8.1	9.0	13.5	100
Self-employed	SOC90	22.5	14.2	14.4	3.2	26.7	3.5	3.6	6.9	5.0	100
	SOC2000	16.3	14.0	15.5	3.2	29.3	5.8	2.5	8.0	5.5	100
Government training scheme	SOC90	2.9	2.4	4.8	21.2	35.7	12.7	7.8	2.2	10.3	100
	SOC2000	1.7	4.6	6.0	15.8	35.6	14.4	7.3	3.8	10.8	100
Unpaid family workers	SOC90	19.7	2.9	3.5	43.4	5.0	3.4	9.3	2.1	10.7	100
	SOC2000	13.4	2.4	5.3	42.8	9.4	1.9	8.5	2.5	13.8	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

major group 5 – reflecting the move of occupations which are now technically qualified out of the craft and related occupations group (see p568, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000). There were also increases in the size of major group 9 (elementary occupations) for a number of industries, as a result of the repositioning of unit groups to this category. For example, the percentage classified to this group for the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector increased from 9.7 per cent under SOC90 to 20.3 per cent under SOC2000, reflecting the

repositioning of bar and waiting staff to this major group.

**Comparison by employment status**

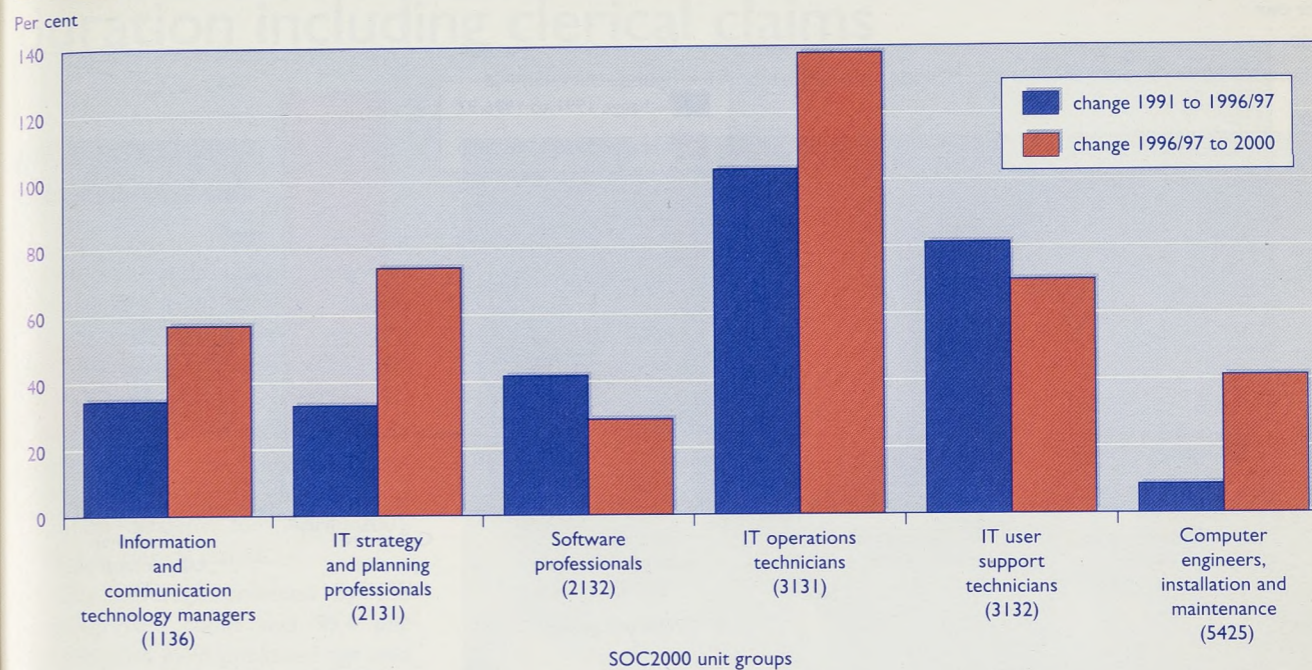
Table 4 presents the distributions of the two classifications by employment status. All categories of employment status saw decreases in major group 1 and increases in major group 9. The self-employed distribution fell in major group 1 from 22.5 per cent to 16.3 per cent and was also affected by the move of farmers to major group 5, which

increased by 2.6 percentage points. The biggest change in the distribution of employees was in major group 9, which rose from 7.9 per cent to 13.5 per cent.

**Comparison of ILO unemployed – occupation of last job**

The preceding comparisons all relate to the occupational distribution of employment. The LFS also collects the occupation last worked in by the unemployed individual. Figure 3 presents the

**Figure 4** Growth of employment in ICT-related occupations; England and Wales; April 1991 to winter 1996/97 and winter 1996/97 to summer 2000



Sources: Census of Population, Labour Force Survey

distributions of SOC90 and SOC2000 by the last job of ILO unemployed. For this group, the revision of the classification produced the most change at the lower skill levels. The proportion of ILO unemployed coded to major group 9 (elementary occupations) rose from 14.1 per cent to 25.7 per cent, whereas the reduction in the size of major group 1 (managers and senior officials) was only 0.6 percentage points. There were reductions in the size of major groups 6, 4 and 8 which fell by 6.9, 3.7 and 2.1 percentage points respectively.

**Changes in the structure of employment (1991, 1996/97 and 2000)**

This section updates the information provided in the December 2000 article on the changes in occupational structure as a result of moving from SOC90 to SOC2000.

**Male and female employment**

Figures 1 and 2 show the changes in the occupational structure of male and female employment at the major group level, in England and Wales. In both charts, the bars represent the percentage of total employment by SOC90 and then by SOC2000 (in April 1991,

winter 1996/97 and summer 2000) for each major group.

While the levels for male and female employment at major group level are different between the two classifications, the pattern of change from 1991 through 1996/7 to 2000 was similar for SOC90 and SOC2000. However, at minor and unit group levels, where there is less correspondence between the two classifications, there will be differences in the pattern of change, particularly where the classification has changed to reflect new occupations such as ICT-related occupations.

Between 1991 and 1996/97, there were substantial decreases in the levels of employment in skilled trades occupations for males and in administrative, clerical and secretarial occupations for females. For females, there was a decline in the proportion of employment in major group 1 (managers and senior officials) between 1991 and 1996/97.

Figures 4 and 5 show the estimated percentage change in employment in England and Wales for several unit groups covering two occupations that have been revised most in the new classification: ICT-related occupations and customer service occupations. This

is shown for two time periods: April 1991 compared with winter 1996/97, and winter 1996/97 compared with summer 2000.

**Growth of IT-related occupations**

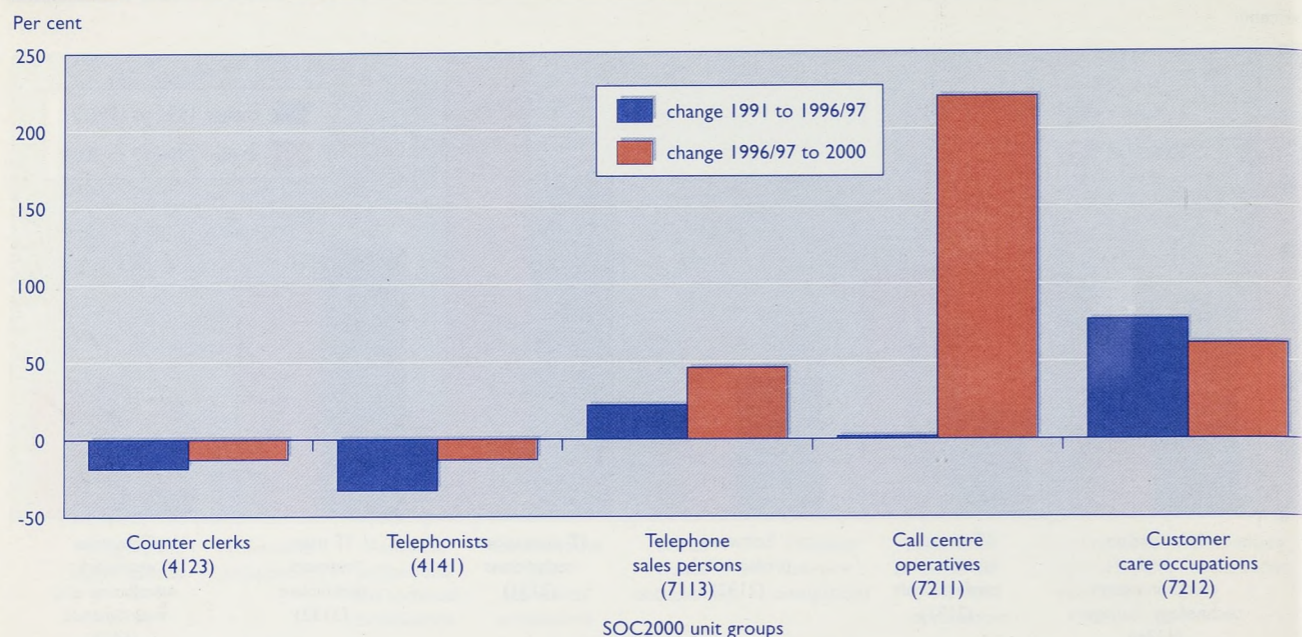
Figure 4 looks at the change in ICT-related occupations in six unit groups, all of which showed an increase in employment in both time periods. The unit group 'IT operations technicians' showed the greatest estimated change in employment. In the first time period, there was an increase of over 100 per cent in employment in this sector, but between winter 1996/97 and summer 2000 the growth was even greater at a further 138 per cent. Two categories showed a much smaller increase in the period to 2000: 'software professionals', which grew by 29 per cent (compared with over 40 per cent between 1991 and 1996/97), and 'IT user support technicians', which increased by 70 per cent (compared with over 80 per cent in the earlier period).

**Changes in customer service occupations**

Figure 5 presents the changes in estimated employment in five occupations



Figure 5 Change in employment in customer service occupations; England and Wales; April 1991 to winter 1996/97 and winter 1996/97 to summer 2000



Sources: Census of Population, Labour Force Survey

for customer service occupations. The earlier article (see pp563-72, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000) highlighted a difference between 'traditional' customer service occupations and newer occupations. The traditional occupation categories of counter clerks and telephonists continued to show a decline in the period to summer 2000 (both fell by 13 per cent). (Between April 1991 and winter 1996/97 the former fell by an estimated 19 per cent and the latter by 33 per cent.) In the article mentioned above, it was explained that there was little growth in the unit group 'call centre operatives' because this sector had only experienced growth after 1996/97. This is borne out by the coding of the summer 2000 LFS data, which showed a remarkable estimated growth between

1996/97 and 2000 of over 220 per cent for call centre operatives.

### Future work on SOC2000 coding of the LFS

ONS is producing a limited set of historic time-series estimates on a SOC2000 basis to meet users' needs. These estimates will be based on the dual coded data, because there is no direct mapping between the two classifications. Tabulations will be available on the National Statistics website [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) around the time of release (18 July). They will also be available in some other formats on request (see 'further information').

A future article will explore SOC2000 on the LFS further using the spring 2000 dataset. Further informa-

tion on the impact of this classification change and guidance for users will be published on the National Statistics website at the time of release.

#### Further information

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General information on the SOC 2000  
classification can be found on the website page  
[http://statbase/nsbase/methods\\_quality/  
ns\\_sec/soc2000.asp](http://statbase/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp).

For information about tabulations in paper or other formats, contact:

Kim Johnson,  
tel. 020 7533 5263.

### Notes

- 1 Table 1 is reproduced from, and the details of the revision of SOC90 in this article are a summary of those found in: *Standard Occupational Classification 2000, Vol. 1: Structure and description* and *Vol. 2: The coding index*, The Stationery Office (2000).
- 2 The dual coding exercise also included the LFS in Scotland but, in order to maintain comparability with the 1996/97 LFS dataset, these cases are excluded from the analysis presented here. Northern Ireland data were not dual coded.
- 3 This figure includes approximately 16,000 respondents (and 8,000 occupations) from the Local Labour Force Survey for England, whose occupational details are not included in the following analysis in order to maintain comparability with the 1996/97 LFS dataset.
- 4 The data from the 1996/97 winter LFS used on pp563-72, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000 and reproduced here were weighted using the grossing factors used prior to the spring 2000 regrossing exercise. The data from the summer 2000 LFS were weighted using the grossing factors resulting from the spring 2000 regrossing exercise. It was not possible to weight both datasets using the same factors. However, applying the grossing factors to the summer 2000 data does not appear to produce a significant change in the proportions in each occupational major group, which is the main focus of this analysis.

## Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims

By Mick McDonough and Andrew Machin, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

- Since April 1999 the regular monthly age and duration analysis of the claimant count has been available for computerised claims only and has excluded clerically processed claims.
- To meet customer needs and quality assure the monthly data, ONS has produced a full age and duration analysis for April 2001 including clerical claims.
- The coverage provided by the computerised count was 99.4 per cent for the main published age and duration categories in April 2001. Where the coverage was less than 99 per cent the number of claimants was relatively small.
- The analysis for April 2001 confirms that the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate for most uses. The findings are similar to those from analysis of the October 2000 data.
- It is planned to provide this analysis on an annual basis in future.



PHOTO: DANNE O'BRIEN/FORMAT

This article presents the analysis of the complete claimant count, including clerical claims, for April 2001 by age and duration.

### Introduction

THE MONTHLY claimant count is a full count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) each month. However, more detailed monthly analysis of claimants by their age and the duration of their claim (as published for example in Table C.12 of *Labour Market Trends* and Table 11 of the national labour market statistics First Release) is only produced for those whose records are held on the Benefits Agency computer system. Currently, less than 1 per cent of total claimants are excluded from these detailed age and duration figures. These claims are dealt with manually outside the computer system. To provide information about the effect on the quality of the monthly data of omitting these cler-

ical claims, ONS has produced a full age and duration analysis (including these clerical claims) for April 2001. This article presents the data, updating analysis that was previously provided in respect of October 2000.

### Background

The monthly count of JSA claimants is mostly derived directly from the Benefits Agency computer records. For various reasons, for example when a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small proportion of claims has to be dealt with manually by local offices. To get a complete count of claimants it is therefore necessary to obtain separate returns for these. For



the past seven years, the number has consistently represented 1 per cent or less of the total.

Currently, to get the full monthly count of JSA claimants the numbers of clerically operated claims are obtained by simple returns (just the total for each sex) from local offices using a telephone data entry system. Up until April 1999 a quarterly analysis of these clerical claims by age and duration was produced. However, it was abandoned as part of the restructuring of the claimant count processing system. Given the small proportion of claimants involved, the value of having these data by age and duration on a regular basis in the detailed analysis was not considered to be worth the extra work required by local offices to provide the data and work involved in processing the information. Analysis by age and duration is available monthly for computerised claims.

Some customers require knowledge of the total numbers in all age and duration categories including clerical claims for policy design and monitoring purposes. ONS has produced a full analysis covering 100 per cent of claimants, for April 2001. This is simi-

lar to analysis previously produced in respect of October 2000 (see pp67-71, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001). It is planned to continue to provide such analysis on an annual basis in future, assuming that the numbers warrant continued monitoring.

The full 100 per cent age and duration analysis is clearly to be preferred to the incomplete monthly analysis and may be important, for example, for assessing fully the impact of policies such as New Deal. It is nevertheless an occasional supplementary analysis, provided primarily for the purposes of gauging the accuracy of the regular monthly data. Use of the monthly data has the advantage that it is conveniently available in a wide variety of detail down to small local areas via Nomis®. While the 100 per cent analysis provided here is available in further detail, based on local offices, analysis is not available in the same geographical detail as the regular monthly data.

Results

Table 1 shows the full age and duration analysis for the clerical claims for UK, of which there were 6,434 in April

2001. Tables 2 and 3 are similar to Table C.12 in *Labour Market Trends*, but give data for both the UK and Great Britain respectively, for April each year, where available, from April 1996 to April 2001. (Data for April 2000 are not available.) They show total claimants including the clerical ones, for the main age and duration categories. More detailed information is available on request, including data for individual local offices.

Table 4 shows that the coverage of the monthly age and duration data is close to complete for most of the main published categories. The coverage is 99.4 per cent on average. While there is some variation, the coverage is approximately 99 per cent or greater for most of the main age and duration categories. Where the coverage is rather less than 99 per cent, e.g. for 18 to 24-year-olds unemployed for more than 24 months (about 96 per cent), the number of claimants is relatively small. This analysis suggests that for most purposes, especially for the general monitoring of trends, the monthly age and duration data will be sufficiently accurate.

Table 1 Clerical claims in the claimant count by age and duration; April 2001

	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total all ages
<b>Claim duration in weeks</b>															
1 week or less	1	2	8	13	49	27	20	15	6	9	4	3	2	0	159
Over 1 and up to 2	4	11	33	31	159	76	51	36	19	12	14	13	4	0	463
Over 2 and up to 4	11	18	86	89	399	190	111	86	56	33	19	15	9	0	1,122
Over 4 and up to 6	7	13	26	35	140	103	87	62	41	37	23	21	9	0	604
Over 6 and up to 8	4	9	22	33	110	113	70	54	37	25	17	10	2	0	506
Over 8 and up to 13	1	16	38	50	226	165	119	84	60	49	46	27	14	0	895
Over 13 and up to 26	0	8	34	58	230	181	148	109	86	67	55	45	29	0	1,050
Over 26 and up to 39	0	1	18	32	94	82	64	56	44	45	36	22	18	0	512
Over 39 and up to 52	0	0	3	7	42	47	35	35	24	25	22	15	5	0	260
Over 52 and up to 65	0	0	3	6	23	24	32	27	18	21	13	11	10	0	188
Over 65 and up to 78	0	0	1	4	9	23	16	12	15	16	10	15	3	0	124
Over 78 and up to 104	0	0	0	3	12	25	14	30	24	20	14	12	2	0	156
Over 104 and up to 156	0	0	0	0	17	23	24	13	21	20	29	21	2	0	170
Over 156 and up to 208	0	0	0	2	1	10	11	18	13	11	11	5	0	0	82
Over 208 and up to 260	0	0	0	0	2	4	15	16	10	15	15	15	1	0	93
Over 260	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	4	6	5	8	12	1	0	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,434</b>

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

Table 2 Full claimant count by age and duration (including clerical claims), United Kingdom; April 1996 to April 2001

	Thousands and percentages													
	All ages						18 to 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	Per cent 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
<b>All</b>														
April 1996	2,223.9	596.4	375.7	445.5	348.3	36.3	458.1	558.3	177.6	114.8	135.9	82.6	23.3	47.4
April 1997	1,688.0	512.2	271.8	287.5	256.9	36.5	359.6	421.7	160.1	83.1	87.7	57.7	21.5	33.0
April 1998	1,389.9	499.6	264.1	255.4	160.2	26.7	210.6	345.9	149.4	76.5	69.9	33.8	14.5	16.2
April 1999	1,320.1	504.6	253.8	231.6	168.2	25.0	161.9	300.5	157.9	71.8	54.6	12.2	5.4	4.1
April 2001	1,006.4	429.4	204.8	172.1	102.5	19.9	97.6	243.9	141.9	60.9	36.7	3.8	1.8	0.5
<b>Males</b>														
April 1996	1,695.5	422.4	279.7	329.9	274.9	39.1	388.6	393.3	119.9	80.8	94.6	60.8	24.9	37.2
April 1997	1,298.8	369.9	204.1	217.2	203.2	39.1	304.5	299.0	110.4	59.3	61.3	42.5	22.8	25.5
April 1998	1,061.5	360.2	200.0	195.7	127.6	28.8	178.0	245.0	103.3	54.8	49.7	24.8	15.2	12.4
April 1999	1,010.3	365.8	192.4	178.2	136.5	27.1	137.4	212.5	110.7	51.5	38.4	8.9	5.6	3.0
April 2001	769.1	313.5	155.7	133.5	83.7	21.6	82.8	171.9	99.4	43.7	25.7	2.7	1.7	0.3
<b>Females</b>														
April 1996	528.5	174.0	96.0	115.6	73.4	27.0	69.4	165.0	57.7	34.0	41.3	21.8	19.4	10.2
April 1997	389.1	142.3	67.7	70.2	53.7	28.0	55.2	122.6	49.8	23.9	26.4	15.2	18.5	7.4
April 1998	328.4	139.3	64.1	59.7	32.6	19.9	32.6	100.9	46.1	21.7	20.2	9.1	12.7	3.8
April 1999	309.8	138.8	61.4	53.5	31.7	18.1	24.5	88.1	47.2	20.3	16.2	3.3	5.0	1.1
April 2001	237.3	115.9	49.2	38.6	18.8	14.2	14.8	72.0	42.5	17.2	11.0	1.2	1.8	0.2

	Thousands and percentages													
	25 to 49						50 and over							
	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	Per cent 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
<b>All</b>														
April 1996	1,284.6	320.1	205.2	245.4	209.5	40.0	304.4	363.0	85.8	52.5	62.4	56.0	44.7	106.2
April 1997	973.3	270.1	147.6	158.6	155.3	40.8	241.8	274.6	67.7	38.1	40.2	43.7	46.8	84.9
April 1998	796.9	269.6	148.5	146.4	97.9	29.2	134.4	231.1	67.7	36.8	38.2	28.3	38.2	60.0
April 1999	776.1	264.2	142.2	140.3	121.5	29.5	107.9	227.0	69.4	37.4	35.8	34.5	37.2	50.0
April 2001	580.5	218.8	112.4	107.4	76.5	24.4	65.4	167.5	57.2	29.3	27.2	22.1	32.1	31.6
<b>Males</b>														
April 1996	1,015.7	232.3	157.5	188.0	171.6	43.1	266.4	276.0	62.7	39.5	46.3	42.4	46.2	85.0
April 1997	781.3	202.3	115.0	125.6	127.8	43.3	210.6	207.9	48.9	28.1	29.8	32.8	48.6	68.3
April 1998	635.0	201.6	117.2	117.9	81.4	31.2	116.9	172.3	48.0	26.7	27.6	21.4	40.7	48.7
April 1999	619.1	198.3	112.2	113.3	101.7	31.5	93.7	169.2	49.2	27.4	26.0	25.9	39.4	40.7
April 2001	464.5	167.0	89.3	87.4	64.2	26.0	56.6	124.6	40.7	21.4	19.9	16.8	34.2	25.8
<b>Females</b>														
April 1996	268.9	87.8	47.7	57.5	37.9	28.2	38.0	87.0	23.1	13.0	16.1	13.6	40.1	21.2
April 1997	192.1	67.8	32.6	33.0	27.5	30.6	31.2	66.7	18.8	10.0	10.4	10.9	41.2	16.6
April 1998	161.9	68.0	31.3	28.5	16.5	21.1	17.5	58.8	19.8	10.1	10.6	6.9	31.0	11.3
April 1999	157.0	66.0	30.0	27.0	19.8	21.7	14.2	57.8	20.2	10.0	9.8	8.6	30.8	9.2
April 2001	116.0	51.8	23.0	20.0	12.3	18.2	8.8	42.9	16.6	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.9	5.8

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system



Table 3 Full claimant count by age and duration (including clerical claims), Great Britain; April 1996 to April 2001

	Thousands and percentages													
	All ages							18 to 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	Per cent 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
<b>All</b>														
April 1996	2,138.4	580.1	365.7	432.4	336.5	35.6	423.7	538.4	171.8	111.2	131.1	79.5	23.1	44.8
April 1997	1,624.1	499.2	264.9	278.3	247.4	35.8	334.3	406.1	155.1	80.6	84.1	55.3	21.3	31.0
April 1998	1,332.9	486.2	256.1	245.6	153.3	25.9	191.7	331.7	144.4	73.8	66.7	32.1	14.1	14.7
April 1999	1,265.7	490.2	245.6	222.6	160.5	24.3	146.7	288.1	152.4	68.9	51.7	11.3	5.2	3.7
April 2001	966.9	417.1	198.0	164.2	96.5	19.4	91.1	233.7	137.0	58.5	34.6	3.2	1.6	0.4
<b>Males</b>														
April 1996	1,628.6	411.5	272.3	320.3	265.5	38.3	359.0	379.3	116.1	78.3	91.3	58.5	24.7	35.2
April 1997	1,247.7	360.6	198.9	210.4	195.5	38.3	282.2	287.9	107.0	57.5	58.9	40.6	22.4	24.0
April 1998	1,016.2	350.8	193.9	188.1	122.0	27.9	161.4	234.9	99.9	52.9	47.5	23.5	14.8	11.2
April 1999	967.8	356.0	186.3	171.3	130.0	26.3	124.1	203.8	107.0	49.5	36.4	8.2	5.3	2.7
April 2001	738.7	304.8	150.5	127.5	78.8	21.1	77.1	164.9	96.1	42.0	24.3	2.2	1.5	0.3
<b>Females</b>														
April 1996	509.7	168.6	93.4	112.1	71.0	26.6	64.8	159.2	55.7	33.0	39.8	21.0	19.3	9.7
April 1997	376.4	138.5	66.0	67.9	51.9	27.6	52.1	118.2	48.1	23.1	25.2	14.7	18.4	7.1
April 1998	316.7	135.4	62.2	57.4	31.3	19.5	30.3	96.8	44.5	21.0	19.2	8.6	12.5	3.5
April 1999	297.9	134.2	59.3	51.3	30.5	17.8	22.7	84.2	45.4	19.4	15.3	3.1	4.9	1.0
April 2001	228.2	112.3	47.5	36.7	17.7	13.9	14.0	68.8	40.9	16.5	10.3	1.0	1.7	0.2

	Thousands and percentages													
	25 to 49							50 and over						
	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	Per cent 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
<b>All</b>														
April 1996	1,233.1	311.5	199.9	238.6	202.4	39.2	280.7	348.9	84.0	51.4	61.0	54.3	43.7	98.2
April 1997	935.1	263.5	144.0	154.0	149.5	39.9	224.0	264.6	66.4	37.4	39.2	42.5	46.0	79.2
April 1998	763.2	262.8	144.2	141.1	93.8	28.2	121.3	222.0	66.3	35.8	36.9	27.3	37.4	55.8
April 1999	743.3	257.0	137.9	135.3	116.0	28.7	97.0	217.9	67.8	36.4	34.6	33.0	36.3	46.1
April 2001	557.9	212.9	108.9	102.9	72.3	23.9	61.0	160.8	55.9	28.4	26.0	20.9	31.4	29.6
<b>Males</b>														
April 1996	973.7	226.5	153.4	182.8	165.8	42.2	245.2	265.2	61.5	38.7	45.3	41.2	45.2	78.6
April 1997	749.1	197.4	112.2	122.0	122.9	42.4	194.6	200.1	48.0	27.6	29.0	31.9	47.7	63.6
April 1998	606.9	196.7	113.8	113.5	77.9	30.1	105.1	165.3	47.0	26.0	26.6	20.6	39.8	45.2
April 1999	592.2	193.2	108.8	109.3	97.0	30.6	83.9	162.2	48.2	26.7	25.1	24.8	38.4	37.4
April 2001	446.1	162.6	86.5	83.7	60.6	25.4	52.7	119.6	39.7	20.8	19.0	15.9	33.5	24.1
<b>Females</b>														
April 1996	259.4	85.0	46.5	55.8	36.7	27.8	35.4	83.7	22.5	12.7	15.7	13.2	39.2	19.7
April 1997	186.0	66.1	31.8	32.1	26.6	30.1	29.4	64.5	18.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	40.6	15.6
April 1998	156.3	66.1	30.4	27.6	15.9	20.6	16.2	56.7	19.3	9.9	10.2	6.7	30.5	10.6
April 1999	151.1	63.8	29.1	26.1	19.1	21.2	13.0	55.7	19.6	9.8	9.5	8.2	30.3	8.6
April 2001	111.8	50.3	22.3	19.1	11.7	17.9	8.3	41.3	16.2	7.7	6.9	5.0	25.4	5.5

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

Table 4 Full claimant count and proportion of computerised claims by age and duration; United Kingdom; April 2001

	18 to 24		25 to 49		50 and over		All ages	
	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)	Claimants (thousands)	Computerised coverage (%)
<b>All</b>								
Up to 13 weeks	141.9	98.9	218.8	99.2	57.2	99.6	429.4	99.1
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	60.9	99.5	112.4	99.5	29.3	99.6	204.8	99.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	36.7	99.5	107.4	99.6	27.2	99.6	172.1	99.6
Over 12 and up to 24 months	3.8	98.4	76.5	99.6	22.1	99.6	102.5	99.5
All over 24 months	0.5	95.6	65.4	99.6	31.6	99.6	97.6	99.6
<b>All durations</b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>580.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>1,006.4</b>	<b>99.4</b>
<b>Males</b>								
Up to 13 weeks	99.4	99.1	167.0	99.1	40.7	99.5	313.5	99.2
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	43.7	99.5	89.3	99.5	21.4	99.5	155.7	99.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	25.7	99.5	87.4	99.6	19.9	99.5	133.5	99.6
Over 12 and up to 24 months	2.7	98.8	64.2	99.6	16.8	99.6	83.7	99.6
All over 24 months	0.3	96.2	56.6	99.6	25.8	99.7	82.8	99.6
<b>All durations</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>464.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>769.1</b>	<b>99.4</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Up to 13 weeks	42.5	98.5	51.8	99.2	16.6	99.7	115.9	99.0
Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	17.2	99.4	23.0	99.4	7.9	99.7	49.2	99.4
Over 6 and up to 12 months	11.0	99.3	20.0	99.5	7.3	99.7	38.6	99.5
Over 12 and up to 24 months	1.2	97.6	12.3	99.5	5.3	99.6	18.8	99.4
All over 24 months	0.2	94.3	8.8	99.5	5.8	99.4	14.8	99.4
<b>All durations</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

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## Research brief

# Work-life balance 2000: results from the Baseline Study

By Terence Hogarth, Chris Hasluck and Gaele Pierre with Mark Winterbotham and David Vivian

*Last year a study examined the extent to which employers operated work-life balance practices and whether these met the needs of employees.*

### Key points

• There is a high level of support for work-life balance from both employers and employees. Employers and employees agreed that while organisational goals have priority, employers have a responsibility to help employees balance work and other aspects of their lives.

• Most workplaces had staff working in excess of their standard working hours. Slightly over half of all employees worked some hours in addition to their fixed or standard hours – on average nine hours a week.

• In 62 per cent of workplaces at least some staff were allowed to vary their usual hours (such as by starting late and making time up during the lunch break).

• Other than part-time working, only a modest proportion of employers operated flexible working time arrangements such as flexitime, term-time contracts, reduced hours, etc.

• There was a substantial demand for flexible working time arrangements from employees.

• Approximately 20 per cent of employees worked from home at least occasionally. Of those employees not currently working from home, around a third said they would like to.

• Where employed full-time before, the majority of women returning from maternity leave switched to part-time work. More women preferred greater flexibility in their working arrangements on their return to work.

• Overall, just under 18 per cent of workplaces provided some kind of help with childcare needs but this usually related to providing information. Only a tiny proportion of employers provided workplace facilities such as a crèche.

• Most employers agreed that work-life balance practices improved work relations, staff motivation and commitment and helped retain employees.

### Introduction

IN SPRING 2000 the UK Government launched its Work-Life Balance Campaign. The campaign aims to raise employers' awareness of the business benefits of introducing policies and practices that help employees obtain a better balance between work and the rest of their lives.

Based on questionnaire surveys of employees and employers, the Work-Life Balance Baseline Study assessed the extent to which employers operated work-life balance practices and whether employees felt existing practices met their needs. The Baseline Study was conducted by the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick in conjunction with IFF Research Ltd. The study looked at policies and practices that:

- permitted some flexibility with respect to hours of work; and/or
- allowed people to work from home; and/or
- granted leave arrangements that allowed people either to meet their non-work commitments or realise their non-work goals; and/or
- provided workplace facilities to assist employees to attend work; and/or
- promoted communication and consultation between employers and employees over relevant issues.

### The study

Three questionnaire surveys were conducted as part of the Baseline Study: a representative survey of 2,500 workplaces with five or more employees (the Employer Survey); interviews with the head offices of 250 workplaces that participated in the Employer Survey (the Head Office Survey); a survey of 7,500 persons in employment in workplaces with five or more staff (the Employee Survey). The surveys covered Great Britain, and interviews were conducted by telephone between April and July 2000. The samples of employers and employees were independently drawn.

### Support for work-life balance

The key message from both the Employer and Employee Surveys was the high underlying level of support for the idea of work-life balance from both employers and employees. Overall, the views of employers and employees were similar. Around 62 per cent of employers and 80 per cent of employees agreed with the statement that: 'everyone should be able to balance their work and home lives in the way they want'. Employers almost always held the view that 'the employer's first responsibility has to be to ensure that the organisation meets its goals'. Some 43 per cent of employers thought that work-life balance practices were unfair to some staff and 26 per cent of employees thought that work-life balance practices were unfair to people like them. People without caring responsibilities were no more likely to see work-life balance practices as unfair to them than people with caring responsibilities.

Employers who had adopted work-life balance practices were more likely to have positive attitudes to work-life balance. These employers were also just as likely to agree that an employer's first responsibility was to ensure that the organisation achieved its goals. They did not seem to regard achieving business goals and achieving work-life balance as contradictory aims.

### When and how much people work

The majority of employees worked outside the 'standard working week'. Working additional hours was relatively common across all grades of staff and particularly widespread among professional and managerial staff (who rarely received payment or time off in lieu of payment). Around 39 per cent of workplaces, covering 40 per cent of employees, operated Monday to Friday on 'standard hours'; 11 per cent of workplaces covering almost 19 per cent of employees operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Approximately 15 per cent of employees reported working on Sundays



and one in eight worked both Saturdays and Sundays.

Average weekly hours were 44.8 hours for men and 34.1 hours for women. Full-time employees who worked in excess of their contracted hours increased their working week on average by 9.6 hours. More than a quarter of full-time employees worked long hours (49 or more hours a week). Over 10 per cent of employees worked very long hours (60 or more hours a week). Very long hours were particularly prevalent among male professional and managerial staff, and men in households with children. Only 6 per cent of women in full-time jobs worked very long hours compared with 12 per cent of men.

### Flexible working time arrangements

Flexible working time arrangements can take a number of different forms. This study has concentrated on the following types of working arrangement:

- part-time;
- shift-work;
- job-share;
- term-time contracts;
- flexitime;
- compressed working week;
- reduced hours; and
- annualised hours.

The Employer Survey revealed that the proportion of workplaces providing flexible working time arrangements other than part-time employment was small. The Employee Survey revealed little evidence of significant take-up of flexible working time arrangements among employees, other than flexitime and part-time working. Many employers (62 per cent) reported that they allowed staff to vary occasionally their usual hours of work.

Some 25 per cent of employees worked in a part-time job (44 per cent of women and 8 per cent of men); 55 per cent of part-time workers did not want a full-time job. Most women in this category identified family or domestic reasons for their choice, but one in three men also identified family and domestic commitments as reasons for their choice.

Despite low current take-up, there appears to be a considerable demand for flexible working time arrangements from employees: 47 per cent of employees not currently using flexitime would like to do so; 35 per cent of employees would like to adopt a compressed working week. Only 16 per cent of employees would like a job share. The proportion of men wanting flexitime, compressed hours, and annualised hours exceeded the proportion of women wanting such flexibility. Women were more

likely than men to want term-time working or reduced hours. The desire to switch to part-time working was greater among women than men.

### Working from home

There was little evidence of extensive working from home during what may be considered normal working hours, and in the main it was restricted to senior staff. Notwithstanding this low incidence, there was a demand among some employees for the additional flexibility such a practice would provide.

Around 22 per cent of workplaces reported that they had staff who worked from home. Most cases of working at home were on an occasional basis. Where staff worked at home they were usually professional and managerial staff.

Approximately 80 per cent of employees worked exclusively within the workplace that employed them and 20 per cent worked from home at least occasionally. Of those that did not work from home, around 87 per cent of employees felt their employer would not allow them to work from home, but one third said they would like to work from home, at least occasionally.

### Leave arrangements

Improved maternity rights and the new right to parental leave were introduced in the Maternity and Parental Leave etc. Regulations 1999, which came into force from 15 December 1999. Only in a modest proportion of workplaces was there detailed knowledge of changes in the maternity regulations or the new parental leave regulations, and few employers provided either type of leave beyond the statutory minimum. Other than bereavement leave, paternity leave and leave to care for others, the provision by employers of other types of leave was relatively limited. Employees felt that should they need to take leave, their employer would accommodate their request.

Four out of ten employees returning from maternity leave had greater flexibility over their hours of work. In the case of those formerly working full-time, around 70 per cent switched to part-time working on their return.

Given a choice, 55 per cent of women who had taken maternity leave said they preferred greater flexibility over working hours to a longer period of maternity leave.

### Workplace facilities

The provision by employers of facilities to assist with work-life balance was limited.

Around 26 per cent of workplaces provided workplace counselling/stress management. In contrast, only 2 per cent of workplaces provided a crèche, 1 per cent provided subsidised nursery places, and 3 per cent financial help with employees' other caring needs.

Only 9 per cent of employees reported having access to a workplace crèche or nursery and 5 per cent said their employer offered financial help with childcare. Approximately 12 per cent of employees said their employer provided financial help with other care needs.

### Consultation and communication

The extent of consultation varied across workplaces and workforce. Where consultation took place, the incidence of flexible working practices was greatest. Consultation was greatest in large and unionised workplaces. Around 69 per cent of employees reported that their employer consulted them on work-life balance matters. Consultation most commonly related to hours of work rather than leave or working from home. Approximately 64 per cent of workplaces had no mechanism in place to monitor work-life balance practices.

It was also clear that management at individual workplaces retained considerable discretion about the form of and eligibility for work-life balance practices. The greater the local discretion, the greater the incidence of flexible working arrangements.

### Advantages and disadvantages of work-life balance practices

There was a consensus among employers that work-life balance practices improved certain aspects of work – work relations and staff motivation/commitment – and helped retain female employees and lowered labour turnover. Approximately 72 per cent of workplaces reported that work-life balance practices fostered good employment relations. Nevertheless, a significant proportion thought that implementing such practices had increased managerial workloads and overall business costs. Some 51 per cent of workplaces reported that work-life balance practices increased managerial workloads.

Business costs, however, need to be seen in a critical light. Long working hours and stress at work may also increase business costs through employees' sickness and decreased efficiency. The evidence points to

work-life balance practices reducing such costs insofar as they are associated with happier and more committed staff.

The main advantage of work-life balance (referred to by 43 per cent of workplaces) was having happier staff. The main disadvantage (pointed out by 10 per cent of employers) was shortages of staff.

### Conclusion

Evidence from both Employer and Employee Surveys points to many positive messages about the state of Britain's work-life balance, such as:

- a high proportion of employers allowing staff to vary occasionally their usual hours of work;
- a high recognition by employers of the utility of work-life balance; and
- few feelings of unfairness from employees

about the operation of work-life balance policies and practices in the workplace.

There was room for improvement because of:

- a substantial proportion of employees working very long hours, particularly men in professional and managerial occupations;
- a strong unsatisfied demand for flexible working time arrangements from employees not currently met by employers; and
- few workplace facilities – even the provision of information services was limited.

The evidence from the surveys suggests that much can be learnt from those employers who have been able to implement work-life balance policies and practices and who have obtained business benefits from having done so.

*Copies of the full report, Work-life Balance 2000: Results from the Baseline Study, RR249, ISBN 1 84185 432 8, price £4.95, are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priced Publications'. The report can also be accessed at <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/>. A summary report (ref: WLBSUMBS1) is available, free of charge, from DfES Publications (tel. 0845 60 22260) and can also be found at <http://www2.dfee.gov.uk/work-lifebalance/research.htm>. Further information about this research can be obtained from Ganka Mueller, Level 1, DfEE, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail [ganka.mueller@dfes.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ganka.mueller@dfes.gsi.gov.uk)*



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## Wanting more from work? Expectations and aspirations of people in low- and middle-paid jobs

By Laura Edwards and Nick Burkitt, Public Policy Research Associates, The Institute for Public Policy Research

*This report looks at research into employees' ideas of 'quality of work' and their aspirations for future employment and how they change as people move up the pay scale.*

### Key points

The more one earns, the more likely one is to have an expectation of 'quality of work'. This includes formal mechanisms for being listened to and informed about changes, being trusted in regard to working hours, getting time off easily and having training opportunities in place. The likelihood of obtaining these aspirations increases with earnings.

Quality of work was not the uppermost issue for the majority of workers interviewed, regardless of income. Although achieving job satisfaction was stressed, work is an area of life where people expect to make trade-offs.

Awareness of employee rights appears to be higher among the better paid, but this can still be patchy. For example, understanding is low in relation to new employment rights such as parental leave.

Of the three quality of work areas focused on – work-life balance, participation and training – work-life balance received the most positive response but there is a clear gender divide as well as income divide here. The majority of the men felt improving the work-life balance was not a likely option and those on lower incomes stressed the difficulty of trading fewer hours for less pay if the basic wage was not enough to support their families.

Age and sex discrimination are commonly mentioned spontaneously across age groups and income brackets. Those in the 50 to 65 age group felt particularly disadvantaged and undervalued by employers. Sex discrimination was mentioned by women respondents of all ages; both in terms of earning less money than men and also being asked when applying for jobs how they would juggle work and family commitments.

### Introduction

IN AUGUST 2000, The Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) conducted a programme of qualitative research to explore workers' views on 'quality of work', their expectations of work, and aspirations for future employment. The project involved qualitative research with employees in the low- to middle-income bracket to understand how attitudes and experiences of work change as people move up the pay scale.

In total, 12 focus groups were conducted with people earning up to £20,000 per year. One of the aims of this research was to look at how far employees can be expected to demand and achieve improvements in their working lives, skills and human capital.

### Background

As full employment becomes increasingly likely, quality of work and not just quantity is rising on the policy agenda. The policy approach taken so far has been to put a 'very minimum infrastructure of decency and fairness around people in the work-place', while placing greater emphasis on education and skills for individuals. Both existing and future policy covering the quality of working life and employment practices will therefore depend to a large extent on individual workers seeking and demanding improvements for themselves.

Despite the shift in the policy agenda, relatively little is known about what employees themselves define as quality of work. Furthermore, although people's expectations of work are vital in determining attitudes to their current jobs and what they want for the future, they are difficult to measure with quantitative methods, implying a need for different kinds of research.

This research follows an initial stage of qualitative research with people in low-paid jobs that looked at employees' meaning of quality of work and their aspirations for future employment.<sup>2</sup> This initial study was comprised of eight focus groups, conducted in July 2000 by the IPPR, with employees earning less than £10,000 per year. The study found that, while those in low-paid

jobs may be 'satisfied' with their work, they have working lives that do not appear fulfilling, infringe greatly on other parts of their life and leave them struggling to get by on low wages. The research highlighted that although these workers want good employer relations, a good working environment, decent pay etc. – they do not expect to get them. Job satisfaction therefore may not be the most rigorous or the most desirable target on which to base government policies to enhance the quality of work.

The findings presented in this research brief detail the key findings of the focus group research, conducted on behalf of the former Department for Education and Employment now the Department for Education and Skills in August 2000. Where relevant, reference is made to the findings of the earlier focus groups discussed above.

### Methodology

Twelve focus groups were conducted in August 2000, six with people earning between £10,000 and £16,000 p.a. (lower income group) and six with people earning £16,000 to £20,000 p.a. (middle income group). The groups were also stratified by age and gender. Each focus group was attended by between six and eight people and lasted an hour and a half. Three specific aspects of work were explored in detail: work-life balance, participation in the work-place, and learning and training. A number of specific areas were also explored:

- What impact does income have on workers' expectations?
- How, if at all, do employees expect to improve the quality of their working life?
- To what extent are employees in the lower and middle ranges of the labour market likely to seek improvements in the quality of their work in a voluntary framework, especially with regard to training and work-life balance?
- What are the trade-offs that individuals are prepared to make in the process of achieving quality of work?

The research details the themes and responses that emerged within the focus group discussions. As a qualitative research study, the findings are based on interpreta-



range and analysis of responses. Qualitative research does not provide statistically valid data on how views are distributed among the population, but it provides other opportunities to understand public thinking. This report highlights some of the underlying emotions, feelings and attitudes that workers in low- to middle-income jobs have about work. The groups followed a flexible discussion guide that broadly covered the following topics:

- current experiences of work;
- expectations for the future;
- views on how quality of work might be improved and whose responsibility it is to achieve it; and
- awareness of, and attitudes towards, employees' rights in the workplace.

### Employees' rights

There is agreement that workers today enjoy much greater rights than those of previous decades. However, there is concern among some that rights do not apply equally to all; they are more accessible to some than others, with managers and more senior staff being treated more favourably.

The focus groups found that workers are reasonably well informed regarding the range of rights available to them. Rights against unfair dismissal, entitlement to sick pay, holiday pay, breaks and maternity leave are often mentioned spontaneously. There is less awareness of the new rights to unpaid parental leave and of the equal rights for part-time workers. There is also confusion around the details of paternity rights for new fathers.

Most of the rights available also appear to be in place for the majority of employees spoken to and many felt able to negotiate time off when necessary. However, there are exceptions and there is a recognition that it is often easier to accept existing conditions rather than 'rock the boat' and risk losing your job. The most frequently broken rights appear to be those around working time. Many respondents have been asked to sign a 'get out' clause regarding the 48-hour working time directive; it is often included in initial contracts. However, most accept this as 'part of the job' and, in a number of cases, it is seen as necessary in order to be able to do overtime and top up incomes.

More serious violations of workers' rights appear to occur around abuse of entitlements to sick pay and paid holiday. One worker described having to pay a £5 contribution a week towards sick pay. A number of part-time workers were unaware of their entitlement to some paid holiday and felt they would be unable to negotiate this with their employer.

### Discrimination

Both age and sex discrimination are commonly mentioned spontaneously as issues affecting people's working lives and the opportunities that are open to them. The devaluing and undervaluing of the skills and experience of older workers is a common complaint among those in the older age group (50-65) and is also recognised as an issue by those in the middle age group (30-49). ("Experience counts for nothing half the time – they just want whizz kids", said a Coventry man aged 50-65 from the lower income bracket.)

Sex discrimination is commonly mentioned by women in all age groups and across the income brackets looked at. Sex discrimination plays itself out in a number of different ways in the workplace. The sex discrimination most commonly mentioned is women being asked about family commitments at job interviews and being questioned about their ability to juggle work and home responsibilities; something they feel men do not have to contend with. Differentials in pay are also mentioned, particularly by women in the older age groups. ("I felt like I was being victimised for being a young mum...they questioned my commitment and thought I'd abandon the job as soon as there was a problem with the children", said a Southampton woman aged 30-49 from the lower income bracket.)

### Work-life balance

Work-life balance issues receive a more positive response than ideas around participation and training for improving quality of work. When asked, the majority of respondents, particularly men, are quick to recognise that their own work-life balance is not ideal and that they would prefer to have more time to spend with their family and friends outside of work.

Among the younger respondents there is similarly a desire to improve their work-life balance, but at the same time a feeling that there is no way around it. Particularly for those in the middle income bracket there is an awareness of the need to prove yourself at work sometimes by staying late or working overtime. There is some evidence that the women in this age group might be more likely to challenge the culture of long hours and be more likely to consider working part-time. However, 'work-life balance' and 'family-friendly' are not accessible terms. The concepts are more likely to be articulated as allowing space for 'quality time' or 'social time', or put more broadly 'working to live rather than living to work' or 'work that fits around your life rather than a life that fits around your work'. ("I think there's

more important things in life than just work, you've got to have free time, you've got to have a social life and you've got to be happy in what you do", said a Coventry woman aged 19-29 from the middle income bracket.)

There is a clear gender divide in responses to flexible ways of working. Women in all age groups are much more likely to experiment with flexible ways of working, in particular part-time working, and to recognise that they may want to alter their working hours at different life stages. The majority of the men spoken to also see flexible ways of working as more likely options for women. Men can see the value in spending more time with families and less time at work, but few want to do it themselves or believe it is personally feasible. Men are more likely to feel that, on a practical level, it 'just wouldn't work' and are less likely than women to feel that they could make the trade-off between more free time and less pay. For many of the men, the link between work and family is articulated in terms of more work equals more money to support your family. ("You've got no choice have you? To have that quality time you have to work and put the hours in, otherwise you can't afford the things your family wants", said a Rochdale man aged 30-49 from the lower income bracket.)

Regardless of whether getting a better balance between work and life is personally feasible, there is common agreement that flexible and part-time ways of working are only possible if earning a big enough salary or being supported by a partner with a higher salary. ("There might be a lot of people who can do that but there will be an awful lot of people who can't take a drop in what they are getting now because they are struggling to live on what they have got now", said a Coventry man aged 50-65 from the lower income bracket.)

There are also feasibility issues raised. The most fundamental of these is that some jobs simply do not lend themselves to flexible models of working. Jobs that are more likely to lend themselves to flexible ways of working are seen to be those that involve lots of people doing either the same, or similar, jobs or jobs in larger companies where employees would be able to cover each other. The other key feasibility issue was being in a position to negotiate a change in working hours with your employer. For some, particularly men and those on lower incomes, this ability to negotiate did not seem realistic.

The majority of employees spoken to welcomed the extended rights to parental leave for those with young children. Respondents were also asked whether they would be willing to pay for this leave. There

was clear agreement that, if parental leave was not paid for, the majority of people would be unlikely to take full advantage of it. Men in particular are unlikely to trade lost wages for more time with their families and those on low wages are also unlikely to be able to afford to sacrifice salary for time. However, response is divided as to whether or not this leave should be paid, and there is evidence of a backlash towards such 'family-friendly' policies among certain groups. The backlash is particularly evident among the youngest and the oldest age groups (18-29 and 50-65) and is more prevalent among men than women. Within these age groups, few are willing to pay more in taxes to fund paid parental leave, and a number believe paid leave would be abused and could potentially cripple small businesses.

However, support for paid parental leave is evident among women in the 30-49 age bracket and men in the middle income bracket aged 30-49. Those in favour of such a policy recognise it is an important incentive that would encourage more parents to take it. Women are particularly conscious of the need for parental leave to be paid in order to encourage men, and not just women, to use it. Some suggest partially paid parental leave as a compromise.

### Participation

Being listened to, having a say, and feeling like there is somewhere to voice concerns and complaints in the workplace is important to the majority of employees spoken to. However, participation issues tend not to be top of mind for employees when thinking about quality of work.

Responses in the focus groups suggest that informal mechanisms are valued more by employees as they are less confrontational and fit in with the concept of the workplace as a place of social interaction where there is the same give-and-take as in other areas of life. In contrast, formal mechanisms to have your say in the workplace can be seen as old-fashioned and are associated with trade unions and adversarial work relations. ("We just end up chatting about different things and he'll be asking you ideas and stuff...it's not a problem because it's a small company", said a London man aged 18-29 from the middle income bracket.)

There is evidence that employers themselves are becoming more aware of the need to inform and consult their employees. Those in the middle income bracket frequently describe having regular staff meetings, being kept informed through company newsletters, having access to information on the company intranet and being consulted formally regarding changes. In the lower income bracket, staff meetings were also

fairly common and many describe feeling able to approach their employer and line managers informally with problems and comments.

However, this picture of employers willing to listen is not true across the board. There is some evidence that on big decisions – for example, restructuring the working day – employees can easily be excluded from decisions. For a number of respondents, the desire was for a more open, two-way dialogue between employers and employees where they could move away from feeling that they were 'the last to know' about decisions made in the workplace. ("You need to feel like a person and not just a number. It's true in a lot of jobs that you just end up conforming and you do what they tell you to do; you very rarely get asked your opinion", said a Wallington woman aged 18-29 from the lower income bracket.)

Establishing more formal mechanisms for employees to have a say in decision-making, such as works councils, are welcomed by some as a move in the right direction. Furthermore, regular mechanisms for communication are seen as a positive step – if not always realistic.

However, questions were raised regarding whether such mechanisms really harness power for workers. Some with experience of formal consultations – for example, regarding company take-overs or restructuring – suggest that their employer was just paying lip service to the process. Although the process itself is seen as important, there is a level of cynicism to overcome before employers' motives for consulting are seen as genuine. This cynicism does not suggest that formal consultation methods are not worthwhile. However, it does indicate that formal consultation mechanisms need to be set up in a way that suggests to employees that they are taken seriously, are valued and are not a 'one off', but are part of an ongoing commitment to listen and respond to employees.

### Training

There is a general recognition that further training and qualifications can lead to more pay and better job prospects, but many feel it is too late to 'start again'. Those most open to pursuing further qualifications are the younger respondents in the middle income bracket who tend to be more confident that a qualification will help them to progress. For others, there is often a desire to do some further training, but this can be combined with a lack of clarity on what course would be best, a fear of feeling out of place, a concern that costs are too high and scepticism that it might not pay off.

Opportunities for training at work vary significantly between different types of jobs. Those working in the public sector appear most likely to have regular opportunities to learn new skills and keep up to date with developments, regardless of income bracket, often within the framework of new rules and regulations. In other sectors, those in the middle income bracket were more likely to describe having opportunities to develop skills at work than those on lower incomes.

There is a body of quantitative evidence showing that the most training goes to the people who are already highly qualified, and that a significant proportion of the workforce receives none.<sup>3</sup> Although the vast majority of workplaces offer training to some of their employees, professionals are far more likely to have received training recently than craft workers or operatives. Small firms are less likely to provide training than large ones, and there is evidence that part-timers receive less than full-time workers.

### Conclusion

The findings of the focus groups highlight a number of issues and challenges for government that is committed to enhancing quality and not just quantity of work. There is a need for more information to help people right across the workforce understand the often complex rules around employment rights. Full implementation of new and existing rights will involve publicising them more.

There is enthusiasm for tackling work-life balance issues, and more so than for action in the area of training or workforce participation. However, there is a clear gender split. Flexible working patterns and balancing work with family or other commitments are still seen by many as relevant only to women. The strategy of promoting the benefits of new arrangements to all workers and employers, not just mothers and big firms, still has a long way to go. It is also important to recognise that quality of work is a much more feasible option for those earning more money. The phrase 'quality of work' is itself not the most accessible form of language in which to frame policy. The focus groups suggest a very limited understanding of what has already been done and what is planned under the 'fairness at work' and work-life balance agendas. This means the language used to sell further policies could be a significant factor in getting them accepted. 'Job satisfaction', giving people 'quality time' and 'working to live rather than living to work' are more everyday ways of expressing the same ideas.



Many of the focus group participants spontaneously mentioned discrimination on the grounds of sex and age. This does not necessarily translate into a desire for new legislation. Sex and disability discrimination laws have been in effect for many years, but are not seen as fully effective or accessible as remedies. The new Code of Practice on Age Diversity had not made any impact that these groups were aware of.

A strategy of improvements over and above minimum standards of decency based on voluntary mechanisms will require a cultural shift. This means challenging a culture of low expectations at work. However, it is difficult to draw a line between low expectations, or cynicism, and simple realism. The fact that people have different levels of bargaining power in the labour market, and that some are in an unacceptably weak situation, is the reason that the state intervenes in the employment relationship. The less one earns, the more vulnerable one is likely to be.

Currently, quality of work is not something that many people, particularly in the lower income brackets, are clamouring for. The focus groups demonstrate that enhancing the quality of work requires getting people to think differently and shift their personal priorities, as well as eradicating external barriers such as discrimination and poor employment practice.

Copies of the full report may be obtained, free of charge, from Yvonne Smith at DfES, N608, Moorfoot, Sheffield, tel. 0114 259 3441, e-mail: yvonne.smith@dfes.gsi.gov.uk. Information on DfES research is available at: <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research>.

## Notes

- 1 *Fairness at Work*, Department of Trade and Industry, p3, 1998, Cm 3968.
- 2 *Future of Work: findings of a series of focus groups with people in low-paid jobs*, The Institute for Public Policy Research, July 2000.
- 3 *Skills for all: Research report from the National Skills Task Force*, Department for Education and Employment, 2000.

## Staying in work

By Karen Kellard, Robert Walker, Karl Ashworth, Marilyn Howard and Woon Chia Liu,  
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Two new reports present the findings of a recent study designed to look at the concept of employment sustainability and to stimulate ideas for policy development

### Key points

- Employment sustainability is defined as the maintenance of a stable or upward employment trajectory in the longer term.
- Achieving employment sustainability is more than gaining and maintaining employability or just getting a job. It is also to do with job retention, job stability and career advancement. This involves individual and employer behaviour as well as technical and economic change.
- Employment sustainability also involves encouraging individuals to progress in their employment to the point where they are able to sustain themselves financially.
- Measures relevant to employment sustainability include: time in employment, changes in job, earnings, time between jobs, numbers getting in-work benefits and the numbers returning to welfare.
- Employment sustainability was measured as having no drop in earnings and being in continuous work for either at least three months (short-term measure) or at least nine months (long-term measure). The analysis found around three-quarters of employment spells over the period fitted the short-term measure and around half met the long-term indicator. Younger people were less likely to be in sustained employment. Employment was more likely to be sustainable if entered from education or from looking after the home than from unemployment.
- Employment sustainability highlights the importance of the role of employers, and of links to policies for education and lifelong learning as these have ramifications for career paths and self-sufficiency.

### Introduction

THE CENTRE for Research in Social Policy (CRSP), at Loughborough University, was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (as was) to examine the concept of 'employment sustainability'. The research consisted of a literature review, qualitative interviews with key agents and policy actors, and an exploration of existing data sets. Each element was designed to help elucidate the concept of employment sustainability and stimulate ideas for policy development.

The results from the study have been published in *Staying in Work: Thinking About a New Policy Agenda*, and in summary form in a shorter policy-focused report *Staying in Work: Policy Overview*.

### The literature review

Employment sustainability embraces a common-sense meaning and is defined as: 'the maintenance of a stable or upward employment trajectory in the longer term'.

The review identified a number of concepts related to employment sustainability, including:

- **employability** – the presence of skills and assets, and how they are used;
- **job stability** – recognising the relationship between the characteristics of the job and the job holder;
- **job retention** – the ability to remain in work when circumstances change;
- **employment development or advancement** – including progression in pay, responsibilities or status; and
- **self-sufficiency** – the ability to sustain oneself financially, possibly embracing the capacity to move around the labour market, without government intervention or assistance.

Factors influencing employment sustainability include individual attributes, employers' attitudes and practices, and labour market characteristics.

There are few working policy models designed specifically to promote employment sustainability, and little evidence of what works – there is generally more experience of failure than of success.

Nevertheless, policy evaluation in the USA and Canada suggests that approaches beyond 'case management' should be considered, such as employer-focused interventions, intensive work-readiness training and specific retention help (particularly to tackle practical problems that may arise during the transition from unemployment to employment, such as a breakdown in child-care or transport to work).

In the UK, policy evaluation has tended to focus on the immediate or short-term outcome of programmes rather than longer-term retention or sustainability issues, although the evidence does point to the importance of good job matching and 'work trial' periods. Suggested policy options include: more intensive gateway help; flexibility in sequencing of options; training in 'soft skills'; placements with employers who are committed to continued training to support advancement; testing the impact of intermediate labour markets on retention; pilots to test post-placement services for individuals and employers; and the use of intermediary organisations to assist with pre- and post-employment services.

### The interviews with key agents and policy actors

Respondents suggested a number of ways in which policy could address employment sustainability, including:

- mechanisms to support job matching;
- an expansion of a work trial or intern approach;
- developing job-ready skills by providing work preparation assistance;
- increasing emphasis on the development of soft skills;
- a work-first approach to those who were above the threshold of basic job readiness;
- further development of skills alongside employment;
- expansion of the discretionary approach, seen in the personal advisor model, assembling packages of support tailored to individual needs;
- utilising the knowledge and skills of local intermediary organisations and groups, building joined-up partnerships of expertise;



- continuation of support during the early transition into work, and for longer if appropriate;
- liaison between agencies, intermediaries and employers to develop successful strategies to recruit and retain employees; and
- mentoring systems for new employees in the workplace.

### The dataset exploration

To turn employment sustainability into a usable concept for the data exploration exercise employment was defined as being composed either of a single job or of an uninterrupted series of jobs.

Using data from the British Household Panel Study (1991-96), two definitions of sustainable employment were identified: one based on the three-month threshold and the other on the nine-month threshold. A job was defined as sustained if it both lasted over the threshold and did not result in an earnings decline. Under the short-term definition, 70 per cent of employment spells were sustained. This declined to 54 per cent under the long-term definition. As expected, younger people were less likely to be in sustained employment. However, other associations were less predictable: single people and those on the lowest earnings tended to be more likely to be in sustainable employment than were couples or those on slightly higher earnings. On the other hand, employment preceded by unemployment was more likely not to be sustained than employment preceded by looking after the home, education or 'other' activities.

### Policy implications

Employment sustainability requires policy objectives that extend beyond the promotion of job retention to embrace aspirations for employment retention, progression and the attainment of self-sufficiency. The

attraction of policies that foster employment sustainability is that they offer the possibility of a 'win-win-win' situation: individual and family welfare is enhanced; the skill-base of the economy is increased with positive benefits for international competitiveness; and public expenditure on welfare benefits is reduced. Issues to consider in the design of policy include:

- **addressing supply and demand;** as evidence does not indicate which is the most important set of factors – individual or structural causes – public policies to foster sustainable employment may need to address both supply and demand side factors;
- **targeting;** the US experience suggests that some form of targeting is essential to ensure effectiveness. Targeting may be categorical, based on prior criteria, or discretionary, based on informed judgements about the kind of support required. The provision of services may need to be comprehensive, but focused on those who need the most help;
- **seamless service provision;** individual policies, and the flexible packages of policies that are needed in response to the barriers that people face, should offer seamless provision across the employment divide; service providers need to be proactive and most intensive during the first weeks and months of employment; and
- **case management;** case management by appropriately and well-trained staff enables intensive support for people most at risk of experiencing unsustainable employment.

Suggested services to promote employment sustainability, covering both pre- and post-employment transitions, include: upgrading skills; job search and placement assistance; career mediation; counselling; career and life planning tuition; benefits advice and advocacy; and specialist referral services.

Specific post-employment measures include: earnings supplementation and financial bonuses and incentives for retention or advancement; transitional provision and services; emergency support services; mentoring and support groups; employer mediation; and the provision of in-work support services.

Suggested measures directed towards employers include: financial incentives; peripatetic human resource management; job retention guidance; employment awareness campaigns; and sectoral brokerage services.

Policy development is hindered by a lack of statistical information about the true extent of sustainable employment and the limited value of the traditional datasets for monitoring trends or establishing the impact of new policies.

There are potential gains to be had from policies to foster employment sustainability, but as there is no proven model of delivery or any certainty of success, action should take the form of small-scale, carefully evaluated pilots. These should be accompanied by further analysis of existing data to inform understanding of the underlying relationships, and a strategy to improve the statistical monitoring of trends in employment sustainability.

*Copies of the full reports, Staying in Work: Thinking About a New Policy Agenda (RR264) and Staying in Work: Policy Overview (RR265), priced at £4.95 are available from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfES Priceed Publications'. Copies of this Research Brief (RB264-265) are available free of charge from the above address. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at [www.dfee.gov.uk/research/](http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/).*

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#### Labour market statistics

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

July .....	18 Wednesday
August .....	15 Wednesday
September .....	13 Wednesday

#### Consumer price indices

July .....	17 Tuesday
August .....	14 Tuesday
September .....	18 Tuesday



## MAIN SOURCES

## Labour Force Survey

Much of the labour market data published are measured by the LFS. The concepts and definitions used in the LFS are agreed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. The definitions are used by European Union member countries and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The LFS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. In any three month period, a nationally representative sample of approximately 120,000 people aged 16 or over in around 61,000 households are interviewed. The survey also covers students in halls of residence (who are sampled in their parental residences) and people living in NHS accommodation. Each household is interviewed five times, once every three months. The initial interview is generally done face-to-face by an interviewer visiting the address. Further interviews are done by telephone wherever possible. The survey asks a series of questions about respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market activity, with most questions referring to activity in the week before the interview. The first and fifth interviews also ask about earnings. Interviews are carried out continuously throughout the year and key results are published every month for the latest available three month period. Other data are available once a quarter or once or twice a year.

The LFS was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983. The ILO definition was first used in 1984. This was also the first year in which the survey was conducted on an annual basis with results available for every spring quarter (March to May). The survey moved to a continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter 1994/5 in Northern Ireland, with results published four times a year. Since April 1998, results are published 12 times a year for an average of each three-month period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

The LFS three-monthly results can be compared in various ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which LFS results are available. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns, e.g. January to March 2000 should be compared with January to March 1999 or October to December 1999. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results which can be difficult to interpret. In order to make three-month on three-month comparisons, it is important to use seasonally adjusted data. The LFS household datasets are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the

household and family level. A technical report in *Labour Market Trends* of August 1998 describes why and how they have been produced.

## Employer surveys

ONS conducts a range of employer surveys, collecting information on their turnover and profits, and also the number of filled jobs.

The **Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)** is conducted in December to measure the number of employee jobs. The survey samples around 78,000 reporting units of workplaces situated in the United Kingdom. As well as measuring employee jobs, the ABI also collects financial information from the same set of units. Therefore, figures derived from both parts of the survey (e.g. turnover per head) are consistent.

**Short-Term Turnover Employer Surveys** are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthly, allowing estimates to be produced for each month. Around 9,000 production enterprises are sampled each month.

Both the ABI and the Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR holds details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system or register for VAT.

The **Monthly Wages and Salary Survey** covers a sample of firms in Great Britain. The survey obtains details of the gross wages and salaries paid to employees, in respect of the last pay week for the weekly paid, and for the calendar month for the monthly paid. The sample covers the wage bill for some 9 million employees. It is used to calculate the Average Earnings Index.

## Administrative records

Labour market data on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits and Jobcentre vacancies are derived from administrative records.

**Claimant count** data are provided by the Benefits Agency. Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced both Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support on 7 October 1996. Up to 6 October the claimant count figures included those who claimed Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. A seasonally adjusted consistent claimant count series is available from 1971. The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits on one particular day each month. Claimant count figures are announced five weeks after the date to which they refer.

Data on **vacancies** are produced by the Employment Service (ES) as a by-product of its Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that manages the currency of vacancies on display, controls their circulation around Jobcentres, and identifies those for liaison action with employers. A consistent vacancies series is available from 1985.

## USING DATA SOURCES

Because the different sources of labour market data have different strengths and limitations, it follows that they are best used for different purposes. This section identifies the source of data that ONS recommends using for different types of analysis of three aspects of the labour market: employment, unemployment, and earnings.

## Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce jobs series, but the workforce jobs series probably provides a more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS.

To gain an idea of the extent of work being performed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The LFS is also the only source of detailed information about the characteristics (occupations, homeworking, work patterns and so on) of people's work - except for the industry in which people work, where the workforce jobs series is likely to be more accurate, and consistent with other national economic series.

## Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of unemployment (under the ILO definition) than the claimant count (which measures benefit receipt), especially for women, and is better-suited to international comparisons. The claimant count is more useful as a way of assessing unemployment in small areas (below the level of regions); it is also useful as a timely indicator of up-to-date changes in unemployment.

## Earnings

For monthly estimates of changes, the Average Earnings Index is most suitable. For annual changes, the New Earnings Survey should be used. For estimates of levels (amounts workers earn each week or each hour), the sources are the NES and LFS. The NES is preferred as a source of the earnings of full-time employees, and of the hourly earnings of all employees. The LFS is preferred as a source about the earnings of part-time employees. LFS earnings estimates are published in the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

Jan 2000	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 2001	Feb	Mar
■														
■	■													
■	■	■												
■	■	■	■											
■	■	■	■	■										
■	■	■	■	■	■									
■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

## EMPLOYMENT

## Employment

There are two ways of looking at employment: the number of people in employment or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things, as one person can have more than one job (see 'Comparison of sources of employment data', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, pp511-16 for more details of differences between the two sources). People aged 16 or over are classed as employed by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), if they have done at least one hour of work in the reference week or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday). People classify themselves into one of four categories in the LFS (according to their main job if they have more than one): employees, self-employed, unpaid family worker (doing unpaid work for a family-run business) or participating in a government-supported training programme.

## Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is mainly collected through postal employer surveys (see notes on sources). This gives the number of employee jobs (formerly known as employees in employment). The total number of workforce jobs (formerly known as workforce in employment) is calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. As the main part of the estimate is the employee jobs total, this classification represents the employers' perception of how many jobs there are. It excludes homeworkers and private domestic servants.

## Self-employed people (LFS)

Those who, in their main job, work on their own account, whether or not they have employees.

## Self-employment jobs

Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed people in their main job and people who are employees in their main job who are self-employed in their second job (from the LFS).

## Government-supported trainees

Those on government-supported training programmes are included in the employee jobs estimate if they have a contract of employment. If, however, they do not have a contract of employment they are included in the workforce jobs estimate as government-supported trainees.

## Employment rate

Employment rates can be presented for any population group as the proportion of that group who are in employment. The main presentation of employment rates is the proportion of the population of working age (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in employment.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

## Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (claimant count)

The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. These are currently the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits, claimed at Employment Service local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting out the action they will take to find work and to improve their prospects of finding employment.

**The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Labour Market Trends that relate to particular statistical series**

## ILO unemployment rate

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure. Can be calculated for any population group.

## Claimant count rate

The number of claimants resident in an area expressed as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce jobs in the area.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

## Economically active

The economically active population are those who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

## Economic activity rate

The number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over. Can be calculated for any population group.

## ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

## Economically inactive

Economically inactive people are out of work, but do not satisfy all the criteria for ILO unemployment, such as those in retirement and those who are not actively seeking work.

## Economic inactivity rate

The number of economically inactive people as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over. Can be calculated for any population group.

## EARNINGS

## Earnings

A measure of gross remuneration people receive in return for work done. It includes salaries and bonuses but does not include non-monetary perks such as benefits in kind. This differs from income, which is the amount of money

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- P provisional
- break in series
- R revised
- r series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nec not elsewhere classified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification
- EU European Union

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc. It should be noted that the Average Earnings Index excludes bonuses at the more detailed industry levels shown in Table E.2, in order to reduce volatility in the Index.

## Average Earnings Index

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally-adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago, and replaces the underlying rate of change.

## HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey)

## Normal weekly hours

The time which an employee is expected to work in a normal week excluding all overtime and main meal breaks.

## Weekly hours worked

The actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

## HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

Respondents to the LFS are asked a series of questions enabling the identification of both their usual hours and their actual hours during the reference week, excluding meal breaks, but including paid and unpaid overtime.

## OTHER DEFINITIONS

## General index of retail prices

The Retail Prices Index measures the change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households in the UK. The general index includes virtually all types of household spending as detailed in Table H.12.

## Labour disputes

Statistics cover disputes (strikes) connected with terms and conditions of employment. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

## Productivity

The number of units of output (measured by the Index of Production for the manufacturing sector and by Gross Domestic Product for the whole economy) produced by each filled job.

## Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992. The SIC 1992 classification splits businesses into 17 sections, A-Q. The breakdown includes the following categories: **production** industries - SIC 1992 Section E including **manufacturing** (Section D); **service** industries - SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

## Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent occupational breakdown for UK official statistics. This system was introduced in 1991.

## Unit wage costs

A measure of the cost of wages and salaries in producing a unit of output.

## Jobcentre vacancies

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or careers office (including 'self-employed' opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the count.



## Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.11
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
<b>VACANCIES</b>			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>			
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
<b>EARNINGS</b>			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	H.22
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>			
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week	Statistical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

## Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>				<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
UK summary	M	Jul 2001	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2001	F.1
Trends	M	Jul 2001	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2001	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Jul 2001	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.3
Working-age households	Q	May 2001	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.4
Regional labour market summary	M	Jul 2001	A.11	Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.5
IFS annual Local Area Database	A	Apr 2001	203	Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	Q	May 2001	F.6
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Employment by category	M	Jul 2001	B.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jul 2001	G.1
Employment by age	M	Jul 2001	B.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jul 2001	G.2
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2001	B.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jul 2001	G.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jul 2001	B.11	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jul 2001	G.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jul 2001	B.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jul 2001	G.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jul 2001	B.13	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2001	301
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2001	B.14	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2001	195
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2001	B.15	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2000	329
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2001	B.16	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jun 2001	G.21
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2001	B.17	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2001	235
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jul 2001	B.18	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Jun 2001	298
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2001	B.21	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jun 2001	G.22
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2001	B.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2001	297
Indices of output, productivity jobs, output per filled job and output per hour worked	M (Q)	Jul 2001	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Jan 2001	29
Total workforce hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2001	B.33	Women in the labour market	Q	May 2001	236
Job-related training	Q	May 2001	B.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Feb 2001	93
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2001	B.51	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2001	296
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
EU unemployment by age and duration	M	Jul 2001	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Jul 2001	H.1
EU unemployment rates by age	M	Jul 2001	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Jul 2001	H.11
EU unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2001	C.4	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jul 2001	H.12
Claimant count by region	M	Jul 2001	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jul 2001	H.13
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jul 2001	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	Jul 2001	H.14
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jul 2001	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jul 2001	H.15
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M*	Dec 2000	C.14	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jul 2001	H.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jul 2001	C.21				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jul 2001	C.22				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 2001	C.23				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jul 2001	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Jul 2001	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q*	Nov 2000	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q*	Dec 2000	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jul 2001	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2001	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2001	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2001	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2001	C.43				
Redundancies	A	Jun 2001	315				
International comparisons	M	Jul 2001	C.51				
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>				<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
Economic activity by age	M	Jul 2001	D.1	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Economic inactivity	M	Jul 2001	D.2	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 Labour Market Trends, pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jul 2001	D.3	* Currently suspended.			
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>				<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jul 2001	E.1	Background economic indicators	M	Jul 2001	H.1
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jul 2001	E.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Jul 2001	H.11
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jul 2001	E.4	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jul 2001	H.12
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jun 2001	E.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jul 2001	H.13
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Mar 2001	145	Retail prices: general index	M	Jul 2001	H.14
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2001	E.12	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jul 2001	H.15
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2001	E.13	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jul 2001	H.21
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2001	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Jul 2001	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jul 2001	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

\* Currently suspended.



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	29,335	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.9	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
2000	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1999</b>	<b>46,417</b>	<b>29,355</b>	<b>27,548</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,366	27,592	1,774	17,078	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,601	1,758	17,098	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,394	27,643	1,751	17,077	63.3	59.5	6.0	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,689	1,745	17,050	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,414	27,682	1,731	17,082	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,480	27,743	1,737	17,028	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,518	27,790	1,728	17,002	63.5	59.7	5.9	36.5
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,500	27,756	1,744	17,032	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>46,568</b>	<b>29,556</b>	<b>27,881</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>17,012</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,096	63.4	59.9	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>46,746</b>	<b>29,574</b>	<b>28,075</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>17,131</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	36.7
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>46,811</b>	<b>29,619</b>	<b>28,142</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>17,191</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.2	-4.2	0.4				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Percent	0.5	0.2	0.9	-11.8	1.1				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTL</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,652	78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2
2000	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1999</b>	<b>36,165</b>	<b>28,535</b>	<b>26,746</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,652	78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,539	26,784	1,754	7,650	78.9	74.0	6.1	21.1
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,798	1,739	7,663	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,566	26,836	1,730	7,646	78.9	74.1	6.1	21.1
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,601	26,879	1,723	7,622	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,587	26,875	1,712	7,647	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,647	26,930	1,717	7,599	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	20.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,652	26,928	1,724	7,616	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,635	26,947	1,688	7,643	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>36,301</b>	<b>28,705</b>	<b>27,046</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>7,596</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	21.2
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>36,473</b>	<b>28,787</b>	<b>27,262</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>7,686</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>36,534</b>	<b>28,798</b>	<b>27,338</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Percent	0.2	0.0	0.3	-4.3	0.6				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>-199</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Percent	0.6	0.3	1.1	-12.0	1.8				

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 pS12.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1									



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,893	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.3	7.5	46.7
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.0	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
<b>3-month average</b>									
Feb-Apr 1999	23,769	13,045	12,350	695	10,723	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,040	12,361	679	10,739	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,035	12,357	678	10,749	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,050	12,368	682	10,739	54.9	52.0	5.2	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,072	12,395	678	10,721	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,068	12,383	685	10,729	54.9	52.0	5.2	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,096	12,413	683	10,705	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,131	12,448	683	10,675	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,111	12,428	683	10,699	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,140	12,457	682	10,674	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,835	13,192	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,884	13,198	12,598	600	10,687	55.3	52.7	4.5	44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	22	9	26	-17	14	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-2.8	0.1				
Over last 12 months	85	56	145	-89	28	0.0	0.4	-0.7	0.0
Percent	0.4	0.4	1.2	-13.2	0.3				
<b>Females aged 16 to 59</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	7.7	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,146	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Feb-Apr 1999	17,230	12,514	11,830	684	4,716	72.6	68.7	5.5	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,508	11,839	669	4,731	72.6	68.7	5.3	27.4
May-Jul	17,244	12,504	11,837	667	4,740	72.5	68.6	5.3	27.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,519	11,849	670	4,730	72.6	68.7	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,538	11,872	665	4,715	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,534	11,859	675	4,724	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,557	11,887	671	4,705	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,584	11,914	670	4,683	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,558	11,889	669	4,714	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,575	11,907	668	4,702	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.2	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
May-Jul	17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,667	73.0	69.5	4.9	27.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.9
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2	4.9	27.2
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.8	27.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.7	27.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,640	12,063	577	4,731	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,620	12,053	568	4,760	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,655	12,081	573	4,735	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	28	11	28	-17	17	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.2	-2.9	0.4				
Over last 12 months	102	58	145	-87	44	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	0.1
Percent	0.6	0.5	1.2	-13.2	0.9				

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 pS12.

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,176	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,431	29,194	27,442	1,752	17,237	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,581	29,412	27,793	1,619	17,169	63.1	59.7	5.5	36.9
<b>3-month averages&lt;/</b>									



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTQ</b>	<b>MGTW</b>		<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
2000	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1999</b>	<b>22,649</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>15,118</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>22,746</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>15,323</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.3	67.9	5.8	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>22,904</b>	<b>16,345</b>	<b>15,441</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-114</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Percent	0.7	0.0	0.8	-11.2	2.4				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>		<b>MGUI</b>		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	1.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	1.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	1.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	1.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	1.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	1.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	1.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	1.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	1.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	1.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	1.6
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	1.9
2000	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	1.7
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1999</b>	<b>18,936</b>	<b>15,953</b>	<b>14,836</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	1.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	1.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	1.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	1.4
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	1.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	1.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	1.5
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	1.3
Nov99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	1.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	1.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	1.8
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>15,029</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	1.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	1.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	1.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	1.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	1.4
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	1.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	1.6
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	1.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	1.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	1.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	1.9
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>19,144</b>	<b>16,075</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Percent	0.7	0.2	1.0	-11.5	3.3				

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533694

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1999</b>	<b>23,769</b>	<b>13,001</b>	<b>12,314</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774								



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### 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 1999.

### 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 Feb-Apr 2001 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)	28,142	±162	67	±117	261	±206
Employment rate	74.8%	±0.4%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,478	±51	-65	±53	-198	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.0%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.7%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,619	±159	2	±116	63	±203
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%

For more detailed analyses, please see the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*.

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas, leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Adrian Jones, tel. 020 7533 6133.

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

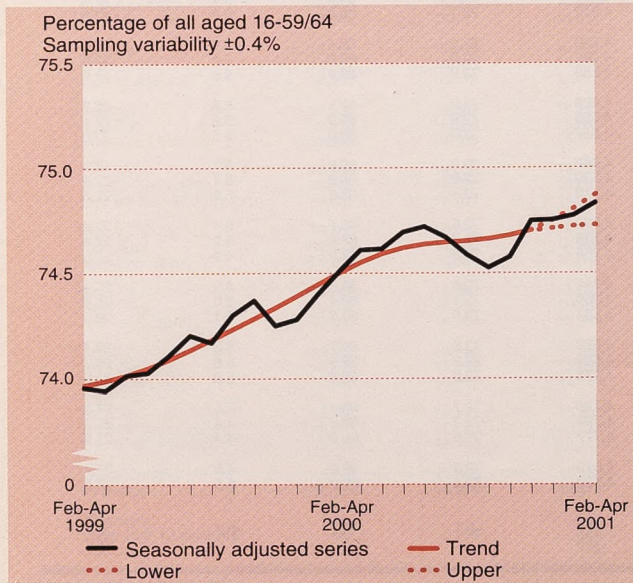
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this 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.

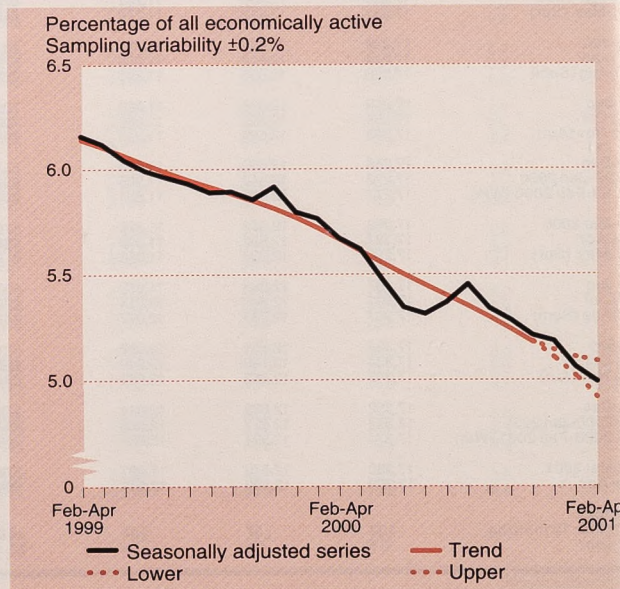
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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

### Employment



### ILO unemployment



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Feb-Apr 1993	25,557	70.4	3,011	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,004	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,556	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,575	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,604	70.4	2,947	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,883	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,198	71.5	2,487	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,448	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,437	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,552	72.1	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.2	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,654	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,164	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,962	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,981	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,080	73.2	1,952	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,898	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,140	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,161	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,847	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,210	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,238	73.5	1,834	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,267	73.5	1,831	6.3
May-Jul	27,299	73.6	1,830	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,332	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,366	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,401	73.8	1,825	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,433	73.8	1,824	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,464	73.9	1,821	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,491	73.9	1,819	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,816	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,535	74.0	1,811	6
Feb-Apr	27,553	74.0	1,804	6.1
Mar-May	27,572	74.0	1,794	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,592	74.0	1,783	6.1
May-Jul	27,614	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,640	74.1	1,761	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,667	74.1	1,751	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,695	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,723	74.2	1,733	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,752	74.3	1,724	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,781	74.3	1,714	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,812	74.4	1,703	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,842	74.4	1,689	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,872	74.5	1,674	5.7
Mar-May	27,900	74.6	1,658	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,925	74.6	1,641	5.6
May-Jul	27,947	74.6	1,626	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,966	74.6	1,611	5.4
Jul-Sep	27,982	74.6	1,596	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,997	74.7	1,581	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,014	74.7	1,565	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,032	74.7	1,549	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,053	74.7	1,531	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,077	74.7	1,514	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,103	74.8	1,496	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,130	74.8	1,479	5.0

<sup>a</sup> 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 pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

<sup>b</sup> Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

<sup>c</sup> Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

Note: 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, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

All figures are revised.



# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	March R	28,770	15,439	13,331
	June R	28,869	15,470	13,399
	September R	28,983	15,519	13,464
	December R	29,041	15,531	13,510
2000	March R	29,028	15,513	13,515
	June R	29,062	15,526	13,535
	September R	29,071	15,503	13,567
	December R	29,159	15,542	13,617
2001	March	29,147	15,518	13,629
Change on quarter		-12	-24	13
Percent		0.0	-0.2	0.1
Change on year		119	5	114
Percent		0.4	0.0	0.8

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000	May	1,106.2	843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9
	June	1,094.4	835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9
	July <sup>d</sup>	1,071.1	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8
	August	1,057.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8
	September <sup>d</sup>	1,043.3	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8
	October	1,046.8	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
	November	1,039.9	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
	December <sup>d</sup>	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April <sup>d</sup> R	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May P	976.8	744.3	232.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
Change on month		-3.2	-4.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.3	-0.6	0.5			
Change on year		-129.4	-99.2	-30.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2
Percent		-11.7	-11.8	-11.5			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
2000	April	122.9	5.0	2000	May	213.2	
	May	123.1	4.6		June	222.3	
	June	123.5	4.1		July	220.6	
	July	123.9	3.9		August	219.0	
	August	124.8	4.0	September	225.6		
	September	125.2	4.1	October	221.3		
	October	125.8	4.2	November	220.2		
	November	126.4	4.2	December	222.8		
	December	128.1	4.4	2001	January	224.9	
2001	January	128.6	4.5		February	233.2	
	February	131.1	5.2		March	232.8	
	March R	128.4	5.0		April R	237.6	
	April P	128.8	5.2	May P	246.2		
Change on month		0.4	0.2			8.6	
Change on year		5.9	0.2			33.0	

Sources: Employer surveys; DfEE Training Data System; Benefits Agency administrative system; Employment Service administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

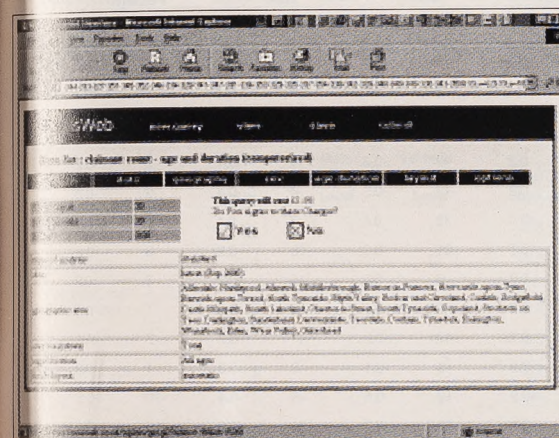
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.  
 b 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 Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 c The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.  
 d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional

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# A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (February to April 2001)

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(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
North East	2,032	74.4	1,190	74.4	661	74.4	1,098	68.6	603	73.1	495	63.8	92	7.7	58	8.8	34	6.4
North West	5,366	77.0	3,306	77.0	1,824	77.0	3,134	73.0	1,717	76.9	1,418	68.6	171	5.2	107	5.9	64	4.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,967	78.2	2,476	78.2	1,376	78.2	2,343	73.9	1,290	77.9	1,053	69.5	133	5.4	86	6.2	47	4.3
East Midlands	3,326	79.5	2,105	79.5	1,175	79.5	2,009	75.8	1,119	81.0	890	70.1	96	4.6	56	4.8	40	4.3
West Midlands	4,179	78.6	2,620	78.6	1,481	78.6	2,477	74.2	1,390	79.7	1,088	68.2	143	5.5	91	6.2	52	4.5
East	4,295	83.3	2,867	83.3	1,585	83.3	2,759	80.1	1,523	85.7	1,236	74.0	107	3.7	62	3.9	45	3.5
London	5,714	76.1	3,675	76.1	2,056	76.1	3,441	71.2	1,922	77.1	1,519	64.7	234	6.4	134	6.5	99	6.1
South East	6,378	83.0	4,256	83.0	2,334	83.0	4,118	80.2	2,259	85.3	1,858	74.7	139	3.3	75	3.2	64	3.3
South West	3,930	82.2	2,501	82.2	1,368	82.2	2,409	79.2	1,316	83.4	1,093	74.5	92	3.7	52	3.8	40	3.6
England	39,185	79.4	24,996	79.4	13,861	79.4	23,788	75.5	13,138	80.4	10,650	70.1	1,207	4.8	723	5.2	484	4.4
Wales	2,315	73.6	1,336	73.6	743	73.6	1,254	69.0	691	73.2	563	64.4	82	6.1	52	7.0	30	5.0
Scotland	4,041	78.5	2,535	78.5	1,377	78.5	2,383	74.0	1,288	77.8	1,106	69.9	142	5.6	89	6.5	53	4.6
Great Britain	45,541	79.0	28,867	79.0	15,981	79.0	27,435	75.1	15,116	79.8	12,319	69.8	1,431	5.0	864	5.4	567	4.4
Northern Ireland	1,270	71.7	753	71.7	432	71.7	706	67.1	402	74.6	305	59.2	46	6.2	30	7.0	16	5.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>46,811</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>29,619</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>28,142</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>12,624</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>4.4</b>

### Change on quarter<sup>c</sup>

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(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
North East	0	0.3	-6	0.3	5	0.3	4	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	-4	-0.3	-8	-1.1	4	0.6
North West	1	0.2	4	0.2	13	0.2	15	0.1	2	0.0	13	0.3	2	0.0	2	0.1	0	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-0.6	-4	-0.6	-12	-0.6	-3	-0.2	1	-0.1	-4	-0.3	-13	-0.5	-5	-0.4	-8	-0.6
East Midlands	5	-0.3	-7	-0.3	1	-0.3	1	0.0	-2	-0.2	3	0.2	-7	-0.3	-4	-0.4	-2	-0.2
West Midlands	2	0.0	4	0.0	-7	0.0	10	0.4	8	0.5	2	0.2	-13	-0.5	-4	-0.3	-9	-0.8
East	7	0.4	15	0.4	5	0.4	7	0.0	8	0.4	-1	-0.4	12	0.4	7	0.4	6	0.4
London	19	-0.3	-5	-0.3	11	-0.3	27	0.1	14	0.2	13	0.1	-21	-0.6	-18	-0.9	-3	-0.2
South East	13	0.1	-2	0.1	10	0.1	9	0.1	3	-0.1	5	0.3	0	0.0	-5	-0.2	5	0.2
South West	7	-0.2	-7	-0.2	5	-0.2	2	0.0	-3	-0.3	4	0.2	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.3	1	0.1
England	58	-0.1	-8	-0.1	31	-0.1	71	0.1	33	0.1	38	0.1	-47	-0.2	-41	-0.3	-7	-0.1
Wales	2	-0.3	-1	-0.3	-3	-0.3	-2	-0.2	2	-0.1	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.3	1	0.2
Scotland	1	-0.5	-4	-0.5	-15	-0.5	-4	0.0	1	0.2	-5	-0.2	-16	-0.6	-6	-0.4	-10	-0.8
Great Britain	61	-0.1	-13	-0.1	13	-0.1	65	0.1	36	0.1	29	0.1	-65	-0.2	-49	-0.3	-16	-0.1
Northern Ireland	2	0.2	6	0.2	-4	0.2	2	0.2	5	1.0	-3	-0.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	-1	-0.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

### 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(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
North East	-1	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-7	-0.4	-1	0.3	6	1.3	-7	-0.8	-11	-0.8	-12	-1.7	1	0.2
North West	3	-0.4	-35	-0.4	30	-0.4	14	0.1	-24	-1.2	38	1.6	-20	-0.6	-12	-0.5	-9	-0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	-0.5	-10	-0.5	0	-0.5	13	0.3	0	-0.2	13	0.8	-24	-0.9	-10	-0.7	-14	-1.2
East Midlands	19	-1.5	-14	-1.5	-19	-1.5	-22	-1.1	-9	-0.8	-13	-1.3	-11	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-6	-0.5
West Midlands	8	0.0	21	0.0	-24	0.0	15	0.6	24	1.2	-9	-0.1	-18	-0.7	-3	-0.3	-15	-1.2
East	29	1.7	37	1.7	43	1.7	79	1.7	37	1.7	42	1.7	0	-0.1	0	-0.1	1	-0.1
London	77	-0.8	16	-0.8	1	-0.8	53	0.1	40	0.2	13	-0.2	-35	-1.0	-24	-1.2	-11	-0.7
South East	53	-0.6	-16	-0.6	24	-0.6	16	-0.4	-13	-1.0	29	0.3	-8	-0.2	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.3
South West	28	-0.6	-3	-0.6	2	-0.6	12	0.0	4	-0.4	8	0.4	-14	-0.5	-7	-0.5	-6	-0.6
England	224	-0.3	-10	-0.3	50	-0.3	180	0.2	66	0.0	114	0.4	-140	-0.6	-76	-0.5	-64	-0.6
Wales	7	-0.9	1	-0.9	-4	-0.9	3	-0.5	4	-0.1	-1	-0.9	-5	-0.4	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.4
Scotland	4	0.5	6	0.5	3	0.5	57	2.0	34	2.5	23	1.5	-48	-1.9	-29	-2.1	-19	-1.7
Great Britain	235	-0.3	-4	-0.3	50	-0.3	240	0.3	104	0.2	136	0.4	-194	-0.7	-108	-0.7	-86	-0.7
Northern Ireland	7	1.0	10	1.0	6	1.0	21	1.5	12	2.0	9	1.0	-4	-0.7	-2	-0.5	-3	-1.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-198</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5=6+12; 6=8+10; 12=14+16.

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

c Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

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

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (May 2001)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>d</sup> (May 2001)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Male	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Female	Rate <sup>e</sup>	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	1,079	548	531	62.7	5.5	50.1	8.1	12.6	2.4	11.4	24.6	11.5
North West	3,171	1,651	1,520	125.1	3.8	97.9	5.5	27.2	1.8	30.5	46.7	29.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,324	1,222	1,103	97.7	4.0	75.4	5.7	22.3	2.0	22.3	39.9	22.3
East Midlands	1,928	1,022	906	65.1	3.2	48.6	4.5	16.5	1.8	16.2	24.9	15.0
West Midlands	2,555	1,367	1,188	100.7	3.8	77.1	5.2	23.6	2.0	23.2	40.0	23.0
East	2,527	1,369	1,159	55.2	2.1	40.8	2.8	14.4	1.2	20.6	27.8	18.4
London	4,558	2,447	2,111	152.2	3.3	112.2	4.4	40.0	1.9	24.7	33.7	24.6
South East	4,161	2,210	1,951	66.6	1.6	50.2	2.2	16.4	0.8	27.0	45.9	26.8
South West	2,354	1,251	1,103	53.9	2.2	38.8	2.9	14.1	1.2	23.9	37.7	20.7
England	24,658	13,085	11,572	779.6	3.0	592.2	4.3	187.4	1.6	199.7	321.2	192.1
Wales	1,236	634	602	52.5	4.0	40.4	5.9	12.1	2.0	14.6	21.8	13.0
Scotland	2,389	1,266	1,123	104.8	4.2	81.3	6.0	23.5	2.1	28.4	43.9	28.7
Great Britain	28,283	14,986	13,297	936.7	3.2	713.8	4.5	222.9	1.7	242.8	387.0	233.8
Northern Ireland	746	404	343	40.0	5.1	30.4	6.9	9.6	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>29,030</b>	<b>15,389</b>	<b>13,640</b>	<b>976.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>744.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>232.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>246.2</b>	<b>395.9</b>	<b>237.2</b>

###



# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

## 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
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>	
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	180	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,622	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	129	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	649	1,297	
1997	26,116	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258	
1998	27,227	23,657	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190	
1999	27,560	24,084	3,214	101	162	20,718	6,843	18,084	6,000	2,523	690	1,283	
2000	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190	
<b>3-month averages</b>	<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>27,881</b>	<b>24,456</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>20,932</b>	<b>6,949</b>	<b>18,358</b>	<b>6,098</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1,229</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190	
Apr-Jun	27,926	24,516	3,147	111	151	20,957	6,969	18,394	6,122	2,453	694	1,179	
May-Jul	27,964	24,529	3,171	115	150	20,965	6,999	18,384	6,145	2,474	696	1,165	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	24,552	3,159	115	154	20,959	7,021	18,376	6,176	2,475	683	1,170	
Jul-Sep	27,992	24,561	3,167	113	150	20,949	7,043	18,359	6,202	2,483	684	1,168	
Aug-Oct	27,977	24,565	3,165	108	139	20,970	7,007	18,381	6,183	2,489	676	1,173	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	24,584	3,153	105	133	20,960	7,015	18,390	6,195	2,477	676	1,182	
Oct-Dec	28,001	24,622	3,144	102	132	20,997	7,003	18,427	6,196	2,474	670	1,197	
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>28,075</b>	<b>24,667</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>21,039</b>	<b>7,035</b>	<b>18,443</b>	<b>6,224</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,200</b>	
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051	7,037	18,448	6,226	2,506	673	1,170	
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	24,720	3,181	99	151	21,065	7,035	18,454	6,216	2,511	670	1,152	
Feb-Apr	28,142	24,722	3,174	96	150	21,127	7,035	18,519	6,203	2,507	666	1,165	
<b>Changes</b>	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-36</b>
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.2	-5.0	7.2	0.4	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.5	-0.8	-3.0	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-5</b>	
Percent	0.9	1.1	0.3	-13.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.6	-4.3	-5.3	
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>	
1992	14,372	11,629	2,443	55	245	13,376	996	10,971	659	2,261	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,670	2,564	43	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	552	
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558	
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	994	2,148	271	526	
1999	15,210	12,680	2,386	36	108	13,837	1,373	11,637	1,043	2,128	258	546	
2000	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	506	
<b>3-month averages</b>	<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>12,963</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>13,997</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>11,897</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>514</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	506	
Apr-Jun	15,388	12,951	2,308	37	92	13,995	1,393	11,893	1,058	2,035	273	500	
May-Jul	15,400	12,953	2,319	37	91	14,007	1,393	11,892	1,060	2,049	270	493	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	12,954	2,312	35	98	14,002	1,397	11,883	1,071	2,050	262	495	
Jul-Sep	15,419	12,969	2,315	37	97	14,020	1,398	11,893	1,076	2,057	258	492	
Aug-Oct	15,425	12,977	2,323	36	89	14,031	1,393	11,900	1,078	2,068	255	495	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	12,990	2,317	35	85	14,025	1,402	11,904	1,086	2,062	255	497	
Oct-Dec	15,449	13,014	2,319	35	81	14,043	1,406	11,920	1,094	2,062	256	505	
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>15,476</b>	<b>13,007</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14,056</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>11,902</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>507</b>	
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	15,484	12,999	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,413	11,886	1,113	2,103	256	485	
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	13,011	2,362	37	98	14,071	1,437	11,893	1,117	2,110	252	479	
Feb-Apr	15,518	13,023	2,360	37	98	14,097	1,421	11,924	1,099	2,105	255	475	
<b>Changes</b>	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-32</b>
Percent	0.3	0.1	0.7	3.0	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	-6.2	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-39</b>	
Percent	0.8	0.5	2.1	-0.3	7.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	3.1	3.4	-7.2	-7.6	
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>	
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	133	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	116	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	871	72	62	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663	
1999	12,350	11,404	828	64	54	6,861	5,469	6,447	4,957	395	433	737	
2000	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	684	
<b>3-month averages</b>	<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>12,479</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>715</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	684	
Apr-Jun	12,538	11,565	839	74	60	6,962	5,575	6,501	5,064	418	421	679	
May-Jul	12,564	11,576	851	78	59	6,958	5,606	6,491	5,084	426	426	672	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	11,598	846	80	56	6,957	5,623	6,493	5,105	425	421	676	
Jul-Sep	12,574	11,592	852	76	53	6,928	5,645	6,466	5,126	426	426	675	
Aug-Oct	12,552	11,587	842	73	51	6,938	5,614	6,482	5,105	421	421	678	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	11,595	836	70	48	6,935	5,613	6,486	5,109	415	421	685	
Oct-Dec	12,551	11,608	825	67	51	6,954	5,597	6,506	5,102	412	413	692	
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>11,660</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6,984</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>693</b>	
Dec2000-Feb2001 (Win)	12,604	11,675	820	60	48	6,997	5,607	6,561	5,113	403	417	685	
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	11,659	819	62	53	6,994	5,599	6,561	5,099	401	418	673	
Feb-Apr	12,624	11,699	813	59	52	7,030	5,594	6,595	5,104	402	412	689	
<b>Changes</b>	<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.2	0.3	-1.3	-9.4	6.4	0.7	-0.4	0.8	-0.3	-1.3	-1.2	-0.6	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-26</b>	
Percent	1.2	1.8	-4.7	-20.6									



# B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	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)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,227	26,457	695	3,263	7,225	9,874	5,400	770
1999	27,560	26,750	678	3,273	7,156	10,054	5,589	811
2000	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>27,881</b>	<b>27,046</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>10,285</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>834</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	27,913	27,092	674	3,340	7,036	10,298	5,744	822
Apr-Jun	27,926	27,102	675	3,331	7,009	10,315	5,772	824
May-Jul	27,964	27,139	668	3,328	7,003	10,346	5,794	825
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,980	27,157	664	3,339	6,982	10,371	5,800	823
Jul-Sep	27,992	27,173	650	3,348	6,978	10,391	5,806	819
Aug-Oct	27,977	27,158	648	3,343	6,961	10,388	5,818	819
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,975	27,151	650	3,336	6,947	10,398	5,820	824
Oct-Dec	28,001	27,184	654	3,322	6,942	10,429	5,836	817
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>28,075</b>	<b>27,262</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>6,938</b>	<b>10,459</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>813</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	27,278	659	3,330	6,923	10,482	5,884	809
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	27,302	662	3,336	6,899	10,501	5,904	799
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>28,142</b>	<b>27,338</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>10,508</b>	<b>5,932</b>	<b>804</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-9</b>
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.8	0.5	1.3	-1.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>-31</b>
Percent	0.9	1.1	-1.8	0.5	-2.2	2.2	3.8	-3.7
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,661	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,582	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	268
1998	15,067	14,795	346	1,748	4,093	5,363	3,245	272
1999	15,210	14,925	335	1,752	4,025	5,459	3,355	285
2000	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	283
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>15,110</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>292</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	15,126	336	1,791	3,962	5,616	3,421	283
Apr-Jun	15,388	15,110	332	1,785	3,939	5,619	3,434	278
May-Jul	15,400	15,122	330	1,778	3,935	5,636	3,443	278
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,399	15,125	330	1,794	3,914	5,638	3,449	274
Jul-Sep	15,419	15,145	327	1,798	3,913	5,651	3,456	274
Aug-Oct	15,425	15,147	323	1,783	3,914	5,660	3,467	278
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,426	15,149	325	1,780	3,910	5,668	3,466	278
Oct-Dec	15,449	15,177	325	1,784	3,902	5,684	3,482	272
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>15,476</b>	<b>15,208</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>268</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	15,215	325	1,790	3,889	5,703	3,509	269
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	15,249	332	1,790	3,886	5,718	3,524	259
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>15,257</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-7</b>
Percent	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.4	1.2	-2.5
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-31</b>
Percent	0.8	1.0	-1.3	-0.2	-2.2	2.0	3.7	-10.5
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,662	349	1,515	3,132	4,511	2,155	498
1999	12,350	11,825	343	1,521	3,131	4,594	2,235	526
2000	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>12,479</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>542</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	12,504	11,966	338	1,549	3,074	4,682	2,323	538
Apr-Jun	12,538	11,992	343	1,546	3,069	4,696	2,337	546
May-Jul	12,564	12,017	338	1,550	3,069	4,709	2,351	548
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,581	12,031	334	1,545	3,068	4,733	2,351	549
Jul-Sep	12,574	12,028	323	1,550	3,065	4,741	2,350	546
Aug-Oct	12,552	12,011	325	1,559	3,047	4,728	2,351	541
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,548	12,002	325	1,556	3,037	4,730	2,354	546
Oct-Dec	12,551	12,006	329	1,538	3,041	4,745	2,353	545
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>545</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	12,063	334	1,540	3,034	4,779	2,375	541
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	12,053	330	1,547	3,013	4,783	2,380	540
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>12,624</b>	<b>12,081</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-2</b>
Percent	0.2	0.2	-1.6	0.6	-1.1	0.5	1.4	-0.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>
Percent	1.2	1.2	-2.3	1.2	-2.1	2.3	4.0	0.0

a Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	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)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	MGRZ	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.7	66.5	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	73.9	46.9	66.7	79.6	81.1	66.2	7.9
2000	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.6	46.8	67.7	80.5	81.8	66.8	8.0
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.6	46.9	67.5	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
May-Jul	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	81.9	67.1	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.6	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.7	45.1	67.7	80.4	82.0	67.1	8.0
Aug-Oct	59.9	74.6	44.9	67.5	80.4	81.9	67.1	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.9	74.5	44.9	67.3	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
Oct-Dec	59.9	74.6	45.2	66.9	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	60.1	74.7	45.4	67.0	80.6	82.1	67.5	7.9
Jan-Mar 2001	60.1	74.8	45.5	67.0	80.5	82.2	67.6	7.8
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>80.5</b>			



# B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup>

	Employee jobs				All	Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>										
1997	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA	
Sep	12,273	1,524	12,011	5,510	24,284	3,639	210	171	28,305	
Dec	12,422	1,606	12,186	5,623	24,608	3,555	211	163	28,538	
1998	Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	153	28,474
Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,468	
Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	132	28,749	
Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,796	
1999	Mar	12,582	1,623	12,253	5,861	24,835	3,467	209	124	28,635
Jun	12,653	1,657	12,352	5,886	25,004	3,513	208	121	28,847	
Sep	12,797	1,690	12,466	5,936	25,263	3,432	208	129	29,031	
Dec R	12,853	1,689	12,549	5,993	25,402	3,424	208	129	29,163	
2000	Mar R	12,737	1,688	12,422	5,930	25,159	3,412	208	123	28,901
Jun R	12,785	1,713	12,513	5,990	25,299	3,423	207	111	29,039	
Sep R	12,825	1,741	12,571	6,015	25,396	3,397	205	119	29,118	
Dec R	12,861	1,772	12,701	6,135	25,562	3,392	206	117	29,278	
2001	Mar	12,719	1,725	12,590	6,070	25,309	3,392	206	113	29,020
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>										
1997	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC	
Sep R	12,222	1,529	11,993	5,535	24,216	3,614	211	170	28,210	
Dec R	12,357	1,577	12,096	5,544	24,453	3,564	211	155	28,382	
1998	Mar R	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	28,626
Jun R	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,721	3,499	210	133	28,593	
Sep R	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	129	28,667	
Dec R	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	121	28,656	
1999	Mar R	12,650	1,638	12,325	5,877	24,975	3,464	208	122	28,770
Jun R	12,676	1,660	12,365	5,913	25,042	3,487	209	132	28,869	
Sep R	12,756	1,697	12,456	5,968	25,212	3,436	208	126	28,983	
Dec R	12,797	1,664	12,474	5,920	25,271	3,438	208	124	29,041	
2000	Mar R	12,800	1,701	12,490	5,943	25,290	3,409	208	121	29,028
Jun R	12,812	1,717	12,525	6,018	25,337	3,397	207	121	29,062	
Sep R	12,784	1,747	12,561	6,047	25,345	3,403	206	116	29,071	
Dec R	12,807	1,748	12,629	6,064	25,436	3,405	206	112	29,159	
2001	Mar	12,782	1,737	12,657	6,081	25,438	3,392	205	111	29,147
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>										
1997	DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF	
Sep	11,974	1,476	11,710	5,370	23,683	3,548	210	153	27,566	
Dec	12,119	1,556	11,878	5,476	23,997	3,464	211	146	27,818	
1998	Mar	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	27,758
Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,784	
Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,416	209	117	28,031	
Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,397	210	112	28,070	
1999	Mar	12,274	1,571	11,940	5,712	24,214	3,379	209	111	27,913
Jun	12,342	1,605	12,038	5,735	24,380	3,427	208	110	28,125	
Sep	12,483	1,638	12,150	5,785	24,632	3,346	208	117	28,303	
Dec	12,536	1,635	12,226	5,837	24,762	3,338	208	116	28,425	
2000	Mar	12,421	1,635	12,102	5,777	24,523	3,326	208	111	28,168
Jun R	12,469	1,659	12,192	5,836	24,661	3,330	207	101	28,256	
Sep R	12,507	1,687	12,250	5,862	24,757	3,304	205	108	28,374	
Dec R	12,540	1,716	12,374	5,977	24,913	3,299	206	103	28,521	
2001	Mar	12,401	1,670	12,264	5,912	24,665	3,298	206	100	28,270
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>										
1997	DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH	
Sep R	11,923	1,482	11,690	5,395	23,613	3,522	211	152	27,499	
Dec R	12,055	1,527	11,791	5,397	23,846	3,473	211	138	27,668	
1998	Mar R	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,908
Jun R	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847	
Sep R	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	114	27,948	
Dec R	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,835	
1999	Mar R	12,341	1,587	12,012	5,728	24,353	3,377	208	109	28,047
Jun R	12,365	1,609	12,050	5,763	24,416	3,402	209	120	28,146	
Sep R	12,442	1,646	12,139	5,817	24,581	3,351	208	113	28,253	
Dec R	12,482	1,610	12,154	5,764	24,636	3,352	208	112	28,308	
2000	Mar R	12,484	1,648	12,170	5,790	24,653	3,323	208	109	28,283
Jun R	12,494	1,663	12,203	5,864	24,697	3,304	207	110	28,318	
Sep R	12,466	1,694	12,239	5,894	24,705	3,310	206	104	28,325	
Dec R	12,488	1,692	12,305	5,905	24,793	3,312	206	99	28,403	
2001	Mar	12,462	1,682	12,331	5,924	24,793	3,299	205	99	28,396

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633 812

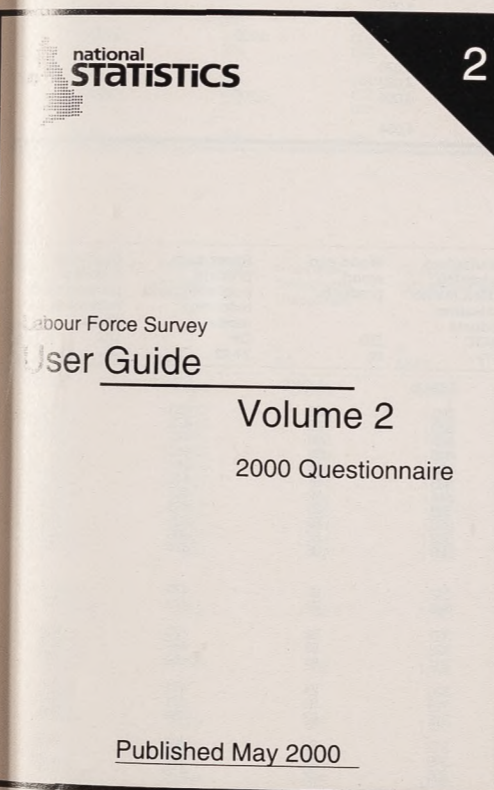
a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.  
b HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.  
c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based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

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.

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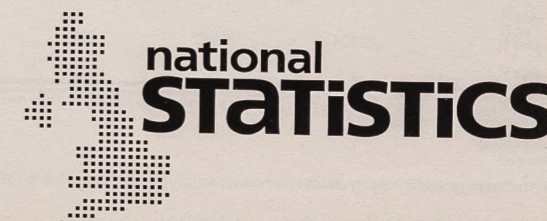
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# B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

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	
1988 Jun	23,563	23,560	4,920	4,926	5,361	5,402	6,575	6,612	
1988 Jun	23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623	
1989 Jun	24,265	24,254	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452	6,496	
1991 Jun	23,576	23,556	4,360	4,372	4,778	4,778	5,908	5,949	
1992 Jun	23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573	
1993 Jun	22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243	
1994 Jun	22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221	
1995 Jun	23,317	23,277	4,076	4,076	4,317	4,331	5,250	5,266	
1996 Jun	23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282	
1997 Jun	24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406	
1998 Jun	24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,424	4,424	5,514	5,531	
1999 Feb R			4,111	4,120	4,320	4,330			
1999 Mar R	24,835	24,975	4,086	4,099	4,294	4,307	5,394	5,417	
1999 Apr R			4,064	4,082	4,270	4,288			
1999 May R			4,051	4,068	4,256	4,273			
1999 Jun R	25,004	25,042	4,048	4,054	4,252	4,259	5,364	5,377	
1999 Jul R			4,045	4,042	4,248	4,244			
1999 Aug R			4,044	4,035	4,245	4,234			
1999 Sep R	25,263	25,212	4,029	4,013	4,228	4,212	5,380	5,355	
1999 Oct R			4,026	4,016	4,223	4,212			
1999 Nov R			4,021	4,008	4,217	4,203			
1999 Dec R	25,402	25,271	4,002	3,992	4,195	4,186	5,348	5,329	
2000 Jan R			3,986	3,991	4,176	4,183			
2000 Feb R			3,980	3,988	4,171	4,179			
2000 Mar R	25,159	25,290	3,967	3,975	4,158	4,166	5,305	5,325	
2000 Apr R			3,952	3,967	4,141	4,156			
2000 May R			3,944	3,960	4,133	4,149			
2000 Jun R	25,299	25,337	3,945	3,950	4,134	4,139	5,305	5,316	
2000 Jul R			3,942	3,939	4,131	4,127			
2000 Aug R			3,939	3,930	4,128	4,117			
2000 Sep R	25,396	25,345	3,921	3,908	4,109	4,095	5,272	5,249	
2000 Oct R			3,916	3,907	4,103	4,093			
2000 Nov R			3,912	3,899	4,099	4,085			
2000 Dec R	25,562	25,436	3,890	3,883	4,077	4,070	5,236	5,222	
2001 Jan R			3,877	3,882	4,063	4,070			
2001 Feb R			3,869	3,875	4,054	4,062			
2001 Mar R	25,309	25,438	3,862	3,869	4,048	4,055	5,206	5,224	
2001 Apr P			3,853	3,867	4,041	4,054			

## UNITED KINGDOM

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C-E	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	17-19	DD 20	21-22	24
	YEJI	YEID	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOIE
1988 Jun	16,655	16,609	338	477	543	603	93	463	312
1988 Jun	17,087	17,043	324	457	532	603	95	472	318
1989 Jun	17,496	17,440	318	433	525	573	98	473	306
1991 Jun	17,359	17,298	309	406	527	448	86	463	277
1992 Jun	17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	454	270
1993 Jun	17,328	17,283	327	319	423	423	91	445	257
1994 Jun	17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	92	459	246
1995 Jun	17,793	17,738	273	255	398	398	83	466	254
1996 Jun	18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	252
1997 Jun	18,460	18,472	317	231	494	383	87	466	251
1998 Jun	18,844	18,872	318	220	506	369	86	474	258
1999 Feb Mar	19,142	19,250	309	210	499	342	85	470	254
1999 Apr May Jun	19,323	19,353	312	206	500	331	82	473	252
1999 Jul Aug Sep	19,559	19,553	304	204	501	328	83	469	251
1999 Oct Nov Dec	19,772	19,648	294	204	502	324	84	469	249
2000 Jan Feb Mar	19,542	19,651	314	202	503	320	84	471	248
2000 Apr May Jun	19,648	19,707	314	200	503	318	83	471	247
2000 Jul R Aug R Sep R	19,777	19,802	294	198	497	315	83	469	246
2000 Oct Nov Dec	19,989	19,899	315	186	506	312	82	469	245
2001 Jan R Feb R Mar R	19,824	19,927	287	185	507	309	82	468	244
2001 Apr P			188	187	499	306	82	470	243

a These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.  
b Excludes private domestic service.

P Provisional  
R Revised

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

# EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	G 50-52	H 55
1988 Jun	233	877	479	578	507	238	1,210	3,811	1,261	
1988 Jun	236	882	482	575	498	244	1,252	3,953	1,363	
1989 Jun	230	878	481	544	488	245	1,289	4,027	1,430	
1991 Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400	
1992 Jun	197	741	416	442	404	208	1,060	3,946	1,384	
1993 Jun	201	698	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344	
1994 Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350	
1995 Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	936	4,065	1,418	
1996 Jun	240	720	391	497	366	225	928	4,109	1,478	
1997 Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505	
1998 Jun	253	700	390	518	406	243	1,107	4,314	1,577	
1999 Feb Mar	248	680	379	518	405	241				
1999 Apr May Jun	247	678	376	512	400	243	1,110	4,366	1,628	
1999 Jul Aug Sep	246	673	374	509	397	244				
1999 Oct Nov Dec	244	674	372	506	396	243	1,118	4,365	1,629	
2000 Jan Feb Mar	243	675	370	503	393	241				
2000 Apr R May R Jun	241	673	368	502	391	241				
2000 Jul Aug Sep	240	671	367	500	392	242	1,144	4,380	1,647	
2000 Oct Nov Dec	239	671	367	496	388	242				
2001 Jan Feb Mar	239	671	365	497	386	243	1,143	4,407	1,650	
2001 Apr P	238	673	362	494	380	242				
2001 Jan Feb Mar	239	673	361	494	379	242				
2001 Apr P	236	675	360	492	378	240	1,159	4,393	1,665	
2001 Jan Feb Mar	236	673	359	493	377	239				
2001 Apr P	237	672	359	493	375	240	1,177	4,403	1,666	
2001 Jan Feb Mar	235	671	357	493	373	241				
2001 Apr P	235	669	356	492	369	238				
2001 Jan Feb Mar	233	668	356	493	368	237	1,154	4,430	1,658	
2001 Apr P	232	666	354	491	364	237				
2001 Jan Feb Mar	230	666	353	492	363	236				
2001 Apr P	230	666	353	491	361	234	1,152	4,492	1,663	
2001 Jan Feb Mar	229	663	352	491	358	234				
2001 Apr P	228	664	352	491	357	236				
2001 Jan Feb Mar	227	662	352	489	356	236	1,168	4,508	1,664	
2001 Apr P	227	661	353	488	357	237				
2001 Apr P	226	662	352	487	356	238				

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 O - Q <sup>b</sup>
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L <sup>a</sup> 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q <sup>b</sup> 90-99	
	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC	
1988 Jun	913	480	1,052	195	2,212	1,484	1,788	2,395	1,028	
1988 Jun	945	483	1,095	203	2,347	1,404	1,827	2,373	1,042	
1989 Jun	978	488	1,104	211	2,481	1,445	1,848	2,393	1,035	
1991 Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,450	1,017	
1992 Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048	
1993 Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,466	1,795	2,531	1,075	
1994 Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,069	
1995 Jun	922	446	1,039	287	2,654	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082	
1996 Jun	907	461	1,015	280	2,800	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116	
1997 Jun	927	464	1,038	299	2,991	1,369	1,861	2,619	1,148	
1998 Jun	950	472	1,053	298	3,143	1,403	1,844	2,626	1,189	
1999 Feb Mar	976	485	1,060	311	3,248	1,423	1,929	2,618	1,206	
1999 Apr May Jun	986	486	1,074	314	3,266	1,412	1,981	2,597	1,239	
1999 Jul Aug Sep	1,002	497	1,082	324	3,302	1,396	2,044	2,625	1,252	
1999 Oct Nov Dec	1,014	515	1,087	332	3,322	1,380	2,049	2,637	1,259	
2000 Jan Feb Mar	1,012	506	1,072	335	3,301	1,398	2,072	2,622	1,274	
2000 Apr May Jun	1,022	514	1,067	345	3,314	1,399	2,097	2,614	1,266	
2000 Jul Aug Sep	1,036	520	1,069	342	3,348	1,396	2,122	2,616	1,264	
2000 Oct Nov Dec	1,045	537	1,069	345	3,369	1,398	2,133	2,583	1,270	
2001 Jan Feb Mar	1,042	539	1,068	354	3,362	1,403	2,138	2,575	1,272	
2001 Apr P										

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633 812079



# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	Thousands											
		March 2000			March 2001			2000		2001			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,023.4</b>	<b>1,134.4</b>	<b>4,157.8</b>	<b>2,936.8</b>	<b>1,111.7</b>	<b>4,048.5</b>	<b>4,098.7</b>	<b>4,076.5</b>	<b>4,062.9</b>	<b>4,054.3</b>	<b>4,048.5</b>	<b>4,040.7</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.2	5.5	42.7	38.1	5.7	43.8	43.0	43.0	42.9	43.2	43.8	43.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.4	3.6	27.0	22.4	3.7	26.1	26.7	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,876.3</b>	<b>1,090.3</b>	<b>3,966.6</b>	<b>2,796.3</b>	<b>1,065.4</b>	<b>3,861.7</b>	<b>3,911.6</b>	<b>3,890.1</b>	<b>3,876.5</b>	<b>3,867.8</b>	<b>3,861.7</b>	<b>3,853.3</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	316.7	178.8	495.5	312.7	175.0	487.7	503.5	501.2	492.2	489.1	487.7	486.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	136.4	135.8	272.2	124.7	119.2	243.8	253.7	251.3	247.6	247.0	243.8	241.9
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	17	86.9	67.4	154.3	80.7	63.4	144.0	147.1	146.0	145.8	145.4	144.0	141.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	49.6	68.4	117.9	44.0	55.8	99.8	106.6	105.2	101.8	101.6	99.8	99.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DC	16.3	11.1	27.4	15.0	9.8	24.7	25.1	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DD (20)	59.2	24.7	83.9	59.6	25.0	84.7	85.0	84.8	84.3	84.7	84.7	84.2
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of recorded media	DE	293.4	174.1	467.6	284.9	177.6	462.5	466.4	464.3	465.0	463.6	462.5	461.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.7	3.6	27.2	22.4	3.5	25.9	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.7	69.3	240.0	167.4	68.3	235.7	238.7	237.5	236.7	236.5	236.7	236.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	188.4	47.4	235.8	180.9	45.9	226.8	231.0	228.9	228.1	227.2	226.8	226.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.6	27.3	141.9	115.9	27.1	143.1	143.1	142.3	143.6	143.4	143.1	143.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products except machinery	DJ	441.7	90.2	531.8	427.3	89.8	517.1	521.6	518.6	517.3	517.3	517.1	517.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	291.8	67.4	359.2	285.9	66.2	352.0	354.2	352.6	352.4	352.3	352.0	351.4
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	346.4	146.9	493.3	341.2	147.9	489.1	491.2	490.1	491.1	490.1	489.1	489.1
of office machinery and computers	30	36.7	16.1	52.8	35.2	15.6	50.8	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.2	50.8	50.7
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	128.3	52.7	181.0	125.3	51.2	176.5	177.9	177.6	177.0	176.7	176.5	176.4
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	86.7	41.3	128.0	90.1	41.9	132.1	131.9	131.7	132.8	132.5	132.1	131.1
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	94.6	36.8	131.5	90.6	39.3	129.9	129.2	129.1	129.7	129.6	129.9	129.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	330.3	48.2	378.5	311.0	46.5	357.5	362.3	358.5	357.5	357.0	357.5	357.1
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	179.5	28.4	207.9	164.3	26.4	190.7	195.6	193.2	191.0	190.7	189.7	189.8
of other transport equipment	35	150.8	19.8	170.6	146.7	20.1	166.8	166.6	165.2	166.4	166.3	166.8	166.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	146.8	65.6	212.4	147.4	63.6	211.0	209.6	209.1	209.7	209.5	211.0	211.7
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>116.9</b>

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633 812079

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.14

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2001

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	Thousands												
		March 2000				December 2000 R				March 2001				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
<b>SIC1992</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>11,049.1</b>	<b>1,687.8</b>	<b>6,491.8</b>	<b>5,930.1</b>	<b>25,158.8</b>	<b>12,860.8</b>	<b>12,700.8</b>	<b>25,561.6</b>	<b>10,994.6</b>	<b>1,724.8</b>	<b>6,520.1</b>	<b>6,069.6</b>	<b>25,309.2</b>
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>11,049.1</b>	<b>1,687.8</b>	<b>6,491.8</b>	<b>5,930.1</b>	<b>25,158.8</b>	<b>12,860.8</b>	<b>12,700.8</b>	<b>25,561.6</b>	<b>10,994.6</b>	<b>1,724.8</b>	<b>6,520.1</b>	<b>6,069.6</b>	<b>25,309.2</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>294.4</b>	<b>206.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>286.9</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>268.0</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	163.4	38.2	55.9	30.5	288.0	201.7	78.8	280.5	145.9	37.9	50.8	27.0	261.6
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>69.9</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.9	0.3	4.9	0.6	42.7	37.4	5.6	43.0	37.9	0.2	5.0	0.7	43.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	23.1	0.3	2.8	0.8	27.0	22.6	3.5	26.1	22.3	0.1	2.8	0.8	26.1
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>186.8</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,795.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>850.1</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>3,966.6</b>	<b>2,817.8</b>	<b>1,072.3</b>	<b>3,890.1</b>	<b>2,709.2</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>3,861.7</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	305.8	10.9	127.7	51.1	495.5	318.7	182.5	501.2	301.8	10.9	124.8	50.2	487.7
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	130.7	5.8	109.8	26.0	272.2	126.8	124.4	251.3	119.8	4.9	97.0	22.2	243.8
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17	85.3	1.6	53.1	14.3	154.3	81.1	65.0	146.0	79.0	1.7	49.4	13.9	144.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	45.4	4.2	56.7	11.7	117.9	45.8	59.4	105.2	40.8	3.2	47.6	8.2	99.8
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DC	16.0	0.3	9.9	1.2	27.4	15.0	10.1	25.1	14.7	0.3	8.7	1.1	24.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DD (20)	57.6	1.6	16.4	8.3	83.9	60.3	24.7	85.0	58.0	1.6	17.0	8.0	84.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of recorded media	DE	271.7	21.7	130.2	44.0	467.6	287.0	177.2	464.3	259.0	25.9	133.2	44.4	462.5
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.8	0.9	2.5	1.1	27.2	22.9	2.9	25.8	21.6	0.7	2.5	0.9	25.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	168.5	2.2	59.7	9.6	240.0	168.2	69.2	237.5	164.6	2.8	58.7	9.5	235.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	182.7	5.7	35.7	11.7	235.8	183.9	44.9	228.9	174.7	6.2	35.0	11.0	226.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	113.2	1.4	22.6	4.7	141.9	115.9	26.4	142.3	114.3	1.6	22.6	4.6	143.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	426.9	14.8	61.0	29.2	531.8	431.7	86.9	518.6	412.7	14.6	57.3	32.5	517.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	104.5	0.7	11.2	2.7	119.1	102.6	14.3	116.9	101.5	0.9	11.2	2.6	116.2
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	322.4	14.0	49.8	26.5	412.7	329.1	72.6	401.7	311.2	13.7	46.1	29.9	400.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	341.6	4.8	126.5	20.3	493.3	344.6	145.5	490.1	336.0	5.2	123.2	24.7	489.1
of office machinery and computers	30	36.2	0.5	15.2	0.9	52.8	36.8	15.9	51.7	34.2	1.0	14.6	1.0	50.8
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	125.5	2.8	44.8	7.9	181.0	126.7	50.9	177.6	122.9	2.4	42.0	9.2	176.5
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	86.0	0.8	36.4	4.8	128.0	89.3	42.4	131.7	89.2	0.9	35.9	6.0	132.1
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	33	94.0	0.7	30.2	6.6	131.5	92.8	36.3	129.1	89.6	1.0	30.7	8.6	129.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	329.1	1.1	41.1	7.1	378.5	310.5	48.0	358.5	309.5	1.4	40.1	6.4	357.5
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	179.0	0.4	24.0	4.4	207.9	165.4	27.9	193.2	164.0	0.3	22.5	3.9	190.7
of other transport eqpt.	35	150.1	0.7	17.1	2.6	170.6	145.1	20.1	165.2	145.6	1.1	17.6	2.5	166.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	139.5	7.3	49.5	16.1	212.4	147.3	61.8	209.1	139.5	7.9	47.1	16.6	211.0
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>116.9</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>951.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>1,147.4</b>	<b>966.9</b>	<b>172.4</b>	<b>1,159.3</b>	<b>948.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>1,157.6</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>6,983.8</b>	<b>1,532.8</b>	<b>5,454.1</b>	<b>5,577.3</b>	<b>19,548.1</b>	<b>8,698.0</b>	<b>11,329.9</b>	<b>20,027.9</b>	<b>7,042.5</b>	<b>1,563.9</b>	<b>5,501.4</b>	<b>5,716.3</b>	<b>19,824.2</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,707.0</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>908.1</b>	<b>1,379.8</b>	<b>4,360.9</b>	<b>2,147.6</b>	<b>2,420.5</b>	<b>4,568.1</b>	<b>1,726.5</b>	<b>390.8</b>	<b>917.8</b>	<b>1,439.9</b>	<b>4,475.1</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	402.6	35.3	79.6	55.6	573.1	436.							



# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 2000 R				December 2000 R			March 2001					
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,786.4</b>	<b>1,634.8</b>	<b>6,325.1</b>	<b>5,776.7</b>	<b>24,523.1</b>	<b>12,539.9</b>	<b>12,373.6</b>	<b>24,913.5</b>	<b>10,731.0</b>	<b>1,669.9</b>	<b>6,351.7</b>	<b>5,912.4</b>	<b>24,665.1</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>165.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>279.2</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>252.5</b>
01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	160.6	27.9	55.6	29.1	273.2	188.6	76.8	265.4	143.2	27.6	50.4	25.3	246.5
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>
11 Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.7	0.3	4.9	0.6	42.4	37.7	5.6	42.8	37.7	0.2	5.0	0.7	43.6
11 Oil and natural gas extraction	11	25.1	0.1	4.5	0.3	30.0	25.1	4.8	29.9	25.5	0.0	4.5	0.4	31.5
11 Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.6	0.3	2.7	0.8	25.4	21.1	3.4	24.5	20.8	0.1	2.7	0.8	24.4
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>181.8</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,722.7</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>825.0</b>	<b>235.3</b>	<b>3,862.1</b>	<b>2,742.7</b>	<b>1,043.1</b>	<b>3,785.8</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>799.4</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>3,751.7</b>
15.1-15.8 Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	233.8	10.0	122.8	49.2	475.8	306.0	175.8	481.8	200.4	120.1	48.3	46.8	411.0
15.9/16 Manufacture of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	253.2	9.8	110.2	45.3	421.4	268.6	158.9	427.5	253.1	9.8	107.1	44.0	411.0
17 Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	123.3	5.6	100.7	24.8	254.4	120.1	115.9	236.0	113.6	4.7	89.8	21.1	22.3
17.1 Manufacture of made-up textile articles	17.1	79.9	1.5	50.4	13.6	145.4	75.9	61.7	137.6	74.3	1.5	46.8	13.3	13.9
17.2 Rest of 17 Manufacture of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	15.9	0.8	13.4	3.9	34.0	16.5	17.3	33.7	15.4	0.9	11.9	4.7	2.9
17.3 Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	64.0	0.7	37.0	9.7	111.4	59.5	44.4	103.9	58.9	0.7	35.0	8.5	10.0
19.1/19.2 Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	43.4	1.5	50.2	11.2	109.0	44.2	54.1	98.3	39.3	3.2	43.0	7.9	9.3
20 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	267.6	21.6	128.4	43.5	461.2	282.8	174.9	457.7	255.1	25.8	131.5	43.9	49.2
21 Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	70.3	1.4	21.5	5.6	98.7	68.9	27.1	96.1	65.3	2.9	20.5	6.3	9.9
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	197.4	20.2	106.9	37.9	362.4	213.8	147.8	361.6	189.8	22.9	111.0	37.6	36.3
22.1 Publishing and reproduction of recorded media	22.1	119.8	13.5	48.1	19.8	201.1	129.6	68.7	198.3	114.2	15.0	50.1	18.7	19.0
22.2 Publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	77.6	6.8	58.8	18.1	161.3	84.3	79.1	163.3	75.5	8.0	60.8	18.9	16.3
23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.7	0.9	2.5	1.1	27.2	22.9	2.9	25.8	21.6	0.7	2.5	0.9	2.8
24 Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	166.2	2.1	58.9	9.5	236.8	165.9	68.3	234.2	162.3	2.8	57.8	9.5	23.4
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	176.9	5.6	34.8	11.5	228.9	178.2	43.8	222.0	169.1	6.1	34.1	10.8	22.1
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	108.5	1.3	22.0	4.5	136.4	111.0	25.7	136.6	109.6	1.5	22.0	4.4	13.5
27 Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery	DJ	421.3	14.6	60.4	29.0	525.3	425.8	86.1	511.9	406.8	14.4	56.7	32.3	51.2
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK (29)	104.1	0.7	11.2	2.7	118.7	102.2	14.3	116.5	101.0	0.9	11.2	2.6	11.7
29 Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	333.8	4.7	122.8	20.0	481.2	335.7	141.0	476.7	327.1	5.2	119.1	24.5	47.3
30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers	30	34.6	0.5	14.8	0.9	50.8	34.2	15.5	49.7	32.6	1.0	14.2	1.0	4.7
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	122.8	2.8	44.3	7.9	177.8	124.0	50.4	174.3	120.2	2.4	41.5	9.1	17.1
31.1-31.3 Manufacture of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.1-31.3	71.7	1.4	25.5	4.6	103.2	72.7	29.2	102.0	70.8	1.3	25.2	4.6	10.8
31.4-31.6 of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components	32	51.1	1.4	18.7	3.3	74.5	51.2	21.1	72.4	49.4	1.1	16.3	4.5	7.1
32.1 of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.1	83.1	0.7	34.0	4.6	122.4	85.5	39.4	124.9	85.5	0.9	33.2	5.8	12.4
32.2-32.3 of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	34.0	-0.1	15.4	2.1	51.4	35.2	18.6	53.8	36.3	-0.1	16.3	2.8	5.3
33 Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	93.2	0.7	29.7	6.6	130.2	92.0	35.8	127.8	88.8	1.0	30.3	8.5	12.6
34 of motor vehicles, trailers	34	317.6	1.1	40.2	7.0	365.8	299.2	46.8	346.0	298.0	1.4	39.0	6.3	34.7
35 of other transport eqpt.	35	175.2	0.4	23.5	4.4	203.5	161.3	27.3	188.7	159.9	0.3	22.0	3.8	18.9
36 of aircraft and spacecraft	36	142.5	0.7	16.6	2.6	162.3	137.8	19.5	157.3	138.1	1.1	17.0	2.5	15.7
37 of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	Rest of 35	95.2	0.5	11.6	2.1	109.4	92.1	14.0	106.0	91.1	1.0	11.8	2.1	10.0
38 Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	DN	47.2	0.2	5.0	0.5	52.9	45.8	5.5	51.3	47.0	0.1	5.2	0.4	5.3
39 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	E	136.5	7.1	48.9	15.9	208.4	143.8	61.0	204.8	136.2	7.8	46.5	16.3	20.8
40 Collection, purification and distribution of water	40	84.7	4.4	30.0	7.2	126.3	86.5	36.6	123.1	82.4	5.3	30.1	7.0	124.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>922.2</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>1,113.4</b>	<b>955.4</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>1,124.3</b>	<b>918.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>1,124.4</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>6,831.2</b>	<b>1,493.4</b>	<b>5,315.6</b>	<b>5,431.5</b>	<b>19,071.7</b>	<b>8,501.9</b>	<b>11,038.0</b>	<b>19,539.9</b>	<b>6,889.1</b>	<b>1,522.6</b>	<b>5,360.0</b>	<b>5,567.0</b>	<b>19,338.8</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,669.1</b>	<b>354.6</b>	<b>886.2</b>	<b>1,346.4</b>	<b>4,256.2</b>	<b>2,096.7</b>	<b>2,361.8</b>	<b>4,458.5</b>	<b>1,688.9</b>	<b>378.7</b>	<b>896.1</b>	<b>1,404.8</b>	<b>4,368.4</b>
50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	333.9	33.8	77.4	53.3	558.5	425.6	129.7	555.3	390.4	31.1	78.9	51.9	552.2
50.1/50.3/50.4 Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	241.7	18.2	48.8	28.8	337.4	258.6	78.8	337.4	239.1	19.5	49.8	29.4	337.7
51 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	120.0	10.4	19.5	16.1	166.0	131.6	34.5	166.1	120.8	6.8	20.2	14.6	162.4
52 Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	32.3	5.2	9.2	8.4	55.0	35.4	16.4	51.8	30.5	4.8	8.9	7.9	52.1
53 Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	714.8	43.1	286.4	111.1	1,155.3	771.7	407.0	1,178.7	722.7	43.6	286.5	115.9	1,168.7
53.1 on fee or contract basis	51.1	37.1	2.5	14.5	4.8	59.0	41.2	20.0	61.2	40.8	2.0	15.0	4.7	62.6
53.2 of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	14.5	1.0	5.8	2.6	23.9	14.3	7.7	22.1	13.7	1.0	5.6	2.2	22.5

+ Members of HM Forces are excluded.  
# Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.  
P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.15

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 2000 R				December 2000 R			March 2001					
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,786.4</b>	<b>1,634.8</b>	<b>6,325.1</b>	<b>5,776.7</b>	<b>24,523.1</b>	<b>12,539.9</b>	<b>12,373.6</b>	<b>24,913.5</b>	<b>10,731.0</b>	<b>1,669.9</b>	<b>6,351.7</b>	<b>5,912.4</b>	<b>24,665.1</b>
51.1-51.4 Food, beverages and tobacco	51.1-51.4	127.5	9.4	46.8	21.5	205.3	140.2	69.5	209.7	127.3	9.3	45.1	22.4	204.1
51.5-51.8 Non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.5-51.8	141.7	9.5	80.0	30.5	261.7	154.2	114.2	268.4	141.9	9.0	81.6	33.0	265.5
51.9-51.99 Machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.9-51.99	163.5	7.3	50.2	20.8	241.8	170.6	72.3	242.9	160.6	7.8	49.7	20.8	238.9
52 Wholesale and retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal goods	52	167.6	7.7	61.2	19.1	255.6	177.2	82.2	259.3	170.4	7.3	60.8	20.5	259.0
52.1 Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink and tobacco	52.1	62.8	5.7	27.8	11.6	107.9	74.0	41.1	115.1	67.9	7.1	28.7	12.4	116.1
52.2 Other non-specialised stores	52.2	560.4	277.7	522.3	1,182.0	2,542.4	899.4	1,825.1	2,724.5	575.8	304.0	530.7	1,237.0	2,647.5
52.21-52.24 Sale of fruit and veg., meat and meat products, fish and bread, cakes, etc.	52.21-52.24	147.6	106.8	133.5	427.5	815.4	271.8	580.4	852.2	161.5	117.0	137.7	443.5	859.6
52.25-52.26 Beverages and tobacco products	52.25-52.26	46.1	22.1	66.4	125.0	259.6	78.9	214.6	293.5	43.3	22.1	69.7	129.1	264.2
53 Wholesale and retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal goods	53	37.9	14.1	30.8	80.8	163.6	52.8	114.8	167.6	15.1	15.1	31.5	79.2	164.0
53.1 Wholesale and retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal goods	53.1	18.3	10.0	11.8	27.6	57.7	23.0	44.9	72.9	14.9	13.2	6.3	38.4	72.9
53.2 Wholesale and retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal goods	53.2	19.6	7.3	19.6	46.0	88.8	25.3	71.4	96.7	16.				



# B.18 EMPLOYMENT

## Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> 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 administration and health	Other services	Total services		
	SIC92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
<b>All jobs</b>	<b>DYDC</b>	<b>LOLI</b>	<b>LOLL</b>	<b>LOLO</b>	<b>LOLR</b>	<b>LOLU</b>	<b>LOLX</b>	<b>LOMA</b>	<b>LOMD</b>	<b>LOMG</b>	<b>LOMJ</b>		
1995 Mar	27,304	572	252	4,384	1,806	6,293	1,587	4,538	6,402	1,471	20,291		
Jun	27,363	564	250	4,392	1,807	6,306	1,584	4,565	6,412	1,484	20,350		
Sep	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370		
Dec	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447		
1996 Mar	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432		
Jun	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611		
Sep	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,562	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716		
Dec	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785		
1997 Mar	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924		
Jun	28,194	579	242	4,446	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123		
Sep	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,406	1,592	21,147		
Dec	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253		
1998 Mar R	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455		
Jun R	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433		
Sep R	28,667	545	228	4,538	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589		
Dec R	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628		
1999 Mar R	28,770	525	215	4,388	1,823	6,662	1,683	5,282	6,561	1,621	21,809		
Jun R	28,869	518	211	4,347	1,823	6,680	1,698	5,374	6,574	1,688	21,971		
Sep R	28,983	506	208	4,310	1,833	6,670	1,726	5,380	6,647	1,702	22,126		
Dec R	29,041	498	205	4,298	1,812	6,708	1,754	5,410	6,646	1,719	22,237		
2000 Mar R	29,028	519	201	4,264	1,812	6,710	1,750	5,373	6,660	1,748	22,232		
Jun R	29,062	513	199	4,217	1,867	6,714	1,759	5,398	6,672	1,723	22,266		
Sep R	29,071	494	197	4,180	1,843	6,745	1,783	5,402	6,724	1,702	22,357		
Dec R	29,159	513	196	4,137	1,851	6,796	1,815	5,429	6,701	1,721	22,462		
2001 Mar	29,147	493	196	4,121	1,878	6,802	1,821	5,447	6,680	1,710	22,459		
<b>Change on quarter</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-3</b>		
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Change on year</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>227</b>		
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Male jobs</b>	<b>LOLA</b>	<b>LOLJ</b>	<b>LOLM</b>	<b>LOLP</b>	<b>LOLS</b>	<b>LOLV</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOMB</b>	<b>LOME</b>	<b>LOMH</b>	<b>LOMK</b>		
1995 Mar	14,702	452	201	3,084	1,599	2,997	1,214	2,312	2,130	712	9,386		
Jun	14,733	447	201	3,097	1,607	3,005	1,215	2,326	2,119	718	9,382		
Sep	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377		
Dec	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378		
1996 Mar	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315		
Jun	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,376		
Sep	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,369	2,149	731	9,414		
Dec	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490		
1997 Mar	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637		
Jun	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740		
Sep	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763		
Dec	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810		
1998 Mar R	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889		
Jun R	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906		
Sep R	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997		
Dec R	15,381	402	173	3,205	1,622	3,180	1,240	2,732	1,971	796	9,978		
1999 Mar R	15,439	400	167	3,172	1,622	3,207	1,242	2,818	2,002	808	10,078		
Jun R	15,470	391	165	3,137	1,613	3,221	1,249	2,843	2,016	835	10,165		
Sep R	15,519	387	161	3,114	1,628	3,210	1,266	2,886	2,028	840	10,223		
Dec R	15,531	379	157	3,099	1,621	3,233	1,278	2,884	2,038	840	10,274		
2000 Mar R	15,513	384	155	3,086	1,616	3,207	1,283	2,895	2,049	839	10,273		
Jun R	15,526	386	153	3,051	1,665	3,197	1,296	2,922	2,031	826	10,271		
Sep R	15,503	370	151	3,030	1,645	3,209	1,311	2,926	2,049	813	10,307		
Dec R	15,542	391	149	2,993	1,647	3,235	1,327	2,936	2,043	822	10,362		
2001 Mar	15,518	374	148	2,981	1,665	3,243	1,335	2,922	2,026	825	10,350		
<b>Change on quarter</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-12</b>		
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Change on year</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-104</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>78</b>		
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Female jobs</b>	<b>LOLB</b>	<b>LOLK</b>	<b>LOLN</b>	<b>LOLQ</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOLW</b>	<b>LOLZ</b>	<b>LOMC</b>	<b>LOMF</b>	<b>LOMI</b>	<b>LOML</b>		
1995 Mar	12,603	120	51	1,300	207	3,296	372	2,225	2,272	759	10,925		
Jun	12,630	118	49	1,295	200	3,301	369	2,239	2,293	766	10,969		
Sep	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,288	366	2,283	2,288	762	10,993		
Dec	12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	2,298	770	11,069		
1996 Mar	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	2,332	795	11,117		
Jun	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	2,335	817	11,233		
Sep	12,933	119	47	1,284	181	3,379	376	2,389	2,361	840	11,303		
Dec	12,932	117	46	1,268	185	3,333	378	2,406	2,406	845	11,295		
1997 Mar	12,928	119	48	1,289	186	3,348	396	2,420	2,423	830	11,286		
Jun	13,024	116	49	1,297	178	3,373	403	2,454	2,430	842	11,363		
Sep	13,068	138	48	1,298	201	3,379	401	2,459	2,431	853	11,383		
Dec	13,155	146	49	1,300	216	3,406	403	2,471	2,471	848	11,444		
1998 Mar R	13,283	141	50	1,314	212	3,435	410	2,498	2,498	855	11,567		
Jun R	13,228	136	51	1,306	208	3,411	419	2,482	2,482	832	11,528		
Sep R	13,280	134	51	1,292	211	3,436	428	2,476	2,476	843	11,592		
Dec R	13,275	127	49	1,244	206	3,469	435	2,415	2,415	812	11,650		
1999 Mar R	13,331	125	48	1,226	202	3,454	442	2,463	2,463	813	11,731		
Jun R	13,399	127	46	1,210	210	3,458	448	2,489	2,489	853	11,806		
Sep R	13,464	119	47	1,196	205	3,461	461	2,495	2,495	862	11,897		
Dec R	13,510	119	48	1,189	191	3,474	476	2,526	2,526	879	11,963		
2000 Mar R	13,515	135	46	1,179	196	3,504	488	2,478	2,478	909	11,969		
Jun R	13,536	127	46	1,166	201	3,517	453	2,476	2,476	897	11,995		
Sep R	13,567	124	46	1,151	197	3,536	472	2,477	2,477	889	12,050		
Dec R	13,617	122	46	1,145	204	3,561	488	2,493	2,493	900	12,100		
2001 Mar													



# B.22 EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

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		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands		Thousands	
	YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
<b>All</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,160	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	494	1.8	2,145	7.8	4,297	15.6	13,871	50.3	6,754	24.5
2000	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	486	1.7	2,137	7.7	4,420	15.9	14,009	50.2	6,828	24.5
Mar-May (Spr)	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
Apr-Jun	459	1.6	2,152	7.7	4,431	15.9	14,061	50.4	6,823	24.4
May-Jul	472	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,456	15.9	14,094	50.4	6,800	24.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	482	1.7	2,144	7.7	4,461	15.9	14,140	50.5	6,753	24.1
Jul-Sep	466	1.7	2,126	7.6	4,484	16.0	14,132	50.5	6,784	24.2
Aug-Oct	456	1.6	2,110	7.5	4,492	16.1	14,151	50.6	6,767	24.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	452	1.6	2,097	7.5	4,515	16.1	14,108	50.6	6,802	24.3
Oct-Dec	448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	452	1.6	2,098	7.5	4,519	16.1	14,169	50.5	6,836	24.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	443	1.6	2,073	7.4	4,537	16.2	14,182	50.5	6,852	24.4
Jan-Mar 2001	436	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,540	16.2	14,168	50.4	6,879	24.5
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-14		-52		20		96		18	
<i>Percent</i>	-3.2		-2.5		0.4		0.7		0.3	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-49		-92		119		257		26	
<i>Percent</i>	-10.1		-4.3		2.7		1.8		0.4	
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	129	0.9	464	3.1	900	5.9	8,236	54.1	5,481	36.0
2000	117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	118	0.8	490	3.2	892	5.8	8,306	53.9	5,596	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
Apr-Jun	112	0.7	480	3.1	898	5.8	8,329	54.1	5,570	36.2
May-Jul	112	0.7	471	3.1	909	5.9	8,360	54.3	5,547	36.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	467	3.0	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,501	35.7
Jul-Sep	113	0.7	460	3.0	904	5.9	8,411	54.5	5,531	35.9
Aug-Oct	108	0.7	462	3.0	906	5.9	8,427	54.6	5,523	35.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	104	0.7	460	3.0	908	5.9	8,406	54.5	5,548	36.0
Oct-Dec	102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,424	54.5	5,546	35.9
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	103	0.7	473	3.1	912	5.9	8,413	54.4	5,576	36.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102	0.7	469	3.0	927	6.0	8,408	54.3	5,578	36.0
Jan-Mar 2001	98	0.6	474	3.1	930	6.0	8,402	54.2	5,604	36.1
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	97	0.6	469	3.0	925	6.0	8,455	54.5	5,582	36.0
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-6		-14		13		42		6	
<i>Percent</i>	-5.5		-2.9		1.4		0.5		0.1	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-21		-31		33		149		-14	
<i>Percent</i>	-17.5		-6.3		3.7		1.8		-0.2	
<b>Female</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	374	3.3	1,740	15.1	2,882	25.1	5,458	47.5	1,042	9.1
1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994	386	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8
1995	396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7
1996	410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1
1997	373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5
1998	387	3.2	1,688	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,496	45.2	1,248	10.3
1999	364	3.0	1,680	13.6	3,397	27.5	5,635	45.6	1,274	10.3
2000	358	2.9	1,652	13.2	3,526	28.2	5,725	45.8	1,242	9.9
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	368	3.0	1,647	13.2	3,528	28.3	5,702	45.7	1,233	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)	358	2.9	1,652	13.2	3,526	28.2	5,725	45.8	1,242	9.9
Apr-Jun	347	2.8	1,672	13.3	3,533	28.2	5,732	45.7	1,253	10.0
May-Jul	359	2.9	1,671	13.3	3,547	28.2	5,734	45.6	1,253	10.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	362	2.9	1,677	13.3	3,557	28.3	5,732	45.6	1,253	10.0
Jul-Sep	353	2.8	1,666	13.2	3,580	28.5	5,721	45.5	1,253	10.0
Aug-Oct	348	2.8	1,648	13.1	3,586	28.6	5,725	45.6	1,244	9.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	348	2.8	1,637	13.0	3,607	28.7	5,702	45.4	1,254	10.0
Oct-Dec	346	2.8	1,616	12.9	3,612	28.8	5,728	45.6	1,251	10.0
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	349	2.8	1,625	12.9	3,607	28.6	5,757	45.7	1,260	10.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	342	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.6	5,774	45.8	1,274	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	338	2.7	1,604	12.7	3,610	28.7	5,766	45.8	1,275	10.1
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	340	2.7	1,587	12.6	3,614	28.6	5,810	46.0	1,273	10.1
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-9		-39		7		54		13	
<i>Percent</i>	-2.5		-2.4		0.2		0.9		1.0	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-28		-61		86		108		40	
<i>Percent</i>	-7.7		-3.7		2.4		1.9		3.2	

<sup>a</sup> Main job only.

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 <sup>a</sup>		Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>		Output		Productivity jobs		Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>		Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	
	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>	Output	Productivity jobs	Output per filled job <sup>a</sup>	Output per hour worked <sup>b</sup>
<b>SIC 1992</b>																
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	91.8	91.3	103.1	88.5	91.4	92.8	101.2	91.7	91.7	91.7	101.2	91.7	91.7
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	96.3	93.3	99.0	94.2	96.9	94.1	97.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	97.9	96.1	96.1
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.8	98.3	98.7	99.6	101.4	98.5	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
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	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.4	101.1	101.2	99.9	99.6	100.4	101.4	99.0	98.7	99.0	101.4	99.0	98.7
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	102.1	101.5	100.6	100.7	101.7	101.8	99.9	100.1	100.1	101.7	99.9	100.1
1998	109.1	104.6	104.3	105.0	102.9	101.4	101.5	102.3	102.2	101.7	100.5	101.4	101.4	102.2	100.5	101.4
1999	111.5	105.5	105.7	106.5	103.4	97.6	106.0	107.4	102.2	101.4	104.3	105.7	104.3	102.2	101.4	104.3
2000	114.8	106.0														



# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

## Total workforce hours worked per week

UNITED KINGDOM		Employees				Self-employed			HMF GST UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total	
		Male		Female		All					
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	Male	Female	All			
Not seasonally adjusted											
1992	Jun	436.1	14.5	288.6	75.6	724.7	107.2	24.6	131.7	24.0	880.4
	Sep	425.0	15.3	279.7	72.8	704.7	107.4	24.7	132.0	24.0	860.8
	Dec	436.5	15.0	291.5	77.6	728.0	106.5	23.7	130.2	24.0	882.2
1993	Mar	409.6	14.7	279.8	74.8	689.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	829.6
	Jun	428.7	15.0	290.2	76.5	718.9	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	868.8
	Sep	414.7	15.9	278.1	73.5	692.8	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	843.0
	Dec	433.6	15.7	294.0	79.3	727.6	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	880.4
1994	Mar	412.5	15.6	283.7	76.5	696.2	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	840.6
	Jun	431.9	16.3	295.0	78.7	728.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	881.2
	Sep	420.2	16.4	279.7	73.9	699.9	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	854.9
	Dec	441.7	17.0	299.4	80.5	741.2	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	900.1
1995	Mar	418.9	16.2	288.1	77.7	707.0	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	851.7
	Jun	440.5	16.9	297.6	79.8	738.1	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	894.0
	Sep	423.1	18.2	283.2	75.2	706.3	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	858.6
	Dec	446.1	18.8	301.5	81.9	747.5	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	902.8
1996	Mar	418.7	17.8	287.4	79.0	706.1	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	846.0
	Jun	439.6	18.9	302.0	82.9	741.6	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	891.2
	Sep	427.8	20.2	290.8	79.5	718.6	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	870.4
	Dec	452.9	20.5	310.1	85.6	763.0	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	917.7
1997	Mar	426.8	19.6	292.9	80.4	719.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	858.8
	Jun	451.0	20.3	303.8	81.7	754.7	108.3	25.2	133.5	15.5	903.7
	Sep	443.0	21.9	297.6	80.6	740.6	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	888.9
	Dec	475.4	23.0	323.2	87.2	798.6	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	950.0
1998	Mar	440.7	21.2	302.7	81.6	743.3	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	879.4
	Jun	463.7	21.4	313.7	81.6	777.4	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.4	918.5
	Sep	462.6	21.4	310.8	79.9	773.4	100.3	23.0	123.3	15.0	911.6
	Dec	480.1	22.1	322.3	88.3	802.4	102.1	23.9	126.1	14.5	943.0
1999	Mar	444.3	22.1	303.3	87.1	747.6	92.9	21.3	114.2	13.7	875.4
	Jun	468.0	22.4	315.4	86.7	781.3	101.1	22.5	123.6	13.9	918.8
	Sep	459.1	24.1	304.2	85.5	763.3	99.7	22.2	122.0	13.9	899.2
	Dec	480.7	23.9	323.8	92.8	804.5	100.6	23.1	123.7	14.3	942.5
2000	Mar	445.3	22.5	303.3	87.9	748.6	89.8	22.2	112.0	13.7	874.2
	Jun	468.7	23.7	318.2	91.2	786.9	95.9	23.2	119.0	13.8	919.7
	Sep	456.4	24.8	308.4	87.6	764.8	97.5	22.8	120.3	14.0	899.1
	Dec	475.3	26.0	326.4	95.9	801.6	99.1	23.2	122.3	14.0	937.9
2001	Mar	447.7	25.0	310.3	90.9	758.0	91.9	21.1	113.0	13.3	884.3
Seasonally adjusted											
1992	Jun	429.5	14.7	283.7	74.6	713.2	105.9	23.8	129.7	24.2	867.1
	Sep	432.1	15.0	288.0	75.9	720.1	105.7	24.6	130.3	23.9	874.3
	Dec	424.1	14.7	283.5	75.0	707.6	102.9	23.3	126.2	23.6	857.5
1993	Mar	421.6	15.2	284.4	75.3	706.0	102.7	22.6	125.2	23.1	854.3
	Jun	422.0	15.2	285.3	75.6	707.3	103.1	23.0	126.1	22.0	853.3
	Sep	422.0	15.6	286.5	76.6	708.5	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	856.9
	Dec	420.9	15.3	285.8	76.6	706.7	104.3	22.9	127.3	21.0	855.0
1994	Mar	424.8	16.0	288.4	77.1	713.1	107.8	23.9	131.7	20.8	865.6
	Jun	425.3	16.5	290.2	77.7	715.5	108.3	23.6	131.9	20.6	868.0
	Sep	427.6	16.1	288.2	77.0	715.7	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.1	869.0
	Dec	428.3	16.6	290.7	77.6	719.0	110.8	23.8	134.6	19.6	873.2
1995	Mar	431.6	16.8	293.2	78.4	724.8	110.7	23.4	134.0	18.9	877.7
	Jun	434.2	17.2	293.2	79.0	727.4	111.9	23.7	135.6	18.5	881.6
	Sep	430.3	17.8	291.4	78.3	721.8	109.4	23.1	132.6	18.1	872.4
	Dec	431.6	18.3	292.0	78.8	723.6	109.2	23.4	132.5	17.8	873.9
1996	Mar	432.3	18.4	293.2	79.7	725.5	107.2	23.6	130.9	17.2	873.6
	Jun	433.9	19.2	298.0	82.2	731.9	107.5	23.8	131.2	16.8	879.9
	Sep	434.6	19.8	298.5	82.6	733.1	109.7	24.3	134.1	16.2	883.4
	Dec	437.4	20.0	299.9	82.3	737.3	109.4	24.1	133.5	16.2	886.9
1997	Mar	441.4	20.2	299.7	81.1	741.1	107.5	23.7	131.1	16.1	888.3
	Jun	445.7	20.7	300.0	81.2	745.7	107.1	24.7	131.8	15.7	893.2
	Sep	449.2	21.4	304.8	83.8	753.9	105.5	25.2	130.7	16.0	900.7
	Dec	459.3	22.5	312.4	83.6	771.7	106.3	24.8	131.0	15.3	918.1
1998	Mar	456.2	21.8	310.2	82.5	766.4	104.4	24.8	129.1	14.8	910.4
	Jun	458.7	21.8	310.1	81.2	768.8	101.4	23.7	125.1	14.6	908.5
	Sep	467.9	21.0	317.5	83.1	785.4	99.0	23.0	121.9	14.8	922.2
	Dec	463.8	21.6	311.4	84.5	775.3	98.4	23.2	121.6	14.2	911.0
1999	Mar	460.3	22.7	311.3	88.0	771.7	99.0	22.5	121.4	14.1	907.1
	Jun	461.1	22.9	311.6	88.3	772.7	100.1	22.1	122.1	14.1	908.9
	Sep	463.8	23.6	310.8	88.8	774.5	98.3	22.2	120.5	13.8	908.8
	Dec	464.9	23.3	313.0	89.0	777.9	97.1	22.4	119.5	13.9	911.2
2000	Mar	461.5	23.2	311.4	88.8	772.9	95.7	23.3	119.0	14.0	905.9
	Jun	463.8	24.1	314.3	90.7	778.1	94.9	22.8	117.7	13.9	907.7
	Sep	460.6	24.3	315.0	90.9	775.6	96.1	22.7	118.8	13.8	908.2
	Dec	459.9	25.4	315.7	92.0	775.6	95.7	22.5	118.2	13.7	907.4
2001	Mar	463.9	25.7	318.5	91.9	782.3	97.6	22.2	119.8	13.6	915.8
Changes Latest quarter Year											
		4.0	0.2	2.8	-0.1	6.8	2.0	-0.3	1.6	0.0	8.4
		2.4	2.5	7.1	3.1	9.4	1.9	-1.1	0.8	-0.4	9.9

a HMF - HM Forces; GST - government-supported trainees; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.33

## Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by industry group

Government Office Regions				SIC92					
				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work L - N	
Not seasonally adjusted				A / B	C - E	F	G - K / O - Q		
				Male	Female	All			
North East									
2000	Jun	20.1	13.0	33.1	0.3	7.4	2.6	15.0	7.9
	Sep	19.9	13.0	32.9	0.4	7.0	2.7	15.1	7.8
	Dec	19.8	13.2	32.9	0.3	6.9	2.7	14.5	8.5
2001	Mar	18.3	13.3	31.5	0.2	6.5	2.3	14.3	8.2
North West									
2000	Jun	60.7	38.7	99.4	1.8	19.6	6.7	50.8	20.4
	Sep	58.7	38.1	96.8	1.1	19.0	7.1	50.6	19.0
	Dec	61.1	40.0	101.2	1.0	19.6	6.9	52.4	21.3
2001	Mar	58.1	37.6	95.7	1.0	18.2	6.7	49.8	20.0
Yorkshire and the Humber									
2000	Jun	45.5	26.1	71.5	1.6	15.3	6.0	34.2	14.4
	Sep	43.5	24.6	68.0	1.8	14.5	5.7	33.2	12.8
	Dec	45.5	26.3	71.7	2.2	15.4	5.9	33.9	14.2
2001	Mar	42.6	25.2	67.8	1.9	14.0	5.4	33.1	13.3
East Midlands									
2000	Jun	39.2	21.6	60.8	1.2	16.0	5.2	27.2	11.0
	Sep	37.8	21.0	58.7	1.3	14.8	4.9	27.5	10.2
	Dec	39.8	22.0	61.8	1.2	15.4	5.2	28.3	11.7
2001	Mar	36.5	20.8	57.3	1.0	14.3	5.0	26.4	10.6
West Midlands									
2000	Jun	52.0	28.7	80.7	1.2	20.9	5.9	38.4	14.3
	Sep	51.3	27.5	78.8	1.4	19.7	6.6	38.1	13.0
	Dec	52.4	29.1	81.5	1.3	20.4	6.2	39.2	14.4
2001									



# B.33

## EMPLOYMENT Total workforce hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 2001						December 2000			March 2000				Millions
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>															
All sections	A-Q	530.7	30.8	242.6	98.1	902.2	555.6	338.2	893.8	529.0	28.3	239.6	95.0	891.9	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	16.1	0.9	3.4	0.6	21.0	17.3	4.0	21.3	16.3	1.0	3.1	0.7	21.2	
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	116.5	1.7	31.1	4.6	154.0	117.9	35.3	153.2	122.1	1.5	31.9	4.7	160.2	
Construction	F	64.9	0.9	4.1	1.1	70.9	64.9	4.8	69.7	62.4	0.9	3.4	1.1	67.8	
Wholesale and retail trade (inc motor trades), hotels and restaurants, transport	G-I	156.3	13.2	61.2	35.8	266.4	165.9	95.7	261.7	152.4	12.1	60.3	33.6	258.4	
Financial intermediation, real estate	J/K	100.2	6.2	54.4	13.4	174.2	105.4	67.0	172.4	98.5	5.2	53.0	13.7	170.4	
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	52.8	5.0	73.3	35.8	166.8	57.9	109.6	167.5	54.3	4.7	72.9	34.9	166.7	
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	23.8	3.0	15.2	6.8	48.8	26.3	21.7	48.0	23.0	2.9	15.1	6.4	47.3	
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>															
All sections	A-Q	509.7	29.9	234.7	96.8	871.0	574.3	349.6	923.9	507.8	27.3	231.7	93.8	860.5	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	14.1	0.9	2.9	0.5	18.5	17.7	4.0	21.8	14.3	1.0	2.7	0.6	18.6	
Mining and quarrying	C	2.4	*	0.3	*	2.8	2.7	0.3	3.0	2.6	*	0.3	*	2.9	
Manufacturing	D	105.8	1.6	28.4	4.2	140.0	117.0	35.1	152.1	111.0	1.3	29.0	4.4	145.7	
Manufacture of:															
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.3	0.2	4.2	0.9	16.6	12.3	5.5	17.8	12.6	0.2	4.2	0.9	17.9	
textiles and textile products	DB	4.7	*	3.6	0.5	8.9	5.3	4.3	9.6	4.9	*	3.8	0.6	9.4	
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	*	0.3	*	1.0	
wood and wood products	DD	2.5	*	0.6	*	3.2	3.0	0.8	3.8	2.6	*	0.6	*	3.3	
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	10.3	0.3	4.7	0.8	16.1	11.4	6.0	17.5	11.0	0.3	4.5	0.8	16.6	
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	1.0	0.8	*	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	1.0	
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.3	*	2.0	0.2	8.5	6.7	2.3	9.0	6.3	*	2.0	0.2	8.6	
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6	*	1.1	0.2	8.0	7.8	1.4	9.2	6.9	*	1.2	0.2	8.2	
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.4	0.3	0.9	*	5.5	5.0	0.9	5.9	4.5	*	0.8	*	5.4	
basic metals	DJ	16.6	0.3	1.8	0.5	19.1	18.5	2.6	21.1	17.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	19.8	
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	11.2	*	1.9	0.2	13.4	11.9	2.3	14.2	11.3	*	2.0	0.2	13.3	
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.1	*	4.1	0.4	17.8	14.5	4.6	19.1	13.4	*	4.3	0.5	18.3	
transport equipment	DM	11.4	*	1.4	*	12.9	12.6	1.6	14.2	12.6	*	1.4	*	14.2	
manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.3	*	1.7	0.2	8.3	6.6	2.2	8.8	6.2	*	1.9	0.3	8.5	
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	2.9	*	0.9	0.2	4.0	3.1	1.1	4.2	3.1	*	0.8	*	4.1	
Construction	F	60.3	0.7	3.8	1.0	65.8	67.6	4.9	72.5	57.8	0.8	3.1	1.0	62.7	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	84.2	6.3	35.1	24.3	149.9	93.6	60.3	153.9	83.0	6.1	34.9	22.4	146.3	
Hotels and restaurants	H	18.3	4.6	11.8	9.4	44.2	23.3	22.3	45.6	17.5	4.2	12.1	9.2	43.0	
Transport, storage and communication	I	49.8	1.9	12.4	1.9	65.9	52.7	15.3	68.0	47.9	1.5	11.3	1.9	62.6	
Financial intermediation	J	19.8	0.3	14.6	2.0	36.8	21.2	17.3	38.5	19.9	0.3	14.3	1.9	36.4	
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	77.3	5.7	38.1	11.1	132.2	87.6	51.8	139.3	75.7	4.7	37.0	11.4	128.8	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.0	0.6	16.1	3.5	42.2	23.6	20.2	43.8	22.3	0.6	15.7	3.4	41.9	
Education	M	15.2	2.3	21.7	11.0	50.2	19.9	36.6	56.5	15.7	2.0	20.7	10.6	49.1	
Health and social work	N	14.7	2.0	34.3	21.0	72.2	17.4	58.4	75.7	15.4	2.1	35.3	20.8	73.6	
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O-Q	22.7	2.8	14.4	6.6	46.4	27.0	22.1	49.0	21.9	2.7	14.3	6.1	44.3	

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633 31279

\* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1999

The seasonally adjusted service sector data have been extended to include data for G-I, J/K and O-Q.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration  
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	All aged 16-59/64													
		All		Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Percent over 12 months		All over 24 months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
<b>All</b>	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453
	1992	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	661	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
	1993	2,736	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	725
	1994	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,498	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
	1995	2,384	8.3	1,000	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
	1996	2,087	7.2	932	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
	1997	1,822	6.3	987	254	581	31.9	363	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355
	1998	1,795	6.1	1,011	269	515	28.7	303	1,775	6.2	1,002	267	507	28.5	298
	1999	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247
	<b>3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000</b>	1,576	5.7	974	252	449	26.8	255	1,659	5.8	966	250	443	26.7	251
	Mar-May (Spr)	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247
	Apr-Jun	1,618	5.5	928	242	447	27.7	252	1,601	5.6	921	239	440	27.5	249
	May-Jul	1,578	5.3	896	238	444	28.1	247	1,559	5.4	889	235	435	27.9	242
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,569	5.3	894	238	437	27.9	238	1,552	5.4	888	234	431	27.8	234
	Jul-Sep	1,587	5.4	928	234	425	26.8	239	1,573	5.5	923	231	420	26.7	235
	Aug-Oct	1,613	5.4	958	234	420	26.0	238	1,597	5.6	951	232	414	25.9	234
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,577	5.3	937	227	413	26.2	233	1,560	5.4	930	225	405	26.0	228
	Oct-Dec	1,561	5.3	925	230	407	26.0	227	1,543	5.4	916	228	399	25.9	222
	Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	218
	Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,536	5.2	909	225	400	26.1	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9	221
	Jan-Mar 2001	1,497	5.1	888	217	393	26.2	222	1,479	5.1	880	212	386	26.1	219
	Feb-Apr	1,478	5.0	866	222	390	26.4	222	1,460	5.1	858	218	384	26.3	219
	<b>Changes</b>														
	Over last 3 months	-65	-0.2	-47	-7	-12	0.3	0	-65	-0.2	-46	-9	-10	0.4	1
	Percent	-4.2		-5.1	-2.9	-3.0		-0.1	-4.3		-5.1	-3.8	-2.6		0.7
	Over last 12 months	-198	-0.7	-108	-30	-60	-0.4	-34	-199	-0.7	-108	-32	-59	-0.4	-32
	Percent	-11.8		-11.1	-12.1	-13.2		-13.2	-12.0		-11.1	-13.0	-13.3		-12.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
	1992	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
	1993	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
	1994	1,639	10.2	590	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
	1995	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
	1996	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
	1997	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	526	166	411	37.2	274
	1998	1,108	6.8	568	169	372	33.6	231	1,099	6.9	563	167	369	33.5	228
	1999	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	995	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	191
	<b>3-month averages Feb-Apr 2000</b>	1,004	6.1	527	148	329	32.8	197	999	6.2	525	148	326	32.6	195
	Mar-May (Spr)	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	995	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	191
	Apr-Jun	983	6.0	513	145	325	33.1	194	976	6.1	512	143	321	32.9	191
	May-Jul	950	5.8	488	143	320	33.6	188	941	5.9	486	141	314	33.4	185
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	5.8	482	147	316	33.4	184	938	5.8	480	145	313	33.3	181
	Jul-Sep	947	5.8	496	142	308	32.5	184	942	5.9	494	141	306		



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	149	18.1	117	23	*	*	*	726	15.8	362	159	205	28.3	71
1993	137	18.2	92	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	361	158	269	34.1	112
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	682	16.4	310	132	240	35.1	120
1995	146	19.4	111	23	12	8.0	*	619	15.4	320	115	185	29.9	94
1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	*	570	14.6	311	94	165	28.9	77
1997	169	19.5	129	23	17	9.9	*	498	13.1	291	81	126	25.3	59
1998	159	18.6	130	19	10	6.1	*	446	12.0	289	71	83	19.4	37
1999	168	19.9	135	23	10	6.0	*	433	11.7	294	73	66	15.3	26
2000	174	20.5	141	23	10	5.6	*	410	10.9	286	56	67	16.4	28
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2000	182	21.2	146	25	11	5.8	*	410	10.9	290	59	61	14.8	24
Mar-May (Spr)	174	20.5	141	23	10	5.6	*	410	10.9	286	56	67	16.4	28
Apr-Jun	163	19.4	128	25	10	6.2	*	391	10.5	268	58	65	16.7	26
May-Jul	151	18.4	118	23	10	6.8	*	387	10.4	264	57	66	17.2	25
Jun-Aug (Sum)	162	19.6	126	25	12	7.2	*	381	10.2	259	61	62	16.1	23
Jul-Sep	175	21.2	138	24	12	6.8	*	385	10.3	271	54	60	15.5	24
Aug-Oct	180	21.7	146	23	11	6.2	*	399	10.7	285	57	58	14.5	24
Sep-Nov (Aut)	173	21.0	141	22	10	6.0	*	396	10.6	284	57	55	13.9	23
Oct-Dec	164	20.1	132	22	10	6.1	*	401	10.8	285	62	54	13.4	21
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	162	19.5	131	21	10	6.1	*	394	10.5	279	62	53	13.4	20
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	160	19.6	129	21	10	6.5	*	400	10.7	283	61	56	14.1	22
Jan-Mar 2001	153	18.8	126	17	11	7.0	*	395	10.6	278	59	58	14.6	22
Feb-Apr	145	18.0	123	14	*	*	*	395	10.5	281	58	56	14.2	22
Changes Over last 3 months	-17	-1.6	-8	-8	*	*	*	1	0.0	2	-4	4	0.9	3
Percent	-10.2		-6.1	-35.9	*	*	*	0.4		0.6	-6.3	6.9		13.0
Over last 12 months	-36	-3.2	-23	-11	*	*	*	-15	-0.4	-9	-1	-4	-0.5	-2
Percent	-20.0		-16.0	-45.4	*	*	*	-3.6		-3.2	-2.2	-7.2		-7.9
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBKK	YBXN	YBQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	94	19.5	66	13	*	*	*	483	19.2	219	110	154	22.7	53
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	12.9	*	517	21.3	219	104	194	37.5	85
1994	78	20.7	60	*	10	12.5	*	447	19.4	179	87	181	40.4	93
1995	81	20.9	62	12	*	*	*	397	18.0	187	75	134	33.9	86
1996	99	22.7	74	17	*	*	*	374	17.4	186	65	123	32.9	62
1997	91	21.0	69	14	*	*	*	316	15.2	171	51	94	29.7	47
1998	96	19.9	70	10	*	*	*	272	13.5	163	51	58	21.5	28
1999	101	23.2	80	13	*	*	*	260	12.9	166	49	45	17.4	20
2000	94	22.0	77	12	*	*	*	247	12.1	164	34	50	20.1	21
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2000	101	22.9	81	13	*	*	*	244	11.9	164	35	45	18.4	19
Mar-May (Spr)	94	22.0	77	12	*	*	*	247	12.1	164	34	50	20.1	21
Apr-Jun	89	21.1	70	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	156	36	48	20.1	19
May-Jul	81	19.8	64	12	*	*	*	231	11.5	150	35	47	20.2	19
Jun-Aug (Sum)	90	21.4	72	13	*	*	*	224	11.1	141	41	43	19.1	17
Jul-Sep	97	22.9	78	13	*	*	*	220	10.9	146	33	41	18.7	19
Aug-Oct	100	23.7	82	13	*	*	*	233	11.5	158	35	39	16.8	18
Sep-Nov (Aut)	97	23.0	77	13	*	*	*	234	11.6	161	35	37	16.1	16
Oct-Dec	94	22.4	72	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	161	39	38	16.1	16
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	94	22.1	72	15	*	*	*	239	11.8	159	41	39	16.3	16
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	97	23.0	75	15	*	*	*	245	12.0	163	40	42	17.3	16
Jan-Mar 2001	91	21.4	73	11	*	*	*	245	12.0	162	40	43	17.6	16
Feb-Apr	86	20.4	71	*	*	*	*	236	11.6	158	38	41	17.2	16
Changes Over last 3 months	-8	-1.7	-1	*	*	*	*	-3	-0.1	-1	-3	1	0.8	0
Percent	-8.8		-1.0	*	*	*	*	-1.2		-0.7	-7.8	3.7		1.0
Over last 12 months	-15	-2.5	-10	*	*	*	*	-8	-0.3	-6	3	-4	-1.3	-3
Percent	-14.8		-11.7	*	*	*	*	-3.1		-3.5	7.5	-9.8		-15.6
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	65	16.5	52	10	*	*	*	243	11.7	143	49	51	21.0	18
1993	62	17.7	42	11	*	*	*	270	13.6	141	54	75	27.7	27
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	236	12.6	131	45	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	133	39	51	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	196	11.1	126	29	42	21.3	15
1997	78	17.9	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.6	120	30	32	17.6	12
1998	73	17.4	61	*	*	*	*	174	10.3	127	19	28	16.1	12
1999	67	16.3	55	10	*	*	*	173	10.2	128	23	21	12.1	*
2000	79	19.0	64	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	122	22	18	10.8	*
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 2000	81	19.4	65	12	*	*	*	166	9.7	126	24	16	9.4	*
Mar-May (Spr)	79	19.0	64	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	122	22	18	10.8	*
Apr-Jun	74	17.7	58	10	*	*	*	152	9.0	113	22	17	11.4	*
May-Jul	70	17.1	54	11	*	*	*	156	9.1	114	22	20	12.7	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	72	17.8	54	12	*	*	*	157	9.2	118	20	19	11.9	*
Jul-Sep	78	19.4	60	11	*	*	*	165	9.6	126	21	18	11.2	*
Aug-Oct	79	19.7	64	10	*	*	*	167	9.7	127	22	19	11.1	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	76	19.0	64	*	*	*	*	162	9.4	123	22	18	10.8	*
Oct-Dec	70	17.6	60	*	*	*	*	162	9.5	124	23	15	9.3	*
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	68	16.8	59	*	*	*	*	155	9.1	120	21	14	8.7	*
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63	15.9	54	*	*	*	*	156	9.2	120	22	14	9.1	0
Jan-Mar 2001	62	15.9	53	*	*	*	*	151	8.9	116	20	15	9.7	*
Feb-Apr	60	15.3	52	*	*	*	*	159	9.3	123	21	16	9.9	*
Changes Over last 3 months	-8	-1.5	-7	*	*	*	*	4	0.2	3	-1	2	1.1	*
Percent	-12.2		-12.3	*	*	*	*	2.8		2.4	-3.3	16.3		-5.8
Over last 12 months	-21	-4.1	-14	*	*	*	*	-7	-0.5	-3	-4	0	0.5	*
Percent	-26.5		-21.2	*	*	*	*	-4.4		-2.7	-16.2	0.2		-28.4

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBYV	YBYW	YBYX	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1503	8.6	628	313	561									



# C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> 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)
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBVK</b>	<b>YBVQ</b>	<b>YCGP</b>	<b>YCGV</b>	<b>MGXE</b>	<b>MGXH</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	9.9	10.0	18.1	15.8	10.5	7.3	8.3	3.8
1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3
1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3
1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.3
1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6
1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9
1998	6.3	6.4	18.6	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6
1999	6.1	6.2	19.9	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.4
2000	5.6	5.7	20.5	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	5.7	5.8	21.2	10.9	5.2	4.0	4.3	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.6	5.7	20.5	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.6	19.4	10.5	5.0	3.9	4.2	2.0
May-Jul	5.3	5.4	18.4	10.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	2.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.3	5.4	19.6	10.2	4.8	3.8	4.0	1.9
Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	21.2	10.3	4.7	3.9	4.1	1.8
Aug-Oct	5.4	5.6	21.7	10.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	1.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.4	21.0	10.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.0
Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	20.1	10.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.2
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	5.2	5.3	19.5	10.5	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.2	5.3	19.6	10.7	4.7	3.6	3.7	2.2
Jan-Mar 2001	5.1	5.1	18.8	10.6	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.0
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	5.0	5.1	18.0	10.5	4.6	3.5	3.3	2.1
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-0.7	-0.7	-3.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTJ</b>	<b>YBVL</b>	<b>YBVR</b>	<b>YCGQ</b>	<b>YCGW</b>	<b>MGXF</b>	<b>MGXJ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11.6	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.3	5.1
1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9
1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	4.0
1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.0
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.0
1998	6.9	6.9	19.9	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.6	4.0
1999	6.8	6.9	23.2	12.9	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.0
2000	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.0
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	6.1	6.2	22.9	11.9	5.5	4.2	5.0	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)	6.1	6.2	22.0	12.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.0
Apr-Jun	6.0	6.1	21.1	11.8	5.3	4.2	5.0	4.0
May-Jul	5.8	5.9	19.8	11.5	5.1	4.0	5.0	4.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.8	5.8	21.4	11.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.0
Jul-Sep	5.8	5.9	22.9	10.9	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.0
Aug-Oct	5.9	5.9	23.7	11.5	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.8	5.9	23.0	11.6	5.1	3.9	4.7	4.0
Oct-Dec	5.8	5.8	22.4	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.7	4.0
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	5.7	5.8	22.1	11.8	5.1	3.8	4.5	4.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	5.8	5.8	23.0	12.0	5.1	3.9	4.4	4.0
Jan-Mar 2001	5.6	5.6	21.4	12.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.0
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	5.5	5.5	20.4	11.6	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.0
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-0.7	-0.7	-2.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBVM</b>	<b>YBVS</b>	<b>YCGR</b>	<b>YCGX</b>	<b>MGXG</b>	<b>MGXK</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	7.5	7.7	16.5	11.7	8.5	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.0
1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0
1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0
1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	2.0
1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998	5.5	5.6	17.4	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.0
1999	5.3	5.4	16.3	10.2	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0
2000	5.0	5.1	19.0	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.6
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	5.1	5.2	19.4	9.7	4.9	3.7	3.2	2.0
Mar-May (Spr)	5.0	5.1	19.0	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8
Apr-Jun	4.8	4.9	17.7	9.0	4.7	3.6	2.9	1.9
May-Jul	4.8	4.9	17.1	9.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	1.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	4.7	4.9	17.8	9.2	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.8
Jul-Sep	4.8	5.0	19.4	9.6	4.3	3.7	2.9	1.8
Aug-Oct	4.9	5.1	19.7	9.7	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4.7	4.9	19.0	9.4	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.8
Oct-Dec	4.6	4.8	17.6	9.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	1.8
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	4.5	4.7	16.8	9.1	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.8
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	4.4	4.6	15.9	9.2	4.1	3.3	2.6	1.8
Jan-Mar 2001	4.4	4.5	15.9	8.9	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.8
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	4.4	4.5	15.3	9.3	4.3	3.4	2.1	1.8
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-0.1	-0.1	-1.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-0.7	-0.7	-4.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	0.0

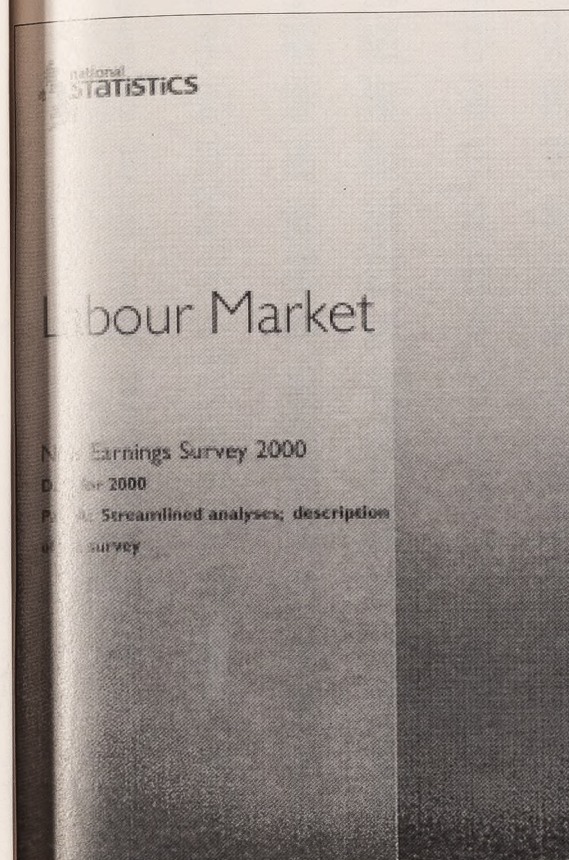
a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.  
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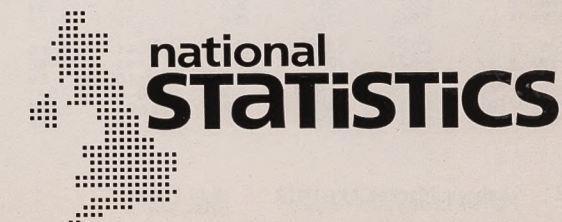
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# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>									
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	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			
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI						
1995) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	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	2.9						
1998) Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4						
1999) Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1						
2000) Annual averages	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9						
1999 May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.2	6.0	2.2	1,274.1	-13.5	-10.5	975.8	298.3	4.2	5.9	2.2						
1999 Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,263.3	-10.8	-11.3	968.1	295.2	4.2	5.9	2.2						
1999 Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,241.1	-22.2	-15.5	953.0	288.1	4.1	5.8	2.1						
1999 Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,225.5	-15.6	-16.2	939.7	285.8	4.1	5.7	2.1						
1999 Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.1	5.6	2.2	1,220.0	-5.5	-14.4	932.7	287.3	4.1	5.7	2.1						
1999 Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,201.6	-18.4	-13.2	918.5	283.1	4.0	5.6	2.1						
1999 Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,187.3	-14.3	-12.7	906.2	281.1	4.0	5.5	2.1						
1999 Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,164.0	-23.3	-18.7	887.3	276.7	3.9	5.4	2.0						
2000 Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1	886.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0						
2000 Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9	878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0						
2000 Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0	869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0						
2000 Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8	850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9						
2000 May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2	843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9						
2000 Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,094.4	-11.8	-15.2	835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9						
2000 Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,071.1	-23.3	-14.6	819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8						
2000 Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,057.3	-13.8	-16.3	810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8						
2000 Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,043.3	-14.0	-17.0	798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8						
2000 Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.8	3.5	-8.1	801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8						
2000 Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,039.9	-6.9	-5.8	795.4	244.5	3.4	4.8	1.8						
2000 Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,033.6	-6.3	-3.2	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8						
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,006.3	-27.3	-13.5	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7						
2001 Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	996.7	-9.6	-14.4	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7						
2001 Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	986.0	-10.7	-15.9	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7						
2001 Apr 12 R	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	980.0	-6.0	-8.8	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7						
2001 May 10 P	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	978.8	-3.2	-6.6	744.3	232.5	3.2	4.5	1.7						
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAJ														
1995) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	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) Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.4	..	..	984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3						
1999) Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.4	..	..	915.8	281.6	4.1	5.7	2.1						
2000) Annual averages	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.4	..	..	799.6	248.8	3.6	5.0	1.8						
2000 May 11	1,067.3	818.4	248.9	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,063.7	-8.9	-14.8	811.5	252.2	3.6	5.1	1.9						
2000 Jun 8	1,036.6	793.6	243.0	3.5	5.0	1.8	1,052.7	-11.0	-14.7	803.3	249.4	3.6	5.0	1.9						
2000 Jul 13	1,045.0	788.5	256.5	3.6	4.9	1.9	1,030.1	-22.6	-14.2	788.1	242.0	3.5	4.9	1.8						
2000 Aug 10	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.6	4.9	2.0	1,016.7	-13.4	-15.7	779.2	237.5	3.5	4.9	1.8						
2000 Sep 14	1,000.4	753.9	246.4	3.4	4.7	1.8	1,002.4	-14.3	-16.8	767.8	234.6	3.4	4.8	1.7						
2000 Oct 12	968.7	735.7	233.0	3.3	4.6	1.7	1,005.5	3.1	-8.2	770.0	235.5	3.4	4.8	1.8						
2000 Nov 9	960.6	733.3	227.3	3.3	4.6	1.7	998.2	-7.3	-6.2	763.8	234.4	3.4	4.8	1.7						
2000 Dec 14	971.5	748.5	223.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	991.7	-6.5	-3.6	758.6	233.1	3.4	4.8	1.7						
2001 Jan 11	1,036.6	794.9	241.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	965.5	-26.2	-13.3	737.9	227.6	3.3	4.6	1.7						
2001 Feb 8	1,032.4	789.0	243.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	956.4	-9.1	-13.9	730.6	225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7						
2001 Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	945.9	-10.5	-15.3	723.0	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7						
2001 Apr 12 R	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	940.0	-5.9	-8.5	718.2	221.8	3.2	4.5	1.7						
2001 May 10 P	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	936.7	-3.3	-6.6	713.8	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7						
North East	DPCE	DPDE	DPDF	DPDG	ZMPI	ZMPK	ZMPJ	ZMPH												
1995) Annual averages	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) Annual 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) Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.2	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.1	11.8	3.8						
1998) Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.2	10.7	3.1						
1999) Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..	63.8	16.1	7.0	10.3	3.1						
2000) Annual averages	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..	57.9	14.3	6.3	9.4	2.7						
2000 May 11	74.8	60.0	14.8	6.5	9.7	2.8	73.9	0.5	-0.6	59.2	14.7	6.4	9.6	2.8						
2000 Jun 8	72.5	58.0	14.4	6.3	9.4	2.7	73.1	-0.8	-0.8	58.5	14.6	6.4	9.5	2.7						
2000 Jul 13	72.7	57.6	15.1	6.3	9.3	2.8	71.7	-1.4	-0.6	57.6	14.1	6.2	9.3	2.7						
2000 Aug 10	71.1	55.8	15.3	6.2	9.0	2.9	70.6	-1.1	-1.1	56.9	13.7	6.1	9.2	2.6						
2000 Sep 14	68.2	53.7	14.5	5.9	8.7	2.7	69.1	-1.5	-1.3	55.4	13.7	6.0	9.0	2.6						
2000 Oct 12	67.1	53.5	13.5	5.8	8.7	2.5	69.9	0.8	-0.6	56.2	13.7	6.1	9.1	2.6						
2000 Nov 9	67.6	54.5	13.1	5.9	8.8	2.5	69.4	-0.5	-0.4	55.8	13.6	6.0	9.0	2.6						
2000 Dec 14	67.4	54.8	12.6	5.9	8.9	2.4	68.4	-1.0	-0.2	54.9	13.5	6.0	8.9	2.5						
2001 Jan 11	72.2	58.2	14.0	6.3	9.4	2.6	66.5	-1.9	-1.1	53.4	13.1	5.8	8.7	2.5						
2001 Feb 8	70.8	56.8	14.0	6.2	9.2	2.6	65.2	-1.3	-1.4	52.2	13.0	5.7	8.5	2.4						
2001 Mar 8	68.3	54.6	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	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 1999	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0
May 13	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7
Jun 10	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1
Jul 8	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7
Aug 12	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6
Sep 9	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4
Oct 14	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	291.5	167.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0
Nov 11	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8
Dec 9	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7
2000 Jan 13	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5
Feb 10	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4
Mar 9	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4
Apr 13	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5
May 11	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5
Jun 8	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4
Jul 13	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3
Aug 10	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4
Sep 14	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3
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	2.2
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	2.0
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	1.9
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	1.8
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	1.8
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	1.8
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	1.8
May 10	972.5	397.8	203.3	174.2	101.8	20.3	95.5	233.0	129.5	62.3	36.9	3.8	1.8
Male 1999	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1
May 13	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8
Jun 10	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3
Jul 8	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8
Aug 12	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7
Sep 9	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5
Oct 14	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1
Nov 11	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9
Dec 9	938.8	378.8	175.2	158.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7
2000 Jan 13	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5
Feb 10	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4
Mar 9	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4
Apr 13	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	31.1	3.9	2.4
May 11	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5
Jun 8	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5
Jul 13	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4
Aug 10	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	178.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5
Sep 14	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3
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	2.1
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	2.0
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	1.9
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	1.8
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	1.8
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	1.7
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	1.8
May 10	745.5	292.2	153.4	135.6	83.2	22.0	81.1	165.0	91.4	44.4	26.1	2.7	1.8
Female 1999	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7
May 13	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5
Jun 10	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7
Jul 8	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3
Aug 12	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4
Sep 9	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2
Oct 14	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9
Nov 11	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7
Dec 9	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6
2000 Jan 13	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4
Feb 10	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4
Mar 9	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4
Apr 13	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5
May 11	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5
Jun 8	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4
Jul 13	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2
Aug 10	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82.4	53.8	16.2	10.5	1.8	2.4
Sep 14	241.4	119.3	49.4	34.5	21.5	15.8	16.7	75.0	46.7	17.6	9.0	1.5	2.3
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	2.2
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	2.1
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	1.9
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	1.9
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	1.8
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	1.8
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	1.9
May 10	227.0	105.5	49.9	38.5	18.5	14.5	14.4	68.0	38.1	17.8	10.8	1.1	1.9

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.



# C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration Government Office Regions as at May10 2001

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	6,815	9,436	2,547	19,306	2,443	2,335	680	5,829	5,229	9,931	2,722	18,173	2,198	3,392	1,250	7,074
Over 13 and up to 26	3,357	5,125	1,191	9,840	1,265	1,157	374	2,922	1,999	4,690	1,325	8,088	778	1,414	539	2,797
26 and up to 52	2,320	5,803	1,341	9,505	760	1,002	356	2,137	1,023	4,105	1,277	6,421	439	1,069	494	2,011
52 and up to 104	184	4,454	1,170	5,810	56	636	264	957	96	2,605	902	3,604	30	524	328	883
Over 104	25	4,312	2,086	6,423	2	513	305	820	8	1,904	1,127	3,039	8	337	290	636
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	30.1	39.1	24.0	1.3	20.4	28.8	14.0	1.2	19.4	27.6	16.9	1.1	12.8	21.3	11.3
All	12,701	29,130	8,335	50,884	4,526	5,643	1,979	12,665	8,355	23,235	7,353	39,325	3,453	6,736	2,901	13,400
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	6,815	9,436	2,547	19,306	2,443	2,335	680	5,829	5,229	9,931	2,722	18,173	2,198	3,392	1,250	7,074
Over 13 and up to 26	3,357	5,125	1,191	9,840	1,265	1,157	374	2,922	1,999	4,690	1,325	8,088	778	1,414	539	2,797
26 and up to 52	2,320	5,803	1,341	9,505	760	1,002	356	2,137	1,023	4,105	1,277	6,421	439	1,069	494	2,011
52 and up to 104	184	4,454	1,170	5,810	56	636	264	957	96	2,605	902	3,604	30	524	328	883
Over 104	25	4,312	2,086	6,423	2	513	305	820	8	1,904	1,127	3,039	8	337	290	636
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	30.1	39.1	24.0	1.3	20.4	28.8	14.0	1.2	19.4	27.6	16.9	1.1	12.8	21.3	11.3
All	12,701	29,130	8,335	50,884	4,526	5,643	1,979	12,665	8,355	23,235	7,353	39,325	3,453	6,736	2,901	13,400
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	13,530	20,512	4,838	39,750	5,131	5,431	1,816	13,012	71,598	127,410	31,256	234,356	30,492	38,903	12,583	85,249
Over 13 and up to 26	6,735	11,804	2,515	21,302	2,466	2,667	804	6,095	34,570	70,534	16,458	122,717	14,125	18,970	6,324	40,362
26 and up to 52	4,027	11,574	2,326	17,973	1,512	2,115	688	4,370	20,397	71,308	16,040	108,005	8,657	16,519	5,780	31,188
52 and up to 104	358	8,364	1,913	10,642	143	1,303	516	1,964	2,016	50,518	12,841	65,399	835	9,956	4,167	14,973
Over 104	38	6,563	2,898	9,499	22	931	534	1,487	236	43,517	19,495	63,248	137	6,998	4,431	11,566
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	25.4	33.2	20.3	1.8	17.9	24.0	12.8	1.7	25.9	33.7	21.7	1.8	18.6	25.8	14.5
All	24,688	58,817	14,490	99,166	9,274	12,447	4,368	26,928	128,817	363,287	96,090	593,725	54,246	91,346	33,285	181,328
<b>ENGLAND</b>																
13 or less	13,530	20,512	4,838	39,750	5,131	5,431	1,816	13,012	71,598	127,410	31,256	234,356	30,492	38,903	12,583	85,249
Over 13 and up to 26	6,735	11,804	2,515	21,302	2,466	2,667	804	6,095	34,570	70,534	16,458	122,717	14,125	18,970	6,324	40,362
26 and up to 52	4,027	11,574	2,326	17,973	1,512	2,115	688	4,370	20,397	71,308	16,040	108,005	8,657	16,519	5,780	31,188
52 and up to 104	358	8,364	1,913	10,642	143	1,303	516	1,964	2,016	50,518	12,841	65,399	835	9,956	4,167	14,973
Over 104	38	6,563	2,898	9,499	22	931	534	1,487	236	43,517	19,495	63,248	137	6,998	4,431	11,566
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	25.4	33.2	20.3	1.8	17.9	24.0	12.8	1.7	25.9	33.7	21.7	1.8	18.6	25.8	14.5
All	24,688	58,817	14,490	99,166	9,274	12,447	4,368	26,928	128,817	363,287	96,090	593,725	54,246	91,346	33,285	181,328
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	9,949	15,695	3,979	30,307	4,126	4,370	1,368	10,376	5,609	7,843	1,975	15,693	2,091	2,259	741	5,312
Over 13 and up to 26	4,945	8,977	2,026	16,104	1,977	2,201	726	5,051	2,885	4,437	976	8,352	1,054	1,149	418	2,672
26 and up to 52	2,750	9,020	2,075	13,879	1,106	1,810	714	3,658	1,691	4,616	1,118	7,437	574	928	422	1,933
52 and up to 104	191	6,154	1,616	7,963	74	1,083	444	1,602	65	3,168	851	4,084	35	507	220	782
Over 104	24	4,826	2,231	7,081	9	683	489	1,181	16	2,722	1,297	4,035	7	407	310	724
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.2	24.6	32.3	20.0	1.1	17.4	24.9	12.7	0.8	25.8	34.6	20.5	1.1	17.4	25.1	13.0
All	17,859	44,672	11,927	75,334	7,292	10,147	3,741	21,868	10,266	22,786	6,217	39,601	3,761	5,250	2,111	11,403
<b>WALES</b>																
13 or less	9,949	15,695	3,979	30,307	4,126	4,370	1,368	10,376	5,609	7,843	1,975	15,693	2,091	2,259	741	5,312
Over 13 and up to 26	4,945	8,977	2,026	16,104	1,977	2,201	726	5,051	2,885	4,437	976	8,352	1,054	1,149	418	2,672
26 and up to 52	2,750	9,020	2,075	13,879	1,106	1,810	714	3,658	1,691	4,616	1,118	7,437	574	928	422	1,933
52 and up to 104	191	6,154	1,616	7,963	74	1,083	444	1,602	65	3,168	851	4,084	35	507	220	782
Over 104	24	4,826	2,231	7,081	9	683	489	1,181	16	2,722	1,297	4,035	7	407	310	724
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.2	24.6	32.3	20.0	1.1	17.4	24.9	12.7	0.8	25.8	34.6	20.5	1.1	17.4	25.1	13.0
All	17,859	44,672	11,927	75,334	7,292	10,147	3,741	21,868	10,266	22,786	6,217	39,601	3,761	5,250	2,111	11,403
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
13 or less	6,324	10,621	2,924	20,215	2,728	3,513	1,361	7,865	11,016	17,426	4,100	33,899	4,120	5,104	1,453	11,734
Over 13 and up to 26	3,157	5,811	1,556	10,596	1,328	1,689	742	3,820	5,281	9,651	2,208	17,467	1,858	2,343	754	5,193
26 and up to 52	1,838	5,415	1,343	8,611	774	1,237	513	2,540	2,647	9,091	2,212	14,050	914	1,862	696	3,546
52 and up to 104	149	3,910	1,089	5,148	52	799	403	1,254	160	6,737	1,942	8,862	69	1,141	508	1,734
Over 104	8	2,985	1,521	4,514	11	494	361	866	18	5,334	2,811	8,163	11	746	575	1,332
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	24.0	30.9	19.7	1.3	16.7	22.6	13.0	0.9	25.0	35.8	20.7	1.1	16.9	27.2	13.0
All	11,476	28,742	8,433	49,084	4,893	7,732	3,380	16,345	19,122	48,239	13,273	82,441	6,972	11,196	3,986	21,539
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	6,324	10,621	2,924	20,215	2,728	3,513	1,361	7,865	11,016	17,426	4,100	33,899	4,120	5,104	1,453	11,734
Over 13 and up to 26	3,157	5,811	1,556	10,596	1,328	1,689	742	3,820	5,281	9,651	2,208	17,467	1,858	2,343	754	5,193
26 and up to 52	1,838	5,415	1,343	8,611	774	1,237	513	2,540	2,647	9,091	2,212	14,050	914	1,862	696	3,546
52 and up to 104	149	3,910	1,089	5,148	52	799	403	1,254	160	6,737	1,942	8,862	69	1,141	508	1,734
Over 104	8	2,985	1,521	4,514	11	494	361	866	18	5,334	2,811	8,163	11	746	575	1,332
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	24.0	30.9	19.7	1.3	16.7	22.6	13.0	0.9	25.0	35.8	20.7	1.1	16.9	27.2	13.0
All	11,476	28,742	8,433	49,084	4,893	7,732	3,380	16,345	19,122	48,239	13,273	82,441	6,972	11,196	3,986	21,539
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	9,412	15,182	4,125	29,166	4,089	4,342	1,482	10,291	88,223	152,679	37,331	283,948	36,703	46,266	14,777	101,295
Over 13 and up to 26	4,764	8,531	2,206	15,667	1,898	2,331	845	5,190	42,736	84,622	19,642	148,536	17,037	22,462	7,496	41,217
26 and up to 52	2,842	9,004	2,098	13,981	1,310	1,946	768	4,061	24,735	85,015	19,370	129,492	10,145	19,309	6,898	31,667
52 and up to 104	376	6,682	1,705	8,767	162	1,202	577	1,944	2,241	60,423	15,634	78,345	939	11,604	4,895	17,469
Over 104	58	7,057	2,860	9,975	30	1,040	664	1,734	270	51,573	23,603	75,446	155	8,151	5,316	11,622
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.5	29.6	35.1	24.2	2.6	20.6	28.6	15.8	1.6	25.8	33.9	21.5	1.7	18.3	25.9	14.2
All	17,452	46,456	12,994	77,556												



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>													
Alnwick and Amble	466	171	637	4.7	3.5	Holsworthy	99	46	145	4.4	3.3		
Andover	297	124	421	1.1	0.9	Horncastle	95	51	146	2.1	1.7		
Appleby	63	26	89	2.1	1.7	Huddersfield	3,032	972	4,004	4.3	3.7		
Ashford	663	222	885	2.2	1.8	Hull	8,960	2,532	11,492	6.9	6.1		
Axminster	106	31	137	2.0	1.5	Huntingdon	613	231	844	1.4	1.2		
Aylesbury and Wycombe	1,952	626	2,578	1.4	1.1	Ilfracombe	276	90	366	5.6	4.7		
Banbury	426	179	605	1.1	0.9	Ipswich	2,489	735	3,224	2.7	2.4		
Barnard Castle	125	46	171	2.6	2.0	Isle of Wight	1,727	501	2,228	5.0	4.3		
Barnsley	3,731	1,227	4,958	6.2	5.4	Keighley and Skipton	1,418	421	1,839	3.4	3.0		
Barnstaple	618	245	863	3.6	3.0	Kendal	249	90	339	1.4	1.1		
Barrow-in-Furness	1,339	323	1,662	5.7	5.0	Keswick	60	28	88	2.0	1.8		
Basingstoke	585	208	793	0.9	0.8	Kettering and Corby	1,360	515	1,875	2.8	2.5		
Bath	1,060	385	1,445	1.7	1.4	Kidderminster	929	340	1,269	2.8	2.5		
Bedford	1,871	641	2,512	3.0	2.4	King's Lynn	884	387	1,271	2.7	2.1		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	319	106	425	4.0	3.7	Kingsbridge	87	40	127	1.9	1.5		
Bideford	559	219	778	5.2	3.9	Lancaster and Morecambe	1,987	596	2,573	4.7	4.0		
Birmingham	34,900	9,878	44,778	5.4	4.9	Launceston	197	75	272	3.3	2.5		
Bishop Auckland	3,000	900	3,900	7.0	6.1	Leeds	10,590	2,812	13,402	3.4	3.1		
Blackburn	3,649	1,075	4,724	3.7	3.3	Leek	292	112	404	2.2	1.3		
Blackpool	3,758	927	4,685	3.7	3.2	Leicester	8,093	2,720	10,813	3.9	3.5		
Bolton	4,035	1,040	5,075	4.0	3.7	Leominster	202	64	266	2.9	2.5		
Boston	412	147	559	2.2	2.0	Lincoln	1,893	566	2,459	3.3	3.0		
Bournemouth	2,359	712	3,071	2.4	2.1	Liskeard	324	133	457	4.1	3.0		
Bradford	9,844	2,497	12,341	5.1	4.6	Liverpool	23,994	6,339	30,333	7.7	7.0		
Bridgwater	796	277	1,073	3.3	2.6	London	112,265	39,415	151,680	3.6	3.2		
Bridlington and Driffield	1,149	418	1,567	8.3	6.6	Loughborough	1,231	471	1,702	3.4	3.0		
Bridport	111	48	159	1.7	1.4	Louth	404	128	532	4.9	3.9		
Brighton	4,866	1,616	6,482	3.6	3.0	Lowestoft and Beccles	1,706	576	2,282	5.7	4.0		
Bristol	6,801	2,109	8,910	2.3	2.0	Ludlow	186	69	255	2.5	2.0		
Bude	198	90	288	5.5	4.3	Luton	3,151	1,011	4,162	3.2	2.7		
Burnley	1,034	293	1,327	3.4	3.1	Maidstone and North Kent	6,176	2,084	8,260	3.0	2.8		
Burton on Trent	1,640	545	2,185	2.8	2.5	Malton	161	75	236	2.0	1.8		
Bury St Edmunds	401	190	591	1.5	1.3	Malvern	338	116	454	1.9	1.4		
Buxton	467	148	615	2.7	2.2	Manchester	27,893	7,324	35,017	3.5	3.1		
Calderdale	2,863	817	3,680	4.7	4.1	Mansfield	4,440	1,649	6,089	5.6	4.0		
Cambridge	1,747	550	2,297	1.5	1.2	Matlock	412	144	556	1.8	1.4		
Camelford	75	42	117	5.2	4.0	Melton Mowbray	275	96	370	2.3	1.8		
Canterbury	1,214	403	1,617	2.4	2.1	Middlesbrough and Stockton	11,797	2,782	14,579	7.2	6.5		
Carlisle	1,461	532	1,993	3.7	3.3	Mildenhall	198	80	278	2.0	1.7		
Chard	175	69	244	2.0	1.7	Milton Keynes	1,748	569	2,317	1.6	1.4		
Cheltenham	1,376	455	1,831	2.2	1.9	Minehead	281	89	370	4.8	3.7		
Chesterfield	3,527	1,034	4,561	6.5	5.8	Morpeth and Ashington	2,617	746	3,363	6.7	5.9		
Chichester	1,002	349	1,351	1.5	1.2	Nelson and Colne	1,014	319	1,333	4.5	3.9		
Chippingham	291	108	399	1.4	1.1	Newark	563	188	751	3.4	3.0		
Cinderford	571	258	829	4.1	3.6	Newbury	321	103	424	0.7	0.7		
Cirencester	204	67	271	1.1	0.8	Newquay	476	174	650	6.7	5.2		
Clacton	884	261	1,145	5.8	4.6	Newton Abbot	550	210	760	2.8	2.1		
Colchester	1,931	784	2,715	2.1	1.8	Northallerton and Thirsk	296	107	393	1.4	1.1		
Coventry	6,558	2,001	8,559	3.5	3.2	Northampton	2,804	1,012	3,816	2.5	2.2		
Crawley	1,519	459	1,978	0.8	0.7	Norwich	3,544	1,101	4,645	2.8	2.4		
Crewe	2,203	749	2,952	2.8	2.4	Nottingham	11,025	3,185	14,210	4.4	4.0		
Cromer	497	155	652	3.7	2.8	Okehampton	188	83	271	3.0	2.2		
Darlington	1,781	467	2,248	4.9	4.4	Oswestry	431	188	619	3.6	3.0		
Dartmouth	64	29	93	2.9	2.2	Oxford	2,060	724	2,784	1.2	1.0		
Derby	4,877	1,438	6,315	3.8	3.5	Paignton and Totnes	1,018	376	1,394	5.3	4.3		
Devizes	209	83	292	2.0	1.5	Penrith	157	59	216	1.4	1.2		
Diss	233	116	349	2.1	1.6	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	963	339	1,302	6.7	5.4		
Doncaster	5,072	1,509	6,581	6.0	5.3	Peterborough	1,990	644	2,634	2.6	2.4		
Dorchester and Weymouth	770	265	1,035	2.2	1.8	Pickering	102	46	147	1.9	1.5		
Dover	1,096	342	1,438	4.7	4.2	Plymouth	3,563	1,079	4,642	3.5	2.9		
Dudley and Sandwell	8,944	2,615	11,559	4.9	4.5	Poole	974	360	1,334	1.4	1.2		
Eastbourne	1,252	392	1,644	2.7	2.2	Portsmouth	4,139	1,229	5,368	2.5	2.1		
Evesham	338	130	468	1.7	1.4	Preston	3,569	946	4,515	2.9	2.3		
Exeter	1,935	655	2,590	2.1	1.8	Reading	2,516	825	3,341	1.1	1.0		
Fakenham	244	95	339	3.4	2.6	Redruth and Camborne	785	243	1,028	5.9	4.2		
Falmouth	440	145	585	5.1	4.2	Retford	523	224	747	5.0	4.5		
Folkestone	1,172	331	1,503	4.2	3.5	Richmond	1,809	109	2,918	2.9	2.9		
Gainsborough	609	224	833	6.9	5.8	Rochdale	2,469	642	3,111	4.9	4.3		
Gloucester	1,871	524	2,395	3.2	2.9	Rugby	737	268	1,005	2.6	2.3		
Goole and Selby	918	379	1,297	4.3	3.6	Salisbury	430	136	566	1.3	0.9		
Grantham	509	211	720	2.6	2.2	Scarborough	1,251	376	1,627	4.7	3.9		
Great Yarmouth	2,092	641	2,733	7.2	6.1	Scunthorpe	1,995	724	2,719	4.1	3.3		
Grimsby	3,584	1,208	4,792	6.3	5.5	Settle	70	36	106	1.7	1.4		
Guildford and Aldershot	1,555	514	2,069	0.8	0.7	Shaftesbury	253	88	341	1.5	1.1		
Haltwhistle	116	54	170	5.0	4.0	Sheffield and Rotherham	13,871	3,720	17,591	5.5	4.3		
Harlow	1,309	480	1,789	1.4	1.2	Shrewsbury	1,163	365	1,528	2.4	2.0		
Harrogate and Ripon	753	262	1,015	1.4	1.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe	572	160	732	3.9	3.1		
Hartlepool	2,235	561	2,796	8.1	7.3	Sleaford	227	112	339	2.3	1.8		
Harwich	295	99	394	6.7	5.1	Slough and Woking	9,747	3,461	13,208	1.7	1.5		
Hastings	1,934	524	2,458	4.7	3.6	South Molton	111	51	162	3.9	3.2		
Haverhill and Sudbury	446	192	638	2.2	1.9	Southampton and Winchester	3,808	1,059	4,867	1.7	1.5		
Hawes and Leyburn	58	26	84	2.3	1.3	Southend	6,832	2,300	9,132	3.9	3.3		
Helston	264	135	399	6.1	4.3	Spalding and Holbeach	303	131	434	1.5	1.3		
Hereford	909	362	1,271	2.3	1.9	St Austell	625	211	836	3.6	2.8		
Hexham	276	105	381	2.8	2.3	Stafford	1,192	442	1,634	2.7	2.4		

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
Stamford	297	109	406	1.4	1.1	Aberdeen	2,538	773	3,311	1.9	1.7		
Stenning	1,759	620	2,379	1.5	1.3	Annan	293	153	446	4.4	3.8		
Stoke	5,559	1,785	7,344	3.9	3.5	Argyll Islands	114	50	164	5.6	4.3		
Stroud	690	261	951	2.8	2.2	Ayr	1,900	551	2,451	5.6	4.9		
Sunderland and Durham	8,838	2,299	11,137	6.1	5.6	Badenoch	144	48	192	3.9	3.3		
Swindon	1,641	581	2,222	1.7	1.5	Banff	184						



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Darlington UA	1,774	468	2,242	4.9	4.4	
Hartlepool UA	2,235	561	2,796	8.1	7.3	
Middlesbrough UA	4,379	976	5,355	7.5	7.0	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,300	786	4,086	8.9	7.7	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,961	977	4,938	6.2	5.7	
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>9,558</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	
Chester-le-Street	683	149	832	7.8	6.9	
Derwentside	1,277	329	1,606	7.1	6.2	
Durham	989	325	1,314	3.2	2.9	
Easington	1,440	406	1,846	7.6	7.0	
Sedgefield	1,527	466	1,993	6.2	5.7	
Teesdale	232	76	308	3.8	3.0	
Wear Valley	1,287	372	1,659	8.1	6.6	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
Alnwick	380	154	534	4.8	3.5	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	345	112	457	3.8	3.5	
Blyth Valley	1,433	475	1,908	7.8	6.8	
Castle Morpeth	539	135	674	2.8	2.5	
Tynedale	555	191	746	3.4	2.8	
Wansbeck	1,263	324	1,587	7.7	7.5	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>23,523</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>29,006</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
Gateshead	3,250	744	3,994	4.2	3.9	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,890	1,292	7,182	4.5	4.1	
North Tyneside	3,588	850	4,438	7.1	6.1	
South Tyneside	4,422	1,032	5,454	10.7	9.5	
Sunderland	6,373	1,565	7,938	6.8	6.2	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,283	612	2,895	4.6	4.3	
Blackpool UA	2,557	593	3,150	5.0	4.5	
Halton UA	2,353	665	3,018	5.7	5.3	
Warrington UA	1,890	614	2,504	2.2	2.1	
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>6,734</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
Chester	904	239	1,143	1.6	1.4	
Congleton	561	193	754	2.3	2.3	
Crewe and Nantwich	975	326	1,301	2.8	2.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	887	200	1,087	3.1	2.9	
Macclesfield	790	212	1,002	1.2	1.0	
Vale Royal	1,094	353	1,447	3.0	2.6	
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Allerdale	1,480	431	1,911	5.6	5.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,161	275	1,436	6.8	6.2	
Carlisle	1,334	468	1,802	3.6	3.2	
Copeland	1,418	416	1,834	5.6	5.1	
Eden	261	97	358	1.7	1.4	
South Lakeland	497	164	661	1.5	1.2	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>35,912</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>45,411</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Bolton	3,580	918	4,498	3.9	3.5	
Bury	1,593	503	2,096	3.4	2.9	
Manchester	10,618	2,514	13,132	4.5	4.2	
Oldham	3,189	876	4,065	4.7	4.2	
Rochdale	3,167	821	3,988	5.2	4.6	
Salford	3,113	794	3,907	3.5	3.2	
Stockport	2,267	616	2,883	2.4	2.0	
Tameside	2,543	795	3,338	4.4	3.9	
Trafford	2,114	576	2,690	2.1	1.9	
Wigan	3,728	1,086	4,814	4.7	4.2	
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>15,051</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Burnley	986	273	1,259	3.5	3.2	
Chorley	820	250	1,070	3.3	2.8	
Fylde	326	105	431	1.0	0.9	
Hyndburn	769	261	1,030	3.6	3.1	
Lancaster	1,939	575	2,514	5.0	4.4	
Pendle	1,042	334	1,376	4.6	4.0	
Preston	2,032	491	2,523	3.2	3.0	
Ribble Valley	210	65	275	1.3	1.1	
Rossendale	582	178	760	3.0	2.6	
South Ribble	636	177	813	2.2	1.9	
West Lancashire	1,403	430	1,833	4.9	4.1	
Wyre	924	243	1,167	4.1	3.3	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>31,817</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>40,318</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
Knowsley	4,051	1,139	5,190	10.8	9.9	
Liverpool	13,510	3,508	17,018	7.8	7.3	
Saint Helens	3,177	882	4,059	7.1	6.2	
Sefton	5,002	1,261	6,263	6.4	5.5	
Wirral	6,077	1,711	7,788	7.2	6.4	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,512	1,274	4,786	5.2	4.1	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,256	1,947	9,203	7.9	7.3	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,379	1,131	4,510	6.7	5.9	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,083	745	2,828	4.0	3.7	
York UA	1,623	512	2,135	2.3	2.1	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
Craven	335	102	437	1.9	1.5	
Hambleton	497	174	671	1.7	1.4	
Harrogate	644	227	871	1.4	1.2	
Richmondshire	260	138	398	1.8	1.6	
Ryedale	298	135	433	1.9	1.5	
Scarborough	1,553	442	1,995	4.8	4.0	
Selby	590	230	820	3.0	2.7	
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>22,085</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>28,363</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
Barnsley	3,394	1,131	4,525	6.1	5.3	
Doncaster	4,726	1,396	6,122	5.9	5.3	
Rotherham	4,087	1,181	5,268	6.2	5.3	
Sheffield	9,878	2,570	12,448	5.4	4.8	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>31,806</b>	<b>8,831</b>	<b>40,637</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
Bradford	8,947	2,301	11,248	5.4	4.9	
Calderdale	2,863	817	3,680	4.7	4.1	
Kirklees	5,136	1,517	6,653	4.1	3.5	
Leeds	10,577	2,819	13,396	3.3	3.0	
Wakefield	4,283	1,377	5,660	4.6	4.1	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derby UA	4,054	1,109	5,163	4.2	3.9	
Leicester UA	6,038	1,928	7,966	5.0	4.7	
Nottingham UA	6,430	1,645	8,075	4.7	4.5	
Rutland UA	76	34	110	0.9	0.6	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>8,742</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>11,699</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
Amber Valley	1,221	447	1,668	2.9	2.6	
Bolsover	1,105	430	1,535	8.1	7.1	
Chesterfield	2,086	595	2,681	5.4	4.0	
Derbyshire Dales	436	145	581	1.8	1.4	
Erewash	1,211	460	1,671	4.3	3.7	
High Peak	721	269	990	2.9	2.4	
North East Derbyshire	1,432	417	1,849	6.5	5.5	
South Derbyshire	530	194	724	3.2	2.6	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Blaby	499	201	700	2.2	1.9	
Charnwood	1,419	544	1,963	3.6	3.1	
Harborough	324	149	473	1.7	1.5	
Hinckley and Bosworth	671	364	1,035	2.5	2.2	
Melton	291	100	391	2.3	1.8	
North West Leicestershire	589	212	801	2.1	1.9	
Oadby and Wigston	488	172	660	3.6	3.0	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Boston	390	138	528	2.2	1.9	
East Lindsey	1,144	382	1,526	3.9	3.1	
Lincoln	1,387	369	1,756	3.3	3.2	
North Kesteven	499	209	708	2.6	2.0	
North Holland	341	138	479	1.6	1.4	
South Kesteven	806	300	1,106	2.3	2.0	
West Lindsey	883	345	1,228	5.6	4.7	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>7,541</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Corby	707	269	976	3.1	2.9	
Daventry	386	234	620	2.3	1.7	
East Northamptonshire	509	196	705	3.1	2.3	
Kettering	629	232	861	2.5	2.2	
Northampton	2,308	738	3,046	2.6	2.4	
South Northamptonshire	293	107	400	1.6	1.2	
Wellingborough	657	276	933	2.6	2.5	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Ashfield	1,817	649	2,466	6.0	5.3	
Bassetlaw	1,554	622	2,176	5.1	4.5	
Broxtowe	1,011	352	1,363	4.4	3.7	
Gedling	1,104	359	1,463	4.7	3.9	
Mansfield	1,637	556	2,193	6.7	5.9	
Newark and Sherwood	1,033	379	1,412	4.2	3.8	
Rushcliffe	659	199	858	2.5	2.0	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,193	468	1,661	2.3	2.0	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,932	1,210	5,142	4.3	4.1	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,676	560	2,236	2.8	2.6	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Bridgnorth	347	137	484	2.7	1.9	
North Shropshire	435	174	609	3.1	2.5	
Oswestry	365	169	534	3.6	3.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	763	209	972	2.2	1.9	
South Shropshire	237	73	310	2.5	2.0	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>7,369</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>10,051</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Cannock Chase	931	344	1,275	4.2	3.7	
East Staffordshire	1,098	357	1,455	3.0	2.8	
Lichfield	709	288	997	2.8	2.3	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,081	341	1,422	3.4	3.0	
South Staffordshire	973	339	1,312	4.3	3.0	
Stafford	1,056	399	1,455	2.3	2.0	
Staffordshire Moorlands	655	271	926	3.2	2.6	
Tamworth	866	343	1,209	3.9	3.4	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
North Warwickshire	478	165	643	2.2	1.9	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,078	355	1,433	3.9	3.6	
Rugby	753	276	1,029	2.3	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	533					



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
<b>Devon</b>	5,346	2,008	7,354	2.7	2.2		<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>							
East Devon	575	197	772	1.8	1.4		Antrim	547	194	741	3.4	2.9		
Exeter	1,103	352	1,455	2.1	2.0		Ards	915	367	1,282	6.7	5.7		
Mid Devon	413	192	605	2.7	2.1		Armagh	756	281	1,037	5.7	4.8		
North Devon	1,006	387	1,393	4.0	3.3		Ballymena	666	283	949	6.5	2.9		
South Hams	442	204	646	2.2	1.6		Ballymoney	393	136	529	6.5	5.3		
Teignbridge	810	288	1,098	2.9	2.1		Banbridge	381	173	554	5.6	4.6		
Torridge	689	283	972	5.1	3.8		Belfast	7,815	1,663	9,278	5.0	4.4		
West Devon	308	105	413	2.6	1.8		Carrickfergus	481	144	625	7.1	6.3		
<b>Dorset</b>	1,756	655	2,411	1.7	1.3		Castlereagh	670	198	868	3.6	3.2		
Christchurch	222	62	284	1.6	1.4		Coleraine	1,067	355	1,422	6.5	5.6		
East Dorset	261	110	371	1.3	1.0		Cookstown	323	128	451	4.8	3.9		
North Dorset	196	92	288	1.4	0.9		Craigavon	1,103	322	1,425	4.0	3.4		
Purbeck	152	60	212	1.3	1.1		Derry	3,410	894	4,304	9.9	8.5		
West Dorset	350	143	493	1.2	1.0		Down	981	305	1,286	6.9	5.8		
Weymouth and Portland	575	188	763	4.5	3.5		Dungannon	518	219	737	4.1	3.3		
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	4,831	1,613	6,444	2.6	2.2		Fermanagh	1,316	404	1,720	8.2	6.5		
Cheltenham	1,074	335	1,409	2.4	2.1		Lame	442	144	586	6.5	5.4		
Cotswold	284	98	382	1.2	1.0		Limavady	652	231	883	8.8	7.4		
Forest of Dean	660	296	956	3.9	3.4		Lisburn	1,362	395	1,757	4.8	4.1		
Gloucester	1,564	421	1,985	3.3	3.0		Magherafelt	403	183	586	4.5	3.7		
Stroud	791	301	1,092	2.6	2.1		Moyle	329	115	444	11.7	9.4		
Tewkesbury	458	162	620	2.1	1.6		Newry and Mourne	1,700	462	2,162	7.4	6.1		
<b>Somerset</b>	3,424	1,236	4,660	2.4	2.0		Newtownabbey	1,025	292	1,317	4.5	3.9		
Mendip	746	283	1,029	2.8	2.2		North Down	937	299	1,236	5.8	5.2		
Sedgemoor	854	303	1,157	3.3	2.6		Omagh	952	309	1,261	7.2	5.8		
South Somerset	785	283	1,068	1.8	1.5		Strabane	1,054	277	1,331	11.9	9.8		
Taunton Deane	717	262	979	2.0	1.7									
West Somerset	322	105	427	4.2	3.2									
<b>Wiltshire</b>	1,800	738	2,538	1.6	1.2									
Kennet	336	155	491	1.9	1.4									
North Wiltshire	447	177	624	1.4	1.1									
Salisbury	398	117	515	1.2	0.9									
West Wiltshire	619	289	908	2.0	1.6									
<b>WALES</b>														
Blaenau Gwent	1,508	394	1,902	8.6	7.7									
Bridgend	1,682	547	2,229	4.6	4.2									
Caerphilly	2,410	758	3,168	6.1	5.3									
Cardiff	4,407	1,037	5,444	3.1	2.8									
Cardiff North	2,185	629	2,814	5.9	4.8									
Ceredigion	733	272	1,005	4.3	3.0									
Conwy	1,436	432	1,868	5.3	4.2									
Denbighshire	1,098	266	1,364	4.0	3.2									
Flintshire	1,437	468	1,905	3.0	2.6									
Gwynedd	2,008	623	2,631	6.0	5.0									
Isle of Anglesey	1,368	430	1,798	9.6	7.3									
Merthyr Tydfil	979	280	1,259	6.3	6.0									
Monmouthshire	696	214	910	2.7	2.3									
Neath Port Talbot	1,999	640	2,639	5.9	5.3									
Newport	2,358	637	2,995	3.9	3.7									
Pembrokeshire	1,732	525	2,257	6.4	5.2									
Powys	1,082	453	1,535	3.5	2.4									
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,968	864	3,832	5.0	4.5									
Swansea	3,753	919	4,672	4.9	4.5									
Torfaen	1,168	350	1,518	3.9	3.7									
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,506	375	1,881	4.4	3.7									
Wrexham	1,390	391	1,781	3.3	2.9									
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
Aberdeen City	2,034	587	2,621	1.9	1.7									
Aberdeenshire	1,372	543	1,915	2.7	2.1									
Angus	1,596	631	2,227	5.2	4.6									
Argyll & Bute	1,382	422	1,804	5.2	3.9									
Clackmannanshire	820	288	1,108	7.9	7.2									
Dumfries & Galloway	2,367	949	3,316	5.3	4.6									
Dumfries City	4,011	1,066	5,077	8.0	7.7									
East Ayrshire	2,731	915	3,646	8.8	8.0									
East Dunbartonshire	1,034	301	1,335	5.0	3.6									
East Lothian	714	184	898	3.5	2.9									
East Renfrewshire	763	256	1,019	6.2	4.8									
Edinburgh, City of	5,373	1,432	6,805	2.4	2.2									
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	541	143	684	5.8	5.4									
Falkirk	2,453	674	3,127	5.5	5.1									
Fife	6,721	2,020	8,741	6.4	5.8									
Glasgow City	15,058	3,482	18,540	5.1	4.8									
Highland	3,349	923	4,272	4.7	4.0									
Inverclyde	1,754	431	2,185	6.4	6.1									
Midlothian	689	183	872	3.7	3.1									
Moray	940	385	1,325	4.8	3.4									
North Ayrshire	3,440	1,076	4,516	10.1	9.2									
North Lanarkshire	5,906	1,687	7,593	6.3	5.9									
Orkney Islands	175	79	254	2.9	2.3									
Perth & Kinross	1,265	437	1,702	2.7	2.3									
Renfrewshire	2,975	670	3,645	4.3	4.0									
Scottish Borders	1,106	363	1,469	3.2	2.8									
Shetland Islands	161	58	219	1.8	1.6									
South Ayrshire	2,111	609	2,720	5.8	5.1									
South Lanarkshire	4,377	1,345	5,722	4.9	4.2									
Stirling	1,036	293	1,329	3.2	2.9									
West Dunbartonshire	2,483	625	3,108	10.0	9.3									
West Lothian	2,254	701	2,955	4.6	4.2									

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6034

<sup>a</sup> 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.

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>							<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>							
Cleveland (former county)	2,235	561	2,796	8.1	7.3		Birkenhead	2,493	653	3,146	8.6	7.5		
Hartlepool	3,385	724	4,109	6.5	6.2		Bootle	2,447	545	2,992	8.8	7.5		
Middlesbrough	1,910	509	2,419	11.3	10.1		Crosby	999	269	1,268	5.8	5.0		
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,384	529	2,913	8.8	7.6		Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,033	573	2,606	8.3	7.4		
Redcar	2,264	533	2,797	6.5	5.9		Knowsley South	2,451	681	3,132	11.6	10.6		
Stockton North	1,697	444	2,141	5.8	5.3		Liverpool Garston	1,842	523	2,365	9.0	8.3		
Stockton South							Liverpool, Riverside	3,497	911	4,408	3.8	3.5		
Durham							Liverpool Walton	2,901	730	3,631	14.0	13.0		
Bishop Auckland	1,461	419	1,880	6.0	5.0		Liverpool, Wavertree	2,499	646	3,145	9.5	8.8		
Darlington	1,702	440	2,142	5.2	4.7		Liverpool West Derby	2,771	698	3,469	22.2	20.5		
Durham, City of	989	325	1,314	3.2	2.9		Southport	1,123	332	1,455	4.6	3.9		
Easington	1,273	361	1,634	7.3	6.7		St. Helens North	1,399	4					



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup> P	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>										
Boston and Skegness	727	220	947	2.6	2.2					
Gainsborough	917	354	1,271	5.6	4.6					
Grantham and Stamford	661	258	919	2.2	1.9					
Lincoln	1,406	377	1,783	3.3	3.2					
Louth and Horncastle	773	291	1,064	4.2	3.3					
Seaforth and North Hykeham	542	219	761	2.7	2.0					
South Holland and The Deepings	424	162	586	1.7	1.5					
<b>Northamptonshire</b>										
Corbly	916	354	1,270	2.9	2.5					
Daventry	576	296	872	2.1	1.5					
Kettering	677	259	936	2.3	1.9					
Northampton North	1,244	420	1,664	4.4	4.0					
Northampton South	1,119	336	1,455	1.8	1.6					
Wellingborough	957	387	1,344	2.9	2.6					
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>										
Ashfield	1,566	579	2,145	5.5	4.8					
Bassetlaw	1,323	498	1,821	5.4	4.8					
Broxowe	832	295	1,127	4.4	3.7					
Gedling	900	302	1,202	4.6	3.8					
Mansfield	1,441	494	1,935	6.2	5.5					
Newark	966	376	1,342	4.1	3.7					
Nottingham East	2,645	645	3,290	7.4	7.0					
Nottingham North	1,967	530	2,497	10.0	9.4					
Nottingham South	1,818	470	2,288	2.3	2.1					
Rushcliffe	659	199	858	2.5	2.0					
Sherwood	1,108	373	1,481	6.1	5.4					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Herefordshire</b>										
Hereford	754	293	1,047	2.2	1.8					
Leominster	488	189	677	2.6	2.2					
<b>Shropshire</b>										
Ludlow	488	178	666	2.6	1.9					
North Shropshire	800	343	1,143	3.3	2.7					
Shrewsbury and Atcham	783	209	992	2.2	1.9					
Telford	1,069	359	1,428	3.3	3.0					
Wrekin, The	703	233	936	2.2	2.0					
<b>Staffordshire</b>										
Burton	1,083	350	1,433	3.0	2.8					
Cannock Chase	965	359	1,344	4.4	3.9					
Lichfield	602	243	845	2.8	2.4					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	827	255	1,083	3.4	3.0					
South Staffordshire	756	264	1,020	3.9	3.1					
Stafford	966	328	1,294	3.0	2.6					
Staffordshire Moorlands	675	239	914	3.3	2.7					
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,501	374	1,875	3.1	2.9					
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,034	303	1,337	5.0	4.7					
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,429	553	1,982	6.2	5.8					
Stone	455	228	683	2.0	1.7					
Tamworth	988	395	1,383	3.6	3.2					
<b>Warwickshire</b>										
North Warwickshire	812	267	1,079	2.7	2.4					
Nuneaton	736	273	1,011	3.4	3.1					
Rugby and Kenilworth	804	288	1,092	2.3	2.1					
Stratford-on-Avon	492	167	659	1.3	1.1					
Warwick and Leamington	919	263	1,182	1.8	1.7					
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>										
Aldridge - Brownhills	773	306	1,079	4.1	3.7					
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,912	519	2,431	5.5	5.1					
Birmingham Erdington	2,253	591	2,844	7.3	6.6					
Birmingham Hall Green	1,443	441	1,884	12.6	11.5					
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,291	541	2,832	15.2	13.9					
Birmingham Northfield	5,238	1,243	6,481	3.4	3.1					
Birmingham Perry Barr	1,564	413	1,977	11.3	10.4					
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,511	706	3,217	10.9	9.9					
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	1,865	529	2,394	6.9	6.4					
Birmingham Yardley	4,185	1,050	5,235	11.0	10.0					
Coventry North East	1,513	390	1,903	5.7	5.3					
Coventry North West	1,815	515	2,330	5.3	5.0					
Coventry South	1,252	338	1,590	5.9	5.5					
Dudley South	1,498	360	1,858	2.4	2.2					
Dudley North	1,758	504	2,262	6.4	5.8					
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,470	440	1,910	4.5	4.0					
Mendon	1,340	406	1,746	5.1	4.6					
Solihull	1,393	377	1,770	4.9	4.1					
Stourbridge	627	221	848	1.8	1.5					
Sutton Coldfield	1,193	351	1,544	4.8	4.3					
Walsall North	795	271	1,066	3.4	3.2					
Walsall South	1,786	580	2,366	6.9	6.2					
Warley	1,863	589	2,452	4.8	4.3					
West Bromwich East	1,821	521	2,342	7.6	7.0					
West Bromwich West	1,794	514	2,308	6.2	5.7					
Wolverhampton North East	2,112	624	2,736	5.2	4.8					
Wolverhampton South East	1,747	523	2,270	7.7	6.8					
Wolverhampton South West	1,887	565	2,452	7.8	6.9					
Wolverhampton West	1,772	520	2,292	4.4	4.0					
<b>Worcestershire</b>										
Bromsgrove	800	232	1,032	2.9	2.5					
Mid Worcestershire	542	191	733	1.8	1.5					
Redditch	838	377	1,215	3.1	2.7					
West Worcestershire	405	136	541	1.8	1.3					
Worcester	877	248	1,125	2.5	2.3					
Wyre Forest	853	317	1,170	3.1	2.7					
<b>EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>										
Bedford	1,396	422	1,818	3.5	2.9					
Luton North	980	305	1,285	6.9	6.1					
Luton South	1,445	435	1,880	3.1	2.7					
Mid Bedfordshire	361	146	507	1.8	1.3					
North East Bedfordshire	423	195	618	2.4	1.8					
South West Bedfordshire	595	218	813	2.2	1.8					
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>										
Cambridge	843	226	1,069	1.7	1.5					
Huntingdon	483	189	672	1.2	1.1					
North East Cambridgeshire	783	290	1,073	3.2	2.7					
North West Cambridgeshire	637	216	853	2.9	2.6					
Peterborough	1,251	393	1,644	2.6	2.4					
South Cambridgeshire	300	117	417	0.9	0.7					
South East Cambridgeshire	485	165	650	1.6	1.3					
<b>Essex</b>										
Basildon	1,026	390	1,416	3.3	2.9					
Billerica	745	277	1,022	3.2	2.8					
Braintree	597	251	848	2.4	2.0					
Brentwood and Ongar	324	111	435	1.3	1.1					
Castle Point	549	210	759	3.9	3.0					
Colchester	718	269	987	1.7	1.5					
Epping Forest	638	285	923	2.9	2.4					
Harlow	771	285	1,056	2.8	2.5					
Harwich	1,121	340	1,461	6.0	4.7					
Maldon and East Chelmsford	459	187	646	2.7	2.3					
North Essex	430	186	616	3.2	2.8					
Rayleigh	475	198	673	2.9	2.3					
Rochford and Southend East	1,685	438	2,123	4.6	3.9					
Saffron Walden	293	128	421	1.1	0.9					
Southend West	904	272	1,176	5.1	4.3					
Thurrock	1,298	446	1,744	3.8	3.4					
West Chelmsford	509	206	715	1.3	1.1					
<b>Hertfordshire</b>										
Broxbourne	547	252	799	2.5	2.0					
Hemel Hempstead	544	213	757	1.5	1.3					
Hertford and Stortford	288	101	389	0.8	0.7					
Hertsmeare	494	175	669	1.5	1.3					
Hitchin and Harpenden	347	115	462	1.3	1.1					
North East Hertfordshire	306	108	414	1.3	1.2					
South West Hertfordshire	409	149	558	1.7	1.3					
St Albans	276	89	365	0.8	0.7					
Stevenage	687	211	898	2.0	1.8					
Watford	662	214	876	1.5	1.4					
Welwyn Hatfield	418	158	576	1.0	0.9					
<b>Norfolk</b>										
Great Yarmouth	2,025	613	2,638	7.3	6.2					
Mid Norfolk	805	233	1,038	3.2	2.7</					



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate* P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>						
Aberavon	947	280	1,227	4.9	4.4	
Alyn and Deeside	816	267	1,083	2.8	2.4	
Blaenau Gwent	1,508	394	1,902	8.6	7.7	
Brecon and Radnorshire	693	306	999	4.3	3.1	
Bridgend	901	322	1,223	3.3	2.9	
Caernarfon	959	266	1,225	6.4	5.1	
Caerphilly	1,342	387	1,729	6.2	5.5	
Cardiff Central	1,203	324	1,527	2.1	2.0	
Cardiff North	453	140	593	1.7	1.5	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,588	328	1,916	4.2	3.8	
Cardiff West	1,385	292	1,677	6.7	6.1	
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	693	230	923	6.5	5.1	
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,009	299	1,308	5.0	4.0	
Ceredigion	733	272	1,005	4.3	3.0	
Clwyd South	698	218	916	5.0	4.2	
Clwyd West	770	218	988	4.9	4.1	
Conwy	1,148	341	1,489	4.7	3.7	
Cynon Valley	973	276	1,249	8.1	7.2	
Delyn	821	201	1,022	3.4	3.0	
Gower	821	250	1,071	6.3	5.7	
Islwyn	794	308	1,102	5.3	4.8	
Llanelli	1,135	291	1,426	6.7	5.3	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	622	254	876	7.0	5.5	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,253	343	1,596	6.7	6.0	
Monmouth	640	190	830	2.4	2.2	
Montgomeryshire	378	141	519	2.5	1.7	
Neath	1,052	360	1,412	7.2	6.6	
Newport East	1,100	332	1,432	5.3	4.8	
Newport West	1,393	346	1,739	3.3	3.0	
Ogmore	941	289	1,230	6.7	6.0	
Pontypridd	848	241	1,089	2.9	2.6	
Presell Pembrokeshire	1,080	334	1,414	6.4	5.1	
Rhondda	1,041	300	1,341	7.3	6.6	
Swansea East	1,468	311	1,779	5.8	5.2	
Swansea West	1,464	358	1,822	3.9	3.5	
Torfaen	1,089	333	1,422	4.1	3.7	
Vale of Clwyd	833	213	1,046	4.3	3.7	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,230	311	1,541	4.6	4.1	
Wrexham	813	208	1,021	2.6	2.2	
Ynys Mon	1,368	430	1,798	9.6	7.3	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen Central	907	227	1,134	1.9	1.8	
Aberdeen North	478	152	630	1.6	1.5	
Aberdeen South	649	208	857	2.0	1.9	
Aberdeen Souths	1,421	434	1,855	5.9	5.4	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,209	485	1,694	5.8	5.1	
Angus	1,065	298	1,363	5.7	5.2	
Ayr	1,390	392	1,782	5.4	4.9	
Banff and Buchan	619	235	854	3.3	2.8	
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,069	276	1,345	6.3	5.4	
Carrick, Dumfries and Doon Valley	1,704	515	2,219	9.2	8.4	
Central Fife	1,857	566	2,423	7.9	7.2	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,312	308	1,620	8.4	7.6	
Clydesdale	1,115	443	1,558	6.0	5.5	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,242	301	1,543	7.9	7.2	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,271	271	1,542	4.3	4.4	
Cunningham North	1,469	479	1,948	10.3	9.3	
Cunningham South	1,971	597	2,568	10.0	9.1	
Dumfries	1,620	482	2,102	7.8	7.1	
Dumfries	1,277	484	1,761	4.5	3.9	
Dumfries East	2,239	579	2,818	12.3	11.8	
Dumfries West	1,772	487	2,259	5.6	5.4	
Dunfermline East	1,255	353	1,608	7.2	6.5	
Dunfermline West	1,094	341	1,435	4.7	4.3	
East Kilbride	1,083	333	1,416	3.5	3.1	
East Lothian	616	152	768	3.9	3.6	
Eastwood	1,209	256	1,019	6.2	4.8	
Edinburgh Central	1,091	306	1,397	1.8	1.6	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	867	201	1,068	4.4	4.0	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,233	324	1,557	1.8	1.7	
Edinburgh Pentlands	827	257	1,084	4.5	4.1	
Edinburgh South	732	202	934	3.9	3.6	
Edinburgh West	721	174	895	1.7	1.6	
Falkirk East	1,185	325	1,510	6.0	5.5	
Falkirk West	1,268	349	1,617	5.1	4.8	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,090	465	1,555	6.5	5.7	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,428	298	1,726	10.5	9.5	
Glasgow Ballista	1,681	431	2,112	10.4	9.4	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,133	282	1,415	8.6	7.8	
Glasgow Govan	1,664	384	2,048	5.3	4.8	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,532	399	1,931	1.1	1.0	
Glasgow Maryhill	1,932	478	2,410	6.6	5.9	
Glasgow Pollok	1,606	314	1,920	12.0	10.8	
Glasgow Rutherglen	972	230	1,202	7.2	6.5	
Glasgow Shettleston	1,785	368	2,153	7.8	7.0	
Glasgow Springburn	2,057	475	2,532	12.8	11.5	
Gordon	450	199	649	2.8	2.4	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,192	292	1,484	5.2	4.7	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,469	414	1,883	4.0	3.6	
Hamilton South	1,091	297	1,388	10.4	9.4	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,028	289	1,317	2.8	2.4	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,748	617	2,365	7.7	7.0	
Kirkcaldy	1,771	491	2,262	8.0	7.3	
Linlithgow	1,094	334	1,428	5.4	5.0	
Livingston	1,160	367	1,527	4.0	3.7	
Midlothian	569	142	711	3.6	3.2	
Moray	849	351	1,200	4.8	4.1	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,309	372	1,681	7.4	6.7	
North East Fife	674	269	943	3.9	3.5	
North Tayside	729	272	1,001	3.6	3.2	
Ochil	1,119	387	1,506	6.1	5.4	
Orkney and Shetland	336	137	473	2.3	1.9	
Paisley North	1,272	282	1,554	4.2	3.7	
Paisley South	1,365	303	1,668	6.3	5.7	
Perth	830	271	1,101	2.6	2.3	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,252	358	1,610	6.9	5.9	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	679	236	915	3.3	2.9	
Stirling	830	234	1,064	3.1	2.7	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	861	250	1,111	5.3	4.8	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	547	168	715	3.2	2.7	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	394	143	537	2.4	2.0	
West Renfrewshire	900	224	1,124	4.0	3.6	
Western Isles	541	143	684	5.8	5.4	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Belfast East	1,410	362	1,772	4.3	3.7	
Belfast North	2,285	479	2,764	4.4	3.8	
Belfast South	1,461	461	1,922	2.7	2.4	
Belfast West	3,512	635	4,147	15.2	13.2	
East Antrim	1,421	413	1,834	5.9	5.1	
East Londonderry	1,719	586	2,305	7.2	6.2	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,662	557	2,219	6.2	5.0	
Foyle	3,410	894	4,304	9.9	8.5	
Lagan Valley	802	291	1,093	3.0	2.5	
Mid Ulster	898	377	1,275	5.0	4.1	
Newry and Armagh	1,869	542	2,411	6.4	5.3	
North Antrim	1,388	534	1,922	5.0	4.0	
North Down	1,112	366	1,478	6.3	5.6	
South Antrim	1,074	361	1,435	3.8	3.2	
South Down	1,516	495	2,011	7.3	6.0	
Strangford	1,099	403	1,502	5.2	4.5	
Upper Bann	1,354	431	1,785	4.2	3.6	
West Tyrone	2,006	586	2,592	9.0	7.3	

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

a 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.  
b The denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

Provisional

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

## Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at May 10 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate* P	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Tees Valley and Durham	23,084	5,891	28,975	6.6	6.0	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,196	1,538	7,734	6.8	6.2	
South Teesside	7,679	1,762	9,441	8.0	7.3	
Darlington	1,774	468	2,242	4.9	4.4	
Durham CC	7,435	2,123	9,558	6.0	5.3	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	28,038	6,874	34,912	5.8	5.3	
Northumberland	4,515	1,391	5,906	5.3	4.5	
Tyneside	17,150	3,918	21,068	5.7	5.2	
Sunderland	6,373	1,565	7,938	6.8	6.2	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Cumbria	6,151	1,851	8,002	4.0	3.4	
West Cumbria	4,059	1,122	5,181	5.9	5.3	
East Cumbria	2,092	729	2,821	2.5	2.1	
Cheshire	9,454	2,792	12,246	2.5	2.3	
Hallam and Warrington	4,243	1,269	5,512	3.4	3.1	
Cheshire CC	5,211	1,523	6,734	2.1	1.9	
Greater Manchester	35,912	9,489	45,401	3.9	3.5	
Greater Manchester South	20,855	5,255	25,950	3.5	3.2	
Greater Manchester North	15,257	4,204	19,461	4.4	3.9	
Lancashire	16,509	4,587	21,096	3.7	3.2	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,283	612	2,895	4.6	4.3	
Blackpool	2,557	593	3,150	5.0	4.5	
Lancashire CC	11,669	3,382	15,051	3.4	2.9	
Merseyside	31,817	8,501	40,318	7.6	6.8	
East Wirriseside	7,222	2,021	9,243	8.9	7.8	
Liverpool	13,510	3,508	17,018	7.8	7.3	
Sefton	5,002	1,261	6,263	6.4	5.5	
Wirral	6,077	1,711	7,788	7.2	6.4	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,230	5,097	21,327	6.2	5.4	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,252	1,947	9,200	7.9	7.3	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,512	1,274	4,786	5.2	4.1	
North and North East Lincolnshire	5,462	1,876	7,338	5.3	4.8	
North Yorkshire	5,800	1,960	7,760	2.4	2.0	
York	1,623	512	2,135	2.3	2.1	
North Yorkshire CC	4,					



# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2000	May11	222.3	160.8	61.5	242.0	4.2	173.5	68.5
	Jun 8	221.0	158.7	62.3	238.0	-4.0	170.6	67.4
	Jul 13	266.0	181.5	84.5	230.4	-7.6	166.3	64.1
	Aug 10	257.0	175.0	81.9	236.4	6.0	170.4	66.0
	Sep 14	238.7	167.3	71.4	235.5	-0.9	169.4	66.1
	Oct 12	246.7	176.9	69.8	236.3	0.8	170.2	66.1
	Nov 9	241.6	175.4	66.2	234.5	-1.8	168.1	66.4
	Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0	166.9	66.6
2001	Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7	167.5	66.7
	Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4	166.9	65.9
	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5	164.7	64.6
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8	163.7	64.8
	May10P	201.0	146.3	54.7	223.5	-5.0	159.9	63.6

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2000	May11	259.0	186.9	72.1	255.6	-5.8	183.5	72.1
	Jun 8	254.5	186.1	68.4	252.0	-3.6	180.9	71.1
	Jul 13	255.9	184.8	71.1	253.8	1.8	182.1	71.7
	Aug 10	256.7	182.1	74.6	251.4	-2.4	181.4	70.0
	Sep 14	278.8	192.4	86.5	245.8	-5.6	178.4	67.4
	Oct 12	283.1	197.6	85.5	239.4	-6.4	171.9	67.5
	Nov 9	251.0	178.0	73.0	241.8	2.4	173.9	67.9
	Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5	172.9	67.4
2001	Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3	176.6	68.0
	Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3	174.2	68.1
	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6	173.1	67.6
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	237.5	-3.2	170.7	66.8
	May10P	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.2	-8.3	165.9	63.3

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

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>-week month.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.34 Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 12 April and 9 May 2001

Not seasonally adjusted

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	64.5	21.6	13.0	3.8	2.0	104.9
Worked on average 16+ hours per week	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.4
Gone abroad	3.9	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	7.1
Claimed Income Support	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	4.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.8	9.3
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.4
Full-time education	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Approved training	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government supported training	4.4	1.1	3.0	0.8	0.4	9.6
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
General pardon	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defence claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ceased claiming	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.2
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	6.2	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.6	11.8
Failed to sign	31.4	9.4	6.6	1.8	0.8	50.0
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>210.7</b>
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	75.2	72.7	58.6	55.1	48.8	
Worked on average 16+ hours per week	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	
Gone abroad	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.3	2.4	
Claimed Income Support	1.6	3.4	4.1	5.8	9.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	6.7	9.0	15.9	19.5	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	4.9	
Full-time education	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	5.1	3.7	13.5	11.6	9.8	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	
General pardon	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defence claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	2.0	3.6	2.9	2.4	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Notes: Computerised claims only.

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



# C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Average duration

### Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2001

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>United Kingdom</b>									
16-17	8.3	11.1	19.4	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	31.2	56.9	88.0	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	46.5	123.5	170.0	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	25.6	85.9	111.5	16	16	16	9	10	10
30-34	18.8	71.7	90.5	19	26	25	9	11	11
35-39	16.5	57.8	74.3	19	29	27	9	12	11
40-44	16.2	45.4	61.5	20	30	27	8	11	10
45-49	17.0	37.4	54.3	20	30	27	8	11	10
50-54	17.7	37.6	55.3	22	32	29	9	11	10
55-59	12.7	28.7	41.4	30	38	36	12	12	12
60 and over	na	11.4	11.4	na	34	34	na	11	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>567.2</b>	<b>777.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>North East</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.9	1.6	7	8	7	5	5	5
18-19	4.1	6.2	10.3	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	2.2	8.7	11.4	14	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	1.2	5.3	6.5	17	21	21	8	11	10
30-34	0.9	4.5	5.3	19	27	26	8	11	11
35-39	0.8	3.9	4.7	21	31	29	9	11	10
40-44	0.9	3.4	4.3	22	28	26	9	9	9
45-49	0.9	2.9	3.8	21	29	27	9	10	10
50-54	0.9	2.8	3.7	22	33	31	10	11	12
55-59	0.5	2.1	2.6	30	39	36	16	11	12
60 and over	na	0.7	0.7	na	40	40	na	11	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>North West</b>									
16-17	1.2	1.6	2.8	14	15	14	11	11	11
18-19	4.4	6.2	9.4	27	27	26	17	17	17
20-24	5.9	12.8	17.0	27	28	28	17	18	18
25-29	2.9	8.6	10.8	34	42	40	17	21	21
30-34	2.1	6.9	8.5	44	56	54	18	25	25
35-39	1.9	5.3	6.8	37	66	60	17	25	25
40-44	1.8	4.1	5.5	46	62	58	17	23	23
45-49	2.0	3.4	4.8	42	70	62	20	21	21
50-54	2.1	3.5	5.2	45	71	62	20	22	22
55-59	1.4	2.4	3.5	62	84	77	26	24	24
60 and over	na	1.0	1.0	na	89	89	na	20	20
<b>All ages</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>									
16-17	1.1	1.5	2.6	7	6	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.3	6.4	9.7	13	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	4.6	13.5	18.1	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.4	8.9	11.3	16	19	18	9	10	10
30-34	1.7	7.2	8.8	20	25	24	9	11	11
35-39	1.5	5.6	7.1	18	26	26	9	11	11
40-44	1.4	4.4	5.8	20	23	23	9	11	11
45-49	1.5	3.7	5.2	20	31	27	8	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.8	5.4	19	29	26	9	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.8	3.9	32	38	37	15	12	12
60 and over	na	1.0	1.0	na	35	35	na	11	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	6	7	4	4	4
18-19	2.2	3.8	6.0	12	12	12	7	8	8
20-24	3.3	8.4	11.7	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	1.7	5.9	7.6	14	18	17	8	10	10
30-34	1.3	4.7	6.0	16	23	22	8	10	10
35-39	1.3	3.8	5.1	18	24	23	8	10	10
40-44	1.3	3.0	4.3	16	26	23	7	9	9
45-49	1.4	2.6	4.0	17	25	22	7	10	10
50-54	1.5	2.8	4.2	17	25	23	8	9	9
55-59	1.0	2.2	3.2	25	33	30	11	10	10
60 and over	na	1.0	1.0	na	24	24	na	11	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	8	8	5	5	5
18-19	3.1	5.8	8.9	13	13	13	9	8	8
20-24	4.7	12.4	17.1	15	14	14	9	9	9
25-29	2.4	7.9	10.2	17	21	20	8	11	10
30-34	1.7	6.7	8.5	20	29	27	9	11	11
35-39	1.6	5.2	6.7	21	34	31	9	12	11
40-44	1.5	4.1	5.7	21	36	31	8	11	10
45-49	1.6	3.6	5.2	21	33	29	9	11	10
50-54	1.7	3.5	5.3	25	36	32	10	11	11
55-59	1.3	2.9	4.2	30	41	37	13	12	12
60 and over	na	1.3	1.3	na	34	34	na	14	14
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>East</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.5	1.0	8	7	8	6	5	6
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.5	11	10	11	7	7	7
20-24	2.9	7.3	10.2	11	12	11	7	7	7
25-29	1.8	5.5	7.3	15	17	16	8	9	8
30-34	1.3	4.7	6.0	18	23	21	8	10	9
35-39	1.2	3.8	5.0	19	27	25	8	10	10
40-44	1.2	3.1	4.3	18	26	23	8	10	9
45-49	1.4	2.6	4.0	18	27	23	8	9	9
50-54	1.6	2.8	4.4	21	26	24	8	10	9
55-59	1.2	2.3	3.4	27	36	33	11	10	10
60 and over	na	1.0	1.0	na	26	26	na	11	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>London</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.1	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.0	4.9	7.9	14	14	14	10	9	9
20-24	5.9	12.1	18.1	16	16	16	10	11	11
25-29	4.2	10.7	14.9	20	25	23	10	14	13
30-34	3.2	10.4	13.6	26	36	33	12	17	16
35-39	2.5	8.2	10.8	26	40	36	13	18	17
40-44	2.2	5.7	7.9	29	45	41	14	19	18
45-49	2.0	4.1	6.1	30	45	40	13	18	16
50-54	1.9	3.4	5.4	32	51	44	15	18	17
55-59	1.4	2.6	4.1	44	59	54	18	19	19
60 and over	na	1.1	1.1	na	49	50	na	16	16
<b>All ages</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

## Average duration

### Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 2001

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>South East</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.3	6	7	6	4	4	4
18-19	2.3	4.0	6.3	10	10	10	6	6	6
20-24	3.5	9.1	12.6	11	11	11	7	7	7
25-29	2.1	7.2	9.3	14	17	16	7	10	10
30-34	1.6	6.1	7.7	17	22	21	8	10	10
35-39	1.4	5.0	6.4	18	24	22	8	10	10
40-44	1.4	3.8	5.2	20	27	25	8	10	10
45-49	1.6	3.3	5.0	18	25	23	8	10	10
50-54	1.7	3.5	5.2	20	27	25	8	10	9
55-59	1.3	2.8	4.1	24	33	30	9	11	10
60 and over	na	1.1	1.1	na	24	24	na	9	9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>South West</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	8	6	5	6
18-19	2.1	3.7	5.8	10	10	10	6	6	6
20-24	3.3	8.0	11.3	10	11	11	7	7	7
25-29	2.0	5.8	7.8	13	15	15	7	8	8
30-34	1.4	4.9	6.2	13	21	19	7	10	9
35-39	1.2	3.9	5.1	17	21	20	8	9	9
40-44	1.3	3.0	4.2	16	22	21	7	9	8
45-49	1.4	2.6	4.0	16	24	22	7	9	8
50-54	1.6	2.9	4.4	17	26	23	9	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.3	3.4	22	30	27	11	10	10
60 and over	na	0.9	0.9	na	23	23	na	8	8
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>England</b>									
16-17	6.1	8.1	14.3	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	24.6	44.5	69.1	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	36.8								



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium <sup>f</sup>	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>e</sup>	Germany <sup>d</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	...	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.8	11.2	10.2	16.3	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.5
1995		10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998		9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.4
1999		9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.8	9.1	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.8
2000		8.4	5.8	5.4	6.6	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.9	9.8	9.5	8.3
2000	Apr	8.4	5.8	5.6	6.6	3.8	7.0	6.8	4.6	9.9	9.8	8.0
	May	8.3	5.7	5.5	6.5	3.7	7.0	6.7	4.6	9.8	9.6	7.9
	Jun	8.2	5.7	5.3	6.3	3.7	6.9	6.6	4.7	9.7	9.4	7.9
	Jul	8.1	5.7	5.3	6.1	3.6	6.9	6.8	4.7	9.6	9.4	7.9
	Aug	8.1	5.7	5.4	6.1	3.6	7.0	7.1	4.6	9.6	9.4	7.6
	Sep	8.0	5.6	5.4	6.0	3.6	7.0	6.9	4.8	9.6	9.3	7.6
	Oct	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.5	9.1	7.7
	Nov	7.9	5.6	5.3	6.3	3.6	6.9	6.9	4.8	9.5	8.9	7.7
	Dec	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.4	8.8	7.7
2001	Jan	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.3	8.7	7.7
	Feb	7.8	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	8.6	7.7
	Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.7	9.2	8.6	7.7
	Apr	7.6	5.8	...	6.8	3.7	6.8	7.0	...	9.1	8.5	7.7
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
2000	May	...	...	1,106	628	194	475	1,065	148	253	2,355	...
	Jun	...	...	1,094	605	190	473	1,049	150	250	2,329	...
	Jul	...	...	1,071	591	186	474	1,087	149	249	2,338	...
	Aug	...	...	1,057	586	187	477	1,141	150	248	2,329	...
	Sep	...	...	1,043	582	183	472	1,101	152	248	2,270	...
	Oct	...	...	1,047	588	185	470	1,113	154	247	2,216	...
	Nov	...	...	1,040	606	186	465	1,110	153	246	2,176	...
	Dec	...	...	1,034	615	188	461	1,103	150	244	2,164	...
2001	Jan	...	...	1,006	617	199	462	1,113	149	242	2,120	...
	Feb	...	...	997	646	195	463	1,123	151	240	2,093	...
	Mar	...	...	986	633	192	463	1,143	151	239	2,079	...
	Apr	...	...	980	671	189	464	...	...	238	2,075	...
	May	...	...	977	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate (%) : latest month		...	...	3.2	6.8	5.9	10.6	7.0	5.4	9.1	8.7	9.3
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY<sup>c</sup></b>												
1992		...	...	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993		...	...	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994		...	...	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995		...	...	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,638	3,622
1996		...	...	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997		...	...	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998		...	...	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999		...	...	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000		...	...	1,102	638	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2000	May	...	...	1,108	624	174	442	1,091	138	224	2,242	3,788
	Jun	...	...	1,077	582	156	439	1,028	135	280	2,189	3,724
	Jul	...	...	1,089	542	152	488	1,150	149	210	2,230	3,804
	Aug	...	...	1,089	575	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,781
	Sep	...	...	1,043	597	154	501	1,011	141	234	2,296	3,685
	Oct	...	...	1,009	558	171	485	1,020	141	225	2,267	3,611
	Nov	...	...	1,001	577	193	464	1,040	138	224	2,226	3,645
	Dec	...	...	1,011	617	217	460	1,015	139	210	2,209	3,809
2001	Jan	...	...	1,078	648	258	467	1,188	170	248	2,232	4,093
	Feb	...	...	1,073	722	248	460	1,183	162	248	2,178	4,113
	Mar	...	...	1,041	676	211	448	1,212	157	247	2,084	4,000
	Apr	...	...	1,006	669	191	443	...	...	267	2,019	3,868
	May	...	...	981	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rate (%) : latest month		...	...	3.3	6.8	5.3	10.3	7.6	5.6	9.6	...	9.5

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 3 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, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, 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 April for Germany and Sweden. For Belgium and Netherlands, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to March.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden <sup>f</sup>	Switzerland	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.3	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.6	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.6	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		11.6	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000		11.1	4.5	10.5	4.7	...	...	...	4.2	14.2	5.9	...	4.0
2000	Apr	11.1	4.4	10.6	4.7	2.4	3.2	...	4.1	14.4	6.2	...	4.0
	May	11.1	4.3	10.6	4.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.0	14.3	6.0	...	4.1
	Jun	11.1	4.2	10.6	4.7	2.5	2.8	...	4.1	14.0	6.0	2.6	4.0
	Jul	...	4.2	10.5	4.6	2.4	2.7	...	4.2	13.8	5.6	...	4.0
	Aug	...	4.1	10.3	4.6	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.2	14.0	5.6	...	4.1
	Sep	...	4.0	10.2	4.7	2.4	2.9	...	4.2	13.8	5.5	...	3.9
	Oct	...	3.9	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	...	4.0	13.5	5.5	...	3.9
	Nov	...	3.9	10.0	4.8	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.9	13.5	5.6	...	4.0
	Dec	...	3.8	10.0	4.8	2.4	3.0	...	3.9	13.5	5.1	...	4.0
2001	Jan	...	3.8	9.9	4.8	2.4	2.8	...	4.0	13.5	5.4	...	4.2
	Feb	...	3.8	...	4.7	2.3	2.7	...	4.1	13.4	5.2	...	4.2
	Mar	...	3.8	...	4.8	2.3	2.4	...	4.1	13.2	5.4	...	4.3
	Apr	...	3.8	...	4.8	2.4	...	...	4.0	13.1	4.9	...	4.5
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>													
2000	May	...	161	...	3,100	5.1	...	64	...	1,533	186	71	5,730
	Jun	...	157	...	3,140	5.1	...	60	...	1,537	179	71	5,574
	Jul	...	153	2464	3,140	4.9	...	63	...	1,556	176	70	5,648
	Aug	...	151	...	3,080	5.0	...	62	...	1,553	168	69	5,785
	Sep	...	146	...	3,190	4.9	...	62	...	1,543	163	67	5,537
	Oct	...	144	2381	3,210	4.8	...	63	...	1,539	152	66	5,536
	Nov	...	144	...	3,270	4.8	...	65	...	1,535	142	66	5,658
	Dec	...	139	...	3,320	4.8	...	66	...	1,536	143	65	5,653
2001	Jan	...	138	2354	3,290	4.8	...	62	...	1,558	148	66	5,956
	Feb	...	138	...	3,180	4.7	...	61	...	1,532	149	63	5,936
	Mar	...	138	...	3,200	4.7	...	62	...	1,525	148	62	6,088
	Apr	...	140	...	3,230	4.8	...	61	...	1,518	...	...	6,402
	May	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	...	...	6,169
Rate (%) : latest month		...	3.7	9.9	4.8	...	2.1	...	...	...	3.9	1.7	4.4
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>													
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	282	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	2,679	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	6,210
1999		...	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	20		



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	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)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,782	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,473	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830
2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>29,556</b>	<b>28,705</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>851</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
Apr-Jun	29,543	28,702	838	3,723	7,380	10,737	6,024	841
May-Jul	29,542	28,697	819	3,715	7,365	10,758	6,042	844
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,549	28,709	826	3,721	7,336	10,782	6,045	840
Jul-Sep	29,579	28,746	824	3,733	7,325	10,812	6,052	833
Aug-Oct	29,590	28,755	828	3,742	7,313	10,808	6,064	835
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,552	28,711	823	3,731	7,293	10,801	6,062	841
Oct-Dec	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>29,617</b>	<b>28,787</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>10,857</b>	<b>6,087</b>	<b>830</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,623	28,795	819	3,731	7,261	10,876	6,108	828
Jan-Mar 2001	29,598	28,780	815	3,732	7,230	10,894	6,110	818
Feb-Apr	29,619	28,798	810	3,747	7,215	10,894	6,132	821
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-9</b>
Percent	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.7	-1.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-206</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>-30</b>
Percent	0.2	0.3	-5.6	0.0	-2.8	1.7	2.7	-3.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,239	277
1997	16,195	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,318	16,025	436	2,012	4,282	5,747	3,548	294
2000	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>16,108</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>298</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
Apr-Jun	16,371	16,086	421	2,024	4,160	5,864	3,616	285
May-Jul	16,350	16,063	411	2,009	4,147	5,872	3,624	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,344	16,063	420	2,018	4,127	5,872	3,626	281
Jul-Sep	16,365	16,087	424	2,018	4,123	5,888	3,633	279
Aug-Oct	16,387	16,103	424	2,016	4,122	5,900	3,641	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,378	16,092	422	2,013	4,120	5,898	3,639	286
Oct-Dec	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>16,143</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>276</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,433	16,155	422	2,035	4,096	5,932	3,671	278
Jan-Mar 2001	16,428	16,160	422	2,035	4,088	5,941	3,674	267
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,143	420	2,030	4,073	5,937	3,683	269
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-7</b>
Percent	0.0	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-0.8	0.3	0.6	-2.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-28</b>
Percent	0.0	0.2	-4.4	-0.5	-2.8	1.5	2.6	-9.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,503	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,868	12,359	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
1999	13,037	12,501	410	1,694	3,311	4,778	2,308	537
2000	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>12,597</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>553</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
Apr-Jun	13,172	12,616	416	1,699	3,221	4,873	2,408	556
May-Jul	13,192	12,634	407	1,706	3,218	4,885	2,418	557
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,205	12,646	406	1,702	3,210	4,909	2,418	559
Jul-Sep	13,214	12,659	401	1,715	3,201	4,924	2,419	554
Aug-Oct	13,202	12,652	404	1,726	3,191	4,908	2,423	550
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,174	12,619	401	1,718	3,173	4,903	2,424	555
Oct-Dec	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>13,198</b>	<b>12,644</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>554</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,190	12,640	398	1,696	3,165	4,944	2,438	550
Jan-Mar 2001	13,170	12,620	392	1,697	3,142	4,952	2,436	550
Feb-Apr	13,207	12,655	390	1,716	3,142	4,957	2,449	552
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-2</b>
Percent	0.1	0.1	-3.4	0.8	-1.0	0.4	0.9	-0.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-2</b>
Percent	0.4	0.5	-7.0	0.6	-2.7	2.0	2.9	-0.3

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity rates<sup>a</sup> by age

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	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)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>All</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAC</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.1	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.8	58.6	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1
2000	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Feb-Apr 2000</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.2	75.4	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.2
May-Jul	63.4	79.0	56.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.4	75.3	84.5	85.3	69.9	8.2
Jul-Sep	63.4	79.0	57.2	75.4	84.4	85.3	69.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.4	79.0	57.3	75.5	84.5	85.2	69.9	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.3	84.4	85.0	69.8	8.2
Oct-Dec	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	8.1
<b>Nov 2000-Jan 2001</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3	78.9	56.4	75.0	84.6	85.2	70.1	8.1
Jan-Mar 2001	63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.4	85.2	70.0	8.0
Feb-Apr	63.3	78.8	55.6					



# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)

UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All		Students	
					Total	Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	Other
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159	
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128	
1995	17,023	7,672	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118	
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99	
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115	
1998	17,204	7,768	5,367	2,400	2,181	735	1,446	72	750	743	248	367	220	94	126	
1999	17,075	7,652	5,331	2,321	2,107	688	1,419	68	749	678	242	371	213	90	123	
2000	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	113	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Feb-Apr 2000	17,012	7,596	5,290	2,306	2,118	671	1,447	64	758	653	236	408	188	78	110	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,007	7,577	5,268	2,309	2,120	670	1,450	62	765	651	241	400	189	77	113	
Apr-Jun	17,050	7,621	5,309	2,312	2,116	670	1,446	67	757	643	247	401	196	80	115	
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	5,326	2,311	2,111	660	1,451	62	751	643	260	396	200	87	113	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	5,336	2,300	2,102	658	1,444	61	750	637	257	397	198	86	113	
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	5,360	2,286	2,076	658	1,417	53	736	635	253	399	210	87	124	
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	5,391	2,266	2,061	652	1,409	53	734	634	245	395	205	82	123	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	5,461	2,261	2,053	649	1,404	47	754	626	234	392	208	79	129	
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	5,464	2,261	2,049	633	1,416	45	747	626	240	391	212	83	129	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	5,434	2,251	2,032	634	1,398	42	742	617	243	388	220	94	126	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	17,146	7,698	5,455	2,243	2,018	627	1,390	40	732	617	248	381	225	98	127	
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	5,493	2,240	2,019	633	1,385	39	737	629	253	361	221	92	129	
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	5,504	2,231	2,015	629	1,386	34	727	634	255	365	217	81	136	
<b>Changes</b>																
Overlast 3 months	61	50	70	-20	-17	-5	-12	-9	-15	17	13	-22	-3	-13	10	
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-20.4	-2.1	2.7	5.3	-5.7	-1.5	-14.0	7.8	
Overlast 12 months	180	140	214	-75	-103	-42	-61	-30	-31	-19	20	-43	29	2	26	
Percent	1.1	1.8	4.1	-3.2	-4.9	-6.3	-4.2	-47.6	-4.1	-2.9	8.4	-10.5	15.2	3.1	23.9	
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	65	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	84	327	51	129	166	110	38	52	
1996	6,147	2,822	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43	
1998	6,366	2,952	1,964	988	880	279	601	44	472	75	130	159	108	55	53	
1999	6,339	2,918	1,972	946	854	274	580	41	460	72	123	158	92	44	46	
2000	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	35	465	64	117	181	81	40	40	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Feb-Apr 2000	6,340	2,905	1,962	943	862	268	594	40	460	64	113	184	81	41	40	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,343	2,899	1,957	942	862	264	598	35	465	64	117	181	81	40	40	
Apr-Jun	6,391	2,940	1,988	953	870	264	605	37	460	66	124	183	83	41	42	
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	1,962	962	877	262	615	36	457	65	136	184	85	42	43	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	2,005	970	885	268	617	37	462	65	134	186	85	41	44	
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	2,020	962	864	267	598	32	455	64	131	183	97	44	53	
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	2,027	948	856	264	592	32	451	67	128	178	92	42	49	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	2,048	949	855	264	591	30	463	64	120	178	94	43	51	
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	2,038	944	852	257	595	26	462	65	125	174	92	44	48	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	2,025	943	848	260	588	24	460	68	123	173	96	49	47	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	6,444	2,967	2,024	943	842	251	590	22	455	67	128	169	101	52	49	
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	2,028	945	845	256	588	23	455	69	129	169	100	48	52	
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	2,058	943	841	253	588	20	444	69	130	177	103	46	58	
<b>Changes</b>																
Overlast 3 months	47	33	33	0	-7	-7	0	-4	-16	1	8	5	7	-4	11	
Percent	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.0	-0.9	-2.8	0.0	-17.6	-3.5	1.3	6.3	2.6	7.4	-8.9	24.5	
Overlast 12 months	151	96	95	0	-21	-15	-6	-20	-16	4	17	-7	22	3	18	
Percent	2.4	3.3	4.9	0.0	-2.5	-5.8	-1.0	-50.3	-3.5	6.8	15.3	-3.6	26.8	8.1	46.2	
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94	
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74	
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67	
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	59	45	54	
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,838	4,815	3,403	1,412	1,301	456	845	27	278	668	118	209	112	39	73	
1999	10,736	4,734	3,358	1,375	1,254	414	840	27	289	606	119	213	121	46	75	
2000	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Feb-Apr 2000	10,672	4,690	3,327	1,363	1,256	403	853	24	297	588	123	224	107	37	70	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,663	4,677	3,311	1,367	1,258	406	852	27	300	587	125	219	109	36	72	
Apr-Jun	10,658	4,681	3,322	1,359	1,246	406	840	31	297	577	123	218	113	39	74	
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	3,319	1,349	1,234	399	836	26	294	578	123	212	114	45	70	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	3,331	1,330	1,217	390	827	24	287	572	122	211	113	45	68	
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	3,340	1,324	1,211	392	820	21	281	572	122	216	113	42	71	
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	3,364	1,318	1,205	389	817	20	283	568	117	217	113	39	74	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	3,413	1,312	1,198	385	813	17	292	562	114	214	114	36	78	
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	3,426	1,318	1,198	377	821	18	286	561	116	217	120	40	81	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	3,410	1,308	1,184	374	810	18	282	549	120	215	124	45	79	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	10,702	4,731	3,4													



# 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
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YCAS</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCAI</b>	<b>YCBB</b>	<b>MGWA</b>	<b>MGWD</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,611	7,318	559	1,278	1,578	1,630	2,273	9,293
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,594	669	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,370
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,075	7,652	599	1,204	1,392	1,869	2,588	9,423
2000	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Feb-Apr 2000	17,012	7,596	582	1,187	1,341	1,864	2,622	9,416
Mar-May (Spr)	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
Apr-Jun	17,050	7,621	602	1,215	1,340	1,871	2,593	9,429
May-Jul	17,063	7,637	621	1,225	1,335	1,867	2,588	9,426
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,068	7,637	614	1,221	1,343	1,861	2,598	9,432
Jul-Sep	17,086	7,646	618	1,215	1,352	1,856	2,605	9,441
Aug-Oct	17,096	7,657	616	1,211	1,346	1,879	2,605	9,439
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,155	7,722	624	1,227	1,347	1,906	2,619	9,433
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	630	1,240	1,333	1,904	2,618	9,439
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	622	1,234	1,324	1,886	2,619	9,445
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	634	1,242	1,326	1,886	2,610	9,448
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	641	1,246	1,338	1,887	2,621	9,459
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	648	1,236	1,336	1,905	2,611	9,456
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	61	50	25	2	11	19	-8	11
Percent	0.4	0.6	4.1	0.2	0.9	1.0	-0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months	180	140	66	50	-5	41	-4	40
Percent	1.1	1.8	11.3	4.2	-0.4	2.2	-0.4	0.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YCAT</b>	<b>YCAW</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>MGWB</b>	<b>MGWE</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,659	2,433	278	483	230	315	1,127	3,226
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	483	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	324	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,339	2,918	304	482	298	486	1,338	3,420
2000	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Feb-Apr 2000	6,340	2,905	299	473	274	483	1,377	3,435
Mar-May (Spr)	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
Apr-Jun	6,391	2,940	316	492	284	486	1,363	3,451
May-Jul	6,420	2,969	326	508	286	487	1,362	3,451
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,434	2,975	317	500	296	497	1,366	3,458
Jul-Sep	6,446	2,981	315	504	301	495	1,366	3,465
Aug-Oct	6,436	2,975	316	509	293	493	1,364	3,461
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,459	2,997	319	515	286	506	1,372	3,462
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	323	508	284	504	1,364	3,469
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	318	502	282	504	1,362	3,476
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	322	501	284	502	1,358	3,477
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	323	504	284	502	1,361	3,490
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	327	511	290	517	1,357	3,490
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	47	33	9	9	7	13	-5	14
Percent	0.7	1.1	2.7	1.8	2.6	2.6	-0.4	0.4
Over last 12 months	151	96	28	38	16	34	-20	56
Percent	2.4	3.3	9.4	8.0	5.9	7.0	-1.5	1.6
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YCAU</b>	<b>YCAI</b>	<b>YCBA</b>	<b>YCBD</b>	<b>MGWC</b>	<b>MGWF</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,952	4,885	281	795	1,349	1,315	1,146	6,067
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,343	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,736	4,734	295	712	1,095	1,382	1,249	6,003
2000	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Feb-Apr 2000	10,672	4,690	283	713	1,067	1,381	1,245	5,982
Mar-May (Spr)	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
Apr-Jun	10,658	4,681	286	723	1,056	1,385	1,230	5,978
May-Jul	10,643	4,667	295	717	1,049	1,380	1,226	5,976
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,634	4,661	297	722	1,047	1,365	1,232	5,973
Jul-Sep	10,641	4,665	303	711	1,051	1,361	1,238	5,976
Aug-Oct	10,660	4,682	301	702	1,053	1,386	1,241	5,978
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,696	4,725	305	712	1,061	1,400	1,247	5,971
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	307	732	1,049	1,401	1,254	5,970
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	304	732	1,042	1,383	1,257	5,969
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	311	741	1,042	1,385	1,252	5,971
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	318	742	1,054	1,385	1,260	5,969
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	321	725	1,046	1,389	1,254	5,966
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	14	17	17	-7	4	6	-3	-3
Percent	0.1	0.4	5.5	-0.9	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Over last 12 months	28	44	38	12	-21	7	9	-16
Percent	0.3	0.9	13.3	1.6	-2.0	0.5	0.7	-0.3

a Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity rates<sup>a</sup> 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
<b>All</b>	<b>YBTC</b>	<b>YBTL</b>	<b>LWEX</b>	<b>LWFA</b>	<b>LWFD</b>	<b>LWFG</b>	<b>LWFJ</b>	<b>LWFM</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.2	41.4	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
2000	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Feb-Apr 2000	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.8	24.6	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.8
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.6	24.7	15.5	14.7	30.1	91.8
Jul-Sep	36.6	21.0	42.8	24.6	15.6	14.7	30.1	91.9
Aug-Oct	36.6	21.0	42.7	24.5	15.5	14.8	30.1	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7	21.2	43.1	24.7	15.6	15.0	30.2	91.8
Oct-Dec	36.7	21.2	43.5	25.0	15.5	15.0	30.1	91.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36.6	21.1	42.9	24.8	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.7	21.1	43.6	25.0	15.4	14.8	29.9	91.9
Jan-Mar 2001	36.7	21.2	44.0	25.0	15.6	14.8	30.0	92.0
Feb-Apr	36.7	21.2	44.4	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBTD</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	<b>LWEY</b>	<b>LWFB</b>	<b>LWFE</b>	<b>LWFH</b>	<b>LWFK</b>	<b>LWFN</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994								



# 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				
		LNMM	LNMQ	LNNU		LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995=100										
1995 )	100.0				100.0					
1996 )	103.6				103.0					
1997 ) Annual averages	108.0				105.3					
1998 )	113.5				108.6					
1999 )	119.0				113.0					
2000 )	124.3				117.3					
1999 Apr	117.4	117.6	4.1	4.5	111.9	112.5	4.8	4.4		
May	117.8	118.3	4.1	4.3	113.3	113.2	4.7	4.6		
Jun	119.0	118.9	5.3	4.5	114.4	113.6	4.8	4.6		
Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.5		
Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	3.9		
Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.9		
Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	3.9	3.8		
Nov	119.1	121.1	4.9	4.9	114.4	114.8	3.7	3.8		
Dec	124.9	122.2	5.9	5.3	115.1	115.0	3.8	3.8		
2000 Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.7	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.0		
Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.2		
Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	4.1		
Apr	122.5	122.9	4.6	5.0	116.7	117.2	4.2	4.1		
May	122.4	123.1	4.0	4.6	117.0	116.9	3.3	3.7		
Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.1	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.7		
July	123.6	123.9	3.9	3.9	117.4	117.5	3.5	3.4		
Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.5		
Sep	122.2	125.2	4.2	4.1	117.7	117.8	3.2	3.4		
Oct	122.7	125.8	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.5	3.5	3.4		
Nov	124.0	126.4	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.2	3.9	3.4		
Dec	131.1	128.1	4.8	4.4	120.2	119.9	4.3	3.8		
2001 Jan	128.6	128.6	4.3	4.5	119.0	119.8	3.3	3.4		
Feb	133.8	131.1	6.5	5.2	119.5	119.9	3.0	3.4		
Mar R	134.7	128.4	4.3	5.0	120.2	121.3	4.5	3.8		
Apr P	128.2	128.8	4.7	5.2	123.2	123.6	5.4	4.8		

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
		LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ		LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995=100										
1995 )	100.0				100.0					
1996 )	103.7				103.5					
1997 ) Annual averages	108.7				108.8					
1998 )	114.7				115.2					
1999 )	120.4				121.4					
2000 )	126.1				127.2					
1999 Apr	118.8	118.9	3.9	4.5	119.3	119.4	3.8	4.1		
May	118.9	119.6	4.1	4.2	120.1	120.9	4.2	4.4		
Jun	120.1	120.3	5.5	4.5	121.6	121.6	6.5	4.8		
Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.0		
Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9		
Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.8		
Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.8		
Nov	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.1	120.1	123.9	5.6	5.8		
Dec	127.3	124.0	6.4	5.7	129.0	125.2	6.8	6.1		
2000 Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.1	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.0		
Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.7		
Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.0		
Apr	123.9	124.6	4.7	5.3	124.6	125.4	5.0	5.5		
May	123.7	124.6	4.2	4.8	124.2	125.3	3.6	4.8		
June	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.7	3.4	4.0		
July	125.1	125.5	3.9	4.0	125.7	126.4	3.7	3.6		
Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	3.9		
Sep	123.3	127.1	4.5	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.3		
Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.4	4.5		
Nov	125.4	128.2	4.5	4.4	125.1	129.5	4.5	4.4		
Dec	133.8	130.1	4.9	4.5	135.7	131.5	5.0	4.6		
2001 Jan	131.0	130.6	4.5	4.6	133.3	132.2	4.9	4.8		
Feb	137.4	133.8	7.3	5.6	141.8	136.7	8.4	6.1		
Mar R	138.3	130.1	4.2	5.3	141.1	131.0	3.9	5.7		
Apr P	129.4	130.4	4.7	5.4	129.6	130.9	4.3	5.5		

a The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 201-3.

R Revised  
P Provisional

# 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				
		LNMO	LNMS	LNMW		LNMF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995=100										
1995 )	100.0				100.0					
1996 )	104.4				104.4					
1997 ) Annual averages	108.5				108.8					
1998 )	113.4				113.7					
1999 )	117.8				118.3					
2000 )	122.9				123.8					
1999 Apr	117.3	116.8	3.5	3.4	117.5	117.1	3.6	3.5		
May	116.4	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.7	117.2	3.5	3.5		
Jun	116.6	117.3	3.4	3.4	117.1	117.8	3.6	3.5		
Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.5		
Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.8		
Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.0		
Oct	118.3	119.4	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.4	4.3		
Nov	119.5	119.7	4.3	4.1	120.3	120.4	4.6	4.4		
Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.2	5.6	4.9		
2000 Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	4.9	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.3		
Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3		
Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9		
Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.4	4.5		
May	121.9	122.1	4.6	4.2	122.7	123.1	5.1	4.7		
Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.0	4.4	4.7		
July	123.0	122.6	4.0	4.3	124.0	123.6	4.4	4.6		
Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.0	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.3		
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3		
Oct	122.8	124.2	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.2	4.2	4.3		
Nov	124.7	125.1	4.4	4.2	125.8	126.1	4.7	4.5		
Dec	128.4	125.8	4.5	4.3	129.6	127.1	4.9	4.6		
2001 Jan	125.4	125.7	3.5	4.1	126.3	126.6	3.8	4.5		
Feb	127.9	127.2	5.1	4.4	128.3	127.9	5.2	4.6		
Mar R	131.8	127.4	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.4	5.3	4.8		
Apr P	128.1	127.7	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.7	5.3	5.3		

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
		LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995=100					
1995 )	100.0				
1996 )	103.3				
1997 ) Annual averages	107.9				
1998 )	113.4				
1999 )	119.2				
2000 )	124.5				
1999 Apr	117.3	117.4	4.0	4.6	
May	118.2	118.8	4.3	4.3	
Jun	119.6	119.4	6.0	4.8	
Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1	
Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4	
Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1	
Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2	
Nov	118.6	121.5	5.2	5.2	
Dec	125.2	122.4	6.0	5.5	
2000 Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	5.9	
Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.0	
Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7	
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1	
May	122.3	123.0	3.5	4.5	
Jun	123.5	123.5	3.5	3.9	
July	123.5	124.0	3.7	3.6	
Aug	122.8	125.2	4.3	3.8	
Sept	121.9	125.4	4.1	4.0	
Oct	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2	
Nov	123.4	126.8	4.3	4.2	
Dec	131.6	128.4	4.9	4.5	
2001 Jan	129.5	128.9	4.5	4.6	
Feb	135.8	132.2	7.1	5.5	
Mar R	135.4	128.5	4.1	5.2	
Apr P	127.8	128.5	4.5	5.2	

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer Helpline: 01633819002



# E.2 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997 Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	106.1	
1998 Annual	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	109.4	110.5	113.0	108.3	109.4	
1999 Annual	108.8	110.0	111.2	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	
2000 Annual	112.7	114.6	114.5	109.3	121.6	116.1	124.2	117.6	119.1	124.1	111.5	117.0	
1998 Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	
1998 May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	
1998 Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	
1998 Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	
1998 Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	
1998 Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	
1998 Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	
1998 Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	
1998 Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	
1999 Feb <sup>a</sup>	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	
1999 Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	
1999 Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	
1999 May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	
1999 Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	
1999 Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	
1999 Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	
1999 Sep	109.8	110.3	112.3	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.4	110.0	112.0	
1999 Oct	110.3	110.6	113.0	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.2	115.6	114.4	117.2	110.0	112.4	
1999 Nov	110.9	110.8	113.7	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.4	110.7	113.4	
1999 Dec	111.0	111.2	114.4	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	
2000 Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	
2000 Feb	111.4	112.4	112.4	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.5	110.0	114.6	
2000 Mar	112.1	113.1	111.8	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.6	110.6	115.1	
2000 Apr	112.1	114.6	112.0	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0	
2000 May	112.0	115.8	112.6	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.4	110.8	116.3	
2000 Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	
2000 Jul	112.3	114.8	114.7	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	
2000 Aug	112.5	113.9	115.2	108.2	121.4	115.7	124.0	118.6	119.0	126.7	111.4	118.0	
2000 Sep	112.7	113.7	115.6	109.0	122.3	116.9	124.2	118.9	118.5	127.1	111.2	117.5	
2000 Oct	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.3	125.4	111.6	117.4	
2000 Nov	114.0	114.7	117.4	111.3	124.7	118.5	124.8	119.4	118.3	126.2	112.7	117.9	
2000 Dec	114.1	115.5	117.1	112.0	125.9	118.3	126.0	119.3	118.9	125.9	113.2	118.4	
2001 Jan	113.9	116.2	117.2	112.5	126.7	118.4	127.1	119.7	119.4	125.8	113.1	118.7	
2001 Feb	113.7	116.4	116.7	113.3	126.8	118.2	127.8	119.6	120.5	124.9	113.1	119.1	
2001 Mar R	114.5	116.7	117.6	113.4	127.1	118.3	128.7	119.9	120.7	125.9	113.7	119.7	
2001 Apr P	115.1	118.0	117.5	113.8	128.4	119.1	129.4	120.2	121.2	126.4	115.1	120.2	

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.  
b The average of the latest three months.  
c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.  
d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.  
e Excluding sea transport.  
f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

R Revised  
P Provisional

# EARNINGS E.2

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Transport, storage and communi- cation <sup>e</sup>	Financial inter- mediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2	1997 Annual
110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	107.9	113.3	110.3	103.5	107.6	114.8	1998 Annual
116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	109.5	118.0	115.2	106.0	112.9	121.9	1999 Annual
124.2	116.4	100.2	121.7	118.3	105.9	124.4	113.3	124.4	121.4	109.8	117.6	130.4	2000 Annual
109.8	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	106.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.9	1998 Apr
109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.1	112.3	109.7	102.9	105.6	113.7	1998 May
109.4	106.5	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	107.5	113.2	110.1	102.9	106.7	113.7	1998 Jun
110.9	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	106.1	113.8	110.4	103.4	107.7	114.1	1998 Jul
110.9	107.0	104.3	111.9	111.9	103.0	110.8	105.9	113.9	110.1	103.8	108.9	115.6	1998 Aug
110.7	106.5	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.1	110.4	103.7	109.8	116.7	1998 Sep
111.9	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.5	104.1	109.9	117.0	1998 Oct
111.9	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.3	104.3	109.5	117.0	1998 Nov
112.3	107.0	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	112.0	104.7	109.5	117.3	1998 Dec
112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	113.1	104.8	109.8	117.2	1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>
113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.7	104.8	110.2	117.1	1999 Feb <sup>a</sup>
113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.2	105.0	109.9	117.3	1999 Mar
114.3	108.9	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.4	117.7	1999 Apr
114.3	109.7	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	108.6	117.6	115.2	105.1	111.2	118.3	1999 May
114.1	110.3	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	108.2	118.2	115.8	106.6	112.7	119.5	1999 Jun
114.9	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	108.1	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.4	121.2	1999 Jul
114.9	111.1	102.2	114.3	114.0	103.7	119.0	108.6	118.6	115.4	106.1	114.4	122.6	1999 Aug
114.0	111.5	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	109.9	118.6	115.0	105.9	114.7	123.8	1999 Sep
114.7	112.1	100.8	116.5	114.4	103.9	118.7	109.8	118.2	114.6	106.4	114.8	124.5	1999 Oct
114.9	112.8	100.9	117.9	114.3	103.3	118.2	110.0	118.5	115.1	107.2	114.5	125.8	1999 Nov
114.4	113.3	101.2	118.0	114.6	102.8	120.8	110.5	119.3	115.6	107.6	114.3	126.9	1999 Dec
114.8	113.7	101.8	118.2	115.3	104.0	121.8	111.7	121.3	117.2	108.0	114.6	128.7	2000 Jan
114.3	113.4	101.3	118.5	116.4	104.7	122.8	112.1	122.0	118.5	109.0	114.8	130.3	2000 Feb
114.2	114.3	100.3	119.6	117.1	105.2	121.2	111.9	122.6					



Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Division 01-93)					Change on year (%)				
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>				
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	LNMM 115.7	LOUJ 4.5	LOJH 4.4	LOUP 0.1	LNNI 110.3	LOUO 3.7	LOJM 3.7	LOUR 0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	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
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	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
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	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
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	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
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	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
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	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
	Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6
2001	Jan	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
	Feb	133.8	6.8	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2
	Mar R	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3
	Apr P	128.2	4.6	5.3	-0.7	123.2	5.6	6.0	-0.4

## Private sector

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>				
					Change on year (%)				
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>				
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	LNKK 117.0	LOUN 4.7	LOJL 4.6	LOUQ 0.1	JJGF 118.0	JJGG 4.9	JJGK ..	JJGN ..
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	..	..
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	..	..
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	..	..
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	..	..
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	..	..
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	130.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	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
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.3	4.4	-0.1	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	123.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5
	Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	125.1	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	135.7	5.3	5.0	0.3
2001	Jan	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
	Feb	137.4	7.7	4.4	3.3	141.8	8.9	4.3	4.6
	Mar R	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7	141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2
	Apr P	129.4	4.4	5.2	-0.6	129.6	4.0	5.0	-1.0

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses, and thus the bonus effects series, are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See pp267-6, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999 for further details.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-203, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

R Revised  
P Provisional

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
					Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1995=100		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>							
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	LNMO 114.7	LOUL 4.0	LOJJ 3.5	LOUS 0.5	LNMN 115.1	LOUK 4.1	LOJI 3.6	LOUT 0.5			
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8			
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9			
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0			
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7			
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4			
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7			
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3			
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1			
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2			
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3			
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8			
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3			
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5			
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6			
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1			
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5			
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2			
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0			
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4			
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6			
	Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5			
	Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6			
	Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6			
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8			
	Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6			
	Mar R	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6			
	Apr P	128.1	5.0	5.1	-0.1	129.0	5.1	5.3	-0.2			

## Services (Divisions 50-93)

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Change on year (%)			
					Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1995=100		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>			
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	LNMP 115.9	LOUM 4.6	LOJK 4.5	LOUU 0.1			
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5			
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6			
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1			
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9			
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6			
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1			
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7			
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1			
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0			
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0			
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9			
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0			
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0			
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4			
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4			
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1			
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0			
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8			
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2			
	Sep	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4			
	Oct	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8			
	Nov	123.4	4.0	4.8	-0.8			
	Dec	131.6	5.1	4.7	0.4			
2001	Jan	129.5	4.6	3.5	1.1			
	Feb	135.8	7.4	3.9	3.5			
	Mar R	135.4	4.0	4.9	-0.9			
	Apr P	127.8	4.4	5.3	-0.9			

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer Helpline: 01633819002



# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup> Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8	
1993	94.9	-0.2	99.0	0.0	
1994	95.4	0.5	98.6	-0.5	
1995	100.0	4.8	100.0	1.5	
1996	105.3	5.3	101.8	1.8	
1997	108.9	3.4	104.7	2.9	
1998	113.1	3.8	107.9	3.1	
1999	113.4	0.3	111.6	3.4	
2000	112.4	-0.9	113.8	1.9	
1997 Q3	109.2	2.6	104.9	2.9	
Q4	110.9	3.9	105.7	2.9	
1998 Q1	111.9	4.9	106.8	2.9	
Q2	112.7	3.6	107.1	2.5	
Q3	113.6	4.0	108.3	3.3	
Q4	114.1	2.9	109.6	3.7	
1999 Q1	114.3	2.1	110.8	3.8	
Q2	113.8	1.0	111.4	4.0	
Q3	112.5	-0.9	111.5	3.0	
Q4	112.9	-1.0	112.7	2.8	
2000 Q1	113.4	-0.7	114.1	3.0	
Q2	112.9	-0.8	113.0	1.5	
Q3	111.7	-0.7	113.4	1.6	
Q4	111.6	-1.2	114.6	1.7	
2001 Q1 P	112.7	-0.6	..	..	
1998 Nov	114.3	2.5	..	..	
Dec	113.7	2.4	..	..	
1999 Jan	114.2	2.4	..	..	
Feb	114.8	2.7	..	..	
Mar	113.9	1.3	..	..	
Apr	114.0	1.1	..	..	
May	113.4	0.6	..	..	
Jun	114.0	1.2	..	..	
Jul	112.7	-0.4	..	..	
Aug	112.6	-0.9	..	..	
Sep	112.3	-1.6	..	..	
Oct	113.2	-1.0	..	..	
Nov	112.4	-1.6	..	..	
Dec	113.2	-0.5	..	..	
2000 Jan	114.3	0.1	..	..	
Feb	113.5	-1.1	..	..	
Mar	112.6	-1.2	..	..	
Apr	113.3	-0.7	..	..	
May	113.0	-0.3	..	..	
Jun	112.4	-1.4	..	..	
Jul	112.3	-0.3	..	..	
Aug	111.2	-1.2	..	..	
Sep	111.7	-0.6	..	..	
Oct	111.5	-1.4	..	..	
Nov	111.6	-0.8	..	..	
Dec	111.8	-1.3	..	..	
2001 Jan P	111.9	-2.1	..	..	
Feb P	112.8	-0.6	..	..	
Mar P	113.5	0.8	..	..	
Apr P	114.6	1.2	..	..	
Three months ending					
1998 Nov	114.2	3.4	..	..	
Dec	114.1	2.9	..	..	
1999 Jan	114.1	2.4	..	..	
Feb	114.2	2.5	..	..	
Mar	114.3	2.1	..	..	
Apr	114.2	1.7	..	..	
May	113.8	1.0	..	..	
Jun	113.8	1.0	..	..	
Jul	113.4	0.5	..	..	
Aug	113.1	0.0	..	..	
Sep	112.5	-0.9	..	..	
Oct	112.7	-1.1	..	..	
Nov	112.6	-1.4	..	..	
Dec	112.9	-1.0	..	..	
2000 Jan	113.3	-0.7	..	..	
Feb	113.7	-0.5	..	..	
Mar	113.4	-0.7	..	..	
Apr	113.1	-1.0	..	..	
May	112.9	-0.7	..	..	
Jun	112.9	-0.8	..	..	
Jul	112.6	-0.7	..	..	
Aug	112.0	-1.0	..	..	
Sep	111.7	-0.7	..	..	
Oct	111.5	-1.1	..	..	
Nov	111.6	-0.9	..	..	
Dec	111.6	-1.2	..	..	
2001 Jan P	111.7	-1.4	..	..	
Feb P	112.2	-1.3	..	..	
Mar P	112.7	-0.6	..	..	
Apr P	113.6	0.5	..	..	

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

a  
P

Wages and salaries per unit of output.  
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/themes/economy/Articles.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/economy/Articles.asp) under 'Productivity'.

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (f)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
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	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	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	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	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	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	114.6	105.1	..	118.3	121.3	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	116.1	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.3	116.5	114.0
Q2	117.3	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
Q3	119.0	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
Q4	120.6	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	118.0
Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	114.6	117.6	122.4	120.0
Q3	124.1	112.0	109.9	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.1	112.0	109.5	..	117.5	113.9	..	..	115.2	105.1	..	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..	..	..	123.0
1999 Apr	117.1	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9	112.0
May	117.2	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4	112.0
Jun	117.8	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0	112.0
Jul	118.4	..	107.7	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
Aug	119.1	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7	114.0
Oct	120.1	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0	113.0
Nov	120.4	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	117.0
Dec	121.2	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	118.0
2000 Jan	122.0	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
Feb	121.5	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2	118.0
Mar	121.9	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9	119.0
Apr	122.3	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	114.3	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	123.0	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8	120.0
Jul	123.6	..	109.9	..	..	113.7	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5	120.0
Aug	124.0	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4	121.0
Sep	124.8	112.0	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3	121.0
Oct	125.2	..	109.5	..	..	113.9	..	..	115.2	106.6	..	..	121.6	121.0
Nov	126.1	..	109.1	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	..	..	121.1	122.0
Dec	127.1	112.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	..	..	122.9	123.0
2001 Jan	126.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.7	105.5	..	..	121.9	123.0
Feb	127.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..	..	121.9	123.0
Mar	128.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	..	..	..	..	124.0
Apr P	128.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	7
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	2	4	2	4	4
Q3	4	3	4	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	3	4	4
Q4	5	3	2	..	5	2	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Monthly														
1999 Apr	4	..	-2	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	3
May	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	2	3
Jun	4	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	-4	3	..	1	3
Jul	4	..	2	..										



## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
	Thousands								
<b>UNITED KINGDOM<sup>e</sup></b>									
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
<b>Great Britain</b>									
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.1	37.9	15.9	53.8
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	27.3	11.1	38.4	35.9	15.1	51.0
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	32.0	12.4	44.5	39.0	14.9	53.9
Jul-Sep 2000	76.9	28.3	105.5	10.0	4.2	14.3	20.7	7.9	28.7
Oct-Dec 2000	72.9	26.1	99.2	9.3	3.9	13.2	12.5	4.6	17.1
Jan 2001	74.6	27.1	101.9	11.1	4.7	15.8	13.4	4.9	18.2
Feb 2001	73.3	26.5	100.0	9.5	3.8	13.4	14.1	5.2	19.4
Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	12.4	5.2	17.6	18.1	6.5	24.6

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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 hence UK, for January 2000 to March 2001 are not available.

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

## F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-March 2001<sup>f</sup>

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options				Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	98.0	52.0	28.34	4.29	12.21	6.25	5.59	17.67
Male	71.5	37.3	20.52	3.06	8.57	3.68	5.21	13.68
Female	26.2	14.5	7.79	1.22	3.62	2.56	0.38	3.98
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	12.7	5.8	4.15	0.56	1.84	1.00	0.75	2.70
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	14.6	8.5	3.78	0.36	2.11	0.95	0.35	2.34
White	77.8	39.9	23.30	3.76	9.46	5.01	5.06	14.59
Prefer not to say	4.9	2.9	1.24	0.16	0.62	0.29	0.18	0.74

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.  
b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.  
c Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.  
d 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.  
e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.  
f Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for March 2001 are not available.

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN<sup>e</sup></b>										
All	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Jan-Mar 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.77	3.77	9.04
Apr-Jun 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Jul-Sep 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Oct-Dec 1999	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.92	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64
Jan-Mar 2000	48.6	13.62	17.42	3.56	5.58	4.33	3.94	3.83	4.50	9.22
Apr-Jun 2000	54.1	14.95	18.70	2.96	8.06	4.06	3.62	4.45	5.99	10.01
Jul-Sep 2000	46.0	14.24	11.97	1.82	4.20	3.02	2.94	4.08	4.95	10.78
Jan 2001	15.0	4.02	3.89	0.50	1.39	1.00	1.01	1.56	1.82	3.75
Feb 2001	17.2	5.03	4.82	0.79	1.44	1.31	1.29	1.58	2.00	3.74
Mar 2001	21.4	6.78	5.41	1.06	1.70	1.40	1.24	1.87	2.44	4.91
<b>Male</b>										
Jan-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.47	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan-Mar 2000	41.9	11.45	14.56	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55
Apr-Jun 2000	34.8	9.93	12.89	2.60	4.12	2.53	3.65	1.95	3.13	6.92
Jul-Sep 2000	38.3	10.89	13.48	2.17	5.63	2.36	3.33	2.30	4.18	7.47
Oct-Dec 2000	33.5	10.47	8.93	1.33	3.06	1.79	2.76	2.26	3.60	8.20
Jan 2001	11.0	3.00	2.91	0.36	1.03	0.59	0.94	0.87	1.32	2.87
Feb 2001	12.5	3.72	3.62	0.57	1.05	0.78	1.22	0.90	1.42	2.83
Mar 2001	15.5	4.93	4.00	0.75	1.24	0.85	1.16	1.06	1.77	3.78
<b>Female</b>										
Jan-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.27	2.16	1.53	3.09
Apr-Jun 2000	13.7	3.69	4.52	0.97	1.46	1.80	0.29	1.88	1.37	2.28
Jul-Sep 2000	15.8	4.06	5.21	0.78	2.44	1.70	0.29	2.15	1.82	2.53
Oct-Dec 2000	12.5	3.76	3.03	0.49	1.14	1.22	0.18	1.83	1.35	2.55
Jan 2001	4.0	1.02	0.97	0.14	0.35	0.41	0.07	0.68	0.50	0.88
Feb 2001	4.7	1.30	1.20	0.21	0.39	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.57	0.91
Mar 2001	5.9	1.86	1.41	0.31	0.46	0.55	0.08	0.80	0.67	1.12

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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 For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits.  
d 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'.  
e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for March 2001 are not available.

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits			Not known
			Other known destination	Other known destination	Other known destination	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>						
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>						
Jan-Mar 1999	39.86	14.81	5.68	6.23	13.15	
Apr-Jun 1999	45.90	18.59	5.24	7.78	14.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	55.52	21.65	5.72	12.55	15.59	
Oct-Dec 1999	52.16	19.37	5.16	12.77	14.86	
Jan-Mar 2000	52.24	18.55	5.95	12.26	15.48	
Apr-Jun 2000	50.54	19.66	5.40	10.20	15.28	
Jul-Sep 2000	54.65	20.90	5.91	11.89	15.95	
Oct-Dec 2000	58.13	22.12	5.75	11.71	18.55	
Jan 2001	18.23	5.83	2.15	4.14	6.12	
Feb 2001	19.37	7.12	2.15	4.11	6.00	
Mar 2001	24.61	9.64	2.56	4.88	7.53	
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>						
Jan-Mar 1999	4.69	1.58	0.45	0.85	1.81	
Apr-Jun 1999	4.92	1.89	0.74	0.74	1.88	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.82	2.04	0.44	1.07	2.26	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.09	1.57	0.47	0.90	2.16	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.20	1.99	0.55	1.05	2.61	
Apr-Jun 2000	5.68	1.92	0.47	0.88	2.41	
Jul-Sep 2000	5.39	1.71	0.47	0.97	2.24	
Oct-Dec 2000	4.90	1.47	0.38	0.77	2.28	
Jan 2001	1.94	0.59	0.20	0.29	0.86	
Feb 2001	1.73	0.57	0.15	0.29	0.73	
Mar 2001	2.27	0.80	0.17	0.33	0.96	
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>						
Jan-Mar 1999	23.69	9.86	4.15	3.16	6.52	
Apr-Jun 1999	24.70	11.46	3.71	4.27	6.75	
Jul-Sep 1999	27.72	12.63	4.73	5.73	6.56	
Oct-Dec 1999	23.37	10.72	3.20	4.72	5.73	
Jan-Mar 2000	23.98	10.37	3.80	6.07	6.07	
Apr-Jun 2000	24.96	11.48	3.35	6.63	6.63	
Jul-Sep 2000	27.92	12.26	3.89	7.08	7.08	
Oct-Dec 2000	22.32	9.38	3.40	6.06	6.06	
Jan 2001	9.20	3.43	1.36	2.89	2.89	
Feb 2001	10.62	4.46	1.44	3.01	3.01	
Mar 2001	13.73	5.98	1.70	2.09	3.96	
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>						
Jan-Mar 1999	6.54	1.80	0.51	0.29	3.95	
Apr-Jun 1999	7.44	2.31	0.55	0.31	4.27	
Jul-Sep 1999	8.38	2.51	0.55	0.50	4.81	
Oct-Dec 1999	8.51	2.53	0.53	0.48	4.96	
Jan-Mar 2000	7.92	2.27	0.60	0.32	4.73	
Apr-Jun 2000	7.67	2.53	0.60	0.31	4.23	
Jul-Sep 2000	8.26	2.68	0.57	0.48	4.53	
Oct-Dec 2000	8.91	2.95	0.59	0.41	4.96	
Jan 2001	2.40	0.64	0.20	0.10	1.46	
Feb 2001	2.50	0.75	0.22	0.11	1.43	
Mar 2001	3.01	1.08	0.24	0.12	1.57	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal Follow-Through. The numbers leaving from Follow-Through are too small to be worth separately identifying.

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



# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.78	7.02	7.02	0.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	23.36	22.08	2.76	9.03	8.78	0.31	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33	
Jan-Mar 2000	26.42	23.36	3.06	5.34	5.11	0.23	
Apr-Jun 2000	21.76	18.90	2.86	6.93	6.90	0.03	
Jul-Sep 2000	26.64	24.07	2.57	5.44	5.11	0.33	
Oct-Dec 2000	22.08	20.30	1.78	4.67	4.48	0.19	
Jan 2001	5.84	5.30	0.53	0.83	0.79	0.05	
Feb 2001	7.20	6.42	0.78	1.07	0.89	0.07	
Mar 2001	6.68	6.68	1.00	1.48	1.39	0.06	
<b>Male</b>							
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20	
Apr-Jun 1999	16.09	14.03	2.06	5.68	5.46	0.21	
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.09	6.98	6.98	0.23	
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	8.15	0.19	
Jan-Mar 2000	19.69	17.41	2.28	3.95	3.95	0.00	
Apr-Jun 2000	15.93	13.85	2.08	4.76	4.87	0.46	
Jul-Sep 2000	16.77	15.01	1.76	5.29	4.89	0.14	
Oct-Dec 2000	16.06	14.77	1.29	3.39	3.39	0.00	
Jan 2001	4.29	3.92	0.37	0.82	0.59	0.04	
Feb 2001	5.27	4.71	0.56	0.80	0.75	0.05	
Mar 2001	7.06	6.37	0.69	1.10	1.04	0.06	
<b>Female</b>							
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.63	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08	
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.73	5.95	0.78	1.20	1.15	0.05	
Apr-Jun 2000	5.83	5.05	0.78	1.60	1.43	0.17	
Jul-Sep 2000	6.99	6.17	0.86	1.51	1.37	0.14	
Oct-Dec 2000	6.01	5.52	0.49	1.14	1.09	0.06	
Jan 2001	1.54	1.39	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.01	
Feb 2001	1.92	1.71	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.02	
Mar 2001	2.62	2.31	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.02	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1999	2.82	2.59	0.23	1.21	1.21	0.00	
Jan-Mar 2000	2.79	2.58	0.21	0.57	0.57	0.00	
Apr-Jun 2000	2.24	2.11	0.23	0.74	0.70	0.04	
Jul-Sep 2000	2.74	2.54	0.20	0.77	0.73	0.05	
Oct-Dec 2000	2.81	2.67	0.13	0.60	0.58	0.02	
Jan 2001	0.68	0.65	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.01	
Feb 2001	0.86	0.81	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.01	
Mar 2001	1.06	0.97	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.01	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- 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'.

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

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
Jan-Mar 2000	70.4	12.8	84.0	28.4	5.5	34.4	30.7	5.7	36.6
Apr-Jun 2000	63.3	11.8	75.9	25.3	5.0	30.6	32.5	6.0	38.8
Jul-Sep 2000	56.4	10.6	67.6	21.5	4.5	26.5	27.1	5.7	32.5
Oct-Dec 2000	55.3	10.0	65.9	8.1	1.5	9.7	1.4	0.7	2.2
Jan 2001	55.2	10.1	65.9	8.1	1.6	9.8	8.1	1.5	9.7
Feb 2001	53.5	9.8	63.8	7.1	1.4	8.6	7.9	1.5	9.5
Mar 2001	52.0	9.6	62.2	8.3	1.7	10.1	10.3	1.9	12.3

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
- 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/TTW 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.

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

# F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-March 2001

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	62.2	51.6	1.98	1.15	3.77	3.61
Male	52.0	43.2	1.69	0.98	3.12	3.05
Female	9.6	8.0	0.28	0.17	0.62	0.53
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	6.1	5.1	0.10	0.15	0.41	0.36
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	13.8	11.4	0.47	0.26	0.88	0.77

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TTW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- 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 Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA	On JSA <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TTW	On JSA Education and training opportunities		
<b>Quarter/month of leaving</b>		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TTW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
<b>All</b>								
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.36	1.72	2.55
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54
Jan-Mar 2000	39.6	4.88	4.14	1.49	3.16	20.72	1.51	3.04
Apr-Jun 2000	38.2	4.36	3.39	1.57	2.58	21.53	1.65	2.66
Jul-Sep 2000	29.3	4.19	3.26	1.42	2.15	13.41	1.35	2.59
Oct-Dec 2000	26.4	4.33	3.05	1.39	2.36	12.19	0.96	1.86
Jan 2001	9.2	1.30	1.29	0.44	0.74	4.50	0.31	0.66
Feb 2001	9.2	1.45	1.25	0.58	0.67	4.08	0.37	0.75
Mar 2001	11.9	1.96	1.52	0.66	0.99	5.51	0.47	0.75
<b>Male</b>								
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	2.18
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12
Jan-Mar 2000	33.3	4.04	3.38	1.21	2.63	17.58	1.28	2.58
Apr-Jun 2000	32.0	3.64	2.73	1.24	2.10	18.25	1.42	2.22
Jul-Sep 2000	24.3	3.42	2.84	1.13	1.75	11.29	1.16	2.12
Oct-Dec 2000	22.0	3.54	2.43	1.11	1.95	10.34	0.80	1.56
Jan 2001	7.7	1.10	1.01	0.34	0.62	3.81	0.26	0.56
Feb 2001	7.7	1.20	1.00	0.47	0.57	3.45	0.32	0.63
Mar 2001	9.9	1.63	1.23	0.53	0.82	4.65	0.42	0.63
<b>Female</b>								
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40
Jan-Mar 2000	6.0	0.76	0.73	0.27	0.49	3.06	0.20	0.43
Apr-Jun 2000	5.9	0.66	0.63	0.31	0.44	3.15	0.21	0.42
Jul-Sep 2000	4.7	0.71	0.60	0.27	0.36	2.01	0.18	0.44
Oct-Dec 2000	4.2	0.75	0.26	0.39	0.99	1.77	0.16	0.28
Jan 2001	1.4	0.19	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.66	0.05	0.09
Feb 2001	1.4	0.23	0.23	0.10	0.08	0.61	0.04	0.10
Mar 2001	1.9	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.84	0.05	0.11

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service  
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- 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 JSA claim in order to go onto a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go onto 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'.
- c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
- d 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.
- e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.94	5.62	1.31	0.72	0.66	0.06	
Apr-Jun 2000	6.83	5.42	1.40	0.53	0.55	0.04	
Jul-Sep 2000	6.91	5.63	1.23	0.86	0.79	0.07	
Oct-Dec 2000	5.80	4.85	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.06	
Jan 2001	1.78	1.47	0.31				



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
		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	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	2.8	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	
	May P	395.9	8.1	1.4	246.2	4.3	237.2	-0.1	115.5	2.3	

Source: Employment Service 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).

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

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

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:<sup>a</sup> 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
		DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCN
1999	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	..	304.4
	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	..	305.1
	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	..	307.9
	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	..	315.9
	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	..	336.9
	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	..	338.9
	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
	May P	24.6	46.7	39.9	24.9	40.0	27.8	33.7	45.9	37.7	321.2	21.8	43.9	387.0	..	395.9

Source: Employment Service 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).

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

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

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<sup>a</sup> 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	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	..	..
	May	23.4	44.8	39.4	23.6	37.9	27.8	31.4	44.7	39.9	312.9					



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup>

### 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	66
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
1998 Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr	12	15	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.7	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	20	23	6.4	6.9	17.7	1.9
Apr	13	20	4.0	5.2	10.6	1.1
May	19	24	8.0	9.2	13.6	3.2
Jun	8	11	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.7
Jul	24	28	16.4	17.9	36.2	10.7
Aug	16	26	101.7	111.4	114.9	14.1
Sep	12	19	3.2	88.9	93.1	4.2
Oct	24	30	5.1	8.0	14.4	1.6
Nov	27	30	7.3	87.9	115.1	6.0
Dec	19	26	16.1	19.6	59.0	7.9
2001 Jan	16	23	10.1 R	23.2 R	52.4 R	2.2
Feb	23	29	22.9	22.9	35.0 R	5.0
Mar	15	22	13.4 R	26.0 R	46.1 R	7.5
Apr	21	25	3.0	3.7	15.3	1.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal services activities
SIC 1992	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	884	11	158	129	7	3
1997	-	2	85	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	9
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
2000	-	3	52	49	40	97	-	50	50	122	38
1998 Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	0.7
Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	-	0.1	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	0.3
Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.3	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
Sep	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oct	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
Nov	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
Mar	-	-	1.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
Apr	-	0.2	1.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	3.2	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.1
Jun	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
Jul	-	-	10.7	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
Aug	-	-	14.1	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	9.1
Sep	-	-	4.2	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5	9.0
Oct	-	-	1.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.7	0.2
Nov	-	2.1	6.0	11.6	12.5	5.5	-	15.3	13.4	37.0	11.7
Dec	-	-	7.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	18.1	4.4
2001 Jan	-	-	2.2	3.7 R	3.0	12.6	-	5.5	4.7	18.2	2.6
Feb	-	-	5.0	4.5 R	-	11.3	-	4.7	0.1	9.4	-
Mar	-	-	7.5	0.4	0.5	16.9	-	6.5 R	0.9	12.7	0.6
Apr	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.2	-	1.6	-	11.1	-

a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

R Revised

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to April 2000			12 months to April 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	100	200	1	800	2,100
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	4	100	100	2	200	300
textiles and textile products;	2	300	500	1	100	100
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	1	-	1,800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	-	-	-	2	300	500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	1	1,500	800	1	200	300
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics;	-	-	-	3	200	500
other non-metallic mineral products;	1	500	1,000	2	800	800
base metals and fabricated metal products;	2	100	1,100	5	700	3,100
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	2	500	900	4	2,000	2,400
electrical and optical equipment;	1	100	100	5	2,600	3,700
transport equipment;	24	24,100	23,800	13	18,900	48,400
manufacturing n.e.c.	1	300	300	2	400	2,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	500	1,000	-	-	-
Construction	23	20,300	59,000	12	14,500	47,500
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	100	100
Hotels and restaurants	3	500	8,900	2	12,100	40,900
Transport, storage and communication	91	37,500	49,000	133	57,600	126,200
Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	2	300	900	1	-	100
Public administration and defence	11	12,800	28,100	15	33,900	65,900
Education	23	29,800	31,400	16	15,000	47,700
Health and social work	4	1,000	5,100	9	27,400	168,400
Other community, social and personal service activities	6	900	700	13	13,200	38,700
All industries and services	202 <sup>a</sup>	131,200	212,700	229 <sup>a</sup>	201,000	602,100

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.

\* Less than 50 workers involved.  
\*\* Less than 50 working days lost.

### Stoppages: April 2001

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	25	3,700	15,300
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	21	3,000 <sup>a</sup>	3,900
Continuing from earlier months	4	700	11,400

a All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2001 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 2001		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	63	114,200	381,500
extra wage and fringe benefits	10	1,700	2,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	9,100	15,400
Redundancy questions	24	31,100	124,400
Trade union matters	6	900	6,200
Working conditions and supervision	11	10,500	18,300
Manning and work allocation	54	10,900	16,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	47	22,400	37,100
All causes	229	201,000	602,100



# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

February to April 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	768	294	474	647	231	416	121	63	58	690	64	626
	18-24	3,661	3,061	600	3,279	2,733	546	383	328	54	1,322	495	827
	All under 25	4,429	3,355	1,074	3,925	2,964	962	503	391	112	2,012	558	1,453
<b>Male</b>	16-17	398	177	222	328	137	191	71	40	31	348	28	320
	18-24	1,990	1,714	276	1,755	1,508	247	235	206	30	551	125	426
	All under 25	2,389	1,890	498	2,083	1,645	438	306	245	60	899	153	746
<b>Female</b>	16-17	369	117	252	319	94	225	50	23	27	342	36	306
	18-24	1,671	1,347	324	1,524	1,225	299	147	123	25	770	370	401
	All under 25	2,040	1,465	576	1,843	1,319	524	198	146	52	1,112	405	707
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	52.7	82.2	43.1	44.4	64.6	37.8	15.7	21.4	12.2	47.3	17.8	56.9
	18-24	73.5	86.1	42.0	65.8	76.9	38.2	10.4	10.7	9.0	26.5	13.9	56.0
	All under 25	68.8	85.7	42.5	61.0	75.7	38.1	11.4	11.7	10.4	31.2	14.3	57.5
<b>Male</b>	16-17	53.4	86.3	41.0	43.9	66.8	35.3	17.7	22.6	13.8	46.6	13.7	50.0
	18-24	78.3	93.2	39.3	69.1	82.0	35.1	11.8	12.0	10.7	21.7	6.8	60.7
	All under 25	72.7	92.5	40.0	63.4	80.5	35.2	12.8	13.0	12.1	27.3	7.5	61.0
<b>Female</b>	16-17	51.9	76.6	45.1	44.8	61.6	40.2	13.6	19.7	10.8	48.1	23.4	51.9
	18-24	68.4	78.5	44.7	62.4	71.3	41.3	8.8	9.1	7.6	31.6	21.5	55.3
	All under 25	64.7	78.3	44.9	58.4	70.5	40.8	9.7	10.0	9.0	35.3	21.7	55.1
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	-48	-8	-40	-9	0	-9	-39	-9	-31	66	12	54
	18-24	3	1	3	17	7	10	-14	-7	-7	47	0	46
	All under 25	-45	-8	-37	8	7	1	-53	-15	-38	112	13	100
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-19	-4	-14	-1	-3	1	-17	-1	-16	28	3	25
	18-24	-10	-4	-5	-2	3	-5	-7	-8	-8	37	12	25
	All under 25	-28	-8	-20	-4	1	-4	-24	-9	-15	64	15	50
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-30	-4	-26	-8	3	-10	-22	-7	-15	38	10	29
	18-24	13	5	8	19	4	15	-6	-1	-7	10	-12	21
	All under 25	-17	1	-18	12	7	5	-29	-6	-23	48	-2	51
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	-4.0	-3.3	-4.2	-1.1	-0.7	-1.3	-3.9	-2.3	-5.1	4.0	3.3	4.2
	18-24	-0.7	0.0	-1.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2	0.7	0.0	1.3
	All under 25	-1.4	-0.3	-2.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-3.1	1.4	0.3	2.6
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-3.2	-1.4	-3.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3	-0.3	-5.8	3.2	1.4	3.5
	18-24	-1.2	-0.6	-1.9	-0.8	-0.2	-1.8	-0.3	-0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.9
	All under 25	-1.7	-0.7	-2.6	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.4	-2.5	1.7	0.7	2.6
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-4.9	-5.8	-4.8	-1.6	-0.3	-2.1	-4.6	-5.2	-4.5	4.9	5.8	4.8
	18-24	-0.1	0.6	-0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.0	-2.5	0.1	-0.6	0.8
	All under 25	-1.2	0.1	-2.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.7	-1.3	-0.4	-3.5	1.2	-0.1	0.6

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.  
 b Full-time education.  
 c 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
 Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 75333034

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 April - 4 May 2001

6,068<sup>a</sup>

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres.  
 The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

Note: Data for May to June not available due to a system error. The missing data will be included in next month's table.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

## Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 2001<sup>a</sup>

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	3	9	2	15	34	16	5	6	19	13	122	39	21	182
Value of offers (£,000)	121	1,509	212	3,742	35,395	969	1,137	3,408	5,420	5,778	57,691	29,017	31,024	117,732

Enquiries: Department of Trade and Industry, 020 7215 2598

a Date of first payment.  
 Note: The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

## Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 2001<sup>a</sup>

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category <sup>b</sup>	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Brampton Housewares Ltd	Wisbech	80,000	A	Manufacture plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
<b>Total</b>		<b>80,000</b>		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Alan Paine Knitwear Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	900,000	B	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
Continental Components Europe Ltd	Chesterfield	180,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
GKN Shearbridge Stokes Ltd	Chesterfield	240,000	B	Other first proc of iron and steel n.e.c.
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,320,000</b>		
<b>LONDON</b>				
CMS Peripherals Ltd	London	200,000	A	Wholesale office machinery and equipment
<b>Total</b>		<b>200,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)</b>				
Aqua Club Plc	Liverpool	93,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
Brooks Service Group Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	B	Washing and dry cleaning: textile/fur
Conix UK Ltd	Liverpool	600,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Halewood International Ltd	Liverpool	245,000	A	Manufacture distilled alcoholic beverages
Oil Salvage Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Wholesale petrol/other fuels/rel prods
PFI Group Ltd	Liverpool	190,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
TRW Ltd	Liverpool	995,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
ABB English Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	240,000	A	Architectural and engineering acts
O'Hare Engineering Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	249,000	B	General mechanical engineering
NGF Europe Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Salford Meat Packers Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	600,000	B	Wholesale of meat and meat products
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,617,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Holywell Engineering Ltd	Alnwick and Amble	80,000	B	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Waterways Ltd	Durham	75,000	A	Other computer related activities
Flex-Ability Ltd	Hartlepool	80,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Newcastle Knitwear Ltd	Hartlepool	225,000	A	Manufacture mch for textile, leather production
Almel North Tyneside Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	27,793,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Bonas Machine Co Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	250,000	B	Manufacture mch for textile, leather prod'n
E-Comulsion Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	80,000	A	Other acts related to printing
Johnson Matthey Plc	Newcastle upon Tyne	200,000	B	Manufacture of other organic basic chems
Sanofi Winthrop Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	5,500,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicants
Smith Print Design Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000	B	Printing n.e.c.
John Harrison (Stockton) Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	90,000	B	Printing n.e.c.
Metromail Ltd	Sunderland	125,000	A	Retail sale via mail order houses
Universal Sealants (UK) Ltd	Sunderland	100,000	A	Manufacture other general purpose mch n.e.c.
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,698,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)</b>				
GGI Office Furniture (UK) Ltd	Blackburn	150,000	B	Manufacture other office and shop furniture
Sitebase Ltd	Liverpool	150,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Alphason Designs Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	90,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
New Balance Athletic Shoes (UK) Ltd	Workington	245,000	A	Manufacture of footwear
<b>Total</b>		<b>635,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				
Telegen UK Ltd	Brighton	95,000	A	Telecommunications
Aerolaminates Ltd	Isle of Wight	980,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,075,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
MPG Books Ltd	Bodmin and Liskeard	550,000	B	Printing n.e.c.
Premier Structures Ltd	Dorchester and Weymouth	100,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Tecan Components Ltd	Dorchester and Weymouth	125,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.c.
PhiNexus Ltd	Falmouth	250,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
OnDigital Plc	Plymouth	833,000	A	Other business activities n.e.c.
Stivel Ltd	Torbay	1,550,000	B	Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,408,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
Dunlop Aircraft Tyres Ltd	Birmingham	575,000	A	Retreading and rebuilding rubber tyres
Isca Tools Ltd	Birmingham	150,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Lander Carlisle Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Sertec (Birmingham) Ltd	Birmingham	90,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Unimerco Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Boss Design Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	180,000	A	Manufacture of chairs and seats
Rhoda Consumer Specialities Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	175,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
Mora Mouldomatic Ltd	Walsall	175,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
EWS (Manufacturing) Ltd	Wolverhampton	520,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Mueller Europe Ltd	Wolverhampton	2,250,000	B	Copper production
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,115,000</b>		



Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category <sup>b</sup>	SIC 1992 description
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				
Maple Leaf Foods UK Ltd	Barnsley	3,000,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Flexible Vision Ltd	Castleford and Pontefract	150,000	A	Printing n.e.c.
Cranswick County Foods Plc	Hull	130,000	A	Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc
Bahco Metal Saws Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	430,000	A	Manufacture other arts of concrete/plaster
True Manuf (UK) Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	1,600,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting
Sanderson Special Steels Ltd	Sheffield	180,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Westok Structural Services Ltd	Wakesfield and Dewsbury	75,000	A	Manufacture of steel tubes
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,565,000</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Perimax (Scotland) Ltd	Arbroath	115,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Baker Oil Tools (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	1,800,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.c.
NEC Semiconductors (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	3,000,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Heraeus Quartztech Ltd	Glasgow	450,000	B	Manufacture/proc of other glass inc tech
Hoover Ltd	Glasgow	1,700,000	B	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
Howden Compressors Ltd	Glasgow	2,000,000	B	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Kelvinside Electronics Ltd	Glasgow	190,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Level One Communications Inc	Glasgow	425,000	A	Manufacture telegraph/telephone equip
National Farmers Union Mutual Ins	Glasgow	1,000,000	A	Acts aux to insurance/pension funding
Northside Precision Tooling	Glasgow	200,000	A	Manufacture other general purpose mch n.e.c.
Q One Biotech Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	A	Technical testing and analysis
Quisine Foods Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
Rosti (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	1,000,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Stoddard International Plc	Glasgow	3,600,000	B	Manufacture carpets and rugs
TMP Worldwide Ltd	Glasgow	248,000	A	Labour recruitment and provision
Sigma-Aldrich Co Ltd	Irvine	450,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
Engineering Manuf and Supplies Ltd	Kilmarnock	120,000	A	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
ADC Communications (Scotland) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	10,500,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Silberline Ltd	Kirkcaldy	650,000	A	Manufacture dyes and pigments
Aortech International Plc	Lanarkshire	400,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,423,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Sony UK Ltd	Bridgend	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Sony UK Ltd	Bridgend	16,000,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Spectrum Technologies Ltd	Bridgend	240,000	B	Manufacture television, radio, video, assoc
Elf Oil UK Ltd	Haverfordwest	2,750,000	B	Wholesale of metals and metal ores
Hedstrom (UK) Ltd	Holyhead	2,700,000	A	Manufacture of games and toys
Sintered Metal Products	Holyhead	200,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
AMG Industries Plc	Llanelli	92,000	B	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
Amman Springs Ltd	Llanelli	250,000	A	Prod mineral water and soft drinks
Dura Cables Ltd	Llanelli	3,000,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
British Polythene Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	550,000	B	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Hoover Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	600,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
Meritor Hvb's (UK) Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	1,800,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Protypint Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	200,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Skytronics (UK) Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	700,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.c.
AB Automotive Electronics Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	140,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
DPS Composites (Aerospace) Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	110,000	A	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chems
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,832,000</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

<sup>b</sup> A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

**English cases** - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).

**Scottish cases** - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

**Welsh cases** - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

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

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 (%)			
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW	CKYY	GDQS		GDQB						
1993	93.2	665.4	2.5	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	97.1	-1.2					
1994	97.3	694.6	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	100.0	0.0			
1995	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	100.0	3.0			
1996	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.3	3.3	101.5	1.5			
1997	106.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	104.7	3.2			
1998	109.0	777.9	2.6	102.9	0.8	102.2	0.5	112.3	4.2	106.1	1.3			
1999	111.5	795.7	2.3	103.4	0.5	102.2	0.0	115.6	2.9	106.9	0.8			
2000	114.8	819.9	3.0	105.0	1.5	103.8	1.6	119.5	3.4	108.6	1.6			
2000 Q1	113.4	202.6	3.2 R	103.8	1.8	102.9	1.8	117.8	3.2	111.2 R	5.4 R			
2000 Q2	114.5	204.4	3.4 R	105.2	2.4	103.4	2.1	119.0	3.6	108.8	2.5			
2000 Q3	115.5	206.1	3.0	105.9	1.3	104.2	1.2	120.3	3.5	106.8	-0.9			
2000 Q4	115.9	206.9	2.6	105.2	0.7	104.8	1.5	121.1	3.2	107.8	-0.6			
2001 Q1	116.4 R	207.8 R	2.6 R	104.4	0.6	104.1	1.2	122.1 R	3.7 R	107.2	..			
	Income				Prices				Inventories					
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>d</sup>		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index <sup>e,f,g</sup>		Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>h</sup>			
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion		
	OSXS	CAED		CZBH	CDKQ		PLKW					CAFU		
1993	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	1.6	3.0	90.2	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.0	0.4		
1994	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	3.5	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.8		
1995	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.1	4.1	4.5		
1996	102.2	3.8	146.6	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	2.0	2.6	1.8		
1997	106.1	3.8	146.6	8.8	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	1.0	3.8		
1998	106.3	0.2	151.6	3.4	3.4	2.6	82.4	-9.1	-4.2	-0.1	0.6	4.2		
1999	109.9	3.4	150.7	-0.6	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.6	-3.1	-0.4	1.2	-1.4		
2000	113.3	3.1	155.9	3.5	3.0	2.1	93.3	11.5	3.2	0.9	2.6	1.9		
2000 Q1	112.5	4.7	38.6	5.6	2.3	2.1	90.6	12.8	1.6	0.4 R	2.4	0.3		
2000 Q2	112.1	1.1	39.1	5.7	3.1	2.1	91.2	11.4	3.2	0.9	2.6	1.2		
2000 Q3	112.7	2.8	40.0	6.5	3.2	2.1	94.8	12.1	4.4	1.1 R	2.6	0.9		
2000 Q4	115.7	3.5	38.3	-3.3	3.1	2.1	96.7	9.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	-0.5		
2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	2.6	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Expenditure				Fixed investments				General government final consumption					
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value <sup>a</sup>		All industries <sup>b</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>c</sup>		Service industries		General government final consumption (1995 prices)	
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
	ABJR	EAPS		EAIFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY		
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	92.0	5.4	68.4	-3.1	..	..	..	137.0	-0.4	
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	70.9	3.6	15.0	..	..	138.9	1.4	
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	76.4	7.7	17.6	17.3	58.8	5.2	141.1	
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	83.2	8.8	17.8	11.3	65.4	11.2	143.5	
1997	472.7	4.0	106.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.0	11.8	19.8	11.3	73.2	11.9	141.5	
1998	491.4	4.0	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	105.9	13.8	20.7	4.4	85.2	16.4	143.1	
1999	513.4	4.5	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	113.8	7.5	17.7	-14.7	96.1	12.9	148.8	
2000	532.6	3.7	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	116.5	2.4	18.0	2.1	98.5	2.4	152.7	
2000 Q1	131.4	3.8	119.4 R	5.3 R	114.3	3.1	28.1	0.0	4.7	1.9	23.5	-0.3	37.4	
2000 Q2	132.4	3.6	119.6	4.4	118.9	3.4	28.6	0.0	4.4	2.2	24.1	-0.3	38.0	
2000 Q3	134.0	4.2	121.1	4.3	120.1	3.4	29.1	2.8	4.5	4.6	24.7 R	2.5	38.6	
2000 Q4	134.8	3.4	122.7	4.4	145.4	4.5	30.7	6.5	4.5	-0.3	26.2	7.7	38.7	
2001 Q1	135.7	3.3	124.6 R	4.4 R	119.8 R	4.8 R	30.9	9.9	4.9	4.9	..	..	38.8	
	Financial indicators				Trade in goods				Balance of payments					
	Effective exchange rate <sup>a</sup>		Base lending rate <sup>b,h</sup>		FTSE All-share		Money supply		Export volume		Import volume		Trade in goods balance	
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)		Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	£ billion
	AJHX	AMIH	HSEL		EUAC	EUAD	BQKU		BQKV		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP
1993	89.9	-8.3	6.01	1.682	23.3	4.9	3.5	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	90.6	-13.3	-10.6
1994	89.2	0.3	5.46	1.521	-9.6	6.4	5.1	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	94.6	-11.1	-1.5
1995	84.8	-4.9	6.70	1.803	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	100.0	-11.7	-3.7
1996	86.3	1.8	5.96	2.014	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	109.1	-13.1	-0.6
1997	100.6	16.6	6.56	2.411	19.7	6.2	11.2	116.5	9.2	119.0	9.1	119.0	-11.9	6.6
1998	103.9	3.3	7.24	2.674	10.9	6.1	9.8	117.9	12	129.1	8.5	129.1	-20.5	-0.1
1999	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3.242	21.2	7.4	5.4	122.0	3.5	138.7	7.4	138.7	-26.2	-9.9
2000	107.5	3.6	5.97	2.984 R	-8.0	8.0	6.4	134.7	10.4	153.3	10.5	153.3	-28.8	-16.2
2000 Q1	108.4	7.2	5.86	3.111	7.5	9.8	4.1	130.3	13.1	146.5	9.6	146.5	-6.6	-3.5
2000 Q2	107.7	3.5	6.00	3.030	2.8	8.0 R	5.8 R	134.4	13.4	153.4	14.6	153.4	-7.2	-5.0
2000 Q3	106.4	2.5	6.00	3.029	7.2	7.6	8.5 R	135.6	5.9	155.4	9.1	155.4	-7.4	-4.0
2000 Q4	107.6	1.6	6.00	2.984	-8.0	6.6	8.6 R	138.5	9.6	157.9	9.2	157.9	-7.6	-3.7
2001 Q1	104.5	-3.6	5.86	2.711	-12.8	7.0	9.2							



# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
2000	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7	161.7	1.4	161.7	1.4
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	162.0	1.8	162.0	1.8
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6	161.2	1.6
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.3	160.9	1.3
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	162.2	1.6	162.2	1.6
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5	162.0	1.5
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	162.5	1.8	162.5	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5	162.5	1.5
2001	Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3	161.1	1.3
	Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4	162.0	1.4
	Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4	162.7	1.4
	Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2	163.2	1.2
	May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9	164.7	1.9

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 15 May 2001

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	CHAW	1742	0.6	2.1				0.0	4.4
<b>Food and catering</b>	CHBS	1639	1.9	4.9	<b>Tobacco</b>	CHBE	285.1	0.0	4.4
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	CHBT	2169	0.1	2.7	Cigarettes	DOBN	291.2		4.4
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	CHBU	1903	0.1	2.3	Tobacco	DOBO	228.1		4.4
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	CHBV	1371	0.3	-1.6	<b>Housing</b>	CHBF	221.8	-0.3	3.2
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	CHBW	1730	0.9	1.3	Mortgage interest payments	DOBP	246.6		4.4
<b>Consumer durables</b>	CHBY	106.4	0.7	-3.4	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	DOBO	225.7		-6.1
<b>Seasonal food</b>	CHBP	151.6	12.7	24.5	Community charge and rates/council tax	CHOC	156.3		9.6
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	CHBB	149.9	0.5	2.0	Water and other payments	DOBR	201.2		6.6
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	CHAX	174.8	0.4	1.7	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBS	268.9		4.4
<b>All items excluding food</b>	CHAY	178.6	0.4	1.7	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBT	231.7		7.7
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBU	157.1		2.2
<b>All items excluding:</b>					<b>Fuel and light</b>	DOBV	210.8		2.2
<b>Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	CHMK	1721	0.8	2.4	Coal and solid fuels	CHBG	125.4	0.2	2.2
<b>Housing</b>	CHAZ	164.7	0.9	1.9	Electricity	DOBW	137.6		4.4
<b>Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)<sup>a</sup></b>	CBZW	164.4	0.9	2.8	Gas	DOBX	127.9		-1.1
<b>Mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	DQAD	171.0	0.8	2.3	Oil and other fuels	DOBY	119.7		5.2
<b>Mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	CHON	170.4	0.8	2.2	<b>Household goods</b>	DOBZ	158.9		1.2
<b>Food</b>	CHBA	150.7	2.4	5.3	Furniture	CHBH	142.2	0.8	0.9
Bread	DOAA	138.3		2	Furnishings	DOCA	148.5		1
Cereals	DOAB	139.5		1	Electrical appliances	DOCB	151.9		2
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	160.9		2	Other household equipment	DOCC	91.4		-1.1
Beef	DOAD	134.6		1	Household consumables	DOCD	140.6		-2.2
Lamb	DOAE	164.5		5	Pet care	DOCE	162.0		1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	175.6		3	<b>Household services</b>	DOCF	152.0		1
Pork	DOAG	143.3		7	Postage	CHBI	157.3	0.3	0.8
Bacon	DOAH	179.1		16	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCG	157.6		0
Poultry	DOAI	111.0		2	Domestic services	DOCH	87.0		-10.1
Other meat	DOAJ	139.6		5	Fees and subscriptions	DOCI	221.1		6
Fish	DOAK	153.0		2	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	DOCJ	203.9		6
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	162.1		2	Men's outerwear	CHBJ	109.4	0.1	-5.3
Butter	DOAM	164.7		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCK	109.9		-4.4
Oil and fats	DOAN	131.9		-3	Children's outerwear	DOCL	87.1		-10.1
Cheese	DOAO	160.9		2	Other clothing	DOCM	106.2		-5.5
Eggs	DOAP	151.7		0	Footwear	DOCN	157.1		-1.1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	161.5		7	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	DOCO	115.9		-1.1
Milk products	DOAR	138.8		-1	Personal articles	CHBO	191.9	0.5	3.5
Tea	DOAS	155.9		1	Chemists goods	DOCP	129.1		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.4		1	Personal services	DOCQ	192.3		1
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.2		-1	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	DOCR	281.8		6
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	133.8		0	Purchase of motor vehicles	CHBK	182.5	1.3	0.1
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	160.1		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCS	125.8		-3
Potatoes	DOAX	169.2		21	Petrol and oil	DOCT	219.4		4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	186.0		71	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCU	227.7		-2
Vegetables	DOAZ	144.4		30	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	DOCV	268.3		7
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	138.6		41	Rail fares	CHBR	191.3	0.8	3.7
Fruit	DOBB	147.6		10	Bus and coach fares	DOCW	213.7		4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	144.7		11	Other travel costs	DOCX	215.0		6
Other foods	DOBD	152.3		0	<b>Leisure goods</b>	DOCY	165.5		3
<b>Catering</b>	CHBC	210.9	0.5	3.8	Audio-visual equipment	CHBL	110.6	0.5	-2.1
Restaurant meals	DOBE	236.4		4	Tapes and discs	DOCZ	36.3		-14
Canteen meals	DOBF	242.6		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODA	110.7		1
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	205.3		4	Books and newspapers	DODB	109.8		-1.1
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	CHBD	191.3	0.2	2	Gardening products	DODC	205.5		3
Beer	DOBH	206.5		2	<b>Leisure services</b>	DODD	151.7		2
on sales	DOBI	215.6		3	Television licences and rentals	CHBM	218.8	0.5	6.2
off sales	DOBJ	160.9		0	Entertainment and other recreation	DODE	134.3		0
Wines and spirits	DOBK	170.6		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	DODF	269.9		5
on sales	DOBL	203.1		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMQ	146.2		9
off sales	DOBM	152.6		1		CHMS	129.1		7

<sup>a</sup> The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

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

See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.13

## Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

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

### Average prices on 15 May 2001

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Best beef mince	CZPI	583	432	Cheddar type	CZNV	193	499
Topside	CZPH	519	638				328-673
Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPF	558	879	<b>Eggs</b>			
Steak & kidney	CZPE	545	478	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	146	172
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	161	153
							149-219
							115-230
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	458	944	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	236	37
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	324	383				28-40
				<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	192	82
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	116	577	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	224	143
Leg (with bone)	CZOB	114	449				62-99
							107-189
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	575	454	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	243	181
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	362	337	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	211	201
							159-229
							129-249
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Garmon <sup>a</sup>	CZOU	582	582	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	184	57
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF	652	714				49-85
				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	520	92
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	677	96	Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	520	119
				Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	638	132
<b>Sausages, per kg<sup>c</sup></b>				Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	488	70
Pork	CZOQ	619	323	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	596	68
				Brussels sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF	-	-
				Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	615	95
<b>Canned meats</b>				Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	632	56
Combed beef, 340g	CZOO	199	98	Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	616	260
				Cucumber, each	CZNB	610	61
				Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	555	126
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	461	177
Frozen	CZON	149	169				149-260
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	604	228	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
				Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	553	117
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMY	593	116
Coellets	CZOL	357	854	Pears, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMX	582	122
Salmon fillets	ZPTX	340	944	Oranges, each	CZMW	586	25
				Bananas, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMV	611	109
<b>Bread</b>				Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMU	503	340
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	228	50	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	359	75
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	180	70	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	536	33
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	201	54				29-40
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	134	72	<b>Items other than food</b>			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	534	182
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	534	203
<b>Flour</b>				Whisky per nip	CZMR	533	148
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	222	60	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	691	412
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	122</	







# H.15 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

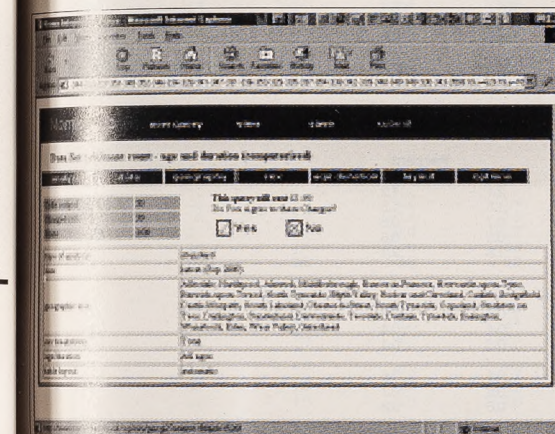
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997 Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999 May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.9
Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2
Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.6
Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9
Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.0
Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.5
Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.3
Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3	4.9
Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.5
Mar 20	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4
Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5	6.1
May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1	6.2

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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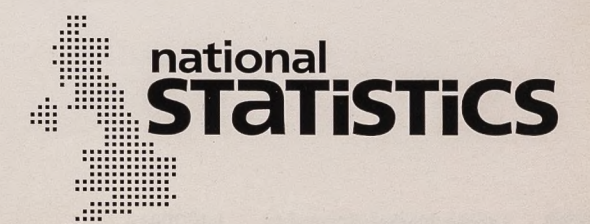
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# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999	104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
2000	106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999								
Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.6	102.7
May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.6	102.7
Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.6	102.8
Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9	103.4	103.4
2000								
Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2	105.7
Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	107.9	105.2	105.8
2001								
Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1
Feb	107.8	105.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	108.5	105.0	106.8
Mar	108.2	106.1	106.4	108.0	110.2	109.0	105.5	107.0
Apr	108.8P	106.7	106.8P	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1P	107.3
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
<b>Annual averages</b>								
								Percent
1996	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000	2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999								
Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8
May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4
Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000								
Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
Jul	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
Sep	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
2001								
Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
Feb	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.5
Mar	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5
Apr	2.6P	1.1	2.5P	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0P	2.9

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 Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised  
P Provisional  
E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000	115.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999								
Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
May	113.6	105.9	105.5	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
Sep	110.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
Oct	113.0	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
Dec	114.0	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000								
Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
Feb	112.2	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
Mar	112.9	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
Apr	113.4	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
May	113.5	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
Jun	113.1	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
Jul	113.0	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
Aug	113.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
Sep	113.0	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
Oct	113.4	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
Nov	113.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7
Dec	113.0	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5
2001								
Jan	113.4	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.6	112.0	111.8	105.2
Feb	113.3	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.6	112.2	112.2	105.6
Mar	113.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	112.9	112.7	112.7	106.4
Apr	113.4	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.7 P	113.4	113.2	107.5
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	5.4	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	5.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	5.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000	5.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999								
Apr	3.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
May	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
Jun	3.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
Jul	3.5	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
Aug	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
Sep	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
Oct	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
Nov	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
Dec	3.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000								
Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
Feb	2.8	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
Mar	3.3	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
Apr	3.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0
May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
Jun	3.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8		



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